

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 109 TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 3RD OCTOBER, 1969.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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The following were present:

1.	Dr. D. S. Kothari	...	Chairman
2.	Dr. S. Dhawan	...	Member
3.	Dr. P. B. Gajendraoakar	...	"
4.	Professor A. B. Lal	...	"
5.	Professor Tepas Majumdar	...	"
6.	Shri P. Govindan Nair	...	"
7.	Dr. P. J. Philip	...	Secretary

Secretariat

1.	Shri R. K. Chhabra	...	Joint Secretary
2.	Dr. D. Shankar Narayan	...	"
3.	Dr. R. C. Gupta	...	Development Officer
4.	Dr. R. D. Deshpande	...	"
5.	Dr. S. K. Dasgupta	...	"

Apology for absence was received from Shri G. K. Chandiramani,
Professor V. K. Gokak and Smt. Indumati Chimanlal.

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

The minutes of the 108th meeting of the Commission held on
3rd September, 1969 already circulated were confirmed.

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

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

(b) This was noted.

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

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

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

This was noted.

* Not enclosed.

Item No.5 : To receive a note received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the progress implementation of the scheme of revision of salary scales in Fourth Plan.

This was noted. Arising out of this it was suggested the question of combining into one scale the present Fourth Plan two scales for college teachers (Junior and Senior scales for colleges) may be considered by the U.G.C. Standing Committee on Salary Scales.

Item No.6 : To receive a report on the review of the Ford Foundation programmes for the development of the Delhi University.

This was noted. The Commission desired that the views of the Delhi University may be invited on the report, in the first instance.

Item No.7 : To receive the decision taken at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. held in Lucknow.

The Commission desired that the revised minutes of the Conference which, it was understood, were under issue be awaited.

Item No.8 : To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for founding a Professorship and Fellowship in memory of Prof. D. D. Kosambi.

In this connection the Commission desired that the proposal be referred to the Poona University whether it would like to name one of the Fourth Plan Professor's posts in memory of Professor D. D. Kosambi.

Item No.9 : To consider a proposal from the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs for the organisation of an All India Essay Competition on 'National Integration'.

The Commission felt that to begin with the purpose would be better served if the proposed essay competition was held in universities. The Commission agreed to give assistance upto Rs.1000 (to meet expenses for award of prizes) to such universities as would wish to participate in the scheme.

Item No.10 : To consider the views received from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the recommendations made by the Committee on Criminology and Forensic Science.

The Commission was of the view that the proposed Central Institute for Forensic Sciences (which could be affiliated to the Jawaharlal University) should be supported (for capital and maintenance expenses) by the Ministry of Home Affairs (say on the lines of the Ministry of Health support to the Patel Chest Institute of the Delhi University). The Commission also desired that the views of the Jawaharlal Nehru University and of the Indian Council for Social Sciences Research be obtained regarding the proposal. The Commission further agreed that the

of providing assistance to other universities desirous of introducing courses in Criminology etc., could be considered in the usual manner.

Item No. 11 : To consider the suggestion of the A.G.C.R. for execution of the building construction work of various colleges/ institutions in Delhi through the C.P.W.D. as 'Deposit Work'.

The Commission agreed with the recommendations made by the Delhi University that it may be left to the colleges, in consultation with the university, to decide whether the buildings for which assistance is given by the Commission may be constructed through the Central P.W.D. or otherwise.

Item No. 12 : To consider the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Museums made at its last meeting held on 1.11.1969.

The Commission desired that the comments of the Banaras Hindu, Calcutta, Delhi, Punjab, Patna and Osmania Universities may be invited, in the first instance, on the recommendations of the Central Board of Museums regarding teaching of Art History.

Item No. 13: To consider whether the grants already sanctioned to the Universities on the basis of Visiting Committees' recommendations for development of teacher education programmes for the period ending 1973-74, should be paid out of the amount of Rs.9 crores provided for teacher education in the Fourth Plan allocation of the U.G.C.

The Commission agreed that for the present assistance to universities for development of teacher education programmes, already agreed to, may be provided within the overall allocations made to them for the period ending 1973-74; and the matter reviewed next year in the light of funds made available to the U.G.C.

Item No. 14 : To consider the question of making available the total allocation made to the universities by the U.G.C. for the development of centres of Post-graduate Studies.

It was agreed that assistance to universities for development of centres for Post-graduate Studies be limited to Rs.20 lakhs for the period ending 1970-71, and that additional assistance (outside Rs.2 lakhs) be provided to the concerned universities to cover the recurring expenditure approved by the Commission for the period 1971-74.

Item No. 15 : To consider further the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for upgrading the post of Reader in the Department of Botany to that of a Professor.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be further discussed with the Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University.

Item No.16 : To consider the views of the Delhi University on the suggestions of the Secretary, Planning Forum, Delhi College(Evening Classes), Delhi on the topic "Library facilities to outer-campus-College students".

The Commission desired that the proposal for development of library facilities to outer-campus-college students of Delhi University may be referred to a committee.

Item No.17 : To consider the question of imposing a condition while sanctioning the maintenance grant to the Delhi Colleges that the Terms and Conditions of Service of the Non-teaching employees of the College will be more or less the same as those for the corresponding employees of the Delhi University.

The Commission accepted, in principle, the proposal that the terms and conditions of service for the non-academic staff in the colleges of the Delhi University be similar to those laid down by the University for corresponding employees in the University, and that this be incorporated in the conditions of the grants to colleges, as proposed by the Delhi University. The Commission desired that the University may be requested to inform the Commission about the conditions of service adopted by the University for the non-academic staff of the colleges.

Item No.18 : To consider the question of financing, maintenance and development of Palli Siksha Sadana of the Visva-Bharati.

The Commission agreed that the approved recurring expenditure at the end of 1969-70 for the running of the Palli Siksha Sadana (Agriculture Wing) may be treated as committed expenditure. The Commission noted that the development needs of the Palli Siksha Sadana would be met by the I.C.A.R.

Item No.19 : To consider a proposal from the Andhra University for assistance towards the award of studentships for the new post M.Sc. course in Electronics.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Andhra University for assistance towards the award of studentships for the post M.Sc. course in Electronics.

Item No.20 : To consider a proposal from the Andhra University for adjustment of expenditure among recurring heads approved for post-graduate courses in Engineering.

The Commission agreed in principle to the proposal of the Andhra University that the excess of expenditure on non-teaching staff in respect of post-graduate courses in Engineering be met by reappropriation from other heads of expenditure. The Commission desired that the details of the reappropriation may be obtained from the University and necessary action taken.

Item No.21 : To consider the proposal of the Calcutta University for assistance towards the setting up of a students' home.

The Commission desired that the University may be requested to intimate the contribution that the West Bengal Government/University would make towards the purchase of a built up house estimated to cost Rs.1,25,000.

Item No.22 : To consider the proposal of the Sri Venkateswara University for the construction of two students' homes at an estimated cost of Rs.3,25,000/-

This was withdrawn, as the item was not ready for consideration.

Item No.23 : To consider further a proposal of the Jadavpur University for the institution of a M.Lib.Science Course from 1969-70.

The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to determine if there is a need for starting a M.Lib.Science Course at the Jadavpur University and if so, what facilities would be required for the purpose.

Item No.24 : To consider the request received from the Patna University for increasing the share of the U.G.C. towards the construction of printing press building.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Patna University for the construction of the printing press building at an estimated cost of Rs.1,60,731/- the Commission's share being limited to Rs.1,07,000/-, provided it could be accommodated within the overall ceiling of the University for the Plan period ending 1973-74.

Item No.25 : To consider the proposal of the Panjab University to introduce correspondence courses at the Pre-University and U.A. levels.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Panjab University to introduce correspondence courses at the Pre-University and U.A. levels.

Item No.26 : To consider the proposals received from the Universities for the appointment of an officer to look after the needs of the University.

The Commission desired that the proposal received from the universities for the appointment of an officer to look after the development programmes of the University be examined; and if there was a need for a whole-time officer, assistance (for period ending 1973-74) be provided in accordance with the Commission's Resolution No.23 dated 2nd July, 1969. In the case of a university which does not have need for a whole-time officer, the proposal may be examined on merits and brought up before the Commission.

Item No.27 : To consider the question of raising the ceilings of assistance to affiliated colleges for the development of post-graduate studies in Science and Humanities and Social Science subjects during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

The Commission agreed that the ceilings prescribed for the development of post-graduate studies in the affiliated colleges for the period 1966-67 to 1973-74 may be revised as follows:

A.	<u>Post-graduate Science Department</u>	Rs.
(i)	Physics, Chemistry Departments	1.50 lakhs <u>each</u>
(ii)	Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Home Science Departments.	One lakh <u>each</u>
(iii)	Anthropology, Geography, Mathematics & Statistics.	75,000 <u>each</u>
B.	<u>Humanities and Social Sciences</u>	
		Rs.1.50 lakhs per college for all departments.

The Commission desired that the need to give high priority for the development of college libraries in connection with the organisation of post-graduate studies be brought to the attention of the university.

Item No.28 : To consider the suggestions made by Dr.R.K.Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University, Meerut regarding grant to affiliated colleges for research.

The Commission felt that in view of the revised ceilings of grant available to the post-graduate colleges (as indicated in Item No.27) the needs of research scholars in respect of library facilities could be met by the colleges themselves. In this connection a suggestion was made that research fellows and scholars may be given a special book grant. It was agreed that this may be referred to the fellowship committee for consideration, in the first instance.

Item No.29 : To consider the proposal of the D.S.B.Govt.College, Nainital, (Agra University) for assistance for purchase of books under the Commission's scheme of development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities & Social Sciences.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the D.S.B.Govt.College, Nainital for assistance for the purchase of books, journals and furniture at an estimated cost of Rs.98,000 the Commission's share being Rs.72,500/-

Item No.30 : To receive a note regarding assistance for strengthening Area Studies at the Indian School of International Studies

The Commission desired that this may be referred to the Area Studies Committee.

Item No.31 : To further consider a proposal for assistance towards the UNESCO Project "International Study on the Main trends of research in Social Sciences(Second Part), Historical Sciences, Legal Sciences, Philosophic Discipline and Artistic & Literary expressions".

The Commission desired that the proposal may be discussed with the Rajasthan University and brought up again.

Item No.32 : To consider a proposal for organising a seminar of Deans of Students' Welfare.

The Commission was not in favour of organising a seminar of Deans of Students' Welfare at this stage.

Item No.33 : To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee for award of Scholarships for Honours/Post-graduate Studies in Arabic/Persian about instituting a few research scholarships in Arabic and Persian.

The Commission could not accept at this stage the recommendation of the Selection Committee to institute separate scholarships for research in Arabic/Persian.

Item No.34 : To consider a suggestion for exemption from income tax of the honorarium admissible to the teachers working under the scheme of "Utilisation of services of retired teachers"

The Commission desired that the advice of Shri P.Govindan Nair may be obtained regarding this.

Item No.35 : To consider the question of supporting the study of imbalances in the employment of highly qualified Physicists

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for undertaking a study of imbalances in the employment of highly qualified Physicists by Prof. Rias Ahmad at a cost not exceeding Rs.5,000/-. The Commission desired that Prof. Rias Ahmad be requested to make available his report on the study within a year.

Item No.36 : To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study with regard to (a) departments which may be recognised as Centres of Advanced Study, and (b) departments to which special assistance may be provided during the Fourth Plan period.

Consideration of this item was postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 37 : To consider a note on the programme of work of the Examination Reform Unit in the office of the Commissioner,

The Commission desired that the proposal for additional staff for starting an Examination Unit in the U.G.C. may be worked out and placed before the Commission at its next meeting. The Commission further desired that the annexure to the note may be brought up-to-date and circulated to the universities.

Item No. 38 : To note the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held in New Delhi on 5th November, 1969.

Item No. 39: To receive a note on the establishment of a Hill University in the North Eastern Region.

The Commission noted the present position regarding the proposal to establish a Hill University in the North Eastern Region. It was noted that a Planning Group will be constituted by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services and the U.G.C. in this connection.

Item No. 40 : To receive a note on the proposals received by the Commission from various universities for holding summer schools, seminars, conferences, etc., during the year 1969-70.

The Commission accepted the recommendations made by the Committee for organising summer schools, seminars, conferences, refresher courses etc., during 1969-70 as per Appendix III. In this connection the Commission desired that a publication indicating the titles of such conferences held during the last five years, with assistance from the U.G.C. may be prepared and placed before the Commission.

Item No. 41: To consider a reference from the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the suggestions made by the Indian Co-operation Mission, Nepal, for Teaching of Nepal's History, Archaeology and Religion in some universities.

The Commission desired that the proposal from the Ministry of External Affairs regarding teaching of Nepal's History, Archaeology and Religion may be referred to the Area Studies Committee for advice. It was suggested that the views of the Delhi University also may be invited.

Item No. 42 : To consider further the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee of Parliament regarding the inclusion of a course in Archives Keeping in the curriculum of universities.

The Commission accepted the recommendation made by the U.G.C. Library Committee in respect of the suggestion of the Estimates Committee for institution of a course in Archives Keeping in selected universities.

Item No. 43 : To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for extension of period for completion of the General Education Reading Material Project.

It was agreed that this may be referred to a committee for examination.

Item No. 44 : To consider the Resolution adopted by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University regarding the removal of discrimination between the teachers of the Central and State Universities with regard to allowances.

The Commission reiterated its earlier decision that the staff of the State Universities be paid the same allowances as the State Governments provide for their corresponding staff.

Item No. 45 : To consider a reference from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for the establishment of a University at Jammu.

The Commission noted that the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has decided to establish a University of Kashmir at Srinagar and the University of Jammu at Jammu.

Item No. 46 : To approve the statement of expenditure furnished by the Vikram University on organising a Seminar on "Capital Formation" held during 1964 in lieu of the audited statement of accounts (misplaced).

The Commission agreed that the statement of expenditure furnished by the Vikram University on organising a Seminar on "Capital Formation" held during 1964 in lieu of the audited statement of accounts (misplaced) may be accepted.

Item No. 47 : To consider further the proposal for the creation of Chairs in universities in languages other than the language of the State.

This was noted.

Item No. 48 : To consider the sharing basis for grants to be paid to the Gujarat Vidyapith for the Institute of Basic Science Education.

The Commission agreed that assistance to the Gujarat Vidyapith in respect of the Institute of Basic Science Education may be given on a sharing basis of 50 : 50. It was noted that the Vidyapith will provide for the UGC share within the overall allocation agreed to for the Vidyapith for the period ending 1973-74.

Item No. 49 : To consider further the likely allocation of the U.G.C. for the Fourth Plan period (1969-74).

This was noted.

Item No. 50 : To consider a request from the Rajasthan Government for a nominee of the Commission on the Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan set up by the Rajasthan Government

The Commission agreed that a nominee of the UGC may be appointed on the Boards that may be set up by different State Governments for production of university level books in regional languages and desired that a list of persons to be nominated on these boards may be placed before the Commission.

Item No. 51: To consider the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the additional requirements in respect of equipment grant of the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee appointed to consider additional requirements of equipment for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College and agreed to pay a grant of Rs.14,85,000/- to the University for this purpose.

Item No. 52 : To consider further the proposal for the establishment of the University at Amritsar.

The Commission accepted the report of the Committee which examined the proposal for the establishment of a University at Amritsar and desired that the same may be communicated to the Government of India.

Item No. 53 : To consider a scheme formulated by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services for creation of a cadre of translators production of books at university level, by the Central Government.

The Commission agreed to the proposal and desired that a committee may be appointed to work out the details for the implementation of the scheme.

Item No. 54 : To consider a proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance for purchase of implements to cultivate the Dhaka Farm.

The Commission noted that the University had considerable income from the running of the Dhaka Farm and that the additional requirements of the University could be met out of this income. The Commission felt that it would be advantageous to associate the Department of Botany with the working of the Farm.

Item No. 55 : To consider further a proposal received from the Varanasi Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi regarding the publication of a critical edition of Tattva Cintamani of Ganesha Upadhaya.

The Commission desired that the University be requested to intimate the immediate requirements during the next 3 to 4 years to enable it to undertake the critical edition of Tattva Cintamani of Ganesha Upadhaya and whether the University could provide for this within the overall allocation made available to it for the period ending 1973-74.

Item No.56 : To consider the question of payment of daily allowance to the Members of the University Grants Commission for attending meetings of the Commission.

The Commission desired that the recommendations regarding payment of daily allowance to the members of the University Grants Commission for attending meetings of the Commission may be referred to the Central Government for approval.

Item No.57 : To consider the question of extra coverage through Group Insurance for members and officers of the Commission travelling on duty by air.

The Commission desired that additional information may be obtained and the matter brought up again.

Item No.58 : To receive a note on the reports received from the Directors of the Summer Institutes held during 1969 in various universities and colleges.

This was noted. The Commission however desired that any item which involved financial expenditure be brought up before it.

Item No.59: To consider the report of the Committee constituted by Commission on the non-professional colleges affiliated to the Kerala and Calicut University.

The Commission desired that the report of the Committee which visited the non-professional colleges in Kerala and Calicut Universities may be referred to the State Government and to the two universities concerned for comments.

Item No.60 : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services for financial assistance to Schools of Social Work in connection with the implementation of the National Service scheme.

The Commission agreed in principle to assist the Schools of Social Work in connection with the implementation of the National Service Scheme as suggested by the Ministry of Education, and desired that details of the requirements be invited. In this connection the Commission noted that it would not be in a position to assist institutions which do not come under the purview of the U.G.C.

Sd/-
(P.J.Philip)
Secretary

Sd/-
(D.S.Kothari)
Chairman

Appendix III to U.G.C.
Minutes (Item 40) Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Statement showing the proposals from various universities/
institutions for Summer Schools, Seminars, refresher courses
and Conferences approved by the Selection Committee for the
year 1969-70 and 1970-71.

No.	Name of the University	Subject	Remarks
2.	3.	4.	4.
	Aligarh Muslim University.	Symposium on the implementation of the recommendations pertaining to the Higher Education.	
	Andhra University	i) Seminar on Indian Aesthetics with special reference to literature) ii) Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics iii) Symposium on "Acoustics in Education"	More departments to be brought in for collaboration. Rs.2,500/-
	Annamalai University.	Refresher Course on Advanced Economic Theory and Economic Growth.	
	Bararas Hindu University.	1) Seminar on "Tissue & Organ Cultural in Medical Research." ii) Second Annual Conference of Indian Speech and hearing Association and 22nd Conference of the Association of Otolaryngologists of India.	Rs.2,500/-
	Bombay University	i) Seminar on the Theme "Modernisation of the Underdeveloped Societies". ii) Refresher Course in Extracorporeal Circulation. iii) Summer Institute in "Mathematical Economics and Econometrics".	
	Delhi University	Symposium on the "Chemistry and Metabolism of Lipids and Related Subjects".	
	Dibrugarh University.	1) Refresher Course in "Modern Algebra." ii) Seminar on "Fronteer History" with special reference to NEFA during British period.	May be referred to Dr. Amalendu Guha, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University, Delhi.
	Gujarat University.	Autumn School in Gravitation and Cosmology.	
	Jabalpur	Seminar in Law	
	Jacavpur	Seminar on the Concept of Non-Violence with special reference to Budha and the other ancient Indian Thinker, the concept of man in Gandhiji & Marx.	May be referred to Gandhi Centenary Unit.

1.	2.	3.	4.
11.	Jodhpur University	i) 12th Conference of the Indian Association of Teachers Educators. ii) Seminar on Mobilisation for the Economic Development of Rajasthan. iii) Seminar on the Theory of Rasa in Indian Poetics.	Rs. 2,500/- We may write to Head of the Dep or Vice-Chancel may be requeste look into the details. May be referred Sanskrit Board.
12.	Kerala University	i) Thirty First Indian Political Conference ii) Twenty Third All India Commerce Conference	Rs. 2,500/- Rs. 2,500/-
13.	Karnatak University	i) Seminar on Advanced Probability Statistical inference and Stochastics Processes. ii) Workshop-cum-Seminar on "Teaching and Research in Philosophy in the University Area".	
14.	Lucknow University.	i) Seminar on English Linguistics.	
15.	Madras University.	i) Symposium on Crop Palynology ii) Workshop meeting on History of Medicine.	
16.	M.S.Univer- sity of Baroda.	i) Refresher Course in "Microbial Genetics and its impact on applied Microbiology." ii) Seminar on the source of Indian History and their interpretation for teaching History from sources material.	
17.	Marathwada University.	i) Refresher Course in Chemistry for College Teachers of Marathwarda. ii) Annual Session of the Indian Academy of Sciences.	Rs. 2,500/-
18.	Nagpur University.	i) All India English Teachers Conference	Rs. 2,500/-
19.	Panjab University.	i) Seminar on Administrative Reforms in India ii) Seminar on Angular Correlation in Nuclear Radiation. iii) Seminar on Post-graduate Punjabi	More details may requested from University.
20.	Patna University	i) XXIII Indian Congress of Radiology ii) Workshop for preparation of five volumes of source - material in Indian History. iii) Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association.	Rs. 2,500/- Rs. 2,500/-
21.	Poona University.	i) Seminar on Genesis of Indian Temple Styles ii) Seminar on Developmental Biology.	More details may obtained. To be referred to Dr. Sheshachar, D University.

2.	3.	4.
Rajasthan University.	i) Training Programme for college teachers in Laboratory work in Biology.	
Ranchi University.	1) Seminar of Mathematics Teachers	May be referred to S.I. Programme.
Roorkee University.	i) Seminar on Systems, Microwaves & Circuits. ii) Summer School in Mathematics (Modern Algebra, Functional Analysis & Topology)	
South Gujarat University.	1) Seminar to give new orientations to Year B.Sc. Teachers in Methods of Teaching Science Subjects.	First May be referred to Orientation courses programme.
Saurashtra University.	i) Annual Conference of Indian Association of Pathologist. ii) Refresher Course for Pre-University teachers in Chemistry & Biology.	Rs. 2,500/- May be referred to Orientation Programme.
Sri Venkateswara University.	i) XVIII All India Library Conference ii) Workshop in Child Development iii) Refresher Course in Abstract Algebra & Analysis for College teachers. iv) Seminar on methods of teaching English language and literature at the under-graduate level.	Rs. 2,500/-
Udaipur University.	1) Seminar on Industrial Rajasthan	
9. Utkal	1) All India Seminar on Sanskrit Philosophy of Language.	
0. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	1) Autumn Seminar on Problems of Sanskrit Research.	
1. Birla Instt. of Tech., Pilani.	i) Seminar on Teaching English to Students of Engineering and Technology.	
2. Indian Instt. of Technology, Kanpur.	i) Winter School in Solid State Chemistry	May be referred to N.C.S.E.
3. G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.	1) XV Annual Conference of Association of Physiologists Pharmacologists of India.	

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date : Meeting:
Time : 3rd October 1969
Place : 10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

A G E N D A

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- Item No. 2* : (a) To approve the action taken on certain matters.
(b) To receive items of information.
- Item No. 3* : To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 3rd September, 1969.
- Item No. 4* : To receive a statement of expenditure incurred by the University Grants Commission during 1969-70 (Upto 31st August, 1969).
- Item No. 5 : To receive a note received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the progress of implementation of the scheme of revision of salary scales in 4th Plan.
- Item No. 6 : To receive a report on the review of the foundation programmes for the development of the Delhi University. p. 1
- Item No. 7 : To receive the decision taken at the conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. held in June, 1969. p. 2
- Item No. 8 : To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for founding a Professorship and Fellowship in memory of Prof. D.D. Kosambi. p. 3
- Item No. 9 : To consider a proposal from the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs for the organisation of an All India Essay Competition on 'National Integration'. p. 5-10
- Item No. 10 : To consider the views received from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the recommendations made by the Committee on Criminology and Forensic Science. p. 11-13
- Item No. 11 : To consider the suggestion of the A.G.C.R. for execution of the building construction work of various Colleges/Institutions in Delhi through the C.P.W.D. as 'Deposit Work'. p. 14-15
- Item No. 12 : To consider the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Museums made at its last meeting held on 1.11.1969. p. 16-19
- Item No. 13 : To consider whether the grants already sanctioned to the Universities on the basis of Visiting Committees' recommendations for development of teacher education programmes for the period ending 1973-74, should be paid out of the amount of Rs. 8 crores provided for teacher education in the IV Plan allocation of the U.G.C. p. 20-

- Item No. 14 : To consider the question of making available the total allocation made to the universities by the U.G.C. for the development of centres for Post-graduate Studies. p. 23
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- Item No. 17 : To consider the question of imposing a condition while sanctioning the maintenance grant to the Delhi Colleges that the Terms and Conditions of Service of the Non-teaching employees of the College will be more or less the same as those for the corresponding employees of the Delhi University. p. 28
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- Item No. 24 : To consider the request received from the Patna University for increasing the share of the U.G.C. towards the construction of printing press building. p. 41
- Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of the Panjab University to introduce correspondence courses at the Pre-University and B.A. levels. p. 42
- Item No. 26 : To consider the proposals received from the Universities for the appointment of an officer to look after the needs of the University. p. 43
- Item No. 27 : To consider the question of raising the ceilings of assistance to affiliated colleges for the development of post-graduate studies in Science and Humanities and Social Science- subjects during the Fourth Five Year Plan period p. 44-45
- Item No. 28 : To consider the suggestions made by Dr. R.K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University, Meerut regarding grants to affiliated colleges for research. p. 46-47

- Item No. 29 : To consider the proposal of the D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital, (Agra University) for assistance for purchase of books under the Commission's scheme of development of Post-Graduate Studies on Humanities & Social Sciences. p. 48
- Item No. 30 : To receive a note regarding assistance for strengthening Area Studies at the Indian School of International Studies. p. 49-54
- Item No. 31 : To further consider a proposal for assistance towards the UNESCO Project "International Study on the Main trends of research in Social Sciences (Second Part), Historical Sciences, Legal Sciences, Philosophic Discipline and Artistic & Literary expressions". p. 55-62
- Item No. 32 : To consider a proposal for organising a seminar of Deans of Students' Welfare. p. 63-64
- Item No. 33 : To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee for award of Scholarships for Honours/Post-graduate Studies in Arabic/Persian about instituting a few research scholarships in Arabic and Persian. p. 65
- Item No. 34 : To consider a suggestion for exemption from income tax of the honorarium admissible to the teachers working under the scheme of "Utilisation of services of retired teachers" p. 66-66
- Item No. 35 : To consider the question of supporting the study of imbalances in the employment of highly qualified Physicist p. 69-70
- Item No. 36 : To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study with regard to (a) departments which may be recognised as Centres of Advanced Study and (b) departments to which special assistance may be provided during the Fourth Plan period. p. 71-71
- Item No. 37 : To consider a note on the programme of work of the Examination Reform Unit in the office of the Commission. p. 76-78
- Item No. 38 : To note the date and place of the next meeting of the Commission.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Date :
Time :
Place :

Meeting:
3rd October, 1969,
10 A.M.
UGC Office, New Delhi.

AGENDA(Contd.)

- Item No.39 : To receive a note on the establishment of a Hill University in the North Eastern Region. P. 79-82
- Item No.40: To receive a note on the proposals received by the Commission from various universities for holding summer schools, seminars, conferences, etc., during the year 1969-70. P. 83-92
- Item No.41: To consider a reference from the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the suggestions made by the Indian Co-operation Mission, Nepal, for Teaching of Nepal's History, Archaeology and Religion in some universities. P. 93-94
- Item No.42: To consider further the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee of Parliament regarding the inclusion of a course in Archives Keeping in the curriculum of universities. P. 95
- Item No.43: To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for extension of period for completion of the General Education Reading Material Project. P. 96
- Item No.44: To consider the Resolution adopted by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University regarding the removal of discrimination between the teachers of the Central and State Universities with regard to allowances, etc. P. 97
- Item No.45: To consider a reference from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for the establishment of a university at Jammu. P. 98-99
- Item No.46: To approve the statement of expenditure furnished by the Vikram University on organising a Seminar on "Capital Formation" held during 1964 in lieu of the audited statement of accounts (misplaced). P. 100
- Item No.47: To consider further the proposal for the creation of Chairs in universities in languages other than the language of the State, P. 101-102
- Item No.48: To consider the sharing basis for grants to be paid to the Gujarat Vidyapith for the Institute of Basic Science Education. P. 103
- Item No.49: To consider further the likely allocation of the U.G.C. for the Fourth Plan period (1969-74). P. 104
- Item No.50: To consider a request from the Rajasthan Government for a nominee of the Commission on the Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan set up by the Rajasthan Government. P. 105-114
- Item No.51: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to consider the additional requirements in respect of equipment grant of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University P. 115-123
- Item No.52: To consider the Report of the Committee appointed by the Commission regarding the setting up of a new university at Amritsar. P. 124-125

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

Date : 3rd October, 1969.
Time : 10 A.M.
Place : UGC Office.

AGENDA(Contd.)

- Item No. 53 : To consider a scheme formulated by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for creation of a cadre of translators for production of books at University level by the Central Government. P. 1. 1. 1. 1.
- Item No. 54 : To consider a proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance for purchase of implements to cultivate the Dhaka farm. P. 1. 1. 1. 1.
- Item No. 55 : To consider a proposal received from the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi regarding the publication of a critical edition of Tattva Cintamani of Ganesha Upadhyaya. P. 1. 1. 1. 1.
- Item No. 56 : To consider the question of payment of Daily Allowance to the members of the U.G.C. for attending meeting of the Commission. P. 1. 1. 1. 1.
- Item No. 57 : To consider the question of extra coverage through Group Insurance for members and officers of the Commission travelling on duty by air. P. 1. 1. 1. 1.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 108TH MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION HELD ON 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1969

The following were present :

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

Secretariat

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

Apology for absence was received from Professor V.K.Gokak, Dr.F.B.Gajendragadkar and Shri P.Govindan Nair.

Item No.1: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the Commission held on 6th August, 1969.

The minutes of the 107th meeting of the Commission held on 6th August, 1969 already circulated were confirmed.

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

(a) The Commission approved the action taken on certain items listed in appendix I.

Arising out of Item No.2(a)(12) - (Allocation of un-assigned grant for the year 1969-70) - the Commission was of the view that it would be desirable to increase the allocation of unassigned grants to the universities in due course. It was agreed that a committee may be appointed to review the working of the scheme and the matter brought up before the Commission.

(b) This was noted.

Item No.3: To approve the statement of grants released after the last meeting of the Commission held on 6th August, 1969.

The Commission approved the grants released after the last meeting of the Commission (held on 6th August, 1969) as in Appendix II.

* Not enclosed.

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

This was noted.

Item No.5: To receive a report on the implementation of the Cultural Exchange Programmes.

This was noted. The Commission desired that copies of reports properly indexed made by the participants under the Cultural Exchange Programmes may be kept in the UGC library for reference.

Item No.6: To consider a proposal from the Ministry of Education & Youth Services that the Masters' Degree Course in Physical Education should be of two years' duration and that the minimum qualifications for admission should be either a post-graduate diploma in Physical Education or a Degree of Bachelor of Physical Education.

The Commission desired that the question of the duration and admission requirements for the post-graduate course in Physical Education may be referred to a committee. In this connection the Commission expressed the view that it would be of advantage if the universities obtained the services of outstanding professional sportsmen on a part-time basis for the development of sports, games and physical education.

Item No.7: To consider the recommendation of the Fellowship Selection Committee about introducing a system of interview for applicants for UGC Senior Research Fellowships in Humanities and Sciences.

The Commission desired that the present system of selection of students for award of junior and senior fellowships may continue.

Item No.8: To consider the views of the Universities on the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee regarding grants to colleges.

This was withdrawn as necessary material had not been received from the universities.

Item No.9: To consider a proposal of the Banaras Hindu University to give effect to the revised scale approved for the post of Executive Officer from 1st August, 1964.

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

Item No.10: To consider the following proposals received from the Delhi University:-

- (i) Applicability of the Schemes of G.I.F.-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity and C.P.F.-cum-Gratuity to the employees of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University.
- (ii) Raising the percentage of placement of Superintendents in Grade I.
- (iii) Revision of pay scale of certain Laboratory staff in the University.

(i) The Commission agreed in principle that the Scheme of G.P.F.-cum-Pension-cum-Gratuity and C.P.F.-cum-Gratuity be made applicable to the employees (teaching and non-teaching) of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University, and desired that a committee may be appointed to work out details for implementation of the scheme, including the likely expenditure to be incurred for the purpose. In this connection the Commission felt that a pension scheme would not have advantages unless introduced on a wide basis, as on a limited scale it would retard mobility of teachers and act against the best interests of higher education.

(ii) The Commission noted that the two scales of Superintendent in the Central Universities had only recently been introduced (with effect from 1.12.1968); and desired that information be obtained regarding the present numbers in the two scales in the Central Universities and the additional expenditure incurred on introduction of the two scales.

(iii) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for revision of the pay scales of the laboratory staff of the Central Universities and of the colleges attached to the Delhi University as per Appendix III. It was noted that this revision would take effect from 1.4.1968 and that the universities would provide for additional funds required for the purpose within the existing resources.

Item No.11: To consider the request of the Bombay University for financial assistance for establishing bilateral contacts between the Universities of Bombay and Alexandria (UAR) under the Indo-UAR Cultural Exchange Programme.

The Commission supported the idea of cooperation between the two universities and desired that the University of Bombay may be requested to send a specific proposal for the years 1969-71 to serve as a pilot programme and the matter brought up before the Commission.

Item No.12: To consider a proposal of the Patna University for conversion of a loan sanctioned by the Government of India Ministry of Education for the construction of hostel for the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna into an out-right grant.

The Commission desired that the views of the State Government be obtained and the matter placed before the Commission at a later meeting.

Item No.13: To consider the proposal of the University of Poona for establishment of a separate department of Commerce.

The Commission could not accept the proposal of the Poona University to establish a separate department of Commerce, at this stage. The Commission desired in this connection that the question of development of postgraduate studies in the university vis-a-vis development of similar facilities in the colleges be discussed with the University.

Item No.14: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals received from the K.N.Government College, Gyanpur (Varanasi), Agra University for the development of its postgraduate science departments during the Fourth Plan period.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the expert committee which examined the proposals of the K.N.Government College Gyanpur (Varanasi), Agra University for the development of postgraduate science departments during the Fourth Plan period and agreed to provide necessary grant as indicated in Appendix IV. In this connection the Commission stressed the importance of special attention being given to having a good workshop and staffing it suitably.

Item No.15: To consider the request of the R.B.G.R.College, Maharajaganj for enhancing the Commission's grant for the construction of its library building.

The Commission agreed to provide a grant of Rs.63,653/- to the R.B.G.R.College, Maharajaganj towards construction of a library building against the revised estimated cost of Rs.95,480/- for the purpose.

Item No.16: To consider the proposal of the S.D.College, Muzaffarnagar for sharing the additional cost in respect of its hostel building.

The Commission desired that additional information be obtained from the S.D.College, Muzaffarnagar and the matter brought up again.

Item No.17: To consider the proposal of the Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur (Gorakhpur University) for assistance for the construction of a Men's hostel and the purchase of furniture.

The Commission desired that the proposal may be further examined and brought up again.

Item No.18: To consider matters relating to non-payment of remuneration to the examiners by the Jabalpur University for 1968.

The Commission expressed its concern at the non-payment of remuneration to examiners and desired that the present position of the matter be ascertained from the University.

Item No.19: To consider a note regarding presentation of books to the Institutions involved in Summer Institute programmes in English Language Teaching.

The Commission desired that the list of books on English language teaching as recommended by the Summer Institutes Directors be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges.

Item No. 20: To note the date and place of the next meeting of the University Grants Commission.

It was noted that the next meeting of the Commission will be held on 3rd October, 1969 in Delhi.

In this connection the Commission desired that the next regional meeting of Vice-Chancellors be held either at Bombay or Calcutta along with the November meeting of the Commission.

Item No. 21: To receive the recommendations made by the U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held in August, 1969.

The Commission generally accepted the recommendations made by the UGC Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors. In this connection the Commission desired that increasing attention should be given by the universities to linking education and the development requirements of the country and also making education more employment oriented. It was felt that the process would be greatly facilitated if suitable legislation is enacted to make it obligatory on the part of industry to provide training and apprenticeship opportunities for students/trainees. Arising out of this, the Commission supported the idea of convening a meeting of industrialists and representatives of engineering institutions to discuss the subject in its various aspects. It was noted that the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore would prepare a paper on the subject for consideration of the Commission.

Item No. 22: To receive a statement on the tribal situation in India issued by the Seminar organised jointly by the Department of Sociology, Delhi University and the Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

This was noted.

Item No. 23: To receive a note on the establishment of a University in Goa.

It was agreed that a committee may visit Goa to study the progress of development of higher education in that area.

Item No.24: To receive the Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1967-68, as presented to the Parliament under Section 19(4) of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

The Commission approved the draft replies to the audit objections to the Annual Audit Report on the accounts of the U.G.C. for 1967-68. The Commission further desired that a note be placed before the Commission indicating the difficulties experienced in regard to delay in issue of utilisation certificates.

Item No.25: To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the award of Scholarships for undergraduate Americans for study in India by Academic Journals of India.

It was agreed that the Government of India be informed that the Commission had no objection to the award of scholarships by Academic Journals of India for undergraduate students from U.S.A. to study in India, provided the donation for the purpose is made to a university which would select the awardee.

Item No.26: To consider a reference from the Government of India regarding Ford Foundation assistance to the extent of ₹ 2,00,000 for programmes relating to improvement of governance and administration of higher education in India.

The Commission noted that the committees on governance and improvement of administration of universities and colleges would not need any foreign assistance for travel or other arrangements for the work.

The Commission felt that it should be of value to the committees if they had the benefit of discussing some of the problems with outstanding foreign experts (to be suggested by the committees) in case Ford Foundation's assistance for the purpose was available.

Item No.27: To consider the question whether release of grants to Universities for development programmes may be made conditional to the Universities appointing Lecturers with at least Second Class Master's Degree.

The Commission noted that the standard of Second Class varies from subject to subject and university to university. The Commission emphasised the need and importance of appointing teachers of high quality and competence, but felt that it would be difficult, and not likely to serve the purpose in view, to lay down a universal minimum qualification 'rule'.

Item No.28: To consider a note on the allocation of funds for the development of Engineering and Technological education in Universities during the Fourth Plan period.

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

Item No.29: To consider the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Gandhi Centenary Programmes regarding the establishment of Gandhi (Memorial)Chairs.

This was noted. It was agreed that proposals received from the universities regarding Gandhi Centenary Programmes would be examined and brought up before the Commission whenever necessary. With regard to the establishment of Gandhi Chairs, the Commission desired that the committee may review its recommendations and the matter brought up again.

Item No.30: To consider the following proposals received from the Aligarh Muslim University : -

- (i): Providing financial assistance for external services and campus development of the Medical College and Hospital;
 - (ii) Appointment of Administrative Assistant and a Personal Assistant to the Principal, Men's Polytechnic.
-

(i) The Commission agreed in principle that assistance be given to the Aligarh Muslim University for the development of the campus (including external services) of the Medical College and Hospital and that exact needs in this regard be assessed before assistance is made available.

(ii) The Commission agreed that this may be referred to the Standing Committee on Establishment Matters of the Central Universities.

Item No.31: To consider the following proposals received from the Banaras Hindu University:

- (i) Grant of Rs.3,33,600 outside the Plan ceiling towards the development of the Law Faculty.
 - (ii) Organising the Ninth Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education on 22nd,23rd and 24th January,1970.
-

(i) The Commission desired that the Banaras Hindu University may be requested to accommodate the proposed expenditure of Rs.3,85,600 for the Faculty of Law within the allocation of the University for the Fourth Plan ending 1973-74.

(ii) The Commission agreed that a grant of Rs.10,000 may be made to the Banaras Hindu University towards the Ninth Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Advancement of Medical Education to be held on 22nd, 23rd and 24th January,1970.

Item No.32: To consider the following proposals received from the Delhi University: -

- (i) Institution of a One Year Certificate Course in Statistics and Operational Research;
- (ii) Institution of five stipends for children of Military personnel.

(i) The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for the institution of a One Year Certificate Course in Statistics and Operational Research for a period of 3 years, in the first instance, on the understanding that no additional financial implication would be involved in this. In this connection the Commission desired that the intended collaboration indicated by the university with the Defence Science Laboratory, Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Indian Standards Institute and the Directorate of Scientific Evaluation, Ministry of Defence should be effectively organised.

(ii) The Commission regretted its inability to accept, in its present form, the proposal of the Delhi University for the institution of stipends for children of military personnel.

Item No.33: To consider further a proposal of the Nagpur University to establish a Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics, including English and to utilise the Tagore Chair (Professorship) to head the department.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Nagpur University to utilise the interest on the Tagore Chair Endowment for establishing a department of foreign languages and linguistics, including English provided the Professor incharge of the department is designated as Tagore Professor.

Item No.34: To consider the request of the Utkal University for revision of the salary scales of University teachers as per Third Plan scales of pay with effect from 21.5.19

The Commission desired that the views of the State Government may be obtained in the first instance.

Item No.35: To consider a proposal received on behalf of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for naming the hostel and the library buildings for which assistance has been given by the U.G.C.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Kamani Science College and Prataprai Arts College, Amreli for naming after donors the hostel and library buildings for which assistance has been given by the U.G.C. It was noted that this would be in conformity with the policy of the Commission in the matter.

Item No.36: To consider further proposal of the S.B.Arts College, Bijapur for converting the Women's hostel constructed with U.G.C. assistance into a Men's hostel.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the S.B.Arts College, Bijapur, for converting the Women's hostel built with assistance from the U.G.C. into a Men's hostel, on the condition that the College would refund on a proportionate basis the sum of Rs. 28,704 (grant of Rs. 13,370 plus Rs. 15,334 as rent earned from the State Government.)

Item No.37: To consider a communication received from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the proposed visit of the Physics Interviewing team of the University of Oregon, U.S.A.

This was noted.

Item No.38: To consider a proposal of the Bombay University for the creation of a Visiting Professorship in the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics during the Fourth Plan period

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Bombay University for the creation of a Visiting Professorship in the Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics during the Fourth Plan period and to provide the necessary assistance.

Item No.39: To consider a proposal of the University of Mysore to invite Professor George M.Counts as Visiting Professor for three months.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Mysore University to invite Professor George S.Counts as Visiting Professor for three months and agreed to give a grant not exceeding Rs.20,000/- for the purpose.

Item No.40: To consider a request received from the Vice-Chancellor, Indore University for financial assistance for holding a conference of University and College Teachers of the Indore University for discussing problems of teaching, discipline etc.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indore University for financial assistance for holding a conference of university and college teachers of Indore University for discussing problems of teaching, discipline etc., at an estimated cost of Rs.7,000/- on condition that the Commission's assistance would be restricted to 50% of the actual expenditure not exceeding Rs.3,500/-.

Item No.41: To consider the proposal of the Indore University for a grant of Rupees three lakhs for reconstructing the Bapna Hostel near the Holkar Science College, Indore.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Indore University for a grant of Rs.1.5 lakhs on a 50 : 50 basis for reconstructing the Bapna Hostel, provided the University is able to include its share within the overall allocation made to the University for the period ending 1973-74.

Item No.42: To consider further the report of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to examine the proposal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, for assistance for research in the Department of Economics.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the U.G.C. to examine the proposal of the Presidency College, Calcutta for assistance for research in the department of Economics and agreed to provide the following grants for a project on "Experiments in Inter-disciplinary Research in Economics and History" :-

(1) Three Junior Research Fellows at Rs.300/- p.m. and usual contingent grant of Rs.1,000 per fellow per annum for 3 years.	Rs. 41,400
(2) Books and periodicals/microfilms	7,000
(3) Contingencies/Travel	6,600
Total	Rs.55,000

Item No.43: To consider certain Establishment Matters.

This was postponed as the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Establishment Matters were not available.

Item No.44: To consider the draft resolution regarding the setting up of National Board of Adult Education.

The Commission desired that the Government of India be informed that the Commission had no comments to offer on the draft resolution regarding the setting up of a National Board of Adult Education.

Item No.45: To consider further the proposal for financial assistance for participation in the first Commonwealth Youth Fest to be held at Delhi from 2nd September to 8th September, 1969.

The Commission regretted it would not be possible for the Commission to give assistance to the universities in connection with the Commonwealth Youth Festival to be held at Delhi from 2nd September to 8th September, 1969.

Item No.46: To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the U.C. to examine the proposal of the Mysore University to introduce Correspondence Courses at the PUC and B.A.levels.

The Commission agreed to the proposal of the Mysore University for introducing Correspondence Courses at the PUC, B.A. and Postgraduate levels, provided that the Commission's assistance should be limited to Rs.5 lakhs for the period ending 1973-74.

Item No.47: To consider a proposal of the Delhi University for granting permission to start Honours Courses in the Morning and Evening Classes of the Delhi Colleges from the Academic Year 1969-70.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Delhi University for starting Honours Courses in the Evening classes of the colleges affiliated to the University in subjects noted below:

(i) Deshbandhu College	English, Political Science, Hindi and B.Com.(Hons)
(ii) Hastinapur College	English & Hindi
(iii) Delhi College	English, Political Science, Hindi and B.Com.(Hons).
(iv) P.G.D.A.V.College	B.Com.(Hons), Hindi and Mathematics.
(v) Dyal Singh College	English and Hindi

In this connection the Commission desired that with a view to rationalise the available facilities and resources Honours Courses should be started only if the number of admissions is not less than about 20.

With regard to the starting of Honours Courses in the morning classes with effect from the current academic year the Commission desired that the matter may be further examined.

Sd/-
(P.J.Philip)
Secretary

Sd/-
(D.S.Kothari)
Chairman

Scales of pay of the Laboratory Staff of the Central Universities and of the colleges attached to the Delhi University

Post	Pre-Revised Scale	Revised Scale of Pay from 1.4.1968
Sr. Technical Assistant	Rs.210-10-290-15-320- EB-15-425	Rs.250-15-400-EB-15-475
Technical Assistant	Rs.130-5-160-8-200- EB-8-256-EB-8-280-10- 300.	Rs.210-10-290-15-320-EB- 15-425.
Section Officer	-	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256- EB-8-280.
Workshop Instructor	Rs.250-10-290-15-380	Rs.250-10-290-15-320-EB-15- 425.
Sr. Instrument Mechanic	Rs.200-10-290-15-380	Rs.210-10-290-15-320- EB-15-425.

K.N.GOVERNMENT COLLEGE. GYANPUR (VARANASI)

	Total Cost	UGC Share	State Government/ College Share
<u>Physics:</u>			
(a) Equipment	60,000	45,000	15,000
(b) Workshop Equipment	20,000	15,000	5,000
(c) Library Books	<u>10,000</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>
(d) (i) One Lecturer (Senior) (Rs.400-800) for the period 1969-74.	90,000	67,500	22,500
	33,750	16,875	16,875
(ii) Workshop staff of One Mechanic (Rs.150-10-250)	13,500	6,750	6,750
	<u>1,37,250</u>	<u>91,125</u>	<u>46,125</u>
<u>Chemistry:</u>			
(a) Equipment	60,000	45,000	15,000
(b) Library Books	10,000	7,500	2,500
	<u>70,000</u>	<u>52,500</u>	<u>17,500</u>
(c) One Senior Lecturer (Rs.400-800) for the period 1969-74.	33,750	16,875	16,875
	<u>1,03,750</u>	<u>69,375</u>	<u>34,375</u>
<u>Botany:</u>			
(a) Equipment	48,000	36,000	12,000
(b) Books and Journals	10,000	7,500	2,500
	<u>58,000</u>	<u>43,500</u>	<u>14,500</u>
(c) One Senior Lecturer for 1969-74.	33,750	16,875	16,875
	<u>91,750</u>	<u>60,375</u>	<u>31,375</u>
<u>Zoology:</u>			
(a) Equipment	48,000	36,000	12,000
(b) Books and Journals	10,000	7,500	2,500
(c) Construction of an Animal House	10,000	5,000	5,000
	<u>68,000</u>	<u>48,500</u>	<u>19,500</u>
(d) One Senior Lecturer for 1969-74.	33,750	16,875	16,875
	<u>1,01,750</u>	<u>65,375</u>	<u>36,375</u>

	Total Cost	UGC Share	State Govt College St
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. <u>Geography</u>			
(a) Equipment	24,000	18,000	6,000
(b) Laboratory furniture for cartography etc.	10,000	5,000	5,000
(c) Books and Journals	16,000	12,000	4,000
	<hr/> 50,000	<hr/> 35,000	<hr/> 15,000
(d) One Senior Lecturer for 1969-74	33,750	16,875	16,875
	<hr/> 83,750	<hr/> 51,875	<hr/> 31,875

* Total grant to be paid to be restricted to
Rs. 50,000/-

F. Mathematics

(a) Books & Journals	20,000	15,000	5,000
(b) One Sr. Lecturer for 1969-74	33,750	16,875	16,875
	<hr/> 53,750	<hr/> 31,875	<hr/> 21,875
 GRAND TOTAL	 <hr/> 5,72,000	 <hr/> 3,68,125	 <hr/> 2,02,000

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : October 3, 1969

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

- (1) Banaras Hindu University - restarting of M.Lib. Science Course with effect from 1969-70.

The M.Lib. Science Course was started by the Banaras Hindu University from 1965-66 with the help of the staff sanctioned to it for running its B.Lib. Science Course. The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of the University during the 4th Plan was not in favour of the University continuing the M.Lib. Science Course. The Committee felt that first priority should be given to improving the organisation and working of the Library, before the library staff was burdened with teaching responsibilities and advised its closure. Accordingly, the teaching for M.Lib. Science Course was stopped by the University from July, 1968.

The Banaras Hindu University, however, restarted the course with effect from the current academic session and requested the Commission to accord its approval. Since students were reported to have already been enrolled for the course, permission has been accorded to the Banaras Hindu University to restart the course for the current year only, on condition that all expenditure involved is met by the University from its own resources.

The matter regarding the continuation of the M.Lib. Science course after the 1969-70 session at the University will be placed before the Commission after relevant information has been obtained.

....

- (2) University of Bombay, Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics: Acceptance of proposals consequent to report of the Assessment Committee.

The University of Bombay forwarded to the Commission proposals of the CAS in Mathematics on the advice of the Advisory Committee of the Centre, based on the report made by the Assessment Committee for (a) creation of an additional post of a Junior Library Assistant (b) enhancement of the recurring grant for Library Books and Journals (c) increase of number of National Scholarships and (d) conversion of the posts of two Senior Research Fellowships into Research Associateships and (e) appointment of Junior Research Fellowships against the posts of Senior Research Fellowships. Keeping in view the progress of work already done and various programmes of research activities contemplated by the Centre, the following proposals have been accepted and approval conveyed to the University of Bombay:-

- (a) Creation of an additional post of a Junior Library Assistant in the Grade of Rs.180-12-300 plus usual allowances to look after the Library of the Centre.
- (b) Enhancement of the recurring grant for Library Books and Journals from Rs.10,000/- p.a. to Rs.15,000/- p.a. from 1969-70.

- (c) Increase of the number of National Scholarships from six to ten in the Centre.
- (d) Conversion of two posts of Senior Research Fellowships into Research Associateships in the scale of Lecturer, subject to the condition that appointments to these posts will be made for periods not exceeding three years and in no case for more than five years for any incumbent and the appointments as such are not to be treated as permanent.
- (e) Permission to appoint against the remaining three positions of Senior Research Fellowships, Junior Research Fellows of an equivalent numbers in case persons with adequate qualifications are not available for the award of Senior Research Fellowships.

....

- (3) University of Madras - Approval of Utilisation of equipment grant sanctioned for the Department of Botany for digging up a well at Maduravoyal Field Laboratory.

The University of Madras forwarded a proposal for digging up a second well at the Maduravoyal Field Laboratory and sought the approval of the Commission for incurring an expenditure of Rs.20,000/- in this connection. It was stated that a second well (the first well was dug up in Second Plan period) at the Maduravoyal Field Laboratory was quite imperative for providing sufficient water for field experimental work. The proposal of the University of Madras has been accepted and the University has been allowed to utilise a sum not exceeding Rs.20,000/- out of the Fourth Plan equipment grant approved for the Department of Botany. The estimates, as certified by the P.W.D. authorities, of Rs.19,455/- for the digging of well and provision of a pump house at Maduravoyal Field Laboratory has since been received from the University.

....

- (4) University of Madras - Centre of Advanced Study in Botany - Sanction of an excess expenditure of Rs.18,496.11 incurred during 1968-69 over and above the overall provision under recurring heads.

The University of Madras incurred an expenditure of Rs.1,43,496.11 during 1968-69 as against the overall provision of Rs.1.25,000/- sanctioned under the various recurring heads (excepting Academic Staff and Visiting Fellows) for the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany.

While releasing the grants for the year 1969-70 the excess expenditure of Rs.18,496.11 incurred by the Centre during 1968-69 over and above the provision for recurring heads has been admitted.

....

- (5) Unesco - IAU School for Young Astronomers proposed to be held at the Centre of Advanced Study in Astronomy, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

On the recommendations of the representatives of International Astronomical Union and the Unesco authorities, the 1969 UNESCO - IAU

School for Young Astronomers has been scheduled to be held at the Centre of Advanced Study in Astronomy, Osmania University, Hyderabad during the period 6th October, 1969 to 30th November, 1969. Prof. R.V. Karandikar, Head of the Centre would be responsible for organising the school. The topics to be covered by the School would be (a) solar system studies (b) stellar and galactic studies and (c) astronomical techniques with particular reference to telescopes of medium size. It is expected that it will be attended by 27 participants, including 10 from foreign universities and institutions. The tentative programme drawn out for the school submitted by the Head of the Centre is attached as Annexure I.

So far as financial support for organising the school is concerned, the Unesco is reported to have agreed to provide \$8,000 which are to be utilised to cover travel expenses of visiting Professors and for literature and such supplies as they may bring with them in the interest of their courses of instruction. The cost of internal travel within India and living expenses of the participants (including foreign) is to be met by the Centre of Advanced Study in Astronomy, Osmania University out of the grants made available to it by the University Grants Commission.

....

- (6) Introduction of courses in Management Studies at Rajasthan University - withdrawal of sanction.

The Commission at its meeting held on 6/7.12.1967 (Item No.42) accepted the recommendations of the AICTE for the introduction of a postgraduate part-time Diploma Course in Business Management at the Rajasthan University and approved of certain non-recurring and recurring expenditure to be shared on a 50:50 basis between the Commission and the State Govt./University. The Rajasthan University has informed that it has not been possible for them to arrange for the matching share either from the State Govt. or through donations. The University has proposed that it will approach the Commission for renewal of the scheme as and when it is in a position to implement the scheme. As the University could not implement the scheme within a year of Commission's approval, the scheme has been treated as lapsed and the Commission's sanction of grants has been withdrawn.

....

- (7) Opening of Evening Classes in the Shyam Lal College, Shahdara from the academic year 1969-70.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University had some time back appointed a committee to consider the application of the Shyam Lal College, Shahdara for opening Evening Classes from the academic year 1969-70. On the basis of the recommendation of the above committee, the University of Delhi approached the Commission for acceptance of the proposal of the University to permit the Shyam Lal College to start Evening Classes in B.Com. (Pass) and B.A.(Pass) from the academic year 1969-70. The proposal of the University has been accepted by the Commission, subject to the condition that the payment of grant will be according to the grant-in-aid rules laid down by the Commission.

....

- (8) Proposal of the Delhi University for revision of the teacher-pupil ratio in the Evening Classes of the Delhi Colleges.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 1st February 1967 (vide Item No.14) regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Delhi University for the revision of the teacher-pupil ratio in the evening classes of the Delhi Colleges of the University from 1:30 to 1:20 as in the day classes.

The Delhi University, on the basis of the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, has now approached the Commission to accept its proposal to fix the teacher-pupil ratio of the evening classes at 1:20 as for the day classes so as to remove any disparity in the teacher-pupil ratio in respect of evening classes in the Colleges with that for the day classes. The proposal of the University has been accepted with effect from the academic year 1969-70 on the understanding that each teacher would have contact classes as prescribed under the University's ordinances on the 'Minimum' and not the 'Maximum'.

....

- (9) Delhi University - Improvement of the water supply system in the first floor laboratories in the Chemistry Department.

The University of Delhi sent a proposal for the improvement of the water supply system for the first floor laboratories in the Chemistry Department at an estimated cost of Rs.20,100/-. This provides for the purchase and installation of the following items:-

- (1) One 5 H.P. booster pump with necessary foundation, electric wiring etc.
- (2) One small pump cabin;
- (3) A brick masonry platform at the ground level with 4 Nos. of 700 gallons capacity water collection tanks of steel.
- (4) Four 700 gallons capacity storage tanks (to be placed at the roof top) with necessary supporting steel-joists.
- (5) Laying a new feeder pipe line and supply and delivery pipes.
- (6) Necessary alterations in the existing water supply system.

The proposal of the University has been accepted as a Campus Development project.

....

- (10) Visva-Bharati - Creation of a post of whole-time Finance Officer.

At its meeting held on the 3rd July, 1968 (Item No.26), the University Grants Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Visva-Bharati for the creation of a post of Finance

Officer. The Visva-Bharati again approached the Commission for the creation of a post of whole-time Finance Officer in the light of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

This proposal was referred to the Standing Committee on Establishment Matters of the Central Universities and the University Grants Commission. The Standing Committee recommended that a post of Finance Officer in the scale of Rs.1000-50-1500 may be created in the Visva-Bharati on condition that no honorarium or any other remuneration would be provided to the Honorary Treasurer.

The recommendation of Standing Committee has been accepted.

....

- (11) Research Fellowships in Humanities including Social Sciences and Sciences - first award during 1969-70,

With a view to encouraging advanced study and research in Humanities, including Social Sciences, and Science subjects, the Commission has been awarding Senior and Junior Research Fellowship of the value of Rs.500 p.m. and Rs.300 p.m. respectively twice a year in June and November. Sixty Senior Research Fellowships and 120 Junior Research Fellowships are available for award every year. These fellowships are distributed between Humanities and Sciences on the basis of applications received from eligible candidates.

For the first selection during 1969-70, the Commission received 365 applications (109 in Humanities and Social Sciences and 256 in Sciences) for award of Senior Research Fellowships and 1256 applications (451 in Humanities and Social Sciences and 805 in Sciences) for Junior Research Fellowships as per details given in Appendices I & II.

The Selection Committee for considering applications for fellowship awards in Humanities including Social Sciences (Appendix III) met on 19th June 1969 while the Selection Committee for considering applications for fellowship awards in Science subjects (Appendix IV) met on 26th June 1969. The Committees agreed that for Senior Research Fellowships candidates who were holding either a doctorate degree or had equivalent published research work to their credit be considered for award while persons who had a good academic record with at least one year's research experience and some published work to their credit may normally be considered for award of Junior Research Fellowships.

The Selection Committee for award of fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences recommended 16 candidates for award of Senior Fellowships of the value of Rs.500/- p.m. Of these 14 candidates hold a doctorate degree while the remaining two namely Smt. S.Bhogle (Education) of Osmania University and Shri Radhey Mohan Srivastava (Commerce) of Banaras Hindu University have submitted their thesis for award of Ph.D. degree and their results are awaited. It has been decided to award Senior Fellowships to 14 candidates who hold Ph.D. degree and to consider the cases of remaining two candidates for award of Senior Research Fellowship after their results are available.

The Committee for Humanities and Social Sciences recommended 47 candidates for award of Junior Research Fellowships. Of these 37 candidates fulfil the conditions laid down by the Commission for award of Junior Fellowships of the value of Rs.300/- p.m. Awards have, therefore, been made to them.

Six of the remaining 10 candidates namely Shri N.K.P. Sinha (Magadh University), Shri A.K. Singh (Patna) in History, Shri M.I. Bagsiraj (Karnatak), Shri Hari Har (I.A.R.I.) in Commerce, Smt. Meera Yadav (Training College, Agra) in Psychology and Shri V.V. Upmanyu (C.I.E., Delhi) in Education do not possess one year's research experience after obtaining M.A. degree as required under rules. In view of this, awards have not been made to them. The cases of 4 candidates recommended by the Committee namely Km.Arati Sen (Education) of Sadhana School of Education, Bombay (it was not clear from her application whether she has had one year's research experience after M.A.), Shri V.P. Singh (Sociology) and Shri R.K. Agarwal (Commerce) whose applications were received direct and Shri G. Mana Ali (Theology) of Aligarh Muslim University who is a national of U.A.R., are under consideration.

The details of the 14 candidates selected for award of Senior Research Fellowships and the 37 candidates selected for award of Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences are given in Appendix V. The subject-wise details are given in Appendix I.

The Selection Committee for award of fellowships in Science subjects recommended 34 candidates for award of Senior Research Fellowships of the value of Rs.500 p.m. Twenty-three of these hold doctorate degree while 4 of the remaining 11 candidates namely Shri S.S. Agarwal (Physics), Shri Udit Narain (Physics), Shri S.P. Khullar (Botany) and Shri J.D. Naphade (Agr.) are shortly submitting their theses for award of Ph.D. degree, and six candidates namely Sh. V.S. Jagannathan (Maths.), Sh.Yash Paul Gupta (Chemistry), Sh. K.C. Gupta (Chemistry), Sh.J.R. Patel (Chemistry), Sh.P. Sen (Chemistry) and Sh.P.K. Das Chaudhury have submitted their theses and their results are awaited. The remaining candidate namely Shri P.K. Sarin who is a lecturer in Panjab Agricultural University is not working for any Ph.D. degree. It has been decided that the cases of 10 candidates who have submitted their theses or are shortly submitting their theses may be considered for award of Senior Research Fellowships after their results are available. The case of Shri P.K. Sarin may be considered after obtaining the views of two experts in the field of his specialization. Regarding Dr.(Smt.) Usha Baijal, it may be confirmed from the Allahabad University whether it would be possible for them to provide necessary facilities to her in the Department of Botany before considering her case for award of Senior Fellowship in view of the unfavourable remarks of the Head of the Department on her application. Senior Research Fellowships have been awarded to the remaining 22 candidates.

The Committee recommended 103 candidates for award of Junior Research Fellowships in Science subjects. Of these 90 candidates fulfil the conditions laid down by the Commission for award of Junior Research Fellowships. Of the remaining 13 candidates, 11 persons namely Shri Bann Lal (Physics - J&K), Km.B. Pattnaik (Anthropology - Utkal), Shri Madhu Sudan Pahwa (Botany - Panjab), Shri J.P. Srivastava (Agriculture - BHU), Shri Arun Kumar Kanrar (Agriculture - Calcutta University), Shri B.P. Singh Lather (Agriculture - Panjab Agricultural University), Km. Ruma Gohain (Zoology - Delhi), Shri B.R. Mangurkar (Vet.Sc. - U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar), Md.Yaseen Khan (Vet.Science - Indian Vet.Research Institute, Izatnagar) and Shri K.C. Gupta (Agriculture - I.A.R.I., New Delhi) who do not possess one year's research experience after M.Sc. as required under rules, could not be selected for award of Junior Research Fellowships. The remaining two candidates namely Shri C. Srinivasan (Agriculture) whose application was received direct, has been requested to send the proposal through the Annamalai University where he proposes to work and Shri P.S. Chandrasekaran (Physics) who wanted to work at the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Madras, which is not approved under the U.G.C. Act, has been requested to intimate whether it will be possible

for him to work at an approved institution. Their cases for award of Junior Research Fellowships will be considered after the desired information is available. Junior Research Fellowships have been awarded to the remaining 90 candidates. The details of 22 candidates selected for award of Senior Research Fellowships and 90 candidates for award of Junior Research Fellowships in Science subjects are given in Appendix VI. The subject-wise details of awards made are indicated in Appendix II.

....

- (12) Research Fellowships in Sciences - Shri G.D. Tewari - Permission to receive leave salary during the tenure of award.

On the recommendation of the Allahabad University, Shri G.D. Tewari, Assistant Professor in Chemistry at Government Science College, Rewa who took study leave and joined the U.G.C. Junior Research Fellowship on 9.12.1968 at Allahabad University has been permitted to receive leave salary of Rs.375.70 p.m. (pay Rs.265.70 & D.A. Rs.110) as admissible to him under rules from the Madhya Pradesh Education Department during the tenure of his fellowship award provided his total emoluments including the fellowship amount of Rs.300/- p.m. do not exceed the salary and allowances which he would have drawn per month from the college had he continued there as an 'Assistant Professor'. Shri Tewari drew a total salary of Rs.670/- p.m. before joining the U.G.C. fellowship (Rs.550/- as salary and Rs.120 as D.A.).

....

- (13) Junior Research Fellowship in Sciences - Extension of tenure beyond three years.

Under rules, Junior Research Fellowships are tenable for a period of three years.

On the recommendations of the Supervisor and the Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.), the tenure of Shri N.S. Parihar, Junior Research Fellow in Veterinary Science since 18.7.1966 has been extended beyond three years by six months with effect from 18.7.1969 to enable him to complete his research work.

.....

- (14) Utilization of services of retired teachers - Extension of award.

On the recommendation of the Institute concerned, the tenure of the following three teachers, who are working under the scheme of 'utilization of services of retired teachers' has been extended by six months pending consideration of their cases for extension by the Selective Committee in August 1969. The extension given are in accordance with the rules governing the scheme except that in the case of Sh.Venkataramappa the tenure has been extended by six months beyond six years on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.

Name, Centre, Age and duration of award excluding extension given	Topic of work	Date from which extension has been given
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1. Prof.K.R.Alur, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (62, 4 1/2 years)	Palaentology of Indian cattle	1.3.1969
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2. Sh.K.Venkatta Ramappa
Mysore University
(63, 6 years). Critical edition 6.4.1969
of Kannada Bhagwat
3. Sh.S.K. Ghose, Patna Stimulation precipi- 16.2.1969
University tation from Rain
(63, 4 years). breaking clouds under
favourable synoptic
conditions.

....

- (15) Financial assistance to teachers in Universities and
Colleges for research/learned work - Rules - Revision of.

The period for the utilization of the grant under the scheme of 'financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research/learned work' has been raised from one to two years and the rules governing the scheme have been accordingly revised (Appendix I). A copy of the revised proforma of application for applying under the scheme is at Appendix II.

....

- (16) Financial assistance to teachers in Universities and
Colleges for research or learned work - Extension in
the time-limit for utilization of grant.

Under rules (revised), the grants sanctioned under the scheme of financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges for research/learned work, are to be utilized within two years of the award.

Thirteen teachers, who could not utilize the grants sanctioned to them within two years have been allowed to utilize the grant beyond this period as per details given in Appendix I.

....

- (17) Research Scholarships in Sciences/Humanities - Extension
of tenure beyond three years.

Under the rules, the U.G.C. Research Scholarships are tenable for a period of 3 years.

On the recommendation of the Supervisor and the University concerned, the tenure of the following 6 scholars has been extended by six months beyond three years to enable them to complete their work for the doctorate degree:

Name, subject and Centre of work.	Date of joining the award.	Period for which extension has been sanctioned.
1. Sh.K.N. Bora (Botany) Gauhati University.	11.7.1966	11.7.1969 to 10.1.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|
| 2. Km.Shobha Kiran (History)
Lucknow University | 18.5.1966 | 18.5.1969 to 17.11.1969 |
| 3. Sh.B.S.R.Narasina Rao
(Geology) Sri Venkateswara
University. | 29.8.1966 | 29.8.1969 to 28.2.1970 |
| 4. Km.Venna Arora (Botany)
Ramnarain Ruia College,
Bombay. | 24.6.1966 | 24.6.1969 to 23.12.1969 |
| 5. Sh.S.M. Yarnal (Chemistry)
Karnatak University. | 1.7.1966 | 1.7.1969 to 31.12.1969 |
| 6. Sh.N. Inbamani (Zoology)
Annamalai University | 11.6.1966 | 11.6.1969 to 10.12.1969 |

....

- (18) Research Scholarship in Science/Humanities - Shri B.N. Kar, Utkal University - Permission to receive leave salary.

Under rules, a scholar cannot draw any scholarship or emoluments from any other source during the tenure of his award.

On the recommendation of Utkal University, Shri B.N. Kar, a lecturer at the University who has been working as a U.G.C. research scholar in the Department of Philosophy at the University since 24th October, 1968 has been allowed to receive Rs.376/- p.m. for two years as leave salary from the University along with U.G.C. scholarship of Rs.250/- p.m. At the time of joining the scholarship, Shri Kar drew a total salary of Rs.632/- p.m. from the University.

....

- (19) Award of Scholarships for Honours/Postgraduate Studies in Arabic/Persian during 1969-70.

The University Grants Commission has been awarding, since 1965-66, 20 scholarships every year of the value of Rs.1200 per annum for Honours/Postgraduate studies in Arabic/Persian. During 1969-70, the Commission received 48 applications for award of scholarships, of which 20 were for Honours Studies (13 in Arabic and 7 in Persian) and 28 for Postgraduate Studies (13 in Arabic and 15 in Persian).

A Selection Committee consisting of Dr.K.A. Fariq, Professor of Arabic, Delhi University, Dr.Syed Ahmed, Professor of Arabic, Patna University, Dr.Nazir Ahmed, Professor of Persian, Aligarh Muslim University and Dr.H.A. Khan, Reader in Persian, Madras University was constituted to scrutinize the applications and recommend candidates for award during the current year. The Committee met on 21st August, 1969 and recommended 19 candidates for award. The recommendation of the Selection Committee has been accepted and awards have been made to 19 candidates as per details given in the attached Appendix.

....

- (20) Award of Scholarships for postgraduate studies to the students of hill areas of North-East India during 1969-70.

With a view to promoting channels of academic communication between the hill areas of North-East India and the other parts of the

country, the University Grants Commission instituted in 1967, a scheme for award of scholarships for research and postgraduate studies in Humanities including Social Sciences and Science subjects to the students belonging to the hill areas of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Nefra. The value of postgraduate scholarship is Rs.120/- p.m. and of research scholarship Rs.250/- p.m. Twenty scholarships - 10 each for postgraduate studies and research are available for award in a year.

During 1969-70, the Commission received 7 applications for award of research scholarships and 94 applications for postgraduate scholarships.

A Selection Committee consisting of Prof.N.K. Bose, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi, Prof.M.N. Srinivas, Professor of Sociology, Delhi University, Dr.Rais Ahmed, Professor of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Dr.N.C. Sen, Principal, D.M. College Imphal, Dr.S.C. Datta, Principal, Shillong College, Shillong and Shri A.Hussain, Principal, Kohima College, Kohima was constituted to scrutinize the applications and recommend candidates for award during 1969-70. The Committee met on 28th August 1969. Dr.Rais Ahmed could not attend the meeting. The Committee recommended 27 candidates for award of Postgraduate Scholarships. No candidate was recommended for award of research scholarship.

Scholarships for postgraduate studies have been awarded to 22 candidates as per details given in Appendix I. Subject-wise details are given in Appendix II. The remaining five candidates namely (1) Shri A.K. Chatterjee, (2) Shri Dipak Bannerjee, (3) Shri S.K. Biswas, (4) Shri M.M. Singh and (5) Km. Kanta Pradhan recommended by the Committee, could not be selected for award, as they did not belong to the hill areas of North-East India.

....

(21) Award of Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology during 1969-70.

The University Grants Commission has been awarding since 1960-61 research fellowships of the value of Rs.400/- p.m. for advanced study and research in Engineering and Technology. The number of annual awards is 60.

During 1969-70, the Commission received 162 applications for award. A Selection Committee consisting of Prof. S.S. Gairola, formerly Professor of Civil Engineering, Banaras Hindu University, Dr.C. Venkatarao, Professor of Chemical Engineering, Andhra University, Prof. I.J. Nagrath, Professor of Electrical Engineering, B.I.T.S., Pilani, Dr.S.N. Sharma, Professor of Pharmacy, Saugar University and Prof. B.Mohapatra, Principal, University College of Technology, Burla was constituted to consider the applications and recommend candidates for award during 1969-70. The Committee met on 28th August 1969. On the recommendation of the Committee, awards have been made to 29 candidates as per details given in Appendix I. Subject-wise details of applications received and awards made are given in Appendix II.

....

(22) Research Scholarships - Extension of tenure beyond three years.

Under rules, the U.G.C. Research Scholarships of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. are tenable for a period of three years.

On the recommendation of the Supervisor and the Head of the Institution, the scholarship tenure of Km.Laxmi Garg who has been working in the Department of Chemistry at Agra College since 5th September 1966, has been extended beyond 3 years by six months with effect from 5.9.1969 to enable her to complete her research work.

....

- (23) Research Fellowships - Permission to receive leave salary during the tenure of award - Dr.S.N. Dube and Shri G.D. Gupta.

On the recommendation of the institution concerned, Dr.S.N. Dube, Lecturer in Mathematics, Banaras Hindu University who has been selected for award of a U.G.C. Senior Research Fellowship of the value of Rs.500/- p.m. for working at the Rajasthan University and Shri G.D. Gupta, Lecturer in Mathematics at Maharaja College, Chhatarpur who has joined the U.G.C. Junior Research Fellowship of the value of Rs.300/- p.m. at Saugar University on 1.5.1969, have been permitted to receive leave salary as per rules from the Banaras Hindu University and the Madhya Pradesh Education Department respectively during the tenure of their fellowship provided their total emoluments including the fellowship amount do not exceed the salary and allowances which they would have drawn per month from the institution concerned had they continued there as lecturer.

....

- (24) Junior Research Fellowship - Sanction of leave without fellowship beyond three months - Shri Hriday Narain.

Under rules, a maximum of three months leave may be sanctioned to a fellow during the tenure of his award on academic grounds.

On the recommendation of the Head of the Department and the Allahabad University, Shri Hriday Narain, Junior Research Fellow in History has been sanctioned leave without fellowship for about 4 months from 7.1.1969 to 27.5.1969. During this period he worked as a temporary lecturer in the Department of History at the Allahabad University.

....

- (25) Financial assistance to teachers for research/learned work - Extension in the period for utilization of grant.

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

Five teachers who could not utilize the grant within two years of the award have been allowed to utilize the grant beyond this period as per details given in Appendix I.

....

- (26) Utilization of services of retired teachers - First Award during 1969-70.

Since February 1962, the University Grants Commission has been providing assistance to universities and colleges for utilizing the

services of outstanding retired teachers towards teaching and research work. An honorarium of Rs.6,000/- per annum and an annual contingency grant of Rs.1,000/- is admissible to the teachers selected under the scheme. Two awards are made in a year. First award is made in August and the second in February.

For first award during 1969-70, the Commission received 129 applications as per details given in Appendix I. A Selection Committee consisting of 13 members (Appendix II) was constituted to scrutinize the applications and recommend names of teachers for first award during 1969-70. The Committee met on 5th August 1969 in the Commission's office and recommended the names of 21 teachers for first award during 1969-70. The Committee desired that further information be obtained in respect of 15 teachers (Appendix III) and their cases for award under the scheme may be considered by the Chairman, University Grants Commission.

The recommendation of the Committee has been accepted and awards have been made to 21 teachers as per details given in Appendix IV. Subject-wise details are given in Appendix I.

On the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, an award under the scheme has also been made to Professor G.M. Nabar, formerly Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Chemical Technology, Bombay University (Sl.No. 15 - Appendix III).

....

(27) Utilization of services of retired teachers - Extension of award.

The Commission received proposals for continuation of assistance to 44 participants working under the scheme of 'utilization of services of retired teachers'. These proposals were placed for consideration before the Selection Committee (Appendix II to Item No. 26) which met on 5th August 1969. The Committee agreed that extension beyond five years or after the age of 68 be given only in exceptional cases where a teacher has done creditable work and has published his research work during the award and that the award may not be continued if the teacher has confined his activities mainly to teaching.

On the recommendation of the Committee, the tenure of 21 teacher has been extended by 5 months to 2 years as per details given in Appendix I. The tenure of Dr.T.M. Oza (Sl.No. 1) has been finally extended by one year beyond 6 years, of Dr.P.C. Sinha (3), Shri T.K. Devasia (4), Shri D.C. Bhattacharya (5) and Shri K.Lakshmiranjanam (6) by one year beyond five years and of Shri R.G. Joglekar (2) by 5 months beyond 5 years. Extension by one year has also been granted to Prof. P.N. Bisi (12), Dr.V.V. Gokhale (14) and Prof.S.K. Bose (17) who are 68 years old. The extension given to the remaining 12 teachers are in accordance with the rules governing the scheme.

....

(28) Utilization of services of retired teachers - Permission to rejoin the scheme - Dr.D.S. Karki and Prof.N.A. Nikam.

On the recommendation of the institution concerned and the U.G.C. Committee for retired teachers, Dr.D.S. Karki, formerly Principal, S.K. College, Hubli and Prof.N.A. Nikam, formerly Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University have been allowed to rejoin the Department.

of Kannada, Karnatak University and Department of Philosophy, Mysore University from July 1969 and October 1969 respectively to carry on their teaching and research work under the "retired teachers' scheme". The award of Dr.Karki has been made tenable for a period of one year from the date he commences his work. Prof. N.A. Nikam (66 years) has been allowed to continue his work under the scheme till the age of 68.

Dr.Karki who joined the award on 2.1.1967, had taken up the Principalship of a college in Hubli on 1st July 1967 and Prof. Nikam who joined the award on 4.10.1967, proceeded abroad on 1.12.1968 to take seminars at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

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- (29) Utilization of services of retired teachers - Dr.A. Aiyappan - Utilization of contingency grant.

Under rules, Commission's assistance towards expenditure on contingencies by the retired teacher is limited to Rs.1,000/- in a year.

Dr. A. Aiyappan who worked under the retired teachers scheme in the Department of Anthropology, Andhra University from 1.9.1966 to 31.8.1968 incurred a total expenditure of Rs.1969.02 on contingencies (Rs.1575.70 during the first year and Rs.393.32 during the Second year). On the recommendation of the Andhra University, he has been allowed to meet the excess expenditure of Rs.575.70 incurred during the first year of the award out of the contingency grant of Rs.1,000/- admissible to him for the second year of his award.

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- (30) Report of the P.A.C. (1966-67) 61st Report (III Lok Sabha) Para 147(ii) of Audit Report (Civil) 1966 relating to the Ministry of Education, regarding the misuse of grants given to the Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur.

At its meeting held on 1.2.1967 (Item No.51) the Commission considered the Report of the P.A.C. (1966-67) 61st Report (III Lok Sabha) Para 147(ii) of Audit Report (Civil) 1966 relating to the Ministry of Education, regarding the misuse of grants given to the Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalaya, Udaipur, for the construction of womens' hostel etc. and desired that further action might be taken as suggested by the P.A.C. in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

As advised by the Ministry of Law a civil suit has been filed for the recovery of the amount of Rs.1,64,752/00 in the High Court of Delhi on 11.8.1968 and Shri Dipak Dutta Choudhary, Central Govt. Counsel has been engaged to appear on behalf of the Commission.

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- (31) Grant of cash awards to employees of UGC acquitting creditably in Praveen and Pragya Examination under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

In pursuance of the decision contained in Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs office Memo No.15/1/69/H(1) dated 14.8.1969 (Annexure) with regard to the grant of cash awards to the Central Government Employees Gazetted as well as non-gazetted for acquitting creditably in Praveen and Pragya Examinations under the Hindi Teaching

Scheme, recommending that the Administrative Ministries concerned should suggest to the Autonomous organizations/Corporate Bodies etc. to introduce the scheme of cash awards on the same lines and sanction the awards themselves, it has been decided to accept the suggestion for application to the employees of the University Grants Commission.

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(32) Grants to Colleges,

S.No.	Name of the College	Purpose of Grant	Approved cost	U.G.C. share
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	Nowgong College, Nowgong (Gauhati University)	Construction of Botany Laboratory.	2,10,668 (Revised sanction)	1,40,445
2.	Gujarat Law Society's Arts College, Ahmedabad. (Gujarat University).	Purchase of Library Books & Furniture	27,400 (Revised sanction)	19,933
3.	Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras (Madras University).	Construction of Laboratory building.	1,57,500 (Revised sanction)	1,05,000
4.	V.R.S. & Y.R.N. College, Chirala (Andhra University)	Construction of Men's Hostel.	2,94,500	1,11,088
5.	Maharaja Manindra Chandra College, Calcutta (Calcutta University).	Purchase of Laboratory equipment, library books and furniture.	76,500	55,500
6.	T.R.R. Govt. Arts & Science College, Kandukur (Sri Venkateswara Univ.)	Purchase of science equipment and library books.	23,000	17,250
7.	Rajah N.S.R.K.R. Rao College, Bobbili (Andhra University).	Construction of library building.	1,35,200	64,420
8.	Belda College, P.O.Belda (Dist.Midnapore - Calcutta University).	Construction of Women's Hostel.	2,17,039	1,08,519
<u>Ranchi University</u>				
9.	Jamshedpur Workers' College, Jamshedpur	Construction of Library Building.	2,51,975	1,48,786
<u>Meerut University</u>				
10.	A.S. Degree College, Mawana (Meerut), U.P.	Construction of Laboratory and the purchase of laboratory furniture & books.	1,14,086	76,830
11.	S.K.K. Jain College, Khatauli, U.P.	Expansion of Science Education.	1,41,395	96,763

2	3	4	5
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b University

Malwa Central College of Education, Ludhiana.	Construction of Teachers' hostel.	1,34,700	89,800
Khalsa College, Garhdiwala (Panjab).	Construction of Non-Resident Students' centre.	57,690	35,000
D.A.V. College of Education for Women, Amritsar.	Construction of Hostel building.	1,60,052	1,17,821

University

N.M.S.N. Dass Degree College, Budaun, U.P.	Construction of Non-Resident Students' Centre.	1,91,509	35,000
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hpur University

National Degree College, Barhalganj, U.P.	Purchase of apparatus Science subjects.	15,200	7,600
Udit Narain Degree College, Padrauna (Deoria).	Purchase of Science equipment for Physics & Chemistry Departments.	15,200	7,600

ur University

B.N. College, Udaipur	Purchase of laboratory furniture.	38,000	23,334
-do-	Construction of laboratory building.	4,25,676	82,457

am University

Shri Nehru Degree College, Agar (Malwa) M.P.	Construction of Library building & purchase of books, equipment & furniture.	1,27,225	92,785
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University

P.N. College, Parsa(Saran)	Construction of Boys' Hostel at the P.N. College, Parsa.	2,23,603	1,11,800
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atak University

S.J.M.V. Women's College, Hubli (Mysore)	Construction of Women's hostel.	1,95,900	1,46,925
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lore University

B.M.S. College for Women, Bangalore	Purchase of laboratory equipment and laboratory furniture.	65,500	48,625
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	2	3	4	5
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ajasthan University

4. S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar.		Construction of library building, purchase of library books and library furniture.	1,63,000	1,09,917
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tkal University

15. S.V.M. College, Jagat- Singhpur (Orissa)		Purchase of library books	10,000	7,500
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UNESCO - IAU SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ASTRONOMERS
OCTOBER 6 - NOVEMBER 30, 1969, AT HYDERABAD
TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

OCTOBER 6 - OCTOBER 18 (2 weeks)

Binary Stars (lectures + practical work)	Z. Kopal	20 hours
Physics of the Moon and Planets (Lectures)	Z. Kopal	10 hours
Instrumental Techniques (practical work and lectures)	J. Meaburn	20 hours

OCTOBER 20 - NOVEMBER 1 (2 weeks)

Modern Astrophysics (Lectures)	J. Kluźezek	20 hours
Variable Stars (Lectures & Practical work)	S. D. Sinhal	10 hours
Astronomical Spectroscopy	R. V. Karandikar	10 hours
Stellar Dynamics (Lectures)	S. M. Alladin	10 hours

NOVEMBER 3 - NOVEMBER 15 (2 Weeks)

Stellar Photometry (Lectures)	M. Golay	20 hours
Stellar Photometry (practical work)	M. B. K. Sarma	10 hours
Late-type Stars (lectures)	M. S. Vardya	10 hours
Aurora and Airglow; Variable Stars (lectures)	S. N. Silverman	10 hours

NOVEMBER 17 - NOVEMBER 30 (2 weeks)

Aurorae and Airglow; Variable Stars	S. N. Silverman	10 hours
Astronomical Optics (lectures + practical work)	A. B. Meinel	20 hours

In addition, seminars by V. P. Gaur (Molecules in Astrophysics) and by Dr. N. A. Dubayty (Atomic Collision Processes, Role of Negative Hydrogen Ion in Stellar Atmospheres) will be organised.

Subjectwise details of applications received and fellowship awards made in Humanities and Social Sciences during 1969-70
(First Award)

S.No.	Subject	Senior Research Fellowship		Junior Research Fellowship	
		Applications Received	Awards made	Applications Received	Awards made
1.	Sanskrit	17	1	70	6
2.	Hindi	16	1	49	5
3.	English	1	-	15	3
4.	Urdu	3	1	14	2
5.	Persian	2	1	5	1
6.	Pali	1	-	-	-
7.	Arabic	2	-	6	-
8.	Telugu	1	-	3	-
9.	Maithili	-	-	4	1
10.	Bengali	1	-	6	1
11.	Tamil	-	-	5	1
12.	Kannada	1	-	-	-
13.	Malayalam	-	-	2	1
14.	Marathi	2	-	1	-
15.	Linguistics	2	1	9	1
16.	Ancient History & Archaeology	6	3	32	2
17.	History	8	1	41	1
18.	Political Science	9	1	29	3
19.	Economics	9	1	42	2
20.	Commerce	3	-	10	-
21.	Sociology	7	1	22	1
22.	Philosophy	7	1	31	3
23.	Psychology	5	-	20	-
24.	Education	5	-	11	1
25.	Fine Arts	2	1	9	1
26.	Law	-	-	3	-
27.	Public Administration	-	-	4	-
28.	Social Work	-	-	2	-
29.	Social Anthropology	-	-	4	1
30.	Buddhist Study	-	-	1	-
31.	Theology	-	-	1	-
Total		109	14	451	37

Subject-wise details of applications received and fellowship awards made in Science subjects during 1969-70 (First Award)

S.No	Subject	Senior Research Fellowship		Junior Research Fellowship	
		Applications Received	Awards made	Applications Received	Awards made
1.	Physics	35	3	118	13
2.	Mathematics	17	2	85	9
3.	Mathematics	1	1	3	-
4.	Geophysics	1	-	10	-
5.	Metereology	1	-	5	-
6.	Chemistry	75	4	173	22
7.	Bio-Chemistry	5	-	25	6
8.	Physiology	9	-	1	1
9.	Botany	41	3	104	12
10.	Zoology	22	3	98	4
11.	Agriculture	15	2	56	6
12.	Veterinary Science	3	-	11	2
13.	Microbiology	2	-	10	2
14.	Geology	16	1	66	7
15.	Geography	8	2	23	5
16.	Anthropology	5	1	9	1
17.	Medicine	-	-	6	-
18.	Marine Biology	-	-	3	-
Total		256	22	805	90

MEMBERS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR AWARD OF
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN HUMANITIES/SOCIAL SCIENCES
DURING 1969-70 - MEETING HELD ON 19.6.1969 (FIRST AWARD)

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|-----|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Dr. A. C. Banerji
Head of the Department of Sanskrit,
Gorakhpur University,
Gorakhpur. | Attended

-do- |
| 2. | Dr. L. S. Varshneya,
Head of the Department of Hindi,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad. | |
| 3. | Dr. (Mm.) A. J. Dastur,
Head of the Deptt. of Political Science,
Bombay University,
Bombay | -do- |
| 4. | Prof. V. M. Dandekar,
Professor of Economics,
Gokhale Institute,
Poona. | -do- |
| 5. | Dr. Saiyid Zafar Hasan,
Head of the Deptt. of Sociology,
Lucknow University,
Lucknow. | -do- |
| 6. | Prof. B. K. Kishore,
Head of the Deptt. of Psychology,
Mysore University,
Mysore. | -do- |
| 7. | Prof. Hari Mohan Jha,
Head of the Deptt. of Philosophy,
Patna University,
Patna. | Could not attend. |
| 8. | Prof. C. D. Narasimhaiah,
Professor of English,
Mysore University,
Mysore. | -do- |
| 9. | Dr. M. A. Ahmed Orainvi,
Head of the Deptt. of Urdu,
Patna University,
Patna. | -do- |
| 10. | Dr. C. D. Devanesan
Principal,
Christian College,
Madras. | -do- |

MEMBERS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEE FOR THE AWARD OF
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN SCIENCES DURING 1969-70 (FIRST AWARD)

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|-----|--|----------|
| 1. | Dr. Rais Ahmed,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh. | Attended |
| 2. | Dr. C. Mande,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Nagpur University,
Nagpur. | -do- |
| 3. | Dr. P. C. Vaidya,
Head of the Department of Mathematics,
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad. | -do- |
| 4. | Dr. W. D. West,
Head of the Department of Geology,
Saugar University,
Sagar. | -do- |
| 5. | Dr. S. D. Kaushik,
Head of the Department of Geography,
S. S. V. College,
Hapur. | -do- |
| 6. | Dr. R. C. Pail,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh. | -do- |
| 7. | Dr. A. M. Trivedi,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Gujarat University,
Ahmedabad. | -do- |
| 8. | Dr. P. N. Mehra
Head of the Department of Botany,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh. | -do- |
| 9. | Dr. S. Krishnaswamy,
Head of the Department of Zoology,
Madurai University,
Madurai. | -do- |
| 10. | Dr. P. K. Sen,
Head of the Department of Agriculture,
Calcutta University,
Calcutta. | -do- |
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CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR THE AWARD OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR RESEARCH
FELLOWSHIPS IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DURING
1969-70 (FIRST AWARD).

S.No.	Name	Subject	Centre of Work
1.	2.	3.	4.
(A) SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS			
1.	Dr.(Smt.)Asha Rani Tripathi	Sanskrit	Gorakhpur University
2.	Dr.B.D.Upreti	Hindi	Allahabad University
3.	Dr.M.S.Hanfi	Urdu	Aligarh Muslim University
4.	Dr.Mohd.Aslam Khan	Persian	Delhi University
5.	Dr.U.P.Upadhyaya	Linguistics	Deccan College, Poona.
6.	Dr.T.V.Subbarao	Telugu	Sri.Venkateswara University
7.	Dr.Onkar Prasad Jaiswal	Ancient Indian History & Culture	Patna University
8.	Dr.M.Osman Ghani	Islam History & Culture	Calcutta University
9.	Dr.K.Thimareddy	Archaeology	Deccan College, Poona
10.	Dr.A.G.Kulkarni	Pol.Science	Poona University
11.	Dr.(Km)Sipra Rudra	Economics	Patna University
12.	Dr.M.R.Siddiqui	Sociology	Lucknow University
13.	Dr.A.S.D.Sharma	Philosophy	Banaras Hindu University
14.	Dr.(Smt.)Karuna Goswamy	Fine Arts	Panjab University
(B) JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS			
1.	Shri Kanshi Ram	Sanskrit	Delhi University
2.	Shri B.B.Tripathi	Sanskrit	Banaras Hindu University
3.	Smt.Girija Agarwal	Sanskrit	Lucknow University
4.	Kr.Jaya shree Mitra	Sanskrit	Allahabad University
5.	Km.Sanghamitra Dasgupta	Sanskrit	Calcutta University.
6.	Smt.Harsh Kumari Jain	Sanskrit	Agra College, Agra
7.	Dr.(Smt)Malti Singh	Hindi	Allahabad University
8.	Dr.(Smt.)Nimala Agarwal	Hindi	Allahabad University
9.	Shri S.R.Mahajan	Hindi	Poona University
10.	Smt.Savitri Sharma	Hindi	Patna University
11.	Km.Kiron Bajaj	Hindi	Panjab University
12.	Dr.Eqbal Akhtar	Urdu	Patna College, Patna
13.	Sh.Mohd Kamaluddin	Urdu	Patna University
14.	Sh.Syed Zubair Ahmad	Persian	Lucknow University
15.	Smt.Damayanti Ghosh	English	Jadavpur University
16.	Sh.Sura Nath Pandey	English	Banaras Hindu University
17.	Km.S.Sujatha	English	Presidency College, Madr
18.	Shri S.F.Ray	Bengali	Visva Bharati
19.	Shri A.P.Andrews Kutty	Linguistics	Kerala University
20.	Shri C.Raveendran	Tamil	Madurai University

1.	2.	3.	4.
21.	Shri Bhagwanji Choudhary	Maithili	Patna University
22.	Shri M.M.P.Nair	Malayalam	Kerala University
23.	Km.Jhunu Banerjee	History	Calcutta University
24.	Km.Nseem Husain	Ancient Indian History & Aracheology	Lucknow University
25.	Shri Ramesh Kumar Agarwal	-do-	Saugar University
26.	Shri K.Vikramadhithian	Political Science	Kerala University
27.	Shri G.P.Singh	-do-	Ranchi College, Ranch
28.	Shri Z.A.Nizami	-do-	Jiwaji University
29.	Shri K.N.Prithviraj	Economics	Madras University
30.	Shri Dilip M.Nachane	Economics	Bombay University
31.	Dr.Prabhakar Singh	Sociology	Kashi Vidyapith,Vara
32.	Shri P.F.Mahato	Anthropology	Ranchi University
33.	Smt.Vibha Chaturvedi	Philosophy	Lucknow University
34.	Km.Sunanda Bose	Philosophy	Patna University
35.	Shri R.K.Tripathi	Philosophy	Banaras Hindu Univer
36.	Sh.Kalyan Krishna	Fine Arts	-do-
37.	Km.Kamla Hariani	Education	Visva Bharati

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CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR THE AWARDS OF SENIOR AND
JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN SCIENCE SUBJECTS
DURING 1969-70 (FIRST AWARD)

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o.	Name	Subject	Centre of Work
1.	2.	3.	4.
<u>SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS</u>			
	Dr.(Km.)Chitra Watal	Physics	Allahabad University
	Dr.M.M.Bajaj	Physics	Delhi University
	Dr.V.Hari Babu	Physics	Osmania University
	Dr.D.R.Rao	Mathematics	Osmania University
	Dr.S.N.Dube	Mathematics	Rajasthan University
	Dr.(Smt)B.I.Sanghvi	Statistics	Bombay University
	Dr.Shrish	Geology	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
	Dr.(Km.)Kusum Lata Datt	Geography	Banaras Hindu University
	Dr.(Km.)Deepa Kumari Thapan	Geography	-do-
	Dr.Jaswant Singh Yadava	Anthropology	Delhi University
	Dr.M.R.Chaurasia	Chemistry	Banaras Hindu University
	Dr.S.K.Dutta	-do-	-do-
	Dr.(Smt.)Mandira Bandopadhyay	-do-	Delhi University
	Dr.C.K.Oza	Chemistry	Rajasthan University
	Dr.Brij Gopal	Botany	Banaras Hindu University
	Dr.(Mrs.)Daksha Sankhla	Botany	Jodhpur University
	Dr.N.R.Rajderkar	-do-	Milind College of Science, Aurangabad.
	Dr.G.C.Srivastava	Agriculture	I.A.R.I., New Delhi.
	Dr.R.P.Arora	Agriculture	I.A.R.I., New Delhi
	Dr.S.L.Misra	Zoology	Agricultural Instt. Allahabad.
	Dr.T.K.Bhattacharya	Zoology	Calcutta University
	Dr.S.V.Goswami	-do-	Delhi University.
<u>JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS</u>			
	Shri M.C.Sharma	Physics	Allahabad University
	Shri A.K.Srivastava	-do-	Allahabad University
	Shri Anil Kumar	-do-	-do-
	Shri Gulshan Rai	-do-	-do-
	Shri Kamallesh Singh	-do-	Banaras Hindu University
	Shri Subedar Nath	-do-	-do-
	Shri Gulzari Lal	-do-	Delhi University
	Km.Sudha Subbarao	-do-	G.S.Tech.Instt. Indore.
	Km.R.K.Cowsik	-do-	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.
	Shri T.C.Pant	-do-	Lucknow University
	Shri V.B.Sapre	-do-	Nagpur University
	Shri M.M.Pant	-do-	Roorkee University
	Shri R.N.Verma	-do-	D.S.B.College, Naintal
	Shri S.N.Singh	Mathematics	Banaras Hindu University
	Km.Vijay Wadhwa	-do-	Delhi University
	Shri A.P.Shah	-do-	Gujarat University
	Shri A.G.Deshpande	-do-	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.

1.	2.	3.	4.
18.	Shri S.S.De	Mathematics	Visva-Bharati University
19.	Km.Jayanti Banerjee	-do-	Jabalpur University
20.	Shri P.S.Deshwal	-do-	Kurukshetra University
21.	Shri V.S.Jha	-do-	Patna University
22.	Shri V.K.Agarwal	-do-	Roorkee University
23.	Shri K.K.Ghauri	Geology	Aligarh Muslim University
24.	Shri N.S.Virdi	-do-	Panjab University
25.	Shri G.Krishna Rao	-do-	Andhra University
26.	Shri N.K.Ghosh	-do-	Calcutta University
27.	Shri T.Krishnamachari	-do-	Saugar University
28.	Shri V.Suryanarayana	-do-	Andhra University
29.	Shri Y.J.Pardhasaradhi	-do-	-do-
30.	Km.Kamla Jain	Geography	St.John's College, Agra
31.	Smt.Jayati Hazra	-do-	Calcutta University
32.	Shri S.N.Mishra	-do-	Banaras Hindu University
33.	Shri R.N.Singh	-do-	R.D.S.College, Muzaffarpur
34.	Smt.Sudesh Kumari Nangia	-do-	Delhi University
35.	Smt.Manjula Chakravarty	Anthropology	-do-
36.	Shri Subhas Chandra	Chemistry	Allahabad University
37.	Shri S.C.Logani	-do-	Aligarh Muslim University
38.	Km.Najma Hameed	-do-	-do-
39.	Shri R.P.Singh	-do-	Banaras Hindu University
40.	Shri S.B.Saha	-do-	Calcutta University
41.	Shri P.Venkateswarlu	-do-	Delhi University
42.	Shri R.B.Mane	-do-	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
43.	Shri S.M.Yarnal	-do-	Karnatak University
44.	Shri S.M.Kudari	-do-	-do-
45.	Shri P.S.Kalyanaraman	-do-	Presidency College, Madras
46.	Shri V.N.Ramachandran	-do-	Presidency College, Madras
47.	Shri S.Viswanathan	-do-	Madras University
48.	Km.T.V.Saraswathi	-do-	Osmania University
49.	Smt.S.Subhadra Kumari	-do-	-do-
50.	Shri K.K.Paul	-do-	Panjab University
51.	Shri K.K.Paul	-do-	-do-
52.	Shri Karkanwal Singh	-do-	Panjabi University
53.	Shri K.S.Gupta	-do-	Rajasthan University
54.	Shri C.B.Gupta	-do-	Roorkee University
55.	Shri Nirmal Charan Naik	-do-	Utkal University
56.	Shri V.W.Bhagwat	-do-	Vikram University
57.	Shri K.Venkataramana	-do-	Andhra University
58.	Km.Dipti Mukherjee	Bio-Chemistry	Calcutta University
59.	Shri G.S.De	-do-	Burdwan University
60.	Shri B.Siva Kumar	-do-	Nagpur University
61.	Shri C.Rajababu	-do-	Banaras Hindu University
62.	Shri Mirza Umair Beg	-do-	Lucknow University

1.	2.	3.	4.
63.	Shri A.S.Shirodkar	Bio-Chemistry	Wilson College, Bombay
64.	Shri G.P.Chinnaiya	Physiology	U.P.Agricultural University.
65.	Shri S.G.S.Rajpal	Botany	Banaras Hindu University
66.	Shri C.K.Wahal	-do-	-do-
67.	Smt.Archana Chatterjee	-do-	Panjabi University
68.	Shri N.N.Tripathi	-do-	Panjab Agri.University Hissar.
69.	Shri Dal Singh Sulkiyan	-do-	Panjab University
70.	Shri I.S.Grover	-do-	Udaipur University
71.	Km.S.R.Hirenath	-do-	Karnatak University
72.	Km.V.Manga	-do-	Andhra University
73.	Shri D.N.Tiwari	-do-	Banaras Hindu University
74.	Shri R.N.Gohil	-do-	Jammu & Kashmir University
75.	Shri A.D.Adoni	-do-	Saugar University
76.	Shri A.V.S.Sambamurty	-do-	Andhra University
77.	Shri C.B.Tiwari	Agriculture	Banaras Hindu University
78.	Shri K.C.Azad	-do-	Panjab Agri.University, Ludhiana.
79.	Shri B.Sridharan	-do-	Agricultural College, Coimbatore
80.	Shri M.O.Daa	-do-	Banaras Hindu University
81.	Shri P.N.Singh	-do-	-do-
82.	Shri S.K.Bandyopadhyay	-do-	Calcutta University
83.	Shri D.B.Yadav	Zoology	Allahabad University
84.	Shri H.K.Das	-do-	Kalyani University
85.	Shri R.C.Sharma	-do-	Meerut College, Meerut
86.	Smt.Mira Sircar	-do-	Patna University
87.	Shri M.P.Narang	Veterinary Science	Panjab Agricultural University, Hissar.
88.	Shri Jitendra Kumar	-do-	-do-
89.	Shri V.V.Subba Reddy	Microbiology	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
90.	Shri D.P.Singh Dahiya	-do-	Panjab Agricultural University, Hissar.

RULES RELATING TO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS IN THE
UNIVERSITIES/COLLEGES FOR RESEARCH/LEARNED WORK

PURPOSE OF THE AWARD

The Scheme is intended to promote research/learned work in Science subjects (including Agriculture, Engineering Technology and Medicine) and Humanities & Social Sciences in the Universities and affiliated colleges and educational institutions covered by the U.G.C. Act.

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

- 1) The Commission's grants are limited to Rs.5,000/- to a teacher in a year for field work or for purchase of special apparatus (or for its fabrication), special chemicals, books or any other item which are specially required for the project, and not normally provided by the university/college where the work is proposed to be undertaken.
- 2) After the completion of the project, equipments, books etc., purchased out of the assistance sanctioned by the University Grants Commission under the scheme will become the property of the University/College where the work is carried on.
- 3) The grants sanctioned under the scheme are to be utilised only by the teacher (or his associates in the research scheme) for whom these are sanctioned and are not transferable.
- 4) Grants sanctioned under the scheme are normally to be utilised within two years of the award. In case it cannot be utilised during this period, approval of the Commission will be required for utilising it during the subsequent year.
- 5) The research worker will be required to submit six monthly statements of expenditure and the progress of research/learned work through the University/College where the work is carried on till the grants are fully utilised. A consolidated report of the work done with the assistance under the scheme shall be submitted to the Commission on the completion of the project.

PAYMENT

The sanctioned grant will be released to the University or Institution concerned in two instalments the first on receipt of the acceptance of the terms and conditions by the awardee and the second on getting half yearly report by the progress of research project and the account of expenditure incurred during the first six months.

SELECTION

The selection of awardees will be made on the recommendations of an expert committee, appointed by the Commission for this purpose. There will be two selections in a year i.e. in March and in September.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE AWARD

Applications (on the prescribed form for assistance under the scheme, alongwith necessary enclosures, should reach the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-I, through the University or Institution where the project is to be undertaken not later than last Monday of February and last Monday of August respectively for the awards to be made in March and September each year.

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITIES/
COLLEGES FOR RESEARCH/LEARNED WORK.

.....

SECTION - A

1. Name, designation & Education Qualifications (in Block letters)

2. Name of institution where employed: College _____ Univ. _____
(If working in a college, kindly indicate the name of the university to which it is affiliated).

3. Name of Department/University/College where work is to be done or being done _____

4. Academic experience:
 - (a) Research Experience : _____ years
 - (b) Teaching Experience : _____ years
 - (c) Papers published: Give title of papers, name of journal in which published and date of publication (A separate sheet may be attached, if necessary).
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
 - (iii) _____
 - (iv) _____

- Particulars of appointment held with dates:
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____

6. Particulars of research project: Subject _____
 - (a) Title of research project _____
(in block letters)

(Five copies of the summary of the proposed research work may kindly be attached).

 - (b) If working for the doctorate degree, please indicate:
 - (i) The date of registration _____
 - (ii) Title of the approved research _____
project.
 - (iii) Name & Designation of the _____
Supervisor
 - (iv) University where registered _____

7. Financial assistance sought:

Item	Amount required
1. Books	Rs.
2. Chemicals	
3. Equipment	
4. Apparatus	
5. Fabrication	
6. Field Work	
7. Computation work	
8. _____	

(Five copies of the statement indicating details of assistance required, may kindly be attached).

8. Particulars of similar assistance received from U.G.C. and /or other sources, if any.
- (a) Agency from which assistance was received _____
(Please quote the number and date of award letter).
 - (b) Year in which assistance was received _____
 - (c) Amount _____
 - (d) Details of equipment etc. purchased _____
 - (e) Amount utilized _____
 - (f) Whether unutilised amount has been surrendered to the concerned agency _____
 - (g) Research work done and papers published with the help of the above assistance _____
9. Please state whether any import licence will be required for equipment.
10. Any other information relevant to the research work which you may like to give in support of your application.

I declare that :

- (i) I have read the rules governing the scheme and shall abide by them.
- (ii) The information given in the form is correct to the best of my knowledge.
- (iii) The project will be completed and the grant will be utilised within two years of the award.

Signature of the applicant

SECTION- B

(For use of the University/Institution)

It is certified that:

- (i) Necessary facilities for research work will be provided to Shri/Km/Smt. _____ in the University/College/Institution.
- (ii) The applicant is not in receipt of a similar grant from any other agency.
- (iii) The equipment, apparatus, chemicals and books etc., for which assistance is sought are not normally made available to the teacher for research in the university/college/institution and the same have not been sanctioned to him by the university/college/institution or by any other body.

Recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor/
Director/Principal

Signature _____
(Registrar/Principal/Head of the Department).

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS FOR RESEARCH/LEARNED EXTENSION
IN THE PERIOD OF UTILISATION OF GRANT.

...

No.	Name and Designation	Amount Sanctioned	Date of Award	Date upto which extension has granted for utilisation of grant.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Shri D.M.Bahra, Lecturer in Geology, Jodhpur University.	1,000	21.10.67	31.10.1969
2.	Shri Dhabriya, Lecturer in Geology, Jodhpur University.	500	14.4.66	30.6.1969
3.	Shri D.N.Basu, Reader in Philosophy Calcutta University.	3,000	27.10.67	31.12.1969
4.	Dr.I.N.Joshi, Prof. & Head of English Deptt. Govt.Degree College, Fithoragarh.	750	3.10.66	12.7.1969
5.	Shri T.Gopalakrishnan Lecturer in law Lucknow University.	500	15.5.67	31.12.1969
6.	Shri Ashok Kumar Sinha, Lecturer in Zoology Ranchi College, Ranchi.	1,000	18.5.1966	31.12.1969
7.	Dr.G.C.Bhattacharya, Lecturer in Chemistry Ranchi University	2,000	20.10.65	31.10.1969
8.	Shri Manohar Lal Associate Prof.of Com, Engineering, Roorkee University.	2,000	4.5.67	31.12.1969
9.	Dr.A.C.Jha Lecturer in Physics, Jodhpur University	1,000	21.10.67	31.10.1969
10.	Dr.M.N.Avasthi Lecturer in Physics, Jodhpur University	1,000	28.10.67	31.10.1969
11.	Shri S.S.Rajan Lecturer in Botany St.Joseph College, Bangalore.	1,500	4.11.67	31.12.1969
12.	Dr.S.N.Sarma Prof.of Modern Indian Language Gauhati University, Gauhati	1,000	13.5.67	31.12.1969
13.	Shri P.H.Sharma Lecturer in Physics, Allahabd University Allahabad.	1,000	4.5.67	24.6.69

CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR
HONOURS/POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN ARABIC/PERSIAN DURING 1969-70

A. For Honours Studies in Persian

S.No.	Name	Centre of Study
1.	Kn.T.G.Mansuri	Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
2.	Smt.S.Razla Sultana	Lady Brahourne College, Calcutta.
3.	Shri Nazoor Bari	Aligarh Muslim University.

B. For Honours Studies in Arabic:

1.	Shri M.A.A.Molla	Cotton College, Gauhati,
2.	Shri M.Ainul Haque	Patna College, Patna
3.	Shri Hatim Ali	Saifia College, Bhopal,
4.	Shri Shahid Ali Khan	Aligarh Muslim University
5.	Shri Shafiq Ahmad Khan	-do-

C. For Postgraduate Studies in Persian

1.	Shri M.H.Siddiqui	Baroda University, Baroda
2.	Shri A.K.Mujtaba	Delhi College, Delhi
3.	Smt.Moonis Akhtar	Hamidia Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal
4.	Shri S.M.A.Ajmal	Allahabad University, Allahabad.
5.	Kn.B.S.A.Aziz	Poona University, Poona.

D. For Postgraduate Studies in Arabic

1.	Shri Anis-Ur-Rahman	Delhi College, Delhi
2.	Sh.S.K.Mazharul Islam	Calcutta University, Calcutta.
3.	Kn.Naseema Faruqi	Banaras Hindu University
4.	Shri Zafar Ali Khan	Aligarh Muslim University
5.	Shri M.K.Hameed	Aligarh Muslim University
6.	Shri Ashiq Ahmad	Lucknow University

CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE VALUE OF RS.120/- P.M. FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES UNDER THE SCHEME OF "SCHOLARSHIPS TO THE STUDENTS OF HILL AREAS OF NORTH-EAST INDIA" DURING 1969-70.

S.No.	Name	Subject	Centre of Study
1.	Smt.Mumtaz Bory Nongram	English	Gauhati University
2.	Shri S.Vadyu	History	-do-
3.	Km.Jannifer Antoinette Pariat	-do-	-do-
4.	Km.Rita Dorothy Dkhar	-do-	-do-
5.	Shri Balte Romawia	Pol.Science	-do-
6.	Shri L.Lalnqilneia	-do-	-do-
7.	Shri John Barnard Sangma	-do-	-do-
8.	Shri Inamte Lal Malswama	-do-	-do-
9.	Shri G.Khumanjao Kabui	-do-	-do-
10.	Shri Sylvester Marbanliang	Economics	-do-
11.	Shri Peter Botarsingh Shangpliang	-do-	-do-
12.	Shri Sante Tualchinkham	Sociology	Delhi University
13.	Km.Margaret Raugat	-do-	-do-
14.	Shri C.Nunthara	-do-	-do-
15.	Km.Wimon Tariang	Education	Gauhati University
16.	Km.Daisy Bell Kharkongor	-do-	-do-
17.	Shri Pynsuk Singh Rynjah	Physics	-do-
18.	Shri Royallezt Thangkhiew	-do-	-do-
19.	Shri Percy Ingty	-do-	-do-
20.	Shri Lambha Roy	Mathematics	-do-
21.	Shri Budtre Christopher	Chemistry	-do-
22.	Shri Ronjit Singh Lorit	-do-	-do-

Subject-wise details of applications received and awards made under the scheme of "Scholarships for Post-graduate studies/research in Humanities including Social Sciences and Sciences to the students of Hill Area of North East India" during 1969-70.

S.No.	Subject	No. of applications received.	No. of award made
(A) POSTGRADUATE STUDIES			
1.	English	8	1
2.	History	6	3
3.	Political Science	21	5
4.	Economics	8	2
5.	Sociology	9	3
6.	Education	9	2
7.	Law	2	-
8.	Business Management	1	-
9.	Physics	9	3
10.	Mathematics	1	1
11.	Chemistry	3	2
12.	Botany	6	-
13.	Geology	5	-
14.	Agriculture	1	-
15.	Bio-chemistry	1	-
	Total	<u>94</u>	<u>22</u>
(B) FOR RESEARCH SCHOLARS			
1.	History	1	-
2.	Economics	1	-
3.	Commerce	1	-
4.	Mathematics	1	-
5.	Botany	1	-
6.	Zoology	1	-
7.	Geography	1	-
	Total	<u>7</u>	<u>Nil</u>

CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR AWARD OF RESERVOIR FELLOWSHIPS
IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE VALUE OF RS. 400/-P.M.
DURING 1969-70.

1. Name	2. Subject	3. Research Topic	4. Centre of Work
Shri A.S.Nene	Civil Engrg.	Investigation of behaviour of partially embedded pile groups (with vertical piles only) under vertical and lateral loads.	V.R. Enng. College, Nagpur.
Shri R.B.Gaidhane	-do-	An investigation of lateral stability of Pile Foundations with batter piles subjected to vertical and lateral loads.	-do-
Shri M.J.Madhava Rao	-do-	"Vibrations of structures"	I.I.Sc., Bangalore
Shri G.C.Mishra	-do-	Some problems in flow through porous media	-do-
Shri G.Venkatappa Rao	-do-	Strength characteristics of partially saturated soils	-do-
Shri Umesh Dayal	-do-	The co-efficient of earth pressure at rest of granular soils.	Banaras Hindu University, Varana
Shri D.V. Varshney	-do-	Flow around bands in alluvial streams.	Roorkee University
Shri Amrik Singh Chawla	-do-	Effect of leakage through sheet piles of uplift pressures	-do-
Shri ..G.Marathe	Mechanical Engineering	Extinction problems in forced convection systems.	I.I.Science, Bangalore.
Shri S.N.Das	Electronics & Tele-communications.	Current Instability in Semi-conductors.	Jadavpur University.
Shri T.C.Rao	-do-	Cylindrical Dielectric Coated Metal Aerials.	I.I.Science, Bangalore.
Smt. Gita Das	-do-	Effect of pressure on thin P-N Junctions	Jadavpur University
Shri P.K.Banerjee	-do-	Studies of Electronic Properties of Pyrolytic graphite and their applications.	-do-
Shri S.B.Roy	Electronics & Tele. Com.	Studies on Linear and Non-Linear Oscillations using semi-conductor junctions.	-do-
Shri N.K. Dutta	Electrical Engineering	"The digital analysis of performance of a synchronous Machine Saturated in both axes"	-do-
Shri R.N.Chakrabarti	-do-	Application of silicon controlled rectifier to different power to different power system problems.	-do-
Shri Samiraj Choudhuri	-do-	Application of logic circuits in controlling different power system operations.	-do-
Shri T.K.Chatterjee	-do-	Optimal control of systems with inaccessible states.	-do-
Shri V.Madhusudana Rao	-do-	Stability of non linear systems	Banaras Hindu University

2.	3.	4.	5.
Shri D. Basu	Applied Physics.	Speed control of induction motor by utilising solid State Devices.	Calcutta University
Shri A. K. Majumdar	-do-	Relative advantages in the evaluation of transition matrix for linear and non-linear systems.	-do-
Shri A. L. Bhargava	Aeronautical Engineering	Potential flow around inclined bodies of revolution.	I. I. Sc., Bangalore
Shri G. V. Rao	-do-	Stability and non-linear analysis of Aircraft structural components	-do-
Shri L. C. Poddar	Glass Technology	Studies on nucleation & crystallization of synthetic glass slags in the system CaO-Al ₂ O ₃ -SiO ₂ for the production of glass ceramics from Indian Blast furnace slags.	Calcutta University.
Shri B. K. Das	Ceramic Technology	Role of exchangeable ions and some extraneous additions on the fired characteristics of some expanded lattice clay minerals.	-do-
Shri M. Hanra	Plastics and Polymer Technology.	Polymerisation & Polymer Characterization.	-do-
Shri C. K. Kokate	Pharmacy	Pharmacognostical Pharmacological and Microbiological studies of some Cyperus species.	Saugar University
Shri Rash Behari Mathur	-do-	Synthesis and study of Steroids of Medicinal interest.	Panjab University
Shri P. G. Shrotriya	-do-	Fabrication of sustained action dosage forms of Chloramphenicol and their evaluation.	Saugar University.

...

SUBJECT-WISE DETAILS OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND AWARDS
MADE UNDER THE SCHEME OF "RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY" DURING 1969-70.

S.No.	Subject	No. of applications received	No. of awards made
1.	Civil Engineering	23	8
2.	Mechanical Engineering	12	1
3.	Chemical Engineering	24	-
4.	Radio Physics and Electronics	12	-
5.	Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering.	14	5
6.	Electrical Engineering	40	5
7.	Applied Physics	6	2
8.	Aeronautical Engineering	3	2
9.	Metallurgy	8	-
10.	Glass Technology	2	1
11.	Ceramic Technology	2	1
12.	Food Technology	2	-
13.	Oil Technology	2	-
14.	Plastics and Polymer Technology	1	1
15.	Pharmacy	10	3
16.	Agriculture Engineering	1	-
Total		162	29

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS FOR RESEARCH/LEARNED
WORK - EXTENSION IN THE PERIOD FOR UTILISATION OF GRANT.

S.N	Name and Designation	Amount •sanctioned	Date of Award	Date upto which exten- sion has been granted for utilisation of grant
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Shri S.S.Rajan, Lecturer, Botany Department, St.Joseph College, Bangalore.	1,500	4.11.1967	31.12.1969
2.	Dr.S.N.Sarma, Professor of Modern Indian Language, Gauhati University, Gauhati.	1,000	13.5 .1967	31.12.1969
3.	Shri P.K.Sharma Lecturer in Physics, Allahabad University Allahabad.	1,000	4.5.1967	24.6.1969
4.	Dr.S.N.Misra Reader in Metalurgy Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-5.	2,500	14.6.1966	31.12.1969
5.	Dr.S.R.Mohanty, Head,Physios Department Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.	1,000	2.5.1967	31.7.1970

Appendix I to Item No. 2a(26)

Subject-wise details of applications received and awards made under the scheme of utilization of services of retired teachers during 1969-70 (First Award).

S.No.	Subject	No. of applications received	No. of awards made	No. of cases under consideration.
1.	Sanskrit	14	2	1
2.	Hindi	5	2	-
3.	English	15	1	-
4.	Urdu	1	-	-
5.	Oriya	1	-	-
6.	Telugu	1	-	-
7.	Malayalam	3	1	-
8.	Assamese	1	-	1
9.	Prakrit	1	1	-
10.	Fine Arts	1	1	-
11.	History	6	2	1
12.	Political Science	5	1	1
13.	Economics	9	-	-
14.	Philosophy	2	-	-
15.	Education	12	-	-
16.	Law	2	2	-
17.	Sociology	1	-	1
18.	Physics	6	1	1
19.	Chemistry	10	1	-
20.	Biochemistry	1	1	-
21.	Mathematics	3	-	-
22.	Zoology	3	-	2
23.	Botany	7	1	2
24.	Geology	3	1	-
25.	Geography	1	-	-
26.	Agriculture	3	-	2
27.	Medicine	1	-	1
28.	Anatomy	1	-	-
29.	Engineering & Technology	10	2	1
Total:		<u>129</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>

Members of the Committee for selection of teachers for first award during 1969-70 under the scheme of "Utilisation of services of retired teachers".

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Dr. D.S. Kothari,
Chairman,
University Grants Commission, | Attended |
| 2. Smt. Indumati Chimanlal,
Borsali,
Khanpur,
Ahmedabad. | - do - |
| 3. Prof. S. Dhawan,
Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore. | Could not attend. |
| 4. Prof. V.K. Gokak,
Vice-Chancellor,
Bangalore University. | - do - |
| 5. Prof. Tapas Majumdar,
Presidency College,
Calcutta. | Attended |
| 6. Dr. M.S. Gore,
Director,
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,
Bombay. | Could not attend |
| 7. Dr. R.B. Pandey,
Vice-Chancellor,
Jabalpur University. | Attended |
| 8. Dr. A.D. Pusalkar,
Director,
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute
Poona. | - do - |
| 9. Prof. C.N. Vakil,
Vice-Chancellor,
South Gujarat University. | - do - |
| 10. Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University. | Could not attend |
| 11. Dr. P.K. Bose,
Professor of Statistics,
Calcutta University. | - do - |
| 12. Dr. R.C. Paul,
Professor of Chemistry,
Panjab University. | Attended |
| 13. Dr. A.R. Verma,
Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
New Delhi. | Could not attend |

Utilisation of services of retired teachers

Details of teachers about whom the selection committee wanted to have further information/views of experts.

Sl. No.	Name and Designation.	Subject	Further information/views of experts to be obtained.
2.		3.	4.
1.	Dr. Fateh Singh Director, Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.	Sanskrit	Views of Prof. S.M. Kabre, Director, Deccan College, Poona and one more expert about his suitability for award for working on the revised topic.
2.	Sh. T.N. Goswami, Principal, Nalbari College, Assam.	Assamese	Views of Dr. M. Neog and one more expert about his suitability for award for working on the revised topic.
3.	Sh. R. Suryanarayana Rao Head of the Deptt. of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Hyderabad.	Agriculture	Views of Dr. R. De, I.A.R.I., New Delhi and one more expert about his suitability for award.
4.	Dr. C.N. Nanda Professor, Burla Medical College, Burla.	Medicine	Views of Prof. M.L. Pan, Head of the Deptt. of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta and Dr. F.M. Narielwala, Banaras Hindu University or any other two experts in the field of his specialization.
5.	Dr. G.M. Chatterjee Principal, William Holland College, Allahabad.	Sociology	Views of Prof. M.N. Srinivas, Prof. of Sociology, Delhi University and one more expert in the field of his specialization.
6.	Sh. B.P. Mukherji, Reader, Jadavpur University.	History	Views of Dr. B.B. Mishra, Prof. of History, Delhi University, or any other expert in Modern History.
7.	Dr. M.M. Chakravarty, Reader, Calcutta University.	Zoology	Prof. B.R. Seshachar, Prof. of Zoology, Delhi University.
8.	Sh. Girindra Kumar, Chakravarty, Head of the Deptt., Calcutta University.	Zoology	- do -
9.	Sh. S. Varadarjan, Associate Professor, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Agriculture	Views of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director, I.A.R.I., New Delhi.
10.	Sh. Sasadhar Ray, Principal, College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta.	Technology	Views of Dr. C. Venkata Rao, Prof. of Ceramic Technology, Andhra University

1.	2.	3.	4.
11.	Dr. F.R. Bharucha, Honorary Professor N. Wadia College, Poona.	Botany	Views of Prof. T.S. Sadasivan, Prof. of Botany, Madras University.
12.	Dr. Padmeswar Gogoi Reader, Gauhati University.	Pol. Sc.	Views of Dr. Shanti Swarup, Prof. of Pol. Sc., Dibrugarh University, and Dr. H.L. Singh, Prof. of History, Banaras Hindu University.
13.	Sh. H.S. Venkata Ramiah Reader, B.M.S. College, Bangalore.	Physics	Views of Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, Prof. of Physics, Mysore University and Dr. C. Mande, Prof. of Physics, Nagpur University.
14.	Dr. M. Anantaraman, Professor, Madras Veterinary College, Madras.	Botany.	Views of Dr. A. Abraham, Prof. of Botany, Kerala University and Prof. T.S. Sadasivan, Prof. of Botany Madras University. He may also be requested to send his application through the institution where he proposes to work.
15.	Prof. G.M. Nabar Director, C.A.S. in Applied Chemistry, Bombay University.	Chemical Technology.	He may be requested to indicate the topic on which he proposes to work under the scheme at the Bombay University.

Teachers selected under the scheme of "Utilisation of services of retired teachers" for first award during 1969-70.

S. No.	Name, age and designation.	Subject	Proposed work	Centre of work	period for which award has been made.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
	Sh. Kunja Gobinda Goswami, 66½ years, Reader, Calcutta University.	Sanskrit	Religions in India in the Pre-historic period based on Archaeological & Epigraphic evidences.	Jadavpur University	2 years.
	Sh. G.C. Jhala, 62 years, Head of the Deptt., St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	- do -	1. Re-examination of the relation between Mahabharata & Charudatta. 2. Linguistic study of Naisadhacaritam 3. The origin of vidusaka. 4. Linguistic study of Sundar Kanda.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay.	3 Years.
	Dr. J.C. Jain, 60½ years, Head of the Hindi Dept. Ram Narayan Rula College Bombay	Prakrit	The Genesis & Growth of Prakrit Legends (from earliest times to the 6th Century A.D.)	Ramnarain Rula College, Bombay.	- do -
	Sh. P.V. Chalapatra Wara Rao, 62 years, Head of the Deptt. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	Hindi	Tulsidas and Thyagraja: their contribution to Indian Culture.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	- do -
	Sh. R.G. Kulkarni, 57 years, Lecturer, Govt. College, Mangalore.	- do -	A comparative study of Drama in Modern Kannada and Hindi from 1800 to 1947.	Mysore University.	- do -
	Prof. C.P.K. Tharagan, 60 years, Prof. Kerala University.	English.	Shaw's "Back to Methuselah".	Kerala University.	2 years.
	Sh. P.V. Ullahannan Mappila, 64½ years, Head of the Deptt. St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry.	Malayalam	A critical study of the works of Arnos Pathiri 1700-32.	St. Berchman's college, Changanacherry.	3 years.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
8.	Sh. Y.K. Shukla 62 Years. Head of the Deptt. Banasthali Vidyapith College of Arts & Sc., Banasthali.	Drawing & Painting	Traditional techniques and methods of Mural Decoration with particular ref. to Rajasthan and Gujarat.	Banasthali Vidyapith College of Arts & Sc. Banasthali.	3 years
9.	Dr. A.C. Banerjee 58½ years Professor, Calcutta University.	History	1. Select Documents on administrative history of eastern Indian in the Second half of the 19th Century. 2. The Princely States and the Paramount Power 1921-1937.	Jadavpur University	- do -
10.	Sh. P. Mukherjee 60 years. Reader, Utkal University.	- do -	History of the Jagannath Temple in the 19th Century.	Utkal Uni- versity.	Two years.
11.	Dr. Shri Ram Sharma 55 years. Professor, M.L.B. Arts & Commerce College, Gwalior.	Pol.Sc.	India and the Modern World : A study of India's Foreign Relations 1946-65.	Jiwaji Uni- versity.	3 years.
12.	Prof. Haf'eezul Rehman, 60 years, Senior Professor Aligarh Muslim University.	Law	Contribution of Judges in the development of either civil & criminal Law or Hindu & Muslim Law.	A.M.U.	- do -
13.	Sh. Vinayak Vishnu Deshpande, 62 years, Principal, Patna Law College.	- do -	Comparative study of Dharma Shashtra & Jurisprudence or Political Theory & Ethics.	B.H.U.	- do -
14.	Dr. M.W. Chiplonkar 60 Years Head, Poona University.	Physics	a) The Night Airglow, b) Atmospherics in the V.L.M. Region c) Inter solar terrestrial relationship.	Poona Uni- versity.	3 years.
15.	Dr. W.V. Bhagwat 63 years Professor, Vikram University.	Chemistry	1) Molecular structure by Physical methods particularly by parachar 2) Chemical Kinetics.	Holkar Sc. College, Indore.	- do -
16.	Dr. P.B.R. Murthy 57½ Years. Professor Govt. Engg. College, Kakinada.	Chemistry	The industrial application of Natural saponins.	Andhra Uni- versity.	- do -

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
7.	Dr. P.C. Rakshit 59 years Professor, Ramakrishan Mission Residential College, Narendrapur.	Chemistry	An investigation on phase equilibria of Eutectic systems with or without compound formation.	Ramakrishan Mission Redi- dential College, Narendrapur.	3 years.
8.	Dr. S.C. Roy 65 years Head of the Deptt. Calcutta University.	Bio-Chemis- try.	RNA and protein synthesis in Human cancer cells.	Calcutta University.	- do -
9.	Dr. I.M. Rao 60 Years- Head of the Deptt. S.V. University College, Tirupati.	Botany	Physiological stu- dies on Drought Resistance crop plants.	S.V. Uni- versity.	- do -
10.	Dr. S. Deb 64 years Head of the Deptt. Jadavpur University.	Geology	Geochemical Isotopic and Hydrological studies of thermal springs or Penni- ssular, India.	Jadavpur University.	- do -
11.	Prof. S.K. Chatterjee 60½ years, I.I.Sc. Bangalore.	Elect. Engg.	Investigations on Surface wave modulated structures at Microwave fre- quencies.	I.I.Sc. Bangalore.	- do -

Appendix 1 to item No.2(a)(27)

Details of teachers to whom extensions have been given under the scheme of "Utilisation of services of Retired teachers".

Name, age subject and centre.	Duration of present tenure.	Extension recommended and period		Total periods of award including extn. recommended.	R E M A R K S	
		Period from	to			
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Dr. T.M. Oza 63 years (Chemistry) M.N. College, Visnagar.	6 yrs.	1 yr.	18.2.70	17.2.71	7 yrs.	Final
Sh. R.G. Jaglekar 63 years (Botany) College of Agriculture, Nagpur.	5 yrs	5 months	3.8.69	31.12.69	5 yrs. 5 months	
Dr. P.C.Sinha 65 years (Chemistry) Magadh University.	5 yrs	1 yr	1.12.69	30.11.70	6 yrs.	
Sh. T.K. Devasia 65½ years (Malayalam) St. Xavier's College, Trivandrum.	5 yrs	1 yr	1.2.70	31.1.71	6 yrs.	Fi
Sh. D.C. Bhattacharya 65 years (Sanskrit) Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	5 yrs	1 yr	1.2.70	31.1.71	6 yrs	-
Sh. K. Lakshmi Ranjanam 61½ years (Telugu) Osmania University.	5 yrs	1 yr	8.2.70	7.2.71	6 yrs	-
Dr. G.W. Chipkonkar 62 years (Geology) M.A.C.S. Poona.	4 yrs	1 yrs	17.8.69	16.8.70	5 yrs	-
Dr. B.C. Teland 60½ years (Hindi) Marathwada University.	3 yrs	2 yrs	2.1.70	1.1.72	5 yrs	•
Prof. S.F. Chaturvedi 65 years (Sanskrit) Allahabad University.	3 yrs	2 yrs	1.11.69	31.10.71	5 yrs	•

1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
10.	Dr. S.C. Nandimath 67½ years (Sanskrit) Karnatak University.	3 yrs	2 yrs	2.1.70	1.1.72	5 yrs	-
11.	Dr. Ram Kumar Verma 65 years (Hindi) Allahabad.	3 yrs	2 yrs	31.10.69	30.10.71	5 yrs	-
12.	Prof. P.N. Bisi 68 years (Bengali) Calcutta University.	3 yrs	1 yr	1.12.69	30.11.70	4 yrs	-
13.	Dr. M. Rama Rao, 61½ years (History) Hindu College, Guntur.	3 yrs	1 yr	16.1.70	15.1.71	4 yrs	-
14.	Dr. V.V. Gokhale 68 years (Buddhist Studies) Poona University.	3 yrs	1 yr	1.11.69	31.10.70	4 yrs	-
15.	Dr. R. Balakrishna 64 years (Economics) Bangalore University.	3 yrs	1 yr	1.11.69	31.10.70	4 yrs	-
16.	Dr. R.C. Nigam 63½ years (Law) Lucknow University.	3 yrs	2 yrs	1.11.69	31.10.71	5 yrs	-
17.	Prof. S.K. Bose 68 years (Psychology) Calcutta University	3 yrs	1 yr	1.11.69	31.10.70	4 yrs	-
18.	Dr. Iqbal Hussain 63½ years (Persian) Patna University.	2 yrs	2 yrs	30.9.69	29.9.71	4 yrs	-
19.	Dr. B.C. Guha 62½ years (Physics) Calcutta University.	4 yrs	1 yrs	21.8.69	20.8.70	5 yrs	-
20.	Sh. S. Neelkanta Sastry 65 years (Sanskrit) Kerala University.	4 yrs	1 yr	1.2.70	31.1.71	5 yrs	-
21.	Sh. O.K. Nambiar 58½ years (English) Central College, Bangalore.	4 yrs	1 yr	14.2.70	13.2.71	5 yrs	-

Copy of Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No.15/1/69-H(I), dated 14th May, 1969 to all Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India Comptroller & Auditor General of India, New Delhi and copy to all Regional Officers & Officers in Overall Charge, Hindi Teaching Scheme

Subject :- Grant of cash awards to the Central Govt. employees acquitting creditably in Praveen and Pragma Examinations under the Hindi Teaching Scheme.

In partial modification of this Ministry's Office Memo. No. 4/5/62-H(B), dated the 4th April, 1964 on the above subject, the undersigned is directed to say that Government of India have decided that Cash Awards which are sanctioned to Central Government employees Gazetted as well as non-gazetted - for acquitting creditably in Praveen and Pragma examinations under the Hindi Teaching Scheme, will, for the examinations conducted in December, 1968 and onwards, be sanctioned by the administrative Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India and expenditure on this account will be borne by them. The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) and Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs have already separate schemes of cash awards for the staff of the Railways and posts & Telegraphs.

In the case of employees of Union Territories the cash awards will be sanctioned by the Union Territories' administrations and expenditure thereon will be met by the respective Union Territory administrations.

In the case of employees of the autonomous organisations, corporate bodies, public undertakings etc., the administrative Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India concerned may suggest to such bodies to introduce the scheme of cash awards on the same lines and sanction the awards themselves. The expenditure should be met by those bodies.

2. The cash awards will be granted to the employees on the prescribed scales as indicated below :-

Cash prize of Rs.300/- Each.	= for securing 70% or more marks
Cash prize of Rs.200/- Each.	= for securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks and
Cash prize of Rs.100/- Each.	= for securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks.

provided that :-

i) an employee who has already passed the Matriculation, equivalent or higher examinations, conducted by a Board/University/Government agency/Private body, with Hindi as a subject (in any form or part of Higher Secondary examination or medium of examination or whose mother-tongue is Hindi will not be eligible for the grant of cash awards ;

ii) an employee who has already passed the middle standard equivalent or higher examination conducted by School authorities/Government agency/Private body with Hindi as a subject or who belongs to category 'B' under the Hindi Teaching Scheme, Viz. whose mother tongue is Panjabi, Urdu, Kashmiri or other allied language, will not be eligible for grant of cash awards on passing the Praveen examina

3. The cash awards will be granted in addition to grant of lump sum awards and/or grant of personal pay to which an employee may be eligible in accordance with the instructions issued in this connection from time to time.

4. In so far as employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Deptts. are concerned, these orders issue with the concurrence of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, who will exercise the power of the administrative Ministry for the purposes of these orders.

5. This office Memorandum issues with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance Vide their U.O. No.3062-HF/69, dated the 23rd April, 1969.

6. The Directorate of Education (Exam. Branch) old Secretariat, Delhi, who conduct the examinations under the Hindi Teaching Scheme, are being advised that merit lists of the successful candidates, which are normally supplied by them after about a month after the declaration of the results, in future, should be supplied alongwith a copy of the results to all the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India. On receipt of these lists, the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India etc. may obtain particulars of the meritorious candidates in the prescribed proforma (copy enclosed) for deciding the eligibility or otherwise for the grant of cash awards and issue sanctions in favour of the eligible candidates. The contents of this O.M. may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Proforma for consideration for the grant of cash
awards for passing the HINDI PRAVEEN/PRAGYA
EXAMINATION under the HINDI TEACHING SCHEME

1. Name in full (in block letters)
2. Designation
3. Gazetted or non-gazetted
(if non-gazetted, classification
of the post like Class II or
Class III).
4. (i) Full address of the Office
where employed.
(ii) Name of administrative
Ministry/Department of
Govt. of India.
5. Are you an employee of :-
 - i) Government of India
 - ii) Union Territories Administration
 - iii) Statutory Body.
 - iv) Industrial or work charged
establishment.
6. Date of birth
7. Mother tongue
8. Name of course prescribed
upto which you are required to
qualify.
9. Name of the Hindi Examination
passed and Roll No.
10. Month and year of the examination.
11. Marks obtained
12. How did you pass the above Examination?
 - i) by private study
 - ii) by attending Hindi classes under
the Hindi Teaching Scheme at
13. Accountant General/Accounts Officer
concerned in whose books salary is adjusted.
14. Whether passed (Answer clearly in words) :-
 - (i) Matriculation, equivalent or higher
examination conducted by a Board/
University/Private body like Dakshin
Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha etc./
Govt. agency with Hindi as a subject
in any form (like elementary, optional
etc.) or part of Higher Secondary Exami-
nation viz. in class IX or X or as medium
of examination.
 - ii) The Middle standard examination with
Hindi as a subject.
 - iii) The primary standard examination with
Hindi as a subject.

- iv) Any other examination in Hindi conducted by a Govt. agency, a private body or any other authority and, if so, the name of the examination passed and the body which conducted that examination.

D E C L A R A T I O N

The particulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I undertake to refund the cash awards, if I qualify for the same, in case any of the above information is found to be false or inaccurate. I also understand that disciplinary action may be taken against me for attempting to receive a cash award by making an inaccurate statement of facts.

Signature _____

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

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

- (1) Andhra University Summer School in Thin Film Technology held at Waltair from 15 -30th April, 1969.

Andhra University had organised a Summer School in Optical Engineering and Technology in 1967 in the Department of Applied Physics with the assistance from the UGC. The aim of the Summer School was to give a scope to this important field and to point out the urgent need for providing technical manpower required for the optical industry. As a direct result of this Summer School, Andhra University organised recently a Summer School in Thin Film Technology at Waltair from 15th - 30th April, 1969 under the Directorship of Prof.V.Ramakrishna Rao, Department of Applied Physics.

During this Summer School, the University has been able to evolve a plan by which two or three centres can be organised to avoid duplication and to sustain a systematic growth. The specific aims of this Summer School were as under:-

1. To bring together industry, universities and research organisations on a common platform.
2. To point out to the universities and research organisations the need and scope for orienting their work towards industrial development through the improvement of the technical knowledge for the industry.
3. To make the industry realise the amount of academic study and effort that goes into the development of any modern technology.
4. To try out in implementing some of the national policies as enunciated by the Thacker Committee etc.
5. To assess the results of this kind of experimentation and contribute to the development of technical education in the country.

The Summer School was attended by four representatives from the industries, 2 from research organisations and 4 from the Universities. An intensive course in lectures and training in laboratory work was organised and the research students in the laboratory had an opportunity to consolidate their study of the subject and test their knowledge.

- (2) Panjab University - Centre of Advanced Study in Geology Geological Traverse of Manali/Srinagar Leh taken by the research staff.

The Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Panjab University, has intimated that some members of the Research Fellows in the Centre who undertook a geological traverse from Manali/Srinagar to Leh have since returned safely after carrying out their assignments successfully. The trek of the area was taken after obtaining necessary clearance of the Ministry of Defence. It has been reported that a detailed traverse mapping was carried out by the research workers and complete revision of the geological map of Manali/Srinagar/Leh area has been done which throws important light in geology of this area.

One of the parties have also unearthed some fusulinid (fossils) for the first time which will help in delineating the permian rocks from Carboniferous formations which were so far grouped together in the Ladakh area. Apart from this, fossils are reported to have discovered from various formations which were so far known as nonferrous. On the basis of these fossils definite recognition of Ordovician, Devonian, Permian and separation of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous of Mesozoic have been made for the first time in this area.

The party also made close study of the igneous rocks of Karakoram area and distinguished at least four phases of igneous activity. The mineralization in the Zaskar range is attributed to the end phase of hornblende rock which intruded palaeozoic or precambrian of the Ladakh region. Structurally, the rocks reveal that they have been repeatedly folded and older rocks have been thrust over and younger ones. However, the work is in progress and the Centre proposes to publish the results of the field and laboratory investigation in the form of a memoir.

- (3) Report made by Prof. J.W.R. Griffiths of the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering of Loughborough University, U.K.
-

Under the programme of British Assistance to Centres of Advanced Study in Indian Universities, Prof. J.W.R. Griffiths, of the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering Loughborough University, U.K. visited the Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics & Electronics, University of Calcutta during the period 1st to 15th February, 1969.

At the conclusion of his programme of visit Prof. Griffiths has submitted a report which is attached as Annexure I.

- (4) Report made by Dr. R.J. Ferrier, Reader in Organic Chemistry, Birkbeck College, London who visited India under the programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and U.K.
-

Under the programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and United Kingdom, Dr. R.J. Ferrier, Reader in Organic Chemistry, Birkbeck College, London visited India during the period 24th March, 1969 to 25th April, 1969. At the conclusion of his programme of visit to India, Dr. Ferrier has submitted a report. Important extracts from the Report are attached as Annexure I.

- (5) Report made by Dr. B.V. Mehta, Reader in the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, University of Bombay, on his visit to U.K.
-

Under the programme of British Assistance to Centre of Advanced Study in Indian Universities Dr. B.V. Mehta, Reader at the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, University of Bombay visited U.K. during the period 1st October, 1968 to 13th May, 1969.

At the conclusion of his programme of visit to U.K. Dr. Mehta has made a report which is attached as Annexure I.

- (6) Report of the orientation course for College teachers - Coimbatore Centre, held on the auspices of Madras University, with financial assistance from the Commission.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the Vice-Chancellors, the University Grants Commission sponsored this year for the first time, orientation courses for Junior College teachers to be organised at a few selected universities. The aim of the programme was to acquaint junior teachers in the colleges with the Psychology of learning, methods of teaching, the principles of evaluation and current problems in higher education. The Madras University was one of the Universities selected for this purpose. The syndicate of the Madras University decided to organise these courses at three centres and constituted an organising Committee nominating a Director for each Centre. The Commission has received a report on the orientation course organised at the Coimbatore Centre in the P.S.G.College on Technology from the 1st of June to 15th of June, 1969, in which about 30 junior college teachers drawn from the districts of Coimbatore, Sa. Nilgiris participated.

The experience gained during the course have been found to be most rewarding and have high sighted the need for developing these courses more comprehensively for greater usefulness to higher education.

The Organising Committee on the Coimbatore Centre constituted of the following:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| Thiru G.R.Damodaran B.Sc.(Engg).
(Durham), F.I.E.E., (Lond)
Principal, P.S.G.College of Technology,
Peelamedu, Coimbatore-4. | Convenor |
| Dr.(Mrs)Rajamal P.Devadas,
M.A.M.D.Ph.D.
Principal, Sri Avinashilingam
Home Science College,
Coimbatore-II | Member |
| Thiru Mir Shabir Hussain, M.A.L.T.,
Principal,
Government Arts College,
Coimbatore. | Member |

Director of the Course: Prof.T.Koil Pillai, M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.
P.S.G.Arts College, Coimbatore-14.

The two important achievements of the orientation courses were as under:-

1. The course attempted to achieve Inter-disciplinary faculty development i.e. , subject specialists in three different areas viz. Physical Sciences, Social Sciences and languages working in arts college came in contact with the experts in education and learned to profit from each other. The courses dealt with these areas in higher education were psychology, curriculum construction, method of teaching, evaluation, Comparative education and current problems in education specially relating to teachers and students.
- II. The course also brought together junior college teachers and senior college teachers with the result that learning took place in two directions. There was great awareness for getting professionally prepared and for discovering new and scientific ways of dealing with their subjects.

The following suggestions have also been made :

- (a) These courses should be accredited academically to acquire acceptance and status, paving the way for systematic and scientific research in curriculum development, examination reform, methodology in higher education. In order that the experience gained by the trainees may not be lost, there is need for some measure of follow-up which may provide some kind of feed-back from the trainees.
- (b) The University Grants Commission may consider organising an Institute of higher education for this purpose to the task of producing a cadre of teacher trainee's at this level.

The above suggestions alongwith the contents of the reports received from the Directors of other orientation courses will be brought to the notice of Advisory Committee on orientation courses at its next meeting to assess the work done at various centres.

- (7) Grant-in-aid for Student Welfare Programme-
Extension of time-limit.

The Commission has sanctioned grants to a number of colleges included under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956 for improvement of existing hostel facilities, canteen facilities, sanitary facilities etc. under Student Welfare Programme Scheme. One of the conditions governing the grant was that the instalment of grant was to be utilised within the period of six months from the date of issue of the sanction letter. These sanction letters were issued during November/December 1968 and January 1969. However, in a number of cases, the payment could not be made before March, 1969 owing to rush of payment. In such cases, the colleges were not able to finalise their schemes as they were required to consult students and staff of the college before sending their scheme to the UGC for approval. This could only be done after the colleges reopened in July, 1969.

In view of the above circumstances, the colleges were permitted to utilise the grant under the Student Welfare Programme Scheme before December 1969 instead of June 1969.

- (8) Proposal of the Gorakhpur University for Starting Post-Graduate (Diploma) Course in Management.

Gorakhpur University approached the A.I.C.T.E. in January 1967 regarding introduction of Post-graduate Course Part-time Diploma Course in Business Management.

A Visiting Committee was sent by the A.I.C.T.E. to examine the proposal of the University in February 1969.

The Committee did not favour the proposal since the number of persons in Junior executive position (for whom the course is intended) likely to benefit from the training was not large enough to sustain the course. The supply of eligible candidates could be exhausted after 2 to 3 years and there was no indication that the position would improve during the next 5 years. After admitting only two batches of students since 1968 the University itself stopped admission in 1969.

The All India Board of Technical Studies in Management of the A.I.C.T.E. at its meeting held on 26th April, 1969 approved the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. Visiting Committee.

- (9) Nomination of the Chairman, U.G.C. and two representatives of the UGC on the Standing Committee for Agricultural Education under the I.C.A.R.

Indian Council for Agricultural Research has informed that Chairman, University Grants Commission has been nominated as a member of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Education constituted by the I.C.A.R., for a period of three years with effect from 8th July, 1968

In addition, the following have been nominated by U.G.C. as two representatives of the UGC on the Standing Committee:

1. Dr. P. N. Mehra,
Professor of Botany
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
2. Dr. R. S. Chaudhri,
Dean of Agricultural Faculty,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-5.

- (10) Rajasthan University Centre for Continuing Education -
A brief note on the

At its meeting held on 7th February, 1968, the Commission accepted the proposal of the Rajasthan University for assistance on a cent per cent basis towards the establishment of the Centre for continuing education on the understanding that the total expenditure on the scheme will be met by the University when the Commission's assistance ceases after 1970-71. The total expenditure involved is as under:

Non-Recurring

Building for the Centre	Rs. 3 lakhs
Furniture, fittings and equipment	Rs. 1 "

Recurring

Staff and other recurring expenditure Rs. 1,59,762

The Centre started functioning from September 1968. A brief note on the programmes and activities of the Centre from September 1968 to June 1969 as sent by the Director-Incharge of the Centre for Continuing Education Rajasthan University is enclosed for information of the Commission (Appendix I).

- (11) To receive a paper entitled "Linguistics and the Teaching of English Language at University level" from Shri Krishna Mohan, Reader in English at Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.

Shri Krishna Mohan, Reader in English at Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani has sent a copy of his paper entitled 'Linguistics and the Teaching of English Language at the University Level' to the Commission for consideration. The attention of the Commission has been drawn to paras 8 and 9 wherein suggestions for the improvement of Teaching of English language have been made. A copy of the paper indicated above is enclosed (Appendix I) for information.

Report made by Prof. J.W.R. Griffiths, Department of Electronics and Electrical Engineering, Loughborough University to Centre of Advanced Study in Radiophysics & Electronics, University of Calcutta.

The main purpose of the visit was to give lectures and advise on research projects at the Institute of Radio Physics & Electronics as a follow-up to a prolonged visit the author had made to the Institute from February 1963 to February, 1965. It was unfortunate that the Projects started by the author during the first visit had not flourished, mainly due to the personnel involved having left for other posts. Since N.B. Chakravarti left the Institute it has been without a driving force on the communication side and it is unfortunate that N.P. Muraka who worked both at Calcutta and Birmingham University with the author had decided to go to the United States on completion of his Ph.D. The Project on which he worked at Birmingham - a communication system using the moon as a reflector - was one of the projects which was started at Calcutta also.

However, the other research work at the Institute is progressing well and it is particularly good that the ionospheric work has been revitalised. This field was the 'raison d'etre' of the original Institute and was the field for which it is best known outside India. At the time of my previous visit the work was not progressing well but in the last four years it has moved rapidly forward.

Professor B.R. Nag continues to do good research into solid state physics and the recent visit of Dr. Hartnagel of Sheffield University has helped him considerably in the development of work on new devices such as the Gunn diode. I feel visits of relatively young specialists like Dr. Hartnagel are a means of giving aid which should be actively encouraged.

Professor A.K. Chaudhuri's group on control theory and switching theory is progressing well. It appears that there is the possibility here of a link with this work and the communication group. The Institute is in need of a new communications man, probably someone not educated there who would bring new ideas into the system. Of course there are many difficulties. Good men in this field are not common in India, for various reasons, and Calcutta is not very attractive for non-Bengalis. It is possible that if the University would allocate a little more money to building maintenance it might be possible to improve the working conditions. Perhaps one of the main reasons for the difficulty in obtaining staff from outside Calcutta is that good accommodation is difficult to find at the prescribed salary levels. The University might consider obtaining blocks of flats in the new Salt Lake area to be let (at subsidised rents) to staff coming from outside Calcutta.

The author spent a good proportion of the time at the Institute to giving a course of lectures on Probability Theory, Information Theory and Signal Processing to the M.Tech. Students, but a number of specialised lectures were given which were open to other institutions as well. However, there were very few visitors except for the open lecture given to the Institute of Electronics and Radio Engineers on 'Animal Denial'.

Visits were also made to the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur and the B.E. College, Sibpur, to give specialised lectures and discuss projects with the staff.

On the return journey the author spent two days in Delhi and visited the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, the National Physical Laboratories, the Indian Telecommunication Institute Research Centre and the University Grants Commission as well as giving lecture to a combined meeting of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers.

Relation with the Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering at Loughborough

When this country is giving some support to a college or Institute such as the one in Calcutta, it can help considerably if there is some link with a similar institution in the U.K. Such an arrangement has worked extremely well in the case of the I.I.T., Delhi and Imperial College. The Institute of Radio Physics is somewhat equivalent to a large department of a University and it would seem that the connecting link here would be with a similar department in this country. Although there is not a complete overlap between the interests of the Institute and the interests of my own department there is enough common ground to make such a link profitable. I have already discussed this with the Head of the Department of Loughborough, Professor H. Buckingham, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. E. J. Richards, both of whom would welcome such a link. A link of this type could also help in the recruitment of visiting staff to go to Calcutta, not necessarily from Loughborough University itself, but by virtue of the contacts with other academies throughout the U.K. The University of Loughborough could also act as a base for visitors from Calcutta to the U.K.

As a first step in such a link I should like to encourage the Council's support of a visit to Loughborough by Professor A. K. Chaudhuri. I have already discussed this both with Professor Bhar, the Head of the Institute, and with Professor Chaudhuri himself, and it seems that there is no reason why he should not spend some time here in the very near future. The Institute in Calcutta is obtaining a computer very soon for which Professor Chaudhuri will be responsible. Thus apart from the research interests which we have in common, a visit to Loughborough would enable Professor Chaudhuri to have some first hand experience in using and running a computer centre. We have a large central University computer (an ICL 1905) which is available for general use and in addition we now have a smaller computer (Computer Technology Modular I) in the Electronic and Electrical Engineering Department itself.

Equipment Proposals

Attached are two lists which were prepared originally by the Institute and have now been checked as far as possible here. Some of the items have caused difficulty because of inadequate specification and these are noted appropriately. I believe the first list was prepared in consultation with Dr. Hartnagel. Some of the items are what might appear to be consumables and I know we did have some discussion on this matter before I went to India, when it was pointed out that consumables like chemicals are not normally supplied under the Colombo Plan. Materials like gallium arsenide are not obtainable in India and are absolutely necessary for the type of work that Professor Nag is doing. I feel an exception should be made in the provision of this type of material.

Extract from the Report made by Dr. R. J. Ferrier, Reader in Organic Chemistry, Birkbeck College on his visit to Indian Universities.

It is impossible to assess at present the true value of the visit since the benefits of new friendships and scientific acquaintances materialise over lengthy periods. However, my immediate and strong impression is that it was immensely rewarding and interesting. I certainly feel that I shall gain greatly from my new contacts, and I hope and suspect that I may be of service to Indian chemists in return.

The welcome I received convinced me that the host institutions were extremely happy with the Scheme. Despite the fact that I had no formal research links with many of the people I met, I always found it easy to discover scientific topics of mutual interest, and I gained the impression that they were encouraged and stimulated by the chance to talk with an outsider. On several occasions - some unexpected - I did meet people with whom I did share research interests and with them I was able to exchange considerable information and suggestions; indeed I was happily surprised by the number of occasions on which I could help on the grounds of my experience and the number of small services I could render, or shall be able to render in future. This was a particularly satisfying aspect of the visits.

The following summarises impressions and experiences gained at the various stopping places:

Delhi University (25-27 March) - I found the general atmosphere very much better than I had expected. I found the Head of the Department Professor Mitra, very welcoming and his organic staff interesting and stimulating. My one lecture was well received and was followed by a much livelier discussion than one could expect in a British University, this being led by Professor Seshadri, who treated me with great courtesy. It is relatively well equipped and I gained the impression that the organic staff were utilising their facilities to good advantage and were doing work of acceptable quality.

Lucknow (28 - 30 March) - The hospitality here was overwhelming and I had the most enjoyable and interesting three days.

The University department seemed to be weak in organic chemistry and I only found one organic chemist of outstanding ability. He turned out to have first class experience in carbohydrate chemistry in Switzerland and is interested in coming to work with me in London. The chance of our arranging this, however, now seems remote as the S.R.C. have recently turned down a research proposal which would have been ideal for him. I gave one lecture which was also attended by C.D.H.I. people, but I did not meet the Head of the Department. Professor Shrivastava deputised and looked after my every need extremely attentively.

I was most favourably impressed with the Central Drug Research Institute and had lengthy interesting discussions with several of the senior organic chemists. The atmosphere was one of great enthusiasm and application, and does very great credit to the personnel who have the most positive attitudes in overcoming the restrictions imposed by the universal problem of working in India. I gave one lecture looked after with the greatest kindness. Altogether a very happy and stimulating visit - the people will deserve their reputation for hospitality.

L.S.College,Muzaffarpur (I - 15 April) - I chose this University for the longest visit because two members of the staff had worked with me for three years in London, and from them I learned that I could contribute significantly by giving a course of postgraduate lectures. This choice I feel was justified but the visit was not altogether satisfactory, largely because the teachers went on strike over a financial grievance half-way through my stay. No thought was given to the possibility of meeting away from the University to study chemistry. There is a complete lack of vitality, and working habits could be improved upon, and the whole place lacks academic atmosphere and stimulation. The problems, particularly economic, enormous but I was sad to see little evidence of initiative being used to overcome them, and the whole depressed state is worsened by almost complete inbreeding. Some good people with expensive training are largely being wasted here.

I gave a course of seven lectures which seemed to be going well when the strike intervened, and it was frustrating to be left day by day wondering if I could continue. Luckily I had work of my own to attend to, otherwise the frustration would have been really intense.

Patna (15th April) - The Bihar strike also affected this department so my planned two-day visit had to be cancelled. However I had the pleasure of being entertained one evening by Professor Chatterjee and of learning from him the correct state of affairs in his department. He is a particularly dynamic, stimulating and hard working man and I was saddened to hear how economic factors are curtailing his productivity; he deserves better encouragement. The contact is very valuable indeed and I feel sure will be utilised to mutual benefit in future.

Banaras (16 - 18 April) - The favoured financial position enjoyed by Banaras Hindu University no doubt accounts largely for improved conditions here, but much credit should also go to the stimulating head of the department, Professor G.B.Singh, who unfortunately was away during my stay. Two of his colleagues took charge and looked after me exceedingly well, attending to all business and social needs in a most efficient and hospitable manner. I feel here too I made friendships which will be valuable in future. Two lectures were given and I had several stimulating discussions with organic chemists whose general standards I found to be good. One is cautioned to expect Indian students to be over-dependent upon their supervisors but this was certainly not the case here; Professor Singh's people could look after themselves in discussion quite efficiently in his absence.

I thought the campus was superb and worth the visit by itself.

Ahmedabad (20 - 22 April) - Here the University seemed to be doing simple and rather mundane research with very limited equipment. Professor Trivedi, the Head of the Chemistry department being an Edinburgh graduate like myself, took me very much under his wing and looked after me most kindly. I did not lecture formally but was asked to talk on current affairs (particularly the economic situation in British universities).

The Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Institute really attracted me to this town because of the strong carbohydrate interest of Dr.H.C.Srivastava and his team. This is just the type of contact which can bear rich fruit in future, and I feel I formed a valuable friendship with the head of the group. The facilities were first class but I was not too impressed with the quality of some of the work being done. I gave three lectures which were attended by all the carbohydrate people (ca.30). The ensuing discussions were less valuable than I would have expected and the questions notably less interesting.

than perhaps they should have been especially as several non-specialist departments had provided very lively discussions indeed.

Poona (23 - 25 April) - The University was much better equipped than others I had visited and an encouraging amount of good work was in progress; I held several discussions with interesting organic and biochemical people and I thought the atmosphere quite stimulating. Professor Amikar, the Head of the Chemistry Department was very hospitable and welcoming but despite the presence of people with whom I share interests I was not asked to lecture. Several of the staff however came to my lecture at the National Chemical Laboratory. There I met Dr. J. L. Bose (whose name was well known to me) and his group of carbohydrate people. Again, this contact will be valuable in future and I will have a chance to renew it when Dr. Bose visits this country this summer.

CONCLUSIONS:

The University standards varied appreciably and the poor departments suffer severely from economic restrictions and also, I felt, very drastically from too much academic inbreeding.

Unquestionably the tour was valuable to myself and the reception seemed to indicate that the host universities welcomed the visits; I consider that the Exchange Scheme is highly satisfactory and is operating well from the Scientists' point of view. One strong recommendation, however, I wish to make; great care should be taken with individual programmes, and it should be ascertained as far as is possible that the visitors are gainfully and fully occupied during their visits. Two day stays are, I feel, quite adequate for "talking visits" probably even if there is a strong research link, and two month stays no doubt can be useful for "doing visits" in which small contribution can be made to research programmes, but I feel two-week visits are to be studiously avoided. My initial programme was to have included a two-week stop in Delhi which I feel would have been little more valuable for me than the short stay I had, and it certainly would have raised embarrassments for the hosts. My two-week visit to Muzaffar was well conceived only because a fairly intensive lecture course was planned.

Report made by Dr. B. V. Mehta, Reader at the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, University of Bombay on his visit to U.K.

The main purpose of my visit to the U.K. under the above programme was to study some aspects, both theoretical as well as practical, of the monopolistic and restrictive practices prevailing in the country and the impact of the government policy measures to minimize the evils arising therefrom. I also intended to study the relevance of these policies for a developing economy like India.

I spent the first term (October 1968 to December 1968) at the London School of Economics where I attended Prof. Yamey's lectures on Industrial Organisation. As a matter of side interest, I also attended some of the lectures and seminars on Industrial Finance, Public Utility and Transport.

I visited the offices of Monopolies Commission and the Restrictive Practices Court to acquire first hand knowledge of their working. Mr. K. S. Lamb of the British Council was kind enough to arrange my meeting with Mr. Frost, Registry of Restrictive Training Agreements and Mr. M. G. Elkington of the Monopolies Commission. I had also the benefit of meeting a few officials of the British Federation of Industries with whom I discussed the business opinion regarding the government policy towards mergers and price agreements.

I spent the second term at the Oxford University. Mr. George Richardson of the St. John's College kindly arranged for me reading and research facilities at the Oxford Institute of Economics and Statistics. I attended seminars on Industrial Organisation and Restrictive Practices. I also completed my research paper on "Size and Capital Intensity in Indian Industry" which has been accepted for publication in the Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics. I also gave a talk on Industrial Planning in India to Economic Development Class.

According to my original Plan, I intended to spend my last term at some of the other British Universities. Unfortunately due to my wife's illness, I had to cut down my stay in the U.K. I, therefore, paid only brief visits to Cambridge, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. These visits were primarily intended to explore the possibilities of finding suitable persons to visit our department (CAS in Industrial Economics and Public Finance - University of Bombay) under this programme. I met the following persons at these Universities:

1. Prof. Prest	Manchester University
2. Mr. Lee	-do-
3. Mrs. Shirley Lerner	-do-
4. Dr. S. F. Gupta	-do-
5. Mr. Sutherland	Trinity College - Cambridge
6. Prof. Maurice Dobb	Department of Economics, Cambridge
7. Prof. Youngson	Edinburgh University.
8. Prof. Wolfe	-do-
9. Mr. Dryden	-do-
10. Mr. L. Wright	-do-
11. Prof. Thomas Wilson	Glasgow University
12. Mr. Reid	-do-
13. Mr. Warman	-do-
14. Dr. Sinha	-do-
15. Mr. Gibbs	Strathclyde University

The following persons have shown willingness to visit our department under this programme but due to other commitments, it is difficult to fix any definite time-table.

1. Prof. Yamey (London School of Economics)
2. Mr. George Richardson (St. John's College, -Oxford)
3. Mr. J. B. Knight (Oxford Institute of Economics & Statistics)
4. Prof. Prest (Manchester University)
5. Dr. Mrs. Shirley Lerner (Manchester University)
6. Mr. Lee (Manchester University)
7. Mr. Sutherland (Trinity College -Cambridge)

Of these, Dr. Mrs. Shirley Lerner would most probably be available to visit our department this November.

I would like to end this report with my grateful thanks to British Council and UGC (India) which sponsored this programme. I am particularly grateful to Mr. K. S. Lambert my programme director whose guidance and advice went a long way in making my stay here not only more comfortable but more productive also. I would also like to express my thanks to Mr. George Richardson of St. John's College, Oxford for his invaluable help at Oxford and also during my visits to other Universities.

I left Bombay on October 1, 1968 and returned on May 13, 1969. I joined the Department on May 13, 1969.

UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

A brief note on the programmes and activities of the Centre for Continuing Education during September 1968 - June 1969

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The Centre was established in accordance with the decisions of the University Syndicate dated June 1, and July 20, 1968. Mr. L.R. Shah was appointed to head the Centre. He took charge of his new duties on August 24, 1969.

A skeleton staff - A Stenographer and an L.D.C. - was provided to assist him.

The Centre was called upon specially to organise programmes of Continuing Education of professional persons.

AIMS OF CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION :

- 1) To improve the quality of professional men and women. Today it is inconceivable for professional persons to terminate their education at any time. The explosion of knowledge makes it imperative for every professional person to keep abreast with the latest developments.
- 11) To broaden the horizons of these groups as professions become more and more interrelated.
- 111) To train for leadership. Society generally looks up to the professional man for providing leadership. Leaders in the professions are increasingly persons with a well-rounded education; men and women who can view the social scene from the higher hill.

Continuing professional education can be provided within the profession itself and through related agencies and by institutions of higher education. So far there is little tradition in India of professional persons returning to the campus for further learning. For one thing, the professions are either insufficiently aware of the need of upgrading the knowledge their members have or else, the Universities and Colleges do not provide the opportunities.

In structuring the programmes, note has to be taken of the possible responses of the potential clientele. This involves an important question of the needs and motivations of professional men. The courses should be geared to meet the felt needs of the people.

A significant factor - and this can be a limiting element - to be kept in mind is the availability of competent persons and expertise for different varieties of programmes at varying levels.

COURSES FOR COLLEGE TEACHERS

1. Seminar on the Teaching of English at the College level
of English

A Seminar on the Teaching of English at the College level was held from December 2 to 14, 1968. Fortyfive teachers from the University Department of English and the affiliated colleges located in Jaipur attended. A list of suggested books and readings was supplied to the participants.

An effort was made to evaluate the work done at the Seminar. The participants felt that there should be a follow up by organising more such programmes and by sending them further reading materials and reading lists.

2. Workshop-cum-Seminar on English Language & Literature:

In collaboration with the University Department of English, a Workshop-cum-Seminar on English Language and Literature of a duration of one week was organised in March 17, 1969. It was attended by fortyfive teachers of English from the Campus and the affiliated colleges from all over Rajasthan.

The object was to bring together college teacher for a programme of orientation in the subject matter and techniques of teaching the language and to acquaint them with recent development in English and American Literature. The programme was intended to cover three areas: Transformational-Generative Grammer; Techniques of teaching English as a foreign language; and Lectures on Contemporary English and American Literature.

3. Summer School in Political Science

In collaboration with the University Department of Political Science, a Summer School in Political Science of a duration of 10 days was organised in March 1969. It was attended by teachers of Political Science from the Campus and the affiliated colleges. Thirty seven persons attended.

The object was to acquaint the teachers of Political Science with recent developments in the subject.

A bibliography consisting of 500 entries was prepared and distributed.

4. Summer School in Philosophy

A Summer School in Philosophy was organised, in collaboration with the University Department of Philosophy, at Ajmer from April 21 to 28, 1969. Fifteen college teachers from all over Rajasthan attended.

5. Orientation Course for College Teachers

With the support of the University Grants Commission an orientation Course for College Teachers was held from June 20 to July 4, 1969. Fortynine new/junior college teachers, including seven women teachers, from the affiliated colleges attended the course. The participants were from different subject-areas: English, Hindi, Political Science, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology and Commerce.

The main objects of the course were:

- To help them to build a proper professional attitude;
- To provide an understanding of learning processes and adolescent psychology,
- To help them in analysing the curriculum and syllabi of their respective subjects,
- To acquaint them with recent techniques and methodology of teaching different subjects in a class room situation,
- To enable them to understand the processes of teaching and evaluation,
- To expose them to recent developments in preparing papers for examinations, and
- To help them to develop a general appreciation of trends in higher education in India and abroad.

A set of reading material, compiled in two volumes, 'Readings in Higher Education' was circulated among the participants. The 'Readings' contained standard articles and abstracts from writings of leading educationists on the subjects dealt with at the Course. These were in the nature of background material.

A set of reading material, in two volumes, consisting of articles and abstracts on various topics entitled "Contemporary Readings in Political Science" was also brought out. Reading lists and bibliographies in different subjects were distributed among the participants.

A publication entitled 'VIEWPOINTS' comprising of a brief report of the course and some articles by the participants was brought out at the conclusion of the course.

COURSES FOR ENGINEERS, EXECUTIVES AND ACCOUNTANTS

1. Contract Law for Engineers:

A course on Contract Law for Engineers was organised from April 26 to May 10, 1969. The course was designed especially for professional engineers and accountants working with the State Government Departments of Public Works, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, Rajasthan Canal Project and other autonomous bodies like the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Universities, Urban Improvement Trust, Municipalities and Corporations, concerned with the drawing and administration of contracts. It was intended to help the participants in acquiring insight into the ways lawyers and judges dealing with contract problems are likely to interpret disputable points in such cases, so that they would be able to exercise due vigilance in the dispensation of terms of contract in a manner which would minimise future controversy or disputes between the contracting parties.

Mr. Justice J.C. Shaw, Judge, Supreme Court inaugurated the course. The course was attended by 40 persons. A souvenir was published at the conclusion of the Course.

2. Labour Law for Engineers and Senior Executives:

We shall shortly be having a course on Labour Law for Engineers and Senior Executives. The course is designed primarily for senior engineers and executives who carry responsibility for decisions in personnel administration, particularly where collective bargaining is a factor.

LECTURES

Recent Trends Series

Twelve lectures on recent trends in different fields and subjects were organised with the help of the Professors and senior members of the Faculty who are available in Jaipur. These lectures were much appreciated. Average attendance at the various lectures was about 75. List of lectures:

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Dr. G.S. Sharma	'Contemporary problems of Law and Society in India'
Dr. Daya Krishan	'Recent Developments in Philosophy'

Dr. Chetan Karnani	'Current Trends in Indian Music'
Dr. B.N. Consul	'Eye Bank and Corneal Graft (Keratoplasties)
Dr. Raj Krishna	'The Next Phase in Indian Planning'
Sri U.S. Gour	'Recent Developments in Adult Education'
Dr. G.C. Sharma	'Recent Developments in Tissue Transplantation'
Dr. Om Prakash	'Recent Trends in Management Science'
Dr. L.S. Ramaswami	'Recent Trends in Biology'
Dr. G.C. Pande	'Recent Trends in History'
Dr. Yogendra Singh	'Recent Trends in Sociology'
Dr. B.L. Saraf	'Recent Trends in Physics'

Special Lectures

Science & Religion

Muni Mahendra Kumarji	'Jain Religion - in the context of Modern Science and Technology'
Prof. Dev Raj	'Educative Role of Philosophy' 'Metaphysics and the Modern World.'

Political Science

Dr. Byron M. Kirkpatrick	'The U.S. General Elections of 1968'
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Indian Culture

Swami Prananandji	'Relevance of the Concept of Values in Indian Thought'.
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Defence

Sri K. Subramanyam	'India's problem of Security'.
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CONTINUING EDUCATION IN THE ARTS

The Centre organised a Symposium on "Indian and Western Arts - will they meet or diverge?" in collaboration with the Jaipur Festival. It was attended by about 45 persons - elites of Jaipur.

MUSIC

In collaboration with the Centre for General Education a programme of Musical Evenings was started. The subject is to develop appreciation for classical music among the members of the University community. Two or three musical evenings are arranged every month.

PROGRAMMES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING 1969-70

Subject to availability of funds and staff assistance it is proposed to undertake the following programmes during the current academic session:

1. Short Courses for College Teachers:

- 1) A Summer School for Teachers in Public Administration.

- ii) A Workshop in Quantified Geography.
- iii) An orientation Course for Teachers in Zoology.
- iv) An orientation Course for teachers in Hindi.
- v) An orientation Course for teachers in History of Indian Civilization & Culture.

2. Orientation Courses for fresh College Teachers:

- i) For teachers of Social Sciences
- ii) For teachers of Natural/Basic Sciences.

3. For Professional Men

- i) Labour Law for Engineers & Senior Executives.
- ii) Seminar on "Press & Democracy" - a short course for working journalists.
- iii) Seminar on Tourism potential - a short course for persons engaged in tourism industry.
- iv) Short courses for Medical Doctors:
 - a) Emergencies in General Practice
 - b) Medico-Jurisprudence
 - c) Recent advances in Surgery.

Lectures:

- 1. Recent Trends series - to be continued
- 2. On Research Methodology
- 3. On Research Tools available in the University Library.
- 4. On Indology and Indian Philosophy.
- 5. On different subjects by eminent persons and Visiting Professors.

Publications:

It is proposed to bring out a bimonthly publication consisting of -

- a) Review articles - on the latest books in different subjects;
- b) Articles by members of the faculty on recent development in their respective fields;
- c) Translations of learned articles published in other languages.

The publication is intended to help the teachers of the colleges in keeping abreast with recent developments in different fields.

Journal of the Regional
College of Education, Bhopal
1968. Vol.2 No.5

LINGUISTICS AND THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL.

Shri Krishna Mohan

In the early decades of the 20th century the works of Jespersen, Paul Passy, Rippmann and Palmer had a great impact on the teaching of modern languages in European countries. This impact is reflected in the following recommendations for teaching modern languages made by Jespersen:

- (i) a more oral approach,
- (ii) attention to pronunciation,
- (iii) less translation of disconnected sentences and translation altogether from the mother tongue into the foreign languages,
- (iv) instead, more text study and practice in the language, and
- (v) grammar teaching based on observing the language as it is spoken and learning it within the contexts or patterns that are used rather than paradigms or under abstract rules.

2. In England, as far back as 1877, Henry Sweet wrote: "If our present wretched system of studying modern languages is ever to be reformed, it must be on the basis of a preliminary training in general phonetics, which would at the same time lay foundation for a thoroughly practical study of the pronunciation and elocution of our own language subjects which are totally ignored in our present scheme of education"

3. Bloomfield, an eminent Linguist of the United States of America, advocated break with the tradition of conventional language teaching. According to him language learning is conscious imitating and practising and analysing what the native speaker says and does. He, therefore, recommended a structural analysis of the language forming the basis of graded material and practice in the use of language. He also emphasised the importance of giving priority to spoken language in a language teaching programme.

3.1 C.C. Fries also based his work on the teaching of English as a Foreign Language with the structural analysis of English (both spoken and written) in mind. He points out "In learning a new language the chief problem is, first, the mastery of the sound system, to understand the stream of speech, to hear the distinctive sound features and approximate their production. It is, second, the mastery of the features of arrangement that constitute the structure of the language."

3.2 In the opinion of Robert Lado the difficulties for the learner can be predicted from the difference between the

foreign language and the learner's native language. He has developed a theory of language teaching based on a contrastive analysis of the native language of the learner and the target language (the foreign language to be learnt) He says: "The language teacher must know the target language well enough to be imitated by his student..... He must also know the linguistic facts of the language of the students in order to understand the particular problems they will have in learning the target language. He must know the chief differences and similarities of the two systems and the major vocabulary facts of the target language."

4. The effort to make English language teaching more effective for overseas learners has gained enormous importance in the United Kingdom during the last two decades. One can discern two main trends in the approach to teaching English: ".....the first is the realisation that the teaching of literature to learners for whom English is a secondary language is necessarily a separate job from the teaching of language, and that to maintain this implies no denial of the value or importance of literature. The second is the swing towards the fuller application of linguistic theory to the business of teaching."

5. It seems to me that the importance of Linguistics in teaching foreign languages has been overemphasized in the U.S.A. Mere knowledge of the mechanics of the target of the mechanics of the target language or availability of upto date description of the target language and the results of the contrastive study of the native language and the target language are not enough. Language teaching is an activity that demands in addition, knowledge of educational theory and psychology. So a judicious fusion of these two aspects of language teaching activity should form the basis of the new approach to teaching English as a language in India.

6. Let us now consider how the new approach can meet the needs of students at the university stage. As we know, their needs are special. Many of them when they come to the university have often a knowledge of a number of words which they use while speaking or writing what they think is English. Their pronunciation and use of structural devices is not English. And they do not know the spelling of even simple words. To give an example, I am quoting below a paragraph from the script of a first year student doing a three-year degree course in a University.

'Robert was victim of forming habits one when he was at restaurant in West England a waiter came with half breaking cigret packet and tolld him that is this packet your's, but after some moment he thought himself speak that when you opened cigret packet you did not break over paper but generally other man do as this one Robert could not find in which pecket his money is so went bill come they left their name and address in restarent.'

6.1 Thus the university teacher faces a great problem than the teachers of the lower levels because such students with some knowledge of English vocabulary but with no basic control of either the sound system or the structure are usually reluctant or incapable of starting again at the fundamentals of the language and building up a set of new habits when, in fact, nothing short of starting from scratch would appear necessary.

7. In the circumstances it is obvious that text books and teaching materials for such students will have to be specially written. And in order that these are effective, the writing will have to be used on

- (1) a comprehensive and scientific description of the target language,

- (ii) a contrastive study of their mother tongue and the target language, and
- (iii) a scientific analysis of their errors discovered by means of especially constructed tests.

7.1 And it is here that linguistic theory comes to the aid of language teaching methodology. A graded syllabus cannot be produced unless a comprehensive description of a language is available. And selection and presentation of teaching items cannot be properly done unless the areas of difficulty are known and adequately described.

7.2 Even for students who have some command of English, suitably graded syllabuses, text books and teaching materials are not available. So for them also, materials referred to in para 7 above will have to be specially produced.

8. It must, however, be admitted that the needs of students would differ from university to university. For example, the needs of students of Madras University would be different from those of the Punjab university. It is, therefore, necessary that each university should construct its own syllabus and tests and produce its own teaching materials and texts. It may be found that the materials produced in one university are useful in another. This may well be the case in the universities situated in the same linguistic area. A close touch should, therefore, be maintained by one such university with another. This is possible only if the universities publish the knowledge that they acquire in this field and also make available to other universities the materials produced by them. This could perhaps be done effectively with the help of the University Grants Commission, the British Council and especially appointed peripatetic staff. As the problems of learners of English who belong to one language group are unlikely to be dissimilar, a start may be made on a regional basis.

9. In recent past efforts have been made to introduce new techniques of teaching English as a language in our universities. And this has inevitably led to more importance being attached to the study of English Linguistics and Phonetics. The summer schools organised by the University Grants Commission every year provide short courses in teaching English as a language. The Central Institute of English, Hyderabad, produces every year a number of teachers for teaching English as a language at the university level. But what has been done so far or what is being done at present is not enough. More intensive and comprehensive efforts are required if a satisfactory progress is to be made. In fact, the situation should be considered normal.

- (i) when the entire staff involved in the teaching of English as a language is trained,
- (ii) when every university has a cell to promote research in this field, and
- (iii) when every linguistic region has at least one or two universities which have full-fledged departments of English Linguistics and Phonetics.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
dated 3rd October, 1969.

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

...

P L A N

Name of the University	Purpose	Grant released
2	3	4
Agra		
	Grant for the organisation of a workshop for the preparation of curriculum material in Physics at the high school and intermediate levels in U.P. by Dr. D.D. Pant, Principal, D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital, during the Summer of 1969.	27,000
Affiliated Colleges		
Agra College, Agra.	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,498.96
Pri Varshneya College, Aligarh.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences.	500
Hindu College, Moradabad.	Grant for the Students' Welfare Programmes	2,500.
Shri Jain College, Najibabad.	-do-	750
Shri Raj Singh College, Baharanpur.	Assistance for purchase of water cooler	500
Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra.	-do-	1,000
Yami Sukhdevanand College, Shahjahanpur.	Construction of Science Block and purchase of equipment, furniture and books.	6,000
Hindu College, Moradabad.	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Physics.	7,323
Parma Samaj College, Aligarh	Purchase of Semi-micro Analysis equipment for the postgraduate deptt. of Chemistry	5,000
Shri Shivnath Agrawal College, Mathura.	Const. of laboratory for Chemistry and purchase of Science apparatus and furniture	12,000
Shri Kunthi Devi Degree College, Agra.	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
S.M. Degree College, Katil	-do-	2,250
Shri Faizam College, Shahjahanpur	-do-	3,000
S. Hindu College, Chandpur Sian	-do-	2,250
Sanjundwara College, Ganjundwara	-do-	3,000
Swarnlal Nehru Degree College, Etah	-do-	2,250
Yami Sukhdeva Nanda College, Shahjahanpur	-do-	3,000
R.K. College, Firozabad	-do-	3,000
St. John's College, Agra	-do-	3,750
M. College, Chandausi	-do-	3,000
Varshney College, Aligarh	-do-	3,750
Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra	-do-	2,250
Institute of Social Sciences, Agra	-do-	2,250

Allahabad Contd.

	Grant-in-aid for the introduction of B. Tech. Course in Electronics at the J.K. Instt. of Applied Physics.	5,000
	-do-	87,000
	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences.	3,564.51
	-do-	3,400
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	2,516.13
	-do-	2,500
	Grant of extension in fellowship tenure of Sr. Research fellowships in Sc.	3,838.70
<u>Affiliated Colleges.</u>		
C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences.	250
Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
C.M.P. College, Allahabad	-do-	3,750
Ewing Christian College, Allahabad	-do-	3,750
	Total:	2,42,734.39

4. Andhra.

	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences	500
	-do-	250
	-do-	250
	Estt. of University Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Guntur.	4,25,000
	Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Physics for College teachers during 1968	171.34
	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Sc.	3,341.94
	-do-	3,400
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Hindu College, Guntur.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,258.06
St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund.	500
S.K.B. Ramar's College, Amalapuram	Grant for Students' Welfare Programme	2,500
V.S.M. College, Ramachandrapuram.	Const. of Non-Resident Students' Centre	60,000
Akkina Nageswara Rao College, Gudivada.	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
A.M.A.I. College, Anakapalle	-do-	2,250
Andhra Christian College, Guntur	-do-	3,750
Andhra Jathoeya Kalasala, Masulipatam	-do-	2,250
Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada-8.	-do-	3,750
Andhra Lutheran College of Education, Guntur.	-do-	2,250
Bapatla College of Arts and Sc., Bapatla	-do-	3,000

adlura Contd.

B. . Sarma College, Ongole	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
mintalanati Satyavati Devi S.		
ner sa's College for Women, Eluru	-do-	2,250
.N.R. College, Bhimvaram.	-do-	3,750
harma Apparao College, Muzvid.	-do-	2,250
indu College, Guntur	-do-	2,250
indu College, Masulipatam	-do-	3,750
esus Mary and Joseph's College for Women, Tenali		3,000
akaraparti Bhavanavayana College, Vijayawada	-do-	2,250
aharajah's College for Women, Vizianagram	-do-	2,250
aharajah's Training College, Vizianagram	-do-	2,250
aris Stella College, Vijayawada	-do-	2,250
rs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam	-do-	2,250
obu College, Machilipatnam	-do-	2,250
.B.N. College, Midubrolu	-do-	3,000
ajah BBR Ranga Rao College, Sibbilla	-do-	2,250
ir C. Ramalinga Reddy College, Eluru	do	3,750
.K.B. Ramar's College, Anapapurem	-do-	3,750
.R.V.D.S.J.B. Maharanee College, Paddapuram	-do-	2,250
.S. . College, Narasaraipet.	-do-	3,750
. Joseph's College for Women's Waltair	-do-	3,000
. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur	-do-	2,250
ie Y.n. College, Marsapur	-do-	3,750
.S.M. College, Ramachandra Puram	-do-	2,250
IS and Y.R.N. College, Chirala.	-do-	3,750
.S.R. College, Tenali	-do-	3,750
navaram Satyavathi Devi Govt. College for Women, Kakinada	-do-	2,250
.R. Gooaka Govt. Arts & Sc. College, Tadepallinadem	-do-	3,000
vt. Arts College, Raishmundry	-do-	3,750
lo- Srikakulam	-do-	2,250
vt. Arts and Sc. College, Macherla	-do-	2,250
vt. College for Women, Guntur	-do-	2,250
.R.(Govt.) College, Kakinada	-do-	3,750
.R.R. ' G.V.R.(Govt.) College, Vijayawada	-do-	2,250
vt. Training Collog , Rajahmundry	-do-	2,250
Total:		6,13,421.74

Annamalai .

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences	250
Total:	<u>250</u>

Avadhesh Pratap Singh.

Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment for the Govt. Girls Degree College, Rewa.	4,000
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Affiliated Colleges

Maha Vidyalaya, onthar	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	500
es College, Amarpatan	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
is' & Commerce Degree College, Hanumana	-do-	2,250
. Degree College, Maharajpur	-do-	2,250
.G. Law College, Panna	-do-	2,250

Jambhesh Pratar Singh Contd.

Law College, Sidhi	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
-do- Satna	-do-	2,250
Arts Sc. College, Sirmour	-do-	2,250
Law College, Sahdol	-do-	2,250
-do- Tikamgarh	-do-	2,250
-do- Samarak Mahavidyalaya, Chakghata	-do-	2,250
Nehru Smarak Degree College, Burhar	-do-	2,250
Sudarshan Mahavidyalaya, Lalgaon	-do-	2,250
S.K. Degree College, Maunanj	-do-	2,250
Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Satna	-do-	2,250
Govt. Degree College, Sidhi	-do-	2,250
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Rewa	-do-	2,250
Chhatrasal College, Panna	-do-	2,250
Govt. College, Sahdol	-do-	3,000
-do- of Education, Chhatrapur	-do-	2,250
-do- Rewa	-do-	2,250
Govt. Science College, Rewa	-do-	3,750
Govt. College, Satna	-do-	3,750
-do- Tikamgarh	-do-	2,250
Maharaja College, Chhatrapur	-do-	3,000
T.R.S. Arts College, Rewa.	-do-	3,750
Total:		60,750

7. Banaras Hindu University.

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences	250
Grant for implementation of research schemes on Reproduction Biology.	36,000
Grant for holding the Symposium on Biophysics	8,200
Grant for pay of additional staff sanctioned during IV Five Year Plan	2,35,000
Grant for additional staff and contingencies for the Surgical Research Laboratory at the College of Medical Sciences.	80,000
Purchase of equipment for strengthening the existing facilities in the deptt. of Civil Engg.	10,000
Award of fellowships to the students admitted to the postgraduate courses in Engg. during the year 196 -68.	10,000
Purchase of furniture for the development of the College of Technology.	10,000
Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Sc.	5,000
Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for consolidation and development of the deptt. of Silicate Technology.	60,000
Purchase of furniture for the consolidation and development of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engg.	50,000
Furniture and fittings grant for the introduction of postgraduate course in Coal Mining and Metal Mining.	1,000

U.P. Hindu Univ. Contd.

Furniture grant for the improvement of existing instructional facilities at the College of Engg.	2,000
Equipment grant for the improvement of instructional facilities at the College of Mining and Metallurgy.	10,000
-do- raising the standard of instructions at the College of Mining and Metallurgy.	15,000
Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences	5,370.97
Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences.	3,554.84
Extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. Research fellowships in Hum.	2,332.26
-do- Sciences	2,332.26
Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences	3,438.71
-do- Sciences	1,000
-do-	3,429.03
-do-	3,400

Affiliated Colleges

Kanya Mahila Degree College, Varanasi	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Varanasi Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi	-do-	3,000
Sant Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Machhi (Varanasi)	-do-	2,250
Sant College for Women, Rajghat Fort. (Varanasi)	-do-	2,250
Total:		,67,078.00

Bangalore.

Grant for extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Sc./Hum.	1,750
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research Scholarships in Science/Humanities.	1,750
Grant for organising a special Instt. for postgraduate students in Indian languages.	5,000
Publication of Research works including Doctoral Thesis.	3,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	2,500

Affiliated Colleges

Central College, Bangalore	Utilisation of services of retired teachers	767.86
P. College of Arts & Commerce, Bangalore	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
L.T. College of Law, Bangalore	-do-	3,000

2	3	4
Bangalore Contd:		
M.S. Teachers' College, Bangalore.	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
M.S. College of Arts & Commerce, Bangalore	-do-	3,750
Mount Carmel College, Bangalore	-do-	3,750
National College, (Banavanagudi), Bangalore	-do-	3,750
Rashtriya Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Bangalore	-do-	2,250
Sri Renukacharya College of Law, Bangalore	-do-	3,750
St. Joseph's College, Bangalore	-do-	3,750
The National College, (Jayanagar), Bangalore	-do-	3,000
Vijaya College, Bangalore	-do-	3,000
Central College, Bangalore	-do-	3,750
Vijaya Teachers' College, Bangalore	-do-	2,250
Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore	-do-	3,750
M.C. College for Commerce, Bangalore	-do-	3,000
Govt. College of Law, Bangalore	-do-	3,000
M.H.D. Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore.	-do-	3,000

Total: 80,517.00

9. Berhampur:		
	Grant for purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	15,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
B.N. College, Bhanjanagar	Assistance for the construction of library building.	10,000
Govt. Women's College, Berhampur	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	750
Bhanjanagar College, Bhanjanagar.	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
D.A.V. College, Koraput	-do-	2,250
Hinjlicut Science College, Hinjlicut	-do-	2,250
R.M. College, Khallikote	-do-	2,250
R.C. College, Rayagoda	-do-	2,250
Khallikote College Berhampur.	-do-	3,750
Govt. Evening College, Berhampur	-do-	3,000
Govt. Science College, Phulbani	-do-	2,250
Govt. Women's College, Berhampur	-do-	2,250
S.K.C.G. College, Paralga, Khemundi	-do-	3,000
V.D. College, Jeypore	-do-	2,250
Total:		<u>53,500</u>

10. Bhagalpur:		
	Award of Research scholarships in Sc./ Hum. & Social Sciences	7,591.59
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences.	250

Bhagalpur Contd:

Grant towards appointment of additional teaching staff during IVth Plan period 60,000

Affiliated Colleges

P.O. Sharma College, Banka	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes.	750
Purnea College, Purnea	-do-	2,500
R.D. & D.J. College, Monghyer	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
S.M. Mahavidyalaya, Bhagalpur	-do-	3,000
T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur	-do-	3,750
Sambar Training College, Deogarh	-do-	2,250
Purnea College, Purnea	-do-	3,750
R.S. Mahavidyalaya, Salmari	-do-	2,250
S. Pargana College, Dumka	-do-	3,750
S.K. Ramruchi College, Barbigha	-do-	3,750
T.F.B. Law College, Bhagalpur	-do-	3,000
B.R. Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Monghyer	-do-	2,250
B.S.S. College, Supaul	-do-	3,000
D.S. College, Kothiar	-do-	3,750
Deogarh College, Deogarh	-do-	3,750
Forbesganj College, Forbesganj	-do-	3,000
G.B. College, Nongachis	-do-	3,000
Ganesh Dutt College, Bogusara	-do-	3,750
Godda College, Godda	-do-	2,250
G.M. College, Barmanthi	-do-	2,250
H.S. Mahavidyalaya, Haveli, Kharagpur	-do-	2,250
Jantara College, Jantara	-do-	2,250
T.R.S. Mahavidyalaya, Jamalpur	-do-	3,000
Jhajha Evening College, Jhajha	-do-	2,250
K.D. Sahu College, Gogri	-do-	2,250
Koshi College, Khugaria	-do-	3,750
K.K.M. College, Jamui	-do-	3,000
K.K.N. College, Pakur	-do-	2,250
Marwari College, Bhagalpur	-do-	3,750
Marwari College, Kishanganj	-do-	2,250
Nirmali College, Nirmali	-do-	2,250
P.S. Sharma College, Banka.	-do-	2,250
Total:		1,58,841.59

11. Bihar.

Construction of library building.	60,000
Purchase of departmental library books and journals (Hum.)	10,000
Grant for holding a Seminar on "Community Development/Panchayati Raj at Work"	2,000
Grant of extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. Research fellowships in Hum.	1,509.68

Affiliated Colleges

A.N.D. College, Shahpur - Fatori	Construction of Science Block (Botany and Zoology Deptt.)	15,000
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2	3	4
Bihar Contd:		
Urm Bilash Gangaram College, Meharajganj	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	750
Jagdishnandan College, Madhubani	-do-	1,500
C.M. College, Darbhanga	-do-	2,500
Rama Shray Baleshwar College, Dalsing Sarai	-do-	750
Jaglam College, Chapra(Bihar)	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
J.N. College, Madubani	-do-	3,000
Janta College, Jhanjarpur	-do-	2,250
J.P. Mahila College, Chapra	-do-	2,250
Sri L.M. College, Bhagwanpur	-do-	3,000
Millat College, Lahirisarai	-do-	3,000
Munshi Singh College, Motihari	-do-	3,750
Prabhunath College, Paran	-do-	2,250
Rajnarain College, Jajipur	-do-	3,750
Rameshwar College, Muzaffarpur	-do-	3,750
R.B.G.R. College, Maharajganj	-do-	2,250
Rosera College, Rosera	-do-	2,250
D.P. College, Jaynagar.	-do-	2,250
G.M.R. Dasa College, Mohanpur	-do-	2,250
Gopeshwar College, Hathwa	-do-	3,000
H.L.R.N. College, Armmur	-do-	2,250
S.R.K. Goonka College, Sitamarhi	-do-	3,750
S.R.P. Singh College, Jaintipur	-do-	3,000
M.D.D. Mahila College, Muzaffarpur	-do-	3,000
Ram Dyal Singh College, Muzaffarpur	-do-	3,750
C.M. College, Darthanga	-do-	3,750
Teachers Training College, Turki	-do-	2,250
Total:		1,68,719.68

12. Bombay.

Grant for Centenary projects.	11,00,000
Award of research scholarships.	400
Purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Statistics.	10,000
Grant for meeting the expenditure towards the Centre of Advanced Study in Maths.	1,29,100
-do- Applied Chemistry	1,73,455.40
-do- Const. of the building of the CAS in Applied Chemistry	20,000
Grant for organising a Summer Institute in Biology for School teachers during Summer 1969.	2,700
Grant for the preparation of Directory of Biology teachers in India by Dr. N.B. Inamdar, Institute of Science, Bombay	1,500
Award of research fellowships in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.	2,700

Affiliated Colleges

Ram Narain Ruia College, Bombay.	Development of postgraduate studies in Hum. and Social Sciences.	5,000
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Bombay Contd:

Sadhana School of Education Research and Training, Bombay-54	Development of postgraduate studies in Hum., and Social Sciences.		5,000
Wilson College, Bombay	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Science		3,400
Institute of Science, Bombay	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,000
Kirti M. Deonurseee College, Bombay	-do-		1,000
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Sc./ Humanities as a special case		1,493.81
Seth Laher Chand Uttamchand College of Arts and Sir Mathuradas Vinsonji College of Sc., Andheri (East) Bombay-69	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes		500
Shri Chinal College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay-60	-do-		500
For Education Society's Dharma College of Arts & Sc., Panjim	-do-		2,000
Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	-do-		2,000
Khalsa College, Bombay	-do-		3,000
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay	-do-		3,000
Wishanchand Chellaram College, Bombay	-do-		3,000
H.R. College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay-20	Grant to Students' Aid Fund		3,000
R.A. Todar College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay-19	-do-		3,000
Sadhana School of Educational Assistance for purchase of water cooler Research & Training, Bombay-54			1,500
Carmel College for Women, Nuven, Goa	Grant for books for 1969-70		2,250
H.R. College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Jai Hind College Bombay	-do-		3,750
Kishanchand Chellaram College, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Khalsa College, Bombay	-do-		3,750
M.L. Dahanukar College of Commerce, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Nossa Senhora Da Piedade Institute of Education, Panaji (Goa)	-do-		2,250
Farle College, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Ramkrishnan Jhunjhunwala Arts and Science College, Bombay	-do-		2,250
Rishi Dayaram and Seth Hassaram National College and Seth Waseemul Assomul Science College, Bandra, Bombay	-do-		3,750
R.A. Todar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Sadhana School of Educational Research and Training, Bombay	-do-		2,250

1	2	3	4
Bombay Contd:			
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose College of Arts and Science, Andheri, Bombay.	Book grant for 1969-70		2,250
Siddharth College of Arts and Science, Bombay	-do-		3,750
-do- Commerce & Economics, Bombay.	-do-		3,750
-do- Law, Bombay	-do-		2,250
Shri Chhatrapati College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.	-do-		3,750
Sophia College for Women, Bombay	-do-		3,750
St. Xavier's College, Bombay	-do-		3,750
The Chhatrasak Barua Sir Sitaram and Lady Shantabai Patkar College of Arts and Science, Bombay	-do-		3750
The New Law College, Bombay	-do-		2,250
Wilson College, Bombay.	-do-		3,750
Elphinstone College, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Govt. Law College, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Institute of Sc., Bombay	-do-		2,250
Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari, Bombay	-do-		3,000
Secondary Training College, Bombay	-do-		2,250
Sydenham College of Commerce and Eco. Bombay	-do-		3,750
D.C. Ruparel College, Tulsi Pipe Road, Bombay	-do-		3,750
Maharashi Dayanand Edu. Society's College of Arts & Sc., Bombay	-do-		3,750
St. Xavier's Instt. of Edu. Bombay.	-do-		2,250
Total:			1,82,499.

13. Burdwan.

Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Arts/Humanities.		1,854.
-do-		1,625
-do-		1,625

Grant for purchase of Semi Micro Analysis equipment.	5,000
Const. of Vice-Chancellor's House	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Ramananda College, F.C. Bishnupur	Purchase of laboratory equipment and furniture	5,000
Guskara Mahavidyalaya, F.C. Guskara	Const. of Teachers' Hostel	10,000
Raja Rammohan Roy Mahavidyalaya, Radhanagar F.C. Nangulpara	Purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and library books	10,000
Katwa College, Katwa (Burdwan)	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	3,000
Sonamukhi College, Sonamukhi	-do-	750
Abhedananda Mahavidyalaya, Tainthia	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
Aghorekamini Prakash Chandra Mahavidyalaya, F.O. Bengai	-do-	3,000
Asansol Girls College, Asansol	-do-	3,000

Burdwan Total:

Bankura Tamilani College,		
Bankura	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
Banwarilal Bhalotia College, Assansol	-do-	3,750
Bidhan Chandra College, Assansol	-do-	3,000
Bejoynarayan Mahavidyalaya, .O. Itachuns	-do-	2,250
Bolpur College, Bolpur	-do-	3,750
Burdwan Raj College, Burdwan	-do-	3,750
Gushkara Mahavidyalaya, Gushkara	-do-	3,000
Hooghly Women's College, Hooghly	-do-	3,000
Jagannath Vishore College, Purulia	-do-	3,000
Kalna College, Kalna	-do-	3,750
Katwa College, Katwa	-do-	3,750
Krishna Chandra College, Hetampur	-do-	3,000
Maharajachiraj Udayachand College for Women, Burdwan	-do-	3,000
Netaji Mahavidyalaya, Arambagh	-do-	3,750
Nistarini College, Purulia	-do-	3,250
Raghunathpur College, Raghunathpur	-do-	3,000
Raja Ramrohan Roy Mahavidyalaya, Radhanagar	-do-	3,000
Ramananda College, Bishnupur	-do-	2,250
Rampurhat College, P.C. Rampurhat	-do-	3,750
Saldaha College, P.C. Saldaha	-do-	2,250
Shambhu Nath College, Labpur	-do-	2,250
Sonamithi College, P.C. Sonamithi	-do-	2,250
Sreegopal Banerjee College, Bagati, P.C. Mafra	-do-	3,750
Tri Bhukrishna Prada Vidyamahapitha	-do-	3,000
Suri Vidyasagar College, Suri	-do-	3,750
Syamsunder College, Syamsunder	-do-	2,250
Trivenidevi Bhalotia College, Raniganj	-do-	3,750
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan	-do-	3,750
-do- Haribal, Hooghly	-do-	2,250
Chandernagore College, Chandernagore	-do-	2,250
Gov. Training College, Hooghly	-do-	2,250
Teachers Training College for Women, Purulia	-do-	2,250
Hooghly Mohsin College, Hingura	-do-	3,000

Total: 1,56,104.80

14.

Calcutta:

Construction of Guest House	25,000
Grant for meeting the expenditure on Centenary Professorships	55,000
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Hum.	1,750
Estt. of Students' Aid Fund	11,000
Grant for meeting the expenditure on the U.M. in Radiophysics and Electronics	3,30,700
-do- Applied Maths.	52,000
Purchase of library books and journals for 10 depts.	1,25,000
Purchase of equipment for Sc.depts.	86,000
Purchase of Semi Micro Analysis equipment.	5,000
Grant for organising Orientation Course for new/Jr. College Teachers during 1969	2,000

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Calcutta Contd:

Grant for holding the annual meeting of the Gaha Research Conference during 1969.	2,500
Purchase of library furniture.	20,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	1,20,000
Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	5,258
Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Hum. & Social Sciences.	3,506.45
-do- Sciences	3,477.41
Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers	1,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award	2,000
-do-	2,500
-do-	3,677.42
Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Science.	637.75
-do-	5,000

Affiliated Colleges

Muralidhar Girls' College, Calcutta-29	Basic grant for purchase of lib. books	500
Prabhu Jagatbandhu College Jhorehat, P.O. Andul Mouri.	-do-	500
Chatal Rabindra Satabarsiki Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Chatal	Const. of Non-Resident Students' Centre	10,000
Tha. Kalita Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Tamluk	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences.	500
Jangipur College, Jangipur	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	2,000
Sibnath Sastri College, Calcutta.	-do-	3,000
Little Flower College, Guruvayoor.	-do-	2,500
Maharaja Srichandra College, Calcutta-3	-do-	3,000
Howrah Narasinha Dutt College, Howrah		3,000
Sundarban Hazi Desarat College, P.O. Pathankhali	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	750
Sri Chaitanya College of Commerce, P.O. Habra	-do-	500
Fakirchand College, Diamond Harbor (24 Parganas)	-do-	3,000
Vivekananda College for Women, Barisha, Calcutta-8	-do-	1,500
Sanskrit College, Calcutta.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award	1,000
Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur	-do- Contingent grant	1,000
Acharya Prafullachandra College, New Barrackpur	Book grant for 1969-70	2,750
Acharya Prafullachandra College of Commerce, New Barrackpur	-do-	2,250
Amta Ramsaday College, P.O. Amta.	-do-	3,000
All Bengal Teachers Training College, Calcutta.	-do-	2,250
Anandamohan College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750

Calcutta Contd:

Asutosh College, Calcutta. Book grant for 1969-70		3,750
Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya, Bajkul	-do-	2,250
Bagnan College, Bagnan	-do-	3,000
Baishnavghata Dinabandhu Andrews College, P.O. Garia.	-do-	3,750
Bangabasi College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
-do- of Commerce, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
-do- Evening College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
-do- Morning -do-	-do-	3,750
Barrackpore Rashtraguru Surendranath College, P.O. Barrackpore	-do-	3,750
Barisha Vivekananda College, Barisha, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Basantidevi Women's College, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Basirhat College, P.O. Basirhat	-do-	3,750
Behala College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Behala College of Commerce, Paransoree, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Belda College, Midnapore	-do-	2,250
Belonia College, Belonia	-do-	2,250
Belur Ramanishna Mission Sikshan Mandir P.O. Belur-Math	-do-	2,250
Berhampore Girls College, P.O. Berhampore	-do-	3,000
-do- Krishnath College, P.O. Berhampore	-do-	2,250
Berhampore Union Christian Training College, P.O. Berhampore	-do-	2,250
Bhatter College, P.O. Dantan	-do-	2,250
Bhadrab Ganguly College, Balghuria	-do-	2,250
Bidhan Chandra College, P.O. Rishra	-do-	3,000
Bhowanipore Education Society College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Bon-Bonhly College of Commerce, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Bonglon Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Bangaon	-do-	3,750
Brahmananda Keshab Chandra College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Calcutta Girls' B.T. College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
-do- College (Evening) Calcutta-13	-do-	2,250
Charuchandra College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Chitranjan College, R?K.Ghosal Road, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
City College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
-do- of Commerce & Business Admn. Calcutta.	-do-	3,750
Contal Prabhat Kumar College, P.O. Contal	-do-	3,750
Deshbandhu College for Girls, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Dhruba Chand Halder College, P.O. Dakshin Barasat	-do-	3,000
Diamond Harbour Fakirchani College, Diamond Harbour (24 Parganas)	-do-	3,750
Dukhulal Nibaran Chandra College, Aurangabad	-do-	2,250
Dum Dum Motijheel College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
-do- Sarojini Naidu College for Women, DUM DUM, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Egra Sarada Shashi Bhawan College, P.O. Egra	-do-	2,250
Farhata College, Farhata	-do-	3,000
Ghatal Rabindra Stabarsiki Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Ghatal	-do-	3,000
Gobardanga Hindu College, Gobardanga	-do-	3,750
Gandhi Centenary B.T. College, Habra	-do-	2,250
Goopal Chandra Memorial B.T. College, New Barrackpore	-do-	2,250
Gokhale Memorial Girls College, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Gurudas College, Calcutta.	-do-	2,250
Hrimohan Ghosh College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Herman Chandra College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Hiralal Mazumdar Memorial College for Women, Dakshineswar, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Howrah Girls College, Howrah.	-do-	3,750
Howrah Narasinha Dutta College, Howrah	-do-	2,250
Jangipur College, Jangipur	-do-	3,000
Jaganj Sripat Singh College, P.O. Jiaganj	-do-	3,000
Jyotirmaya Devi College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Krishna Chandra Chaudhuri College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250

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Calcutta Contd:			
Kaibalyadayini College of Commerce, Midnapore	Book grant for 1969-70		2,250
Kailashahar Ram Krishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar	-do-		3,000
Kandi Raj College, P.O. Kandi	-do-		3,000
Karimpur Paunidevi College, P.O. Karimpur	-do-		2,250
Khargpur College, Khargpur	-do-		3,750
Khudiram Bose Central College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Kandi Raj College of Commerce P.O. Kandi	-do-		2,250
Kidderpore College, Calcutta	-do-		3,000
Krishnagar Girls' College, Krishnagar.	-do-		2,250
K.K. Das College of Commerce, Baishnabghata P.O. Garia	-do-		3,000
Lal Baba College, Bally, Howrah	-do-		3,750
Loreto College, Calcutta	-do-		2,250
Maharaja Manindra Chandra College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Maharani Kashiwari College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Maharaja Srischandra College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Mahadevanand Mahavidyalaya, Manirampur, Barrackpur	-do-		2,250
Mahishadal Raj College, P.O. Mahishadal	-do-		3,000
Midnapore College, Midnapore	-do-		2,250
Mrinalini Datta Mahavidyapith, Birati, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Mugberia Ganga Devi Mahavidyalaya P.O. Mugberia	-do-		2,250
Muralidhar Girls College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Nabadwip Vidyasagar College, P.O. Nabadwip	-do-		3,750
Nabagram Hiralal Paul College, P.O. Nabagram	-do-		2,250
Naihati Rishi Bankim Chandra College, P.O. Naihati	-do-		3,750
Narajole Raj College, P.O. Narajole, Midnapore	-do-		2,250
New Alipore College, New Alipore	-do-		3,000
Netaji Subhas College, Calcutta	-do-		2,250
Panskura Banamali College, P.O. Panskura	-do-		3,750
Pingla Thana Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Maligram	-do-		2,250
Prabhu Jagat Bandhu College, P.O. Andul Mouri	-do-		3,000
Prafulla Chandra College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
P.N. Das College, Santinagar.	-do-		2,250
Purash Kanpur Haridas Nandi Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Kanpur (Howrah)	-do-		2,250
Raja Krishnath College of Commerce, Berhampore	-do-		3,000
Raja Peary Mohan College, P.O. Uttarpare	-do-		3,750
Raja Narendralal Khan Women's College, Midnapore	-do-		3,000
Ram Thakur College, Agartala	-do-		2,250
Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur	-do-		2,250
Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamannir, Barumath	-do-		2,250
-do- Sarada Mission Vivekananda Vidya Bhavan, Calcutta	-do-		2,250
Ram Mohan College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Ranaghat College, P.O. Ranaghat	-do-		3,000
Rani Birla Girls College, Calcutta	-do-		2,250
Rani Dhanya Kumari College of Commerce, Jiaganj	-do-		2,250
Santipur College, P.O. Santipur	-do-		3,750
Scottish Church College, Calcutta	-do-		3,750
Serampore College, Serampore	-do-		3,750
Seth Anandaram Jaipuria College, Calcutta	-do-		2,250
Seth Soorajmal Jalan Girls College, Calcutta.	-do-		2,250

Calcutta Contd:

Sevayatan Sikhshan Mahavidyalaya, Jhar ram	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Sevnarayan Rameshwar Fatopuria College, Beldanga	-do-	3,000
Seva Bharati Mahavidyalaya, P.O.Kapargari	-do-	2,250
Shysampur Sidheswari Mahavidyalaya P.O. Anantapur	-do-	3,000
Shivnath Sastri College, 23/49, Garishat Road, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Sibpur Dinabandhu Institution(College), Howrah	-do-	3,750
Sitananda College, Nandieram(Midnapore)	-do-	3,000
South Calcutta Girls College, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Sri Chaitanya College, Habra	-do-	3,750
Sri Chaitanya College of Commerce, Habra	-do-	3,000
Srikrishna College, Baroola(Nadia)	-do-	2,250
Sri Sikshyatan College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
S. Paul's C.M. College, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
-do- Xavier's College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Sudhiranjan Lahiri Mahavidyalaya P.O.Majdia	-do-	2,250
Sunderban Hazi Dasarat College, P.O.Pathankhali	-do-	2,250
Sunderban Mahavidyalaya, Kakdwip	-do-	2,250
Surendranath College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Susilkar College, Shashpur	-do-	2,250
Surendranath Evening College, Calcutta.	-do-	3,750
-do- College for Women, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Syamaprasad College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Tanralipta Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Tamluk	-do-	3,750
Uluberia College, P.O. Uluberia	-do-	2,250
Umeschandra College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Victoria Institution for Girls, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Vidyanagar College, Vidyanagar.	-do-	2,250
Vidyasagar College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
-do- Evening College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
-do- for Women, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Vihari Lal College of Home Sc., Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Vijoygarh Jyotish Roy College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Vidyasagar Teachers Training College, Midnapore	-do-	2,250
Vivekananda Centenary College, Bahara	-do-	3,000
-do- Satavarshiki Mahavidyalaya, P.O.Manikpara	-do-	2,250
-do- College for Women, Barisha, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Yogada Satsanga Palpara Mahavidyalaya, P.O. Palpara	-do-	2,250
Women's Christian College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
-do- College, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Surendranath Law College, Calcutta	-do-	3,000
Nand Lal Ghosh B.T. College, P.O. and Village Madral.	-do-	2,250
Barasat Govt. College, P.O. Barasat	-do-	3,000
Bethune College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
David Hare Training College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Coenka College of Commerce and Business Administration, Calcutta.	-do-	2,250
Institute of Education for Women, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Jhargam Raj College, Jhargram	-do-	3,000
Krishnagar College, Krishnagar	-do-	3,000
Lady Irabourne College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Maharaja Bir Bikram College, Agartala	-do-	3,750

Calcutta Contd:

Maulana Azad College, Calcutta	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Presidency College, Calcutta	-do-	3,750
Sanskrit College, Calcutta	-do-	2,250
Taki Govt. College, Taki	-do-	2,250
Teachers Training College, Agartala	-do-	2,250
Women's College Agartala	-do-	3,000
Total:		13,82,957.00

15. Calicut.

	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	10,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Farook Training College, Feroke	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Little Flower College, Guruvayur	-do-	3,750
Mercy College, Palghat.	-do-	3,000
Madr Service Society Training College, Ottapalam	-do-	2,250
Nirmalagiri College, Kuthuparamba	-do-	3,750
Pazhassi Raja N.S.S. College, Mattanpur	-do-	3,750
Providence Women's College, Calicut	-do-	3,750
Sreakrishna College, Guruvayoor	-do-	3,000
St. Joseph's College, Irinjala Kunda	-do-	3,750
Christ College, Irinjalakuda	-do-	3,750
Farook College, Feroke	-do-	3,750
Guruvayoorappan College, Calicut	-do-	3,750
Malabar Christian College, Calicut	-do-	3,750
N.S.S. Arts & Sc. College, Omapalam	-do-	3,750
Sree Kerala Verma College, Trichur	-do-	3,750
Sree Narayana College, Cannanore	-do-	2,250
St. Joseph's College, Devagiri	-do-	3,750
St. Thomas College, Trichur	-do-	3,750
Vimal College, Trichur	-do-	3,750
Govt. Arts & Sc. College, Calicut	-do-	3,000
Govt. College, Chitur	-do-	3,750
-do- Kasargod	-do-	3,000
-do- Madapally	-do-	3,750
Govt. Training College, Calicut	-do-	2,250
-do- Tellicherry	-do-	2,250
-do- Trichur	-do-	2,250
Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry	-do-	3,750
Govt. Victoria College, Palghat	-do-	3,750
Govt. Sanskrit College, Pallambi	-do-	2,250
Total:		1,05,250

16. Delhi.

Estt. of Students' Aid Fund in Delhi	
School of Economics for 1968-69.	1,391
Award of national scholarships at the C.A.S. in Zoology.	6,160
-do- Physics	9,500
-do- Economics	9,240
Grant for meeting the expenditure on the CAS in Physics.	3,40,521.76

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Delhi Contd:			
		Grant for the conduct of the Summer Instt. in Mathematical Physics for postgraduate students	26,000
		-do-	1,700
		Grant for organising an Instt. on Methods and Media of teaching Social Sciences in Medical Colleges in October 1969 at Jaipur	11,000
		Field grant in respect of the Research scholars in the deptt. of African studies under Area Studies Programme	15,000
		Construction of Sc. Block for Miranda House	50,000
		Replacement of bus for Delhi School of Social Work.	26,431
		Grant for the research scheme in Marketing strategy and distribution system of style merchandise in India	6,000
		Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences.	2,564.52
		-do-	2,322.58
		-do- Science	300
		-do-	2,400.00
		-do-	2,209.68
		-do- Sr. fellowships in Sc.	929.20
		Const. of extension to library, canteen and N.C.C. Room	291
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Gargi College, New Delhi.		Purchase of equipment for Science laboratories of B.Sc.(General) Group 'B'	3,000
-do-		Purchase of books for -do-	1,000
-do-		Purchase of furniture for -do-	800
Modern College for Women, New Delhi.		Purchase of Mini-Bus	14,180.80
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.		Travel grant to Dr.(Miss) Kanta Narula for attending the 8th International Congress of Nutrition to be held at Prague (Czechoslovakia)	2,800
Delhi College, Delhi.		Award of scholarships for Honours and Postgraduate studies in Arabic & Persian	900
-do-		-do-	900
-do-		-do-	900
-do-		-do-	900
-do-		-do-	900
-do-		-do-	900
Hans Raj College, Delhi.		Const. of extension to office accommodation.	2,416.52
-do-		-do- an additional latrine in the Principals residence.	942.63
Maitreyi College Natajindar, New Delhi.		Purchase of furniture & equipment	3,300
Central Institute of Education, Delhi-8		Book grant for 69-70	2,250
Total:			4,55,157.14

17. Dibrugarh:

Purchase of Scientific equipment for the dept. of Chemistry 50,000

Affiliated Colleges

J.B. College, Jorhat, Assam	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	3,500
Chandra Kamal Bazbaruah College, Teok.	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Chandra Kamal Bazbaruah Commerce College, Jorhat	-do-	3,000
Dergaon Kamal Dowarah College, P.O. Dergaon	-do-	2,250
Dibrugarh H.S. Kanol Commerce College, Dibrugarh	-do-	2,250
Dibru College, Dibrugarh	-do-	3,000
D.C. Barua Girls' College, Jorhat	-do-	3,000
Dergaon College, Simaluguri	-do-	3,000
Jorhat College, Jorhat	-do-	2,250
Jogananda Deva Satradhikar Goswami College, P.O. Bokakhat	-do-	2,250
J.B. College, Jorhat	-do-	2,250
Jhanji College, P.O. Jhanji	-do-	2,250
Majuli College, P.O. Kamalabari	-do-	2,250
Manohari Devi Kanol Girls College, Dibrugarh	-do-	2,250
Moran College, Moran	-do-	2,250
Naharkatiya College, Naharkatiya, Lakhimpur	-do-	2,250
Nanda Nath Saikia College, Titabar	-do-	2,250
Nadhabdev College, Dikrong	-do-	2,250
New Jorhat College, Jorhat	-do-	2,250
North Bank College, Chilamara	-do-	2,250
North Lakhimpur College, North Lakhimpur	-do-	3,000
Sibsagar College, Sibsaagar	-do-	3,750
-do- Girls' College, Sibsaagar	-do-	2,250
Swahind Maniram Dewan College, Charin	-do-	2,250
Tinsukia College, Tinsukia	-do-	2,250
Post Graduate Training College, Jorhat	-do-	2,250

Total: 1,15,000

18. Gauhati.

Const. of Science Block No. IV and Botanical Garden building. 56,000

Purchase of ~~Sci~~ Micro Analysis equipment. 5,000

Grant towards the Examination Reform and Research Unit. 15,000

Grant for implementing the three year degree Course Scheme in Cotton College, Gauhati. 58,600

Affiliated Colleges

Nowgong College, Nowgong.	Const. of Botany laboratory	30,000
Gauhati Commerce College, Gauhati	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	2,000
Tihu College, Tihu	-do-	750
Turu College, Turu	-do-	750
Nalbari College, Nalbari	-do-	2,000

Gauhati Contd:

Rangia College, Rangia	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	750
Nowgong Girls College, Nowgong.	-do-	500
Abhayapuri College, Abhayapuri.	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Anandram Dhekial Phukan College, Nowgong.	-do-	3,750
Bajali College, Pathsala	-do-	3,750
Bigwanath College, Charali	-do-	2,250
B. Barooah College, Gauhati	-do-	3,750
B.W. College, Dhubri	-do-	3,750
Cachar College, Silchar	-do-	3,750
Dakshin Kamrup College, Palasbari	-do-	2,250
Darrang College, Tezpur	-do-	3,750
Gauhati Commerce College, Gauhati	-do-	3,000
Gopalpara College, P.O. Gopalpara	-do-	2,250
J.C. College, Silchar	-do-	3,750
Jarlong College, Jarlong	-do-	2,250
Jandique Girls' College, Gauhati	-do-	3,000
Imphal College, Imphal	-do-	3,750
Karimganj College, Karimganj	-do-	3,750
Kokrajhar College, Kokrajhar	-do-	3,000
Nowgong Girls College, Nowgong	-do-	2,250
Lady Kerne Girls College, Shillong	-do-	3,750
L.M. S'Pebyasachi Law College, Imphal	-do-	2,250
Manipur College, Manipur	-do-	3,750
Moirang College, Manipur	-do-	2,250
Mangaldoi College, Mangaldoi	-do-	3,000
M.C. College, Barepeta	-do-	3,000
Balbari College, Balbari	-do-	3,000
Bilaspada College, Bilaspada	-do-	2,250
Nowgong College, Nowgong	-do-	2,250
Pandu College, Pandu	-do-	3,750
Subindra Sadan Girls College, Karimganj	-do-	2,250
Rangia College, Rangia	-do-	2,250
Shankardev College, Shillong	-do-	2,250
Shillong College, Shillong	-do-	3,750
St. Anthony's College, Shillong	-do-	3,750
St. Edmund's College, Shillong	-do-	3,000
St. Mar 's College, Shillong	-do-	2,250
S.S. College, Hailakandi.	-do-	3,000
Sual Kuchi Budram Madhab Satradhikar College, P.O. Sual Kuchi	-do-	2,250
Tura College, Tura	-do-	2,250
Tihu College, Tihu	-do-	2,250
Cotton College, Gauhati	-do-	3,750
P.M. Govt. College, Aizal	-do-	2,250
Dhana Manjuri College, Manipur	-do-	2,250
Faul Ali College, Mokokchung	-do-	2,250
Gauhati College, Gauhati	-do-	2,250
G.P. Women's College, Imphal	-do-	3,000
Churachandpur College, Churachandpur	-do-	2,250
Kohima Science College, Kohima	-do-	2,250

Total: 3,06,250

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19. Gorakhpur:

	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	5,000
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences.	375.
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
Kisan Degree College, Bahraich.	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	750
G.V. Pant Degree College, Pratapganj, Jaunpur	-do-	750
Shibli National College, Azamgarh	Purchase of furniture and fitting of Chemistry laboratories and the lib.	30,000
National Degree College, Barhalganj	Const. of Teachers' Hostel	15,000
Town Degree College, Ballia	Const. of Men's Hostel and purchase of furniture	20,000
Agrasen Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Azamgarh	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Budha Degree College, Kushinagar	-do-	3,000
B.V. Degree College, Nowgarh	-do-	2,250
B.R.D. Degree College, Deoria	-do-	3,000
Degree College, Chazipur	-do-	3,750
Degree College, Partapgarh	-do-	2,250
D.A.V. College, Amangarh	-do-	6,000
D.C.S. Khandalwal Degree College, Maunath Bhanjan	-do-	2,250
G.S. College, Sultanpur	-do-	2,250
G.S. Degree College, Sahodhpur	-do-	2,250
G.V. Pant Degree College, Partapganj	-do-	2,250
Hindu Degree College, Zamania	-do-	2,250
Janta Degree College, Ranipur	-do-	2,250
J.L. Behru Smarak Degree College, Maharajganj	-do-	2,250
Kisan Degree College, Bahraich	-do-	2,250
-do- Basti	-do-	3,000
Gandhi Degree College, Maltari, Azamgarh	-do-	2,250
K.B. Degree College, Mirzapur	-do-	3,000
K.S. Saket Mahavidyalaya, Faizabad	-do-	3,000
L.B. Shastri Degree College, Gonda	-do-	2,250
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Basti	-do-	2,250
M.M. Malviya Upadhi Mahavidyalaya, Kalakankar	-do-	2,250
M.L.K. Degree College, Balrampur	-do-	3,000
National Degree College, Barhalganj	-do-	2,250
P.B. Degree College, Pratapgarh	-do-	2,250
Raja Harpal Singh Degree College, Singrauli	-do-	2,250
U.R. Degree College, Amethi	-do-	2,250
R.S.K.D. College, Jaunpur	-do-	2,250
Sakaldaha Degree College, Varanasi	-do-	2,250
S.V. Degree College, Deoria	-do-	3,000
Satish Chand College, Ballia	-do-	3,750
Seopatal Degree College, Shohratgarh	-do-	2,250
Shibli National College, Azamgarh	-do-	3,750
Sri Durgaji Degree College, Chandesar	-do-	2,250
Shri Ganesh Rai Degree College, Dobhi	-do-	2,250
S. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur	-do-	3,750
S.D. Degree College, Mathlar (Deoria)	-do-	2,250

Sonakhpur Contd:

Milak Dhari College, Jaunpur	Book grant for 1969-70	8,750
S.M. Town Degree College, Ballia	-do-	3,750
Prilikinath Degree College, Tanda	-do-	2,250
Jait Narain Degree College, Padrauna	-do-	2,250
Jai Pratap College, Varanasi	-do-	3,750

Total: 1,82,875

20. Gujarat:

Affiliated Colleges

Kalol Municipal Arts and Sc., College, Kalol.	Basic grant for purchase of lib. books	500
Gujarat Law Society Arts College, Ahmedabad	Purchase of lib. books and furniture	14,000
Science College, Kadi	Const. of Mens' Hostel	5,000
S.H.P. Arts & S.M.P. Sc. College, Talod	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences.	375
J&J College of Science, Nadiad	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	3,000
Shri B.P. Brahmhatt Arts and Com. College, Unjha	-do-	750
Desai Chandu Lal Menilal Arts & Commerce College, Viramagam	-do-	750
G.R. Patel Arts Institute, Nadiad	-do-	2,000
Shri U.F. Arts College and Smt. M.G. Panchal Sc., College, Pilvai	-do-	1,500
Shri L.V. Patel College of Commerce, Nadiad.	-do-	2,000
Sardar Vallabhbai Arts College, Ahmedabad	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	3,000
Smt. B.C.J. Sc. College, Cambay	-do-	750
Gujarat Law Society's Arts College, Ahmedabad	-do-	1,500
Sir L.A. Shah Law College, Ahmedabad	-do-	1,485
G.L.S. Arts College for Girls, Ahmedabad	-do-	750
M.N. College, Visnagar.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award	696.43

Total: 38,056.43

21. Indore.

Grant towards the scheme of economic survey of Trade & Industry of Indore	4,000
Purchase of Semi-micro Analysis equipment	5,000

Indore Contd:

Purchase of books and journals in Community Development, Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.	1,000
Purchase of lib. books and journals (Humanities)	10,000
Grant towards the salaries of the staff for the College of Education.	30,000

Affiliated Colleges

Shri Govind Ram Seksaria Technological Instt., Indore.	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Sc.	3,506.45
Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Indore.	Grant for Programmes of Students' Welfare	3,500
Govt. Girls' College, Moti Tabela, Indore	Development of postgraduate studies in Hum., & Social Sciences	5,000
Govt. Degree College, Mhow	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
Govt. Arts & Commerce College, Indore	-do-	3,750
Holkar Sc., College, Indore	-do-	3,750
Devi Ahilya Girls' Degree College, Indore	-do-	2,250
I.K. Degree College, Indore	-do-	3,000
S.V. Arts & Commerce College, Indore	-do-	3,000
Indore Christian College, Indore	-do-	3,750
Indore School of Social Work, Indore	-do-	2,250
P.M.B. Gujarati College, Indore	-do-	3,750
Govt. Sanskrit Degree College, Indore	-do-	2,250
Govt. New Girls' Degree College, Indore	-do-	2,250
Govt. Girls' College, Indore	-do-	3,750
Total:		1,02,756.45

22. Jabalpur.

Estt. of Students' Health Centre	5,000	
Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	10,000	
Extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. Research fellowships in Science/ Humanities	2,332.26	
Total:		17,332.26

23. Jodavpur

Grant for working of the Caidhi Bhawan	5,000
Grant for holding Silver Jubilee Session of the All India Oriental Conference	5,000
Grant-in-aid for the award of Jr. fellow- ships to the Students admitted to the Postgraduate Courses in Engg. and Technology during 1968-69	1,98,000
-do- 1967-68	34,000

p.t.o

avpt. Gontd:

Purchase of equipment for degree course in Metallurgy.	50,000
Purchase of library books -do-	5,000
Purchase of furniture -do-	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

t. Jawahari Devi Birla stt. of Home Science, cutta	Book grant for 1969-70.	2,250
Total:		3,09,250

. Jammu & Kashmir.

Improvement of existing hostel facilities	10,000
Purchase of a Jeep Willays 4x4 for Gulmarg Research Laboratory.	27,000
Grant towards salary of staff appointed at the Gulmarg Research Observatory -do- relating to Hum. & Social Sciences depts.	50,000
Purchase of departmental library books (Humanities)	60,000
Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	85,000
	5,000

Affiliated Colleges.

vt. College, Barmulla.	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	750
achers' Training College, Jammu	-do-	1,000
ndhi Memorial College, inagar	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
lamda College, Srinagar	-do-	3,000
P.M. Rajput College of Commerce, Jammu	-do-	2,250
shwa Bharti Women College, R _n inawari	-do-	2,250
ar Singh College, Srinagar	-do-	3,750
vt. College, Anantnag	-do-	3,750
o- Baramulla	-do-	2,250
o- Bhadrawah	-do-	2,250
o- Kathua	-do-	3,000
o- Poonch	-do-	2,250
o- Sopore	-do-	3,000
o- Udhampur	-do-	2,250
p- for Women, Nawakadal	-do-	3,000
o- Jammu	-do-	2,250
o- Srinagar	-do-	3,750
o- Gandhi Memorial Science College, Jammu	-do-	3,750
ulana Azad Memorial College, Jammu	-do-	3,750
l Pratap College, Srinagar	-do-	2,250
achers' Training College, Jammu	-do-	2,250
achers' Training College, Srinagar	-do-	2,250
Total:		2,95,000

p.t.o

1	2	3	4
25- Jiwaji.			
		Award of research scholarships in Science/Humanities & Social Sciences	18,566.94
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Govt. Girls' Degree College, Morar		Estt. of Text Book library	500
Govt. College, Shivpuri		Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
Govt. Sc. College, Gwalior		-do-	3,750
Govt. College of Edu. Gwalior		-do-	2,250
Laxmibai College of Physical Edu. Gwalior		-do-	2,250
Chhatarsal Degree College, Pichhore		-do-	2,250
Dr. Bhagwat Sahai Smarak Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior		-do-	3,000
Janta Degree College, Dabra		-do-	2,250
Maharaja Mansing Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior		-do-	2,250
V.R.S. Mahavidyalaya, Bhandar (Gwalior)		-do-	2,250
Madhav Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior		-do-	3,750
P.G. Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Lashkar (Gwalior)		-do-	2,250
Govt. Girls' Degree Collere, Sheopur-Kalan		-do-	2,250
Govt. College, Guna		-do-	3,000
Total:			53,566.94

26. Jodhpur.			
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences & Sciences	250
		Const. of Sc. Block No. I for the deptts. of Physics and Mathematics.	40,000
		Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Physics for School teachers during 69.	1,000
		Purchase of books and journals in Community Development Cooperation and Panchayati Raj.	2,500
		Const. of staff quarters for readers and lecturers.	15,000
		Const. of Single seated hostel for 95 men students	5,000
		Const. of Triple seated Hostel	5,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
Shri Mahesh Teachers' College, Jodhpur		Assistance for the extension of library building, Purchase of library books and furniture.	1 2,000
Total:			80,750

27. Kalyani			
		Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences.	500

1	2	3	4
30. Karnatak.			
		Const. of the Zoology Deptt. building	36,999
		Award of studentships to students of Applied Geology M.Sc. Course for the month of May/June, 1969.	1,965
		Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis Equipment	5,000
		Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award.	1,483.87
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
A.S. Patil College of Commerce, Bijapur		Const. of staff quarters.	25,000
Shri V.M. Society's Arts & Science College, Ilkal.		Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
Govindram Soksaria Science College, Belgaon.		Const. of Sc. laboratory.	40,000
Basaveshwar Arts College, Bagalkot.		Const. of lib. building.	15,000
Raja Lakshmgonda Sc., Instt., Belgaum.		Grant to Students' Aid Fund	3,000
Vijayanagar College, Hospet.		Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	2,000
A.G.E.'s Shri K.G.S. Arts & Science College, Karwar.		Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
Anjuman '-2'-Islam's Nehru Arts & Sc. College, Hubli		-do-	2,250
Basaveshwar Arts College, Bagalkot		-do-	3,000
B.L.D.E. Association's Arts & Science College, Jamkhandi		-do-	3,000
D.V.B. College of Arts Sc., Bidar		-do-	3,000
B.R.B. College of Commerce, Raichur		-do-	2,250
Dr. A.V. Baliga College of Commerce, Kumta		-do-	2,250
Dr. A.V. Baliga College of Arts and Science, Kumta		-do-	3,750
G.I.B. Arts & Science College, Nipani		-do-	3,000
Gokhale Centenary College, Ankola		-do-	3,000
G.S. Sc., College, Belgaum		-do-	3,750
Gudleppa Hallikeri College, Haveri		-do-	3,000
Home Science College, Hubli		-do-	2,250
J.G. College of Commerce, Hubli		-do-	3,750
J.S.S. Law College, Hubli		-do-	2,250
J.S.S.B. Arts College, Dharwar		-do-	3,000
J.S.S.S.G. Sc., College, Dharwar		-do-	3,000
J.S.S. Arts & Sc. College, Gokak		-do-	3,000
J.T. College, Gadag		-do-	3,750
Ketturswamy College of Edu., Bellary		-do-	2,250
K.C. Patil Sc. College, Bijapur		-do-	3,750
K.L. Societies Gogte College of Commerce, Balgaum	-do-		3,750
E.V.D. College, Raichur		-do-	3,000
Municipal Arts College, Lakshmeshwar		-do-	2,250
-do- Nargund		-do-	2,250
M.P.E. Societies Arts & Sc. College, Honavar		-do-	3,000
M.V.P. Rural Arts College, Hanusbhavi		-do-	2,250
P.C. Jabin Sc. College, Hubli		-do-	3,750
Raja Lakshmagouda Law College, Belgaum		-do-	2,250
-do- Sc. Instt., Balgaum		-do-	3,750

Karnatak Contd:

B.B. Commerce College, Gulbarga	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
S.D.E. Societies Arts & Science College, Sankeshwar	-do-	2,250
S.S.L. Law College, Gulbarga	-do-	2,250
Smt. V.G. Women's College, Gulbarga	-do-	2,250
V.P.S.C.B. Arts & Sc. College, Ramadurg	-do-	2,250
Veerashaiva College, Bellary	-do-	3,750
V.M. College, Hungund	-do-	2,250
Wijay Nagar College, Hospet	-do-	3,000
V.V.S. Rural Arts College, Kaswad	-do-	2,250
University College of Edu. Dharwar	-do-	2,250
-do- Law College, Dharwar	-do-	2,250
Karnatak Arts College, Dharwar	-do-	3,750
-do- Science -do-	-do-	3,750
Govt. College, Gulbarga	-do-	3,000
-do- of Edu. Gulbarga	-do-	2,250
-do- Jamkhandi	-do-	2,250
-do- Belgaum	-do-	2,250
Rani Parvati Devi College, Belgaum	-do-	3,750
Sanganabasaveshwar Arts College, Bijapur	-do-	3,750
Shri A.S. Patil's College of Commerce, Bijapur	-do-	3,000
S.G.V.V. Trust College, Koppal	-do-	2,250
S.K. Arts College & H.S.K. Sc. Instt., Hubli	-do-	3,750
Sri V.M. Societies Arts & Sc. College, Ilkal	-do-	3,000
S.A. Arts & Sc. College, Naregal	-do-	2,250
S.B. College of Arts, Gulbarga	-do-	3,000
-do- Science, Gulbarga	-do-	3,000
S.J.M.V. Women's College, Hubli.	-do-	2,250
Total:		2,95,697.87

31. Kerala.

Award of Research scholarships in Sc./ Humanities and Social Sciences.	7,498.12
Improvement of existing hostel facilities	10,000
Purchase of Semi Micro Analysis equipment	15,000
Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Biology for school teachers	2,700
Purchase of departmental library books (Humanities)	41,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	30,000
Grant towards the scheme of Nair Diabet Survey Project approved during the Fourth Plan	5,000
Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award	1,000
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>	
College, Palai 's College, Kolonchery, Ennakulam	Const. of lib. building. 1,25,000
Sree Narayana College for Women, Quilon.	Grant to Students' Aid Fund 3,000
	-do- 3,000

1	2	3	4
Kerala Contd:			
St. Xavier's College for Women, Alwaye	Grant to Students' Aid Fund		1,240
Alphonsa College, Palai	-do-		3,000
St. Stephen's College, Utharoor, P.O. Kottayam	-do-		1,500
St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	Development of postgraduate studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences		5,000
Maharaja's College, Ernakulam	Utilization of services of retired teachers		4,000
St. Xavier's College, Trivandrum	-do- Extension of award		1,000
Total:			2,58,938.11

32. Lucknow:

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences	875
Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Humanities & Social Sciences	3,554.84
Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award	2,500

Affiliated Colleges

Shashibhushan Balika Vidyalaya, Lucknow	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Shia College, Lucknow	-do-	3,750
Vidyant Hindu Degree College, Lucknow	-do-	3,000
D.A.V. Degree College, Lucknow	-do-	8,000
Jubli Girls' College, Char Bagh, Lucknow	-do-	2,250
K.H.M. Girls' College, Lucknow	-do-	2,250
Khun Khunji Girls' College, Lucknow	-do-	2,250
L.C. Degree College, Lucknow	-do-	2,250
Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow	-do-	2,250
Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow	-do-	3,750
N.S. Niketan, Lucknow	-do-	2,250
Total:		35,679.84

33. Madras.

Cultural Exchange Programme between India and F.R.G. for the year 1966-67	64.50
Const. of Animal House at Chapauk Deptt. of Botany	14,000
Purchase of Scientific equipment in the Science deptts.	1,30,000
Const. of Low temperature rooms for the Bio-Chemistry deptts.	5,000
Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	4,600
Grant for holding International Conference on Sipunculid Biology	2,500

Contd:

	Grant for implementation of Research participation programme for postgraduate students during 1968-69.	115.95
	Grant for salaries of the staff relating to Humanities, and Social Sciences deptts. approved during the IV Plan period	20,000
	Purchase of library books and journals for the development of Engg. and Technological education	15,000
	Recurring grant for staff and maintenance for the introduction of Courses in Town Planning at the school of Architecture.	15,000
	Equipment grant for estt. of a postgraduate Institute in basic Medical Sciences	1,08,300
	do- for staff and maintenance for Courses in Management studies during 1968-69 and 1969-70	1,00,000
	Grant-in-aid for the additional students amenities for the A.C. College of Technology.	2,300
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore	Travel grant to Dr. V. Rama Krishnan for participating in International Conferences at U.S.A. & U.K.	3,192.50
Govt. Training College, Marapalayam	Basic grant for purchase of lib. books	500
V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar	-do-	500
Svekananda College, Bangalore, Madras-4.	Estt. of Hobby Workshop	500
-do-	-do-	1,000
Govt. Arts College, Coimbatore	Const. of library building	10,000
I.E.T. Women's College, Madras.	-do-	35,000
Veeraraya College, Madras.	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences	500
Madras Law College, Madras.	Grant for programmes of student welfare	3,000
Govt. Training College for Women, Coimbatore	-do-	750
St. Sarada College for Women, Salem-4	-do-	100
Poompuhar College of Oriental Culture, Poompuhar	-do-	250
St. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Training College, Coimbatore	-do-	1,000
Madras Christian College, Chembaram, Madras-69	-do-	500
Shiraj College for Women, Madras	-do-	3,000
Maniah College, Vaniyambadi	-do-	2,500
St. Mary's Cross College, Thiruchirappalli	-do-	3,000
St. Christopher's Training College, Madras-7	-do-	1,000

p.d.o

1	2	3	4
Madras Contd:			
	Stella Maris College, Madras	Grants for Students Welfare Programmes	3,000
	Govt. Basic Training College, Orathanad	-do-	1,000
	Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli	-do-	3,500
		Development of postgraduate studies in Humanities & Social Sciences	30,000
	Loyola College, Madras	-do- Departments of Maths.	3,757
	Madras Christian College, Tambaram, Madras	Contingency grant for Jr Research fellowships in Hum.	1,000
	Presidency College, Madras	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Hum. and Social Sciences	8,477.49
	-do-	-do- Science	936.75
	-do-	-do-	3,400
	Madras Veterinary College, Madras	-do-	999.21
	Sri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Coimbatore.	Utilisation of services of retired teachers.	4,500
		Total:	5,39,143.31

34. Madurai.

	Award of research scholarships in Sc./ Humanities & Social Sciences.	8,000
	Purchase of Scientific equipment for various Science depts.	50,000
	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	20,000
	Grant for holding first All India University Tamil Teachers' Conference	2,500
	Grant towards appointment of additional staff in Hum. & Social Sciences	7,000
	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Hum. and Social Sciences	3,535.48
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences	750

Affiliated Colleges

Thiagarajar College, Madurai-9	Dev. of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	6,000
V.O.C. Teachers' College, Tuticorin	-do-	2,000
Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Srirakasi	Const. of Men's Hostel.	10,000
V.V. Vanniaperumal College for Women, Virudhunagar	Expansion of laboratories	35,000
Lady Doak College, P.O. Pallukulam, Madras	Const. of Women's Hostel	25,000
Fatima College, Madurai	-do- library building	40,000
Sri Palaniandavar College of Oriental Culture, Palani	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	1,000
V.V.V. College for Women, Virudhunagar	-do-	1,000
S. Vellachamy Nadar College, Nagamalai, Madurai	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,500

Madurai Contd:

B. L. L. Training College for Women, Palayankottai	2,250
Madhavaram College of Arts & Sc., Tiruchendur	2,250
Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi	3,000
Krumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College, Tirupattur	3,000
Christian College, Martendam	3,750
Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Training College, Alagappa	2,250
S. T. N. Arts College, Karur Road, Dindigul	3,000
S. Venkataswamy Naidu College, Kovilpatti	2,250
Rajee Karutha Rowther Howdia College, Thirumapalayam	3,000
Holy Cross College, Roachnagar, Nagercoil-2.	3,750
Kannur College, Tuticorin	2,250
Lakshimpuram College of Arts and Science, Veyoor	2,250
Lakshmi Teachers' Training College, Sandhigram	2,250
Pope's College, Sawyerpuram	3,000
Raja Dorisingam Memorial College, Sivaganga	3,750
Sri Kumara Gurupara Swamikal Arts College, Arulnandinagar.	2,250
St. Xavier's Training College, Palayankottai	2,250
Paraswathi Narayanan College, Madurai	2,250
Sri Parasakthi College for Women, Courtallam	2,250
Sree Devi Kumari Women's College, Kuzhithurai	2,250
St. Xavier's College, Palayankottai	3,750
Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	3,750
S. Vellachamy Nadar College, Nagamalai	3,000
Seethalakshmi Achi College for Women, Pallattur	2,250
Sarah Tucker College, Palayankottai	3,750
Sri Paramakalyani College, Alwarkurichi	2,250
The N.V.K.S.D. Teachers College, Attor	2,250
Thiagarajar College for Preceptors, Madurai	2,250
The Madura Dreviyam Thayumanayar Hindu College, Pettai.	3,750
S. V. V. College for Women, Virudunagar	3,000
Divakananda College, Agasteeswaram	2,250
American College, Tallakulam	3,750
Alagappa College, Karaikudi	3,750
Annammal Training College for Women, Tuticorin	2,250
Aratima College, Villangudi	3,750
Lady Doak College, Tallakulam	3,000
Madura College, Madurai-11	3,750
St. John's College, Palayankottai	3,750
St. Mary's College, Tuticorin	3,750
S. T. Hindu College, Nagercoil	3,750
Thiagarajar College, Madurai	3,750
S. O. Chidambaram College, Tuticorin	3,750
Virudunagar Hindu Nadars' Senthikumara Nadar College, Virudunagar	3,750
S. O. Chidambaram Training College, Tuticorin	2,250
Sree Neenakshi Government College for Women, Madurai	3,000
The Setupati Govt. Arts College, Aramanathapuram	2,250
Thiagarajar College, Palani	3,750
Total:	3,41,793.54

1	2	3	4
35. Magadh.			
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award		2,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
S.S. College, Jahanabad	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes		2,500
	Total:		<u>4,500</u>
36. M.S. University of Baroda.			
	Award of research scholarships in Sc./ Humanities & Social Sciences		42,961.31
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities		1,375
	Recurring grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in Maths. deptt.		4,500
	Grant towards the salary of staff appointed in the Faculty of Home Science		30,000
	Grant towards the scheme of introduction of general education.		5,000
	Recurring grant for parttime Courses for State Diplomas in Engg.		40,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Shri M.K. Amin Arts and Science College and College of Commerce, Padra	Book grant for 1969-70		2,250
	Total:		<u>1,26,086.31</u>
37. Marathwada.			
	Purchase of departmental library books (Humanities)		10,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,483.87
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
Degloor College of Arts Science & Commerce, Degloor	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
Shri Chhathrapati Shivaji College, P.O. Omurga	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum. & Social Sciences		250
Maulana Azad College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Aurangabad.	Grant for Students Welfare Programmes		5,500
M.S.P. Mandals' Shri Shivaji College of Arts, Sc. & Commerce, Parbhani.	-do-		1,500
Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha College of Education, Osmanabad	-do-		1,000
Milind College of Science, Aurangabad	Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Science.		5,177.42
	Total:		<u>20,911.29</u>

8. Meerut.

Grant for organising Oriental Course for fresh/Junior College teachers during 1969	20,000
Grant of extension in the Scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Science/Humanities	1,475.81

Affiliated Colleges

B.A.M. Degree College, Roorkee	Const. of Teachers' Hostel	7,000
-do-	Grant for students' welfare programmes	1,000
Kisan Degree College, Simbhaoli	-do-	1,000
Ch. Chhotu Ram Degree College, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	1,000
Amar Singh College, Lakhaoti	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,500
M.H. College Ghaziabad	Development of postgraduate deptt. of Physics	25,000
M. Degree College, Khekra	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Munjal Girls' Degree College, Saharanpur	-do-	2,250
R.K. Degree College, Shamli	-do-	2,250
Kiana Degree College, Simbhaoli	-do-	2,250
R.S.S. Degree College, Dhaulana	-do-	2,250
B.W.M. Jawaharlal Nehru Degree College, Hardwar	-do-	2,250
Sri S.D.P.C. Girls' Degree College, Roorkee	-do-	2,250
A.S. College, Lakhaoti	-do-	3,000
D.B.S. College, Dehradun	-do-	3,750
Devnagri College, Meerut	-do-	3,000
A.K.P. Degree College, Hapur	-do-	2,250
A.K.P. Degree College, Khurja	-do-	2,250
A.S. Degree College, Mawana	-do-	2,250
B.S.N. Degree College, Roorkee	-do-	2,250
Dayanand Women's Training College, Dehradun	-do-	2,250
Digambar College, Dibal	-do-	2,250
Durga Prasad Degree College, Anupshahr	-do-	2,250
Devnagri Degree College, Guleothi	-do-	2,250
Jain Kanya Pathshala Degree College, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	2,250
Ch. Chhotu Ram Degree College, -do-	-do-	2,250
J.S. College, Sikandrabad	-do-	2,250
Krishak College, Mawana	-do-	2,250
Kanya Mahavidyalaya College, Satikund Kankhal	-do-	2,250
K.L.D.A.V. College, Roorkee	-do-	2,250
K.K. Jain College, Khatuali	-do-	2,250
Rajpat Rai College, Ghaziabad	-do-	3,000
Digambar Jain College, Baraut	-do-	3,000
D.A.V. College, Bulandshahr	-do-	3,000
D.A.V. College, Dehradun	-do-	3,750
-do- Muzaffarnagar	-do-	3,750
Anta Vedic College, Baraut	-do-	3,750
D.V. Jain College, Saharanpur	-do-	3,750
Shahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehradun	-do-	3,750
Sharma Singh College, Saharanpur	-do-	3,750
Meerut College, Meerut	-do-	3,750
Ultanmal Modi College, Modinagar	-do-	3,750
M.H. College, Ghaziabad	-do-	3,750
Municipal P.G. College, Mussorie	-do-	2,250
Anak Chand Anglo Sanskrit College, Meerut	-do-	3,750
R.E.C. College, Khurja	-do-	3,750

Meerut Contd:

S.D. Degree College, Ghaziabad	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar	-do-	3,750
Total:		1,77,225.8

39. Mysore.

Const. of a building of the Instt. of Kannada Studies	40,000
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences	250
Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	10,000
-do- furniture and provision of venetian blinds to the windows of library building	10,000
Const. of three Professors' quarters	15,000
-do- Readers' quarters	5,000
-do- staff quarters for class III staff	10,000
Purchase of furniture for the Womens' Hostel	6,000
Const- of building for the Statistics deptt.	10,000
-do- Botany & Zoology deptts.	10,000
Purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Maths. of postgraduate Centre at Mangalore	5,000
Const. of Science Block for the deptts. of Physics and Maths.	70,000
Purchase of library books for the various deptts. of the postgraduate centre Mangalore.	45,000
Erection of Gas Plant for Science deptt,	1,052.8
Grant towards the research project on "The impact of application of the Banking Regulation Act, 1969 to the Coope- rative banks in Mysore State".	2,000
Award of Jr, Research fellowships in Sc.	899.1
Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers.	1,000

Affiliated Colleges

Lal Bahadur College of Arts Science and Commerce, Sagar Govt. College, Mangalore	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	1,500
Bhandarkar's Arts and Sc., College, Coondapoor	-do-	3,000
Govt. College of Education Mangalore	-do-	500
Vijay College, Mulki	-do-	500
-do-	Const. of Women's Hostel	30,000
Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	2,000
Govt. College, Kolar	-do-	2,000
	Assistance for the purchase of water cooler	1,500
Veerasaniam College, Bellary	-do-	324

Mysore Contd:

I.G.M. College, Udipi	Const. of Teachers' Hostel	23,000
National College of Education, Shimoga	Purchase of library books	2,000
Govt. College, Tumkur	Improvement of chalk boards	999
J.S.S. College of Commerce and Science, Mysore	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
J.S.S. College, Chamarajanagar	-do-	2,250
Kalpatharu College, Tiptur	-do-	3,750
K.N.N. National College of Arts & Sc. for Women, Shimoga	-do-	2,250
K.B. College of Arts, Sc. & Commerce, Sagar	-do-	3,000
K.G.M. College, Udipi	-do-	3,750
Kanipal College of Edu. Udipi	-do-	2,250
K.D.T.D.B. College, Mysore	-do-	2,250
Kilagres College, Kollianpur	-do-	2,250
St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore	-do-	2,250
St. Philomana's College, Mysore	-do-	3,000
St. Philoman's College, Puttur	-do-	3,000
Meresian College, Nazarabad, Mysore	-do-	2,250
The Institute of Education, Mysore	-do-	2,250
The Rural College, Kanakapura	-do-	2,250
Udipi Law College, Udipi	-do-	2,250
Vivekananda College of Arts, So. & Commerce, Nehru Nagar, Pandanoor	-do-	3,000
W.G.M. College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Shravenabela	-do-	2,250
W.V.S. College, Bantval	-do-	2,250
W.J.C.B. Memorial College, Sringeri	-do-	2,250
W.S. College of So., Tumkur	-do-	3,000
W.P.P. College, Udipi	-do-	3,750
W.M. College, Moodabidri	-do-	2,250
St. Agnes College, Mangalore	-do-	3,750
St. Aloysius College, Mangalore	-do-	3,750
A.V.K. College for Women, Hassan	-do-	2,250
A.V.K. College for Women, Davangere	-do-	2,250
A.E.S. National College, Gauribidanur	-do-	2,250
Bhandarkar's College of Arts & Sc., Coondapur	-do-	3,000
B.M. Shetty First Grade College, Kananur	-do-	2,250
D.V. College of Arts & Sc. Shimoga	-do-	2,250
D.B. College of Commerce, Mysore	-do-	3,750
D.E.M. College, Davangere	-do-	3,750
First Grade College, K.C.F., Oaragaun	-do-	3,000
F.D. College, Suratkal, S.K.	-do-	2,250
National College of Commerce, Shimoga	-do-	2,250
-do- Edu., Shimoga	-do-	2,250
-do- Law, Shimoga	-do-	2,250
Regional College of Edu., Mysore	-do-	3,000
Rardavilas College, Mysore	-do-	3,750
Rardavilas Teachers' College, Mysore	-do-	2,250
Rarasvati Law College, Chitradurga	-do-	2,250
Rardavilas Law College, Mysore	-do-	2,250
Rijay College, Mulki	-do-	3,000
College, of Music & Dance, Mysore	-do-	2,250
Raharaja's College, Mysore	-do-	3,750
University Evening College, Mysore	-do-	3,000
Ruvraja's College, Mysore	-do-	3,750
Institut of Social Services, Koshini Nilaya(Mangalore)	-do-	2,250

1	2	3	4
Mysore Contd:			
Govt. College, Chickmagalur	Book grant for 1969-70		3,000
-do- Chitradurga		-do-	3,750
-do- Edu., Davanagare		-do-	2,250
-do- Rassen		-do-	3,750
-do- Kolar		-do-	3,750
-do- Mandya		-do-	3,750
-do- Mangalore		-do-	3,750
-do- Mercara		-do-	3,000
-do- Edu., Mangalore		-do-	2,250
Maharani's College for Women, Mysore		-do-	3,750
Sahyadri College, Shimoga		-do-	3,750
Govt. College of Edu., Mysore		-do-	2,250
Total:			4,81,024.81

40. Nagpur.

	Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis Equipment		5,000
	Const. of the Arts Block building		1,00,000
	-do- building for the introduction of postgraduate Course in Chemical Engg. and Technology at Laxminarayan Instt. of Technology.		1,00,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		4,403.2
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
V.R. College of Engg., Nagpur	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,000
College of Agriculture Nagpur	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award		2,467.7
Seth Narsinghdas Mor College of Arts & Commerce, Tumsar	Estt. of Text Book library		1,500
Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	-do-		1,000
C.P. & Berar E.S. College, Nagpur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities social sciences and sciences		750
Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	-do-		250
-do-	-do-		375
R.N. Bidkar Arts and Commerce College, Hinganghat	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes		750
-do-	-do- (third instalment)		250
Seth Narsinghdas Mor College of Arts & Commerce, Tumsar	-do-		1,000
Adarsha Mahavidyalaya, Dhamangaon	-do-		750
Mahatma Fule Mahavidyalaya, Ward	-do-		250
S.P.M. Arts & Commerce College, Chikhli	-do-		750
Yeshwant Arts College, Wardha	-do-		1,500

Labour Contd:

J.M. Patel College of Arts and Commerce, Bhandara.	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	1,500
M. Mohate College of Science, Nagpur.	-do-	2,000
Mahira Mahavidyalaya, Katol	-do-	500
M.S. College of Commerce, Wardha	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	3,000
M.S. Arts & Commerce College, Raoner	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Madhursha Mahavidyalaya (Arts and Commerce), Dhamangaon	-do-	2,250
Moolak Chand Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	-do-	3,750
Munand Niketan College of Science, Arts and Commerce, Warora	-do-	3,000
M.S. Arts and Commerce College, Daryapur	-do-	2,250
Mharatiya Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-	3,000
M.P. and Berar Edu. Society's College, Nagpur.	-do-	3,750
Mr. Baba Sahab Ambedkar College of Arts and Commerce, Nagpur.	-do-	2,250
Mhanwate National College, Nagpur	-do-	2,250
Mharanpeth Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	-do-	3,000
M.V.S.P. College, Digras	-do-	2,250
Maneshdas Bhioraj Murarka College of Arts and Commerce, Shegaon	-do-	2,250
M.S. College of Sc., & Arts, Khangaon	-do-	3,750
Mislop College, Nagpur	-do-	3,750
M.E.S. College of Arts & Commerce, Jalgaon	-do-	2,250
Madadamba Mahavidyalaya, Achalpur City	-do-	3,000
Manta College of Edu., Chandrapur	-do-	2,250
Mashbhai Muljibhai Patil College of Arts, Commerce, Bhandara	-do-	3,000
Manta Kala Vani jya Mahavidyalaya, Malkapur	-do-	3,000
do- Mahavidyalaya, Chandrapur	-do-	2,250
Manki Devi Bajaj College of Sc., Wardha	-do-	3,000
M.N. College of Arts and Commerce, Keranja	-do-	2,250
M.A.D. College for Women, Nagpur	-do-	3,000
Mok Manya Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Weni	-do-	3,000
Mohkar Edu. Society's Arts & Com. College, Mohkar	-do-	2,250
Mohatma Fule Mahavidyalaya, Warud	-do-	2,250
Mohita College of Sc., Nagpur	-do-	3,000
Mohila Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-	2,250
Mohira Mahavidyalaya, Katol	-do-	3,000
Motwarlal Maniklal Dalal College of Arts and Commerce, Gondia	-do-	3,750
Motwajbai Hitkarini College, Brahmipuri	-do-	3,000
Motwalsing Naik Mahavidyalaya, Pusad	-do-	3,000
Motwaj Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-	3,000
Motwaj S. Bidkar Arts & Commerce College, Hinganehat	-do-	3,000
Motwajasthan Aryan College, Washim	-do-	3,000
Motwajamarth Mahavidyalaya, Lakhani	-do-	3,000
Motwaj. Binrani Mahile Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	-do-	2,250
Motwaj.N.S.M. College of Arts & Com., Tumsar	-do-	2,250
Motwaj. Godge Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Murtizapur	-do-	2,250
Motwaj. L.R.T. College of Commerce, Akola	-do-	3,750
Motwaj. Radhadevi Goenka College for Women, Akola	-do-	2,250
Motwaj. P.M. Arts and Com. College, Chikhali	-do-	2,250
Motwaj. Shivaji College of Edu., Amravati	-do-	2,250

p.t.o

agpur Contd:

h. Shivaji College of Arts Commerce, Akola	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
do- College, Akot	-do-	2,250
Shri Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	-do-	3,750
Titabai Arts College, Akola	-do-	3,750
St. Francis De Sales College, Nagpur	-do-	3,750
Swavalambai College of Edu., Wardha	-do-	2,250
S.B. City College, Nagpur	-do-	3,000
The Jijamata Mahavidyalaya, Buldana	-do-	3,000
The Krishak Edu., Society's Arts and Commerce College, Arvi	-do-	2,250
The Yeshwant Arts College, Wardha	-do-	3,000
S.S. College of Commerce, Wardha	-do-	3,750
do- Economics & Commerce, Nagpur	-do-	3,750
Shri Shiva i College, Amravati	-do-	3,750
Govt. College of Edu., Akola	-do-	2,250
do- Edu. Dhandara	-do-	2,250
College of Science, Nagpur	-do-	3,750
Govt. Post Graduate Basic Training College, Amravati	-do-	2,250
Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	-do-	3,750
Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati	-do-	3,750
Shivaji Edu. Society's Sc. College, Congress Nagar, Nagpur	-do-	2,250
Govt. College of Edu. Yeotmal	-do-	2,250
	Total:	4,11,245.97

41. North Bengal.

Affiliated Colleges

Alipurduar College, Alipurduar Court	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri	-do-	3,750
do- Training College, do-	-do-	2,250
Balurghat College, Balurghat	-do-	3,350
Kalimpong College, Kalimpong	-do-	2,250
Kaliyaganj College, Kaliyaganj	-do-	2,250
Kurseong College, Kurseong	-do-	2,250
Loreto College, South Field	-do-	2,250
Malda College, Malda	-do-	3,750
Prasanna Dev Women's College, Jalpaiguri	-do-	3,000
Salesian College, Sonada	-do-	2,250
Siliguri College, Siliguri	-do-	3,750
Shree Ram Krishna B.T. College, Darjeeling	-do-	2,250
St. Joseph's College, North Point	-do-	3,000
Govt. Teachers Training College, Malda	-do-	2,250
Victoria College, Cooch Behar	-do-	3,750
Darjeeling Govt. College, Darjeeling	-do-	3,000
	Total:	49,500

42. Osmania.

Grant of extension in the scholarship of research scholarships in Science/Hum.	169,361
do-	p.t.o 2,250

Orissa Contd:

Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences	250
Improvement of existing hostel facilities	10,000
Grant towards payment of salary to Shri Nagaraja Bhat appointed as a Technical Asstt. at the Centre for Exploration Geophysics	2,800
Grant for holding the Seminar on Public Administration	3,000
Purchase of Semi-Micro Analysis equipment	50,000
Grant towards the research project on "Indo-Arab relations between 1947-1967"	10,000
Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Science	3,400
Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award	875
Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Science	4,987.87
-do-	5,129.03

Affiliated Colleges

Anwarul-Uloom College, New Mallapally, Hyderabad	Basic grant for purchase of lib. books	500
L.B.V.R.R. Women's College, Parayanaguda, Hyderabad	Improvement of chalk boards	1,000
Madarsh College of Sc., Commerce & Arts, Jammi Kunta	Assistance for purchase of water cooler	1,000
Andhra Mahila Sabha(Evening) College for Women, Hyderabad	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Madarsh College of Science, Commerce and Arts, Jammi Kunta	-do-	3,000
Arts & Science College, Mehboobnagar	-do-	3,000
Andhra Girls' College, Khamman	-do-	2,250
Anwar-ul-Uloom College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,750
Anwar-ul-Uloom College(Evening Session) of arts & Commerce, Hyderabad	-do-	3,000
Arts & Science College, Jadeharla	-do-	3,000
do- Jagtial, Karimnagar	-do-	2,250
Adruka College of Com. and Arts, Hyderabad	-do-	3,750
do-(Evening) -do-	-do-	3,000
College of Arts and Sc., Kamaraddy(Nizamabad)	-do-	2,250
Indi Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad	-do-	2,250
Imtaz College, Hyderabad	-do-	2,250
Anak Ram Bhagwan Das Sc. College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,000
Sw Sc. College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,750
L.B.V.R.R. Women's College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,750
S. Ann's College of Edu., Secunderabad	-do-	2,250
Sri Venkateswar Arts & Sc., College, Palem	do-	2,250
S. Francis College for Women, Secunderabad	-do-	3,000
Edu Arts College, Himayatnagar	-do-	2,250
Anitha Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad	-do-	3,000
Govok Vardhini College, Hyderabad	-do-	3,750
do- (Evening) College of Arts, Hyderabad	-do-	3,750
Women's College, Nizamabad	-do-	2,250
College of Arts and Science, Warangal	-do-	2,250

Panjab Contd:

Affiliated Colleges

.A.V. College, Abohar	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	3,000
M.S.D. College, Pathankot	-do-	1,500
Ikandlal National College, Amritsar	-do-	2,500
.I. Jat Heros Memorial College, Jalandhar	-do-	3,000
.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur	-do-	3,000
Govt. Amritsar	-do-	3,500
Shri Mata Jai Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City	-do-	2,500
Shri Anand Mathradass College, Moga	-do-	2,500
.G.N. Khalsa College, Ludhiana	-do-	3,000
.R. Bawa DAV College for Women, Batala	-do-	1,000
Shri Nanak College of Education for Women, Kapurthala	-do-	1,000
Khalsa College of Edu. Muktsar	-do-	1,000
Govt. Amritsar	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	750
.K.S.D. College, Kaithal	-do-	2,000
.L. National College, Yamunanagar	-do-	3,000
Shri Motu Ram Arya College, Sonapat	-do-	3,000
.A.V. College, Jullundur	Purchase of Science equipment and library books	10,000
Shri Indu National College, Amritsar	Estt. of Text Book library	1,500
Shri Dal Singh College, Karnal	Const. of Science laboratories	4,104
Shri Motu Ram Arya College, Sonapat.	-do- additional lecture theatres, laboratories and purchase of equipment and furniture	30,000
Khalsa College of Education, Muktsar	-do- Boy's Hostel	15,000
S.D. College, Ferozepur	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
Shri Mahzadanand College for Women, Amritsar	-do-	3,000
Shri Sri Sanatan Dharam Girls' College, Bhatinda	-do-	2,250
Shri Kh National College, Banga	-do-	3,750
Shri Sri Guru Gbind Singh College, Chandigarh	-do-	3,750
Shri Kh National College, Qadian	-do-	3,000
L. College of Edu. Ambala City	-do-	2,250
A. Jain College, Ambala City	-do-	3,750
D. College, Bhatnala	-do-	3,750
Shri National College, Sirsa	-do-	3,750
Shri Hru College, Ajrona, Faridabad	-do-	3,000
M. National College, Rajpura	-do-	3,000
Shri Agwara College for Women, Phagwara	-do-	2,250
Shri Hru Memorial College, Mansa	-do-	3,000
Shri G.S.D. Dharwaga College, Simla	-do-	3,750
Shri Mangarhia College of Edu. Phagwara	-do-	2,250
B. Bawa D.A.V. College for Girls, Batala	-do-	2,250
S.K.D. College, Kaithal	-do-	3,750
Shri Govt. Randhir College, Kapurthala	-do-	3,750
Shri Govt. College for Women, Chandigarh	-do-	3,750
Shri Govt. Training College for Teachers, Jullundur	-do-	2,250
Shri Govt. Training College, Faridkot	-do-	2,250
Shri Govt. Sc. College, Chandigarh	-do-	2,250
Shri Govt. Hru College, Jhajjar	-do-	3,750
Shri Govt. Indra College, Bhatinda	-do-	3,750
Shri Govt. Bir College, Sangroor	-do-	3,750
Shri Govt. College of Sports, Jullundur	-do-	2,250
Shri Govt. Labh Mahavidyalaya, Mandi	-do-	3,750
Shri Govt. Brijindra College, Faridkot	-do-	3,000
Shri Govt. College, Ludhiana	-do-	3,750

Panjab Contd:

Malwa Central Training College of Edu. Ludhiana	Block grant for 1969-70	2,250
Malwa College, Bondli Samrala(Ludhiana)	-do-	3,000
M.G. College, Fatehgarh Sahib(Sirhind)	-do-	3,000
Maharana Partap College(for women) Mandi Dabwali	-do-	2,250
M.G.N. College of Edu. Jullundur	-do-	2,250
Mohinder Garh Degree College, Mohindergarh	-do-	2,250
M.L. National College, Yamunanagar	-do-	3,750
Modera College for Women, Amritsar	-do-	3,000
M.R. College, Fazilka	-do-	3,000
Govt. College, Kulu	-do-	2,250
-do- Solan	-do-	3,000
-do- Tanda Urmar	-do-	3,750
-do- for Women, Amritsar	-do-	3,750
-do- Ludhiana	-do-	3,750
-do- Rohtak	-do-	3,750
Govt. Degree College, Bilaspur	-do-	3,000
-do-	-do-	2,250
Rangarhia College, Phagwara	-do-	3,000
Rao Birendra Singh College of Edu. Rewari	-do-	2,250
S.D. College, Ambala Cantt.	-do-	3,750
Pb. Univ. Evening College, Chandigarh	-do-	3,750
G.B. Pant Memorial Govt. College, Rampur	-do-	2,250
Govt. College of Edu. Chandigarh	-do-	2,250
-do- Dharamsala	-do-	2,250
-do- Solan	-do-	2,250
Govt. College, Chandigarh	-do-	3,750
-do- Dhramsala	-do-	3,750
-do- Hissar	-do-	3,750
-do- Jind	-do-	3,750
-do- Malerkotla	-do-	3,750
-do- Muktsar	-do-	3,000
-do- Nahan	-do-	2,250
-do- Rupar	-do-	3,750
D.A.V. College, Amritsar	-do-	3,750
-do- Hoshiarpur	-do-	3,750
-do- Jullundur	-do-	3,750
Hans Raj Mahila Vidyalaya, Jullundur	-do-	3,750
Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur	-do-	3,750
Khalsa College, Amritsar	-do-	3,750
Lyalpur Khalsa College, Jullundur	-do-	3,750
Chhotu Ram A ya College, Sonapat	-do-	3,750
Chotu Ram College of Edu. Rohtak	-do-	2,250
Chhaju Ram Memorial Jat College, Hissar	-do-	3,000
D.A.N. College of Edu. Nawashahr, Doaba	-do-	2,250
Dayanand College, Hissar	-do-	3,750
Dev Sanaj College for Girls, Ambala City	-do-	3,000
Wdo- Edu. for Women, Ferozepur City	-do-	2,250
D.S.D. College, Gurgaon	-do-	3,750
Dayal Singh College, Karnal	-do-	3,750
D.A.V. College of Edu. for Women, Karnal	-do-	2,250
Ahir College, Rewari	-do-	3,750
Akal College, Mastuana	-do-	2,250
Arya College, Ludhiana	-do-	3,750
-do- Panipat	-do-	3,750
-do- Ambala Cantt	-do-	2,250
A.I.J. Heroes Memorial College, Rohtak	-do-	3,750

Panjab Contd:

A.S. College, Khanna	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
Bhagat Phool Singh College of Education for Girls, Khanpur-Kalan	-do-	2,250
Bhaju Ram College of Edu. Hissar	-do-	2,250
Khalsa College, Garbdiwala, Hoshiarpur	-do-	3,000
Khalsa College of Edu. Amritsar	-do-	2,250
-do- for Women, Ludhiana	-do-	3,750
-do- Education, Muktsar	-do-	2,250
-do- for women, Sidhwan Khurd	-do-	3,000
K.L. Public College, Rewari (Gurgaon)	-do-	3,000
K.M. College of Edu. Bhiwani	-do-	2,250
Kajpat Raj Memorial College, Jagraon	-do-	3,750
Kalyapur Khalsa College for Women, Jullundur	-do-	3,000
K.G. Girls' College, Taran Taran	-do-	2,250
K.C. College for Women, Hissar	-do-	2,250
K.N. College, Govindnagar	-do-	2,250
K.N. College of Edu. for Women, Kapurthala	-do-	2,250
KCS Republic College, Jandial (Jullundur)	-do-	2,250
Kuru Kashi College, Dandama Sahib (Bhatinda)	-do-	2,250
Kandhi Vidya Mandir, Charkhi-Dadri	-do-	3,750
Kuru Nanak College, Guru Teg Bahadur Garh (Moga)	-do-	2,250
Kuru Nanak College, Mandi Dabwali	-do-	2,250
K.A.V. College, Abbar	-do-	3,750
-do- Amabla City	-do-	3,750
-do- Chandigarh	-do-	3,750
-do- Women, Karnal	-do-	3,000
-do- Edu. Hoshiarpur	-do-	2,250
-do- Girls', Yamunanagar	-do-	2,250
-do- Edu for Women, Amritsar	-do-	2,250
-do- Education, Abohar	-do-	2,250
K.M. College, Moga	-do-	3,750
-do- Instt. of Edu. Moga	-do-	2,250
K.G.N. Khalsa College, Ludhiana	-do-	3,750
K.H.G. -do- Gurusar Sadhar	-do-	3,750
-do- Harparkash College of Edu. for Women, Sidhwan Khurd	-do-	2,250
Hindu Girls' College, Jagadhari	-do-	2,250
-do- of Education, Sonapat	-do-	2,250
-do- National College, Haryana	-do-	2,250
K.W.R. Memorial College, Gohana (Rohtak)	-do-	2,250
K.B. College, Panipat	-do-	2,250
Kamla Memorial College, Narwana	-do-	2,250
Total:		5,68,783

1. Panjab Agricultural:

Affiliated Colleges

College of Animal Sciences, Amritsar	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Sc.	3,458.05
Total:		3,458.05

1	2	3	4
45. Patna.			
	Award of research scholarships in Science/Hum. & Social Sciences		9,000
	Grant for holding a Seminar on "Ancient Indian Potters down to 200 B.C." during April 1968		2,000
	Purchase of departmental library books (Humanities)		10,000
	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Hum. & Social Sciences		3,400
	-do-		3,400
	-do- Sciences		3,400
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award		3,016.67
	Total:		<u>34,216.67</u>

46. Poona.			
	Grant towards payment of salaries of Russian language teachers deputed to Poona University		6,335
	-do-		6,328.23
	Award of national scholarships at the CAS in Sanskrit		4,566
	Contingent grant for utilisation of services of retired teachers		1,000
	-do-		1,000
	-do-		1,000
	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award		2,500
	Award of research scholarships in Science/Hum. & Social Sciences		1,975.81
	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences		250
	Grant towards the salary of additional staff appointed in various Science departments during IVth Plan period		90,000
	-do- Hum. deptts.		80,000

Affiliated Colleges

Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona	Improvement of chalk boards		1,000
C.D. Jain College of Commerce, Shrirampur	Construction of staff quarters and Principals' bungalow		30,000
Tilak College of Edu. Poona	Award of scholarships for postgraduate studies in Science & Hum. by the students of Hill areas of North East India		139.30
R.B.N. Barawke College, Shrirampur, Ahmednagar	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes		1,750
Pratap College, Amherst	Development of postgraduate studies in Hum. & Social Sciences		5,000
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	-do-		5,000
Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona-4	Utilisation of services of retired teachers - Extension of award.		3,741.94

Poona Contd:

Arts Science and Commerce		
College, Bhiwandi	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
-do- Faizpur	-do-	3,000
-do- Nandurbar, Dhulia	-do-	3,000
Baramati College, Baramati, Poona	-do-	3,000
Bhusawal Arts & PON Commerce College, Bhusawal	-do-	3,000
College of Edu. Ahmednagar	-do-	2,250
Chandrurup Dakle Jain College of Com. Shirirampur	-do-	2,250
College of Education, Shivaginagar, Nasik	-do-	2,250
-do- Jalgaon	-do-	2,250
-do- Ulhasnagar, Thana	-do-	2,250
Dr. Babashed Ambedkar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Mahod Kolaba	-do-	2,250
J.S.M. College of Arts, Sc. & Com., Alibag	-do-	2,250
Karjat College, Karjat	-do-	2,250
M.E.S. College of Commerce, Poona	-do-	3,750
M.S.G. Arts Sc. & Com. College, Malegaon	-do-	3,750
Pemraj Sarda College, Ahmednagar	-do-	3,000
R.N. Chandok Arts & J.D. Bytco Commerce and N.S. Chandok Sc. College, Nasik, Road.	-do-	3,750
R.B. Narayanrao Borawke College, Shrirampur	-do-	3,000
Shri Sadguru Gangageser Maharaj College of Science, Kopangaon	-do-	2,250
S.P.D.M. Arts & S.B.B. & S.H.D. Commerce College, Shirpur	-do-	2,250
Sangamner Nagarpalika Arts, Commerce and B.N. Sarda Science College, Sangamner	-do-	3,000
S.S.V.P. Sanstha's Sc. College, Dhulia	-do-	3,000
Shri Shahu Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Poona	-do-	2,250
St. Mira's College, for Girls, Poona	-do-	2,250
Smt. Chandibai Himathmal Mansukhani College, Ulhasnagar	-do-	3,750
Fergusson Coll. ge, Poona	-do-	3,750
M.E.S. College of Arts & Sc. Poona	-do-	3,750
Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona	-do-	3,750
Sir Parshurambhau College, Poona	-do-	3,750
Vidyawardhini S _a bhas Arts and Commerce College, Dhulia	-do-	3,000
S.S.-V.P Sanstha's Arts and M.F.M.A. Commerce College, Dhulia	-do-	3,750
Arts, Sc. and Commerce College, Chalisgaon	-do-	3,000
Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar	-do-	3,750
B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nasik	-do-	3,750
College of Edu., Dhulia	-do-	2,250
H.P.T. College, Nasik	-do-	3,750
M.J. College of Arts and Sc. Jalgaon	-do-	3,750
Partap College, Amalner, Jalgaon	-do-	3,750
R.K. Talreja College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Ulhasnagar	-do-	3,750
B.M. College of Commerce, Poona	-do-	3,750
Law College, Poona	-do-	3,000
Tilak College of Edu., Poona	-do-	2,250

Total: 3,69,086.28

p. t. o

1	2	3	4
47. Punjabi			
	Grant towards the scheme of introduction of Correspondence Courses		50,000
	Purchase of library books for estt. of Guru Gobind Singh Chair		40,000
	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)		21,000
	Total:		<u>1,11,000</u>

48. Rajasthan			
	Grant towards functioning of Gandhi Bhawan		4,170
	Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Statistics (All India) for College teachers during 1969		7,000
	-do- English language		2,000
	-do- Orientation Course for new/junior College teachers		10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Agrawal College, Jaipur	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences		500
Maharaja's College, Jaipur	Grant for programmes of Student Welfare		3,000
S.S. College, Mukandgarh	-do-		994.63
Maharani's College, Jaipur	-do-		3,500
Basic Teacher Training College, Sardarshahr	-do-		1,000
Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh	-do-		2,000
Indira Gandhi Balika Niketan Girls' Degree College, Ardawata	Grant to Students' Aid Fund		500
S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar	-do-		1,500
Savitri Girls' College, Ajmer	-do-		1,500
Seth G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh	-do-		2,000
Govt. College, Bhilwara	Const. of library building		8,000
Raj Rishi College, Alwar	Assistance for the purchase of library books		3,000
V.S. Pathik Shramjeevi College, Ajmer	Basic grant for purchase of library books		500
Agrawal College, Jaipur	Books grant for 1969-70		3,750
Bhagwan Das Todi College, Lachhmangarh	-do-		2,250
B.J.S.R. Jain College, Bikaner	-do-		2,250
B.S.S. Evening College, Sriganganagar	-do-		2,250
Chirawa College, Chirawa	-do-		3,000
J.L. Nehru Teachers' Training College, Kota	-do-		2,250
K.M. Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur	-do-		3,000
Nehru College of Edu., Hindon City	-do-		2,250
-do- Memorial Degree College, Hanumangarh Town	-do-		2,250
Regional College of Edu., Ajmer	-do-		2,250
Seth G.R. Chamria College, Fatehpur	-do-		2,250
Seth Moti Lal College, Jhun-jhunu	-do-		3,000
Sharda Sadan College, Mukandgarh	-do-		3,000
Shri Nehru Shardapeeth, Bikaner	-do-		2,250
Shri Jain Teachers' Training College, Alwar	-do-		2,250

Rajasthan Contd:

S.P. Umed Degree College, Falna	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
SSQP Teachers' Training College, Jaipur	-do-	2,250
Sophia Girls' College, Ajmer	-do-	2,250
S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sriganganagar	-do-	3,000
S.S.G. Pareek College, Jaipur	-do-	2,250
S.S. Jain Subodh College, Jaipur	-do-	2,250
S.S. Girls' College, Sujangarh	-do-	2,250
Commerce College, Jaipur	-do-	3,000
Banasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education, Banasthali	-do-	2,250
Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	-do-	3,000
Basic Teachers' Training College, Gandhi Vidyamandir, Sardarshar	-do-	2,250
Dyanand College, Ajmer	-do-	3,750
Jailal Instt. of Edu., Ajmer	-do-	2,250
S.G.B. Podar College, Nawalgarh	-do-	3,000
Shri Jain P.G. College, Bikaner	-do-	2,250
Soth G.L. Bihani S.D.(P.G.) College, Sriganganagar	-do-	3,000
Svitri Girls' College, Ajmer	-do-	3,000
Bangur College, Didwana	-do-	3,000
Bangur College, Pali	-do-	2,250
Choudhary Balu Ram Godhra Govt. Girls' College, Sriganganagar	-do-	2,250
G.R.H.C. College of Arts and Commerce, Sujangarh	-do-	2,250
Gori Devi Govt. College for Women, Alwar	-do-	2,250
Govt. College, Barmer	-do-	2,250
-do- Bangwara	-do-	2,250
-do- Baran	-do-	2,250
-do- Bhilwara	-do-	3,750
-do- Dhalpur	-do-	2,250
-do- Bundi	-do-	2,250
-do- Dhusa	-do-	2,250
-do- Dungarpur	-do-	2,250
-do- Jhalawar	-do-	2,250
-do- Kotputli	-do-	3,000
-do- Kerauli	-do-	2,250
-do- Kishangarh	-do-	3,000
-do- Jalora	-do-	2,250
Lohia College, Churu	-do-	3,000
M.S. College for Women, Bikaner	-do-	2,250
M.S.J. College, Bharatpur	-do-	3,750
Moti Lal Bangani Sc. College, Ladaun	-do-	2,250
S.D. Dugar College, Sardar Shahr	-do-	2,250
S.R. Saharia Govt. Degree College, Kaladera	-do-	3,000
S.K. College, Sikar	-do-	3,000
SNEP Govt. College, Nim-ka-thana	-do-	3,000
Dungar College, Bikaner	-do-	3,750
Govt. College, Ajmer	-do-	3,750
Raj Rishi College, Alwar	-do-	3,750
S.D. Govt. College, Boawar	-do-	3,000
Govt. College, Nathdwara	-do-	2,250
-do- Shahpura (Bhilwara)	-do-	2,250
-do- Chittorgarh	-do-	2,250
-do- Rajgarh (Alwar)	-do-	2,250
-do- Sirohi	-do-	2,250

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan Contd:			
	Govt. College for Boy's	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
	Sriganganagar		
	-do- Tonk	-do-	2,250
	-do- Teachers' Training College, Ajmer	-do-	2,250
	-do- College, Partapgarh	-do-	2,250
	Govt. Teachers' Training College, Bikaner	-do-	2,250
		Total:	<u>2,37,914.63</u>

49. Ranchi.

	Award of research scholarships in Science/Hum. & Social Sciences		13,071.48
	Extension in fellowship tenure of Sr. research fellowships in Science		3,838.71
	Grant towards the research project on Student unrest in Chotanagpur		6,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
	St. Xavier's College, Ranchi	Grant for student welfare programmes	3,000
	Tota College, Chaibasa	-do-	2,500
	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh		
	Ranchi College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Kanki	Grant to Students' Aid Fund	3,000
	Ranchi College, Ranchi	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences	500
			250
		Total:	<u>32,140.19</u>

50. Ravi Shankar.

	Purchase of equipments for Humanities deptts.		5,000
	Grant towards appointment of additional staff for Hum. deptts.		55,000
	Const. of Arts faculty building		1,00,000
	<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>		
	Mahasamund Mahavidyalaya, Mahasamund	Purchase of library furniture	2,875
	Govt. Degree College, Ambikapur	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
	Govt. Girls Degree College, Bilaspur	-do-	2,250
	-do- Raipur	-do-	3,000
	Govt. Arts & Sc. College, Raigarh	-do-	3,000
	Govt. D.S.V. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Raipur	-do-	2,250
	Govt. College of Edu. Bilaspur	-do-	2,250
	Govt. College of Edu. Raipur	-do-	2,250
	Govt. Arts & Sc. College Durg.	-do-	3,750
	Govt. College, Jagdalpur	-do-	2,250
	Govt. College of Sc. Raipur	-do-	3,750
		Total:	<u>1,70,625</u>

p.t.o

51. Roorkee

Award of Research scholarships in Sc. Humanities & Social Sciences	2,177.42
-do-	4,208.33
Award of Jr. fellowships in Engg. Technology	1,00,000
Total:	1,06,385.75

52. Sambalpur.

Affiliated Colleges

Andhal College, Padampur	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
Deogarh College, Deogarh	-do-	2,250
Jawahar Lal College, Patangarh	-do-	2,250
Larambha College, Larambha	-do-	2,250
Kuchinda College, Kuchinda	-do-	2,250
Lajpat Rai Law College, Sambalpur	-do-	2,250
Panchayat College, Bargarh	-do-	3,000
Rourkela Night College, Rourkela	-do-	2,250
Sonepur College, Sonepur (Belangir)	-do-	2,250
Sushilavati Khosla DAV College for Women, Rourkela-2	-do-	2,250
Gangadhar Meher College (Evening) Section, Sambalpur	-do-	3,000
Govt. Training College, Sambalpur	-do-	2,250
Kalahandi Science College, Bhawanipatna	-do-	2,250
Rajendra College, Bolangir	-do-	3,000
Rourkela Sc. College, Rourkela	-do-	2,250
Sundargarh College, Sundargarh	-do-	3,000
Women's College, Bolangir	-do-	2,250
-do- Sambalpur	-do-	2,250
Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur	-do-	3,750
Total:		47,250

53. Sardar Patel.

Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Humanities	1,550
Grant towards expenditure incurred on the participants in the Youth Work Camp at Somnath held in May 21-31, 1969	390.85

Affiliated Colleges

Vithalbhai Patel Maha- vidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	2,500
Malini & Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar	-do-	2,500
Anand Arts College, Anand	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
M. Patel Instt. of English, Vallabh Vidyanagar	-do-	2,250
Law College, Anand ..	-do-	2,250
Malini and Arvind Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar	-do-	3,750

p.t.o

ardar Patel Contd:

ajratna P.T. Patel Sc. College, Vallabh Vidyanagar	Block grant for 1969-70	3,750
Dr. B.J. Vanijya Mahavidyalaya	-do-	3,000
Dr. Kishorlal Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.	-do-	3,750
	Total:	<u>29,440.85</u>

4. Saugar.

Award of Research scholarships in Sc./ Hum. & Social Sciences		21,798.88
Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Hum.		2,250
-do-		1,071.23
Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Hum., Social Sciences and Sciences		750
Award of five research scholarships sanctioned for all Science depts. during the IVth Plan period		17,926
Grant for meeting the expenditure on CAS in Geology during 1969-70		1,87,000
-do- organising a Summer Institute in Biology for College teachers during 1969		8,000
Const. of Arts Block building.		10,000
Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)		40,000
Grant towards the salaries of staff appointed in the Central library		4,000
Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences		3,554.84
-do- Science		3,467.74
-do-		3,487.10

Affiliated Colleges

Dr. Kishorlal Patel Mahavidyalaya, Bilaspur	Development of postgraduate studies in Hum. & Social Sciences	5,000
-do-	Purchase of laboratory equipment	25,000
-do-	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	2,000
	Total:	<u>3,25,806.79</u>

55. Saurashtra.

Grant towards appointment of additional staff for Humanities depts. approved during IV th Plan period	15,000
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Affiliated Colleges

Shri U.N. Mehta Arts College, Morvi	Estt. of Text Book Library	500
Smt. S.V. Vinayan and Shri R.V. Virani Vanijya Vidyaniketan, Rajkot	Construction of Mens' Hostel	60,000
Matushri Virbaima Mahila College, Rajkot.	-do- Non-Resident Students' Centre	15,000

p.t.o

2 4 4
Gaurashtra Contd:

Maharaja Shree Mohendra-Singhji So. College, Morvi	Er st. of a Mens' Hostel	7,000
Shri U.N. Mehta Arts College, Morvi	Basic grant for purchase of lib. books	500
Kamani Sc. College & Prataprai Arts College, Amreli	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
M.B. Arts & Commerce College, Gondal	-do-	2,250
Sahu Shriyans Prasad Jain Arts and Commerce College, Dharangodhra	-do-	2,250
Parvodaya Kalvani Samaj Sanchalit Arts & Commerce College, Rajkot	-do-	2,250
Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bhavnagar	-do-	2,250
Sheth Hargovindas Jiwandas Law College, Bhavnagar	-do-	2,250
Sheth Shri N.K. Mehta Trust Maharshi Dayanand Vijnan Mahavidyalaya, Porbandar	-do-	2,250
Shree Shardapeeth Arts College, Dwarka	-do-	2,250
Shree Somnath College, Veraval	-do-	2,250
Shri U.N. Mehta Arts College, Morvi	-do-	2,250
Smt. Gulab Jannadas Sheth Commerce College, Upleta	-do-	2,250
Upleta Municipal Arts and Commerce College, Upleta	-do-	2,250
M.P. Shah Commerce and Law College, Surendranagar	-do-	6,000
P.D. Malaviya Graduate Teachers College, Rajkot	-do-	3,750
Shri P.D. Malaviya College of Commerce, Rajkot	-do-	3,750
Bahauddin College, Junagarh	-do-	3,750
Dharmendrasinghji Arts & AMP Law College, Rajkot	-do-	3,750
D.K.V. Arts & Sc. College, Jamnagar	-do-	3,750
H. HB Kotak Instt. of Sc. Rajkot	-do-	3,000
M.J. College of Commerce, Bhavnagar	-do-	3,750
M.P. Shah Arts & Sc. College, Surendranagar	-do-	3,750
Ramba Graduate Teachers College, Porbandar	-do-	2,250
Bamaldas Arts College, Bhavnagar	-do-	2,250
Sir P.P. Instt. of Sc. Bhavnagar	-do-	3,750
Total:		1,65,000

56. Shivaji.

Const. of library building	5,000
Grant for holding a Seminar of eminent scholars in Prakrit Studies	4,125.84
Purchase of departmental library books (Humanities)	25,000
Const. of second Block of Mens' Hostel	50,000

Affiliated Colleges

Arts, Commerce & Sc. College, Ashta (Sangli)	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes	1,000
Devchand College, Rajnagar Via Nipani	-do-	1,500

p.t.o

1	2	3	4
Shivaji Contd:			
Devchand College, Arjunnagar, Via Mipani	(Grant to Students' Aid Fund		2,500
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	Utilisation of services of retired teachers		909
Agharya Jawadekar Adhyapal Mahavidyalaya, Gargoti	Book grant for 1960-70		2,250
Arts & Commerce College, Miroj	-do-		2,250
-do- Wai	-do-		3,000
-do- Ichalkarnaji	-do-		2,250
Balasaheb Khardekar College, Vengurla	-do-		2,250
Balwant College, Vita	-do-		3,000
Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara	-do-		3,750
Dr. G.N. Datar College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Chiplum	-do-		2,250
Dahiwadi College, Dahiwadi	-do-		2,250
Dayanand College of Arts & Sc., Sholapur	-do-		3,750
-do- Evening Law College, Sholapur	-do-		2,250
Devchand College, Arjunnagar	-do-		3,750
G.K. Gokhale College, Kolhapur	-do-		3,750
Jayasingpur College, Jaysingpur	-do-		2,250
Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Urun-Islampur	-do-		3,000
Kirti College, Kolhapur	-do-		2,250
Mudhoji College, Phaltan	-do-		3,000
Pandharpur College, Pandharpur	-do-		3,000
R.P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri	-do-		3,000
Sangameshwar College, Sholapur	-do-		3,750
Sangli College, Sangli	-do-		3,750
Science College, Karad	-do-		3,000
Shivaji College of Arts & Com., Godhinglaj Sholapur College, Sholapur	-do-		2,250
Shri Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Barsi	-do-		3,750
Sindhudurg Mahavidyalaya, Malvani Distt.	-do-		2,250
SPK Mahavidyalaya, Sawantwadi	-do-		3,000
Shri W. rana Mahavidyalaya, Warananagar	-do-		3,000
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur	-do-		3,000
Willingdon College, Sangli	-do-		3,750
Yashwantrao Chawan College, Khatar	-do-		2,250
Azad Coll ge of Edu. Satara	-do-		2,250
College of Commerce, Kolhapur	-do-		3,750
-do- Edu., Sangli	-do-		2,250
Chintamanrao College of Com., Sangli	-do-		3,000
Dayanand College of Edu., Sholapur	-do-		2,250
DAV Velankar College of Commerce, Sholapur	-do-		3,750
Sc., College, Satara	-do-		3,000
Shahji Law College, Kolhapur	-do-		2,250
SGM College, Karad	-do-		3,750
Govt. College of Edu., Ratnagiri	-do-		2,250
Rajaram College, Kolhapur	-do-		3,750
SMTT College, Kolhapur	-do-		2,250
Arts, Commerce & Sc. College, Ashta	-do-		2,250

Total: 2,17,534.34

57. SNT Women's Univ.

Const. of Home Science building at Poona 50,000

S.N.D.T. Contd:

Grant for holding workshop in Methodology of research in Language and Social Sciences	3,100
Purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Geography	8,000

Affiliated Colleges

Mahila Mahavidyalaya Sanstha Vasahat, Baroda	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
Shri Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal Women's College, 398, Telang Road, Matunga, Bombay	-do-	3,000
SLU College for Women, Ahmedabad	-do-	3,000
Smt. P.N. Doshi Women's College, Ratan Baug, Cama lane, Ghatkopar, Bombay	-do-	3,000
Z.F. Wadia Women's College, Athwa Lines, Surat	-do-	2,250
Smt. P.C. Gandhi Mahila College, Diamond Chowk, Bhavanagar(Saurashtra)	-do-	3,000
	Total:	<u>78,350</u>

58. South Gujarat.

Affiliated Colleges

P.T. Sarvajanik College of Sc., Surat	Purchase of Science equipment and furniture	30,000
Patel Raman Brothers Arts College & Sc. College, Bardoli	Book grant for 1969-70	3,000
Shri Jayendrapuri Arts & Sc. College, Broach	-do-	3,750
Shri Maharaja Rajendrasinghji College of Arts & Sc., Rajpipla	-do-	3,000
Vidya Mandir Collge for Women, Surat	-do-	2,250
B.P. Baria Sc. Instt., Navasari	-do-	3,750
Sarvajanik College of Edu. Surat	-do-	2,250
P.T. Saryajanik Collage of Sc. Surat	-do-	3,750
Shah N.H. Shah Commerce College and D.P. Shroff Arts College, Bulsar	-do-	3,000
Shri NKM So. College, Tithal Road, P.O.Bulsar	-do-	3,000
Sir K.P. College of Commerce, Surat	-do-	3,750
S.B. Garda Arts College and P.K. Patel College of Commerce, Navsari	-do-	3,750
The MTB Arts College, Surat	-do-	3,750
V.S. Patel College of Arts & Sc. Bilimora	-do-	3,000
V.T. C. oksil Sarvajanik Law College, Surat	-do-	2,250
Surat College of Commerce, Surat.	-do-	2,250
Mahamandleshwar Shri Krishnandji College of Commerce, Broach	-do-	2,250
Shri Rangshikshan Mahavidyalaya, Bilimora	-do-	2,250
	Total:	<u>81,000</u>

1	2	3	4
59. Srivenkateshwara.			
	Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of Research scholarships in Sc./ Humanities.		1,516.13
	-do-		1,395.16
	Grant for holding a Summer School on fundamentals of modern Maths., during September, 1967		750.77
	Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Humanities and Social Sciences		5,241.94
	Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Science.		918.86
<u>Affiliated Colleges</u>			
K.V.R. Govt. College for Women, Kurnool	Grant for Students' Welfare Programmes		750
B.T. College, Madanapalle	Book grant for 1969-70		3,750
Jawahar Bharati, Kavali	-do-		3,000
V.V.V. Sc. & Arts College, Vidyanagar Vakadu	-do-		3,000
Paradamba D _g sa Govindiah Setty College, Hindpur	-do-		3,000
Shri Padmavathi College for Women, Tirupati	-do-		3,000
Shri Satha Sai Arts & Sc. College for Women, Anantapur	-do-		2,250
Shri Venkateswara Arts College, Tirupati	-do-		3,750
Shri Visvodya College, Venkatagiri	-do-		2,250
The Adoni Arts & Sc. College, Adoni	-do-		3,000
V.R. College, Nellore	-do-		2,250
Yodha Kousalyamma Govt. College for Women, Nellore	-do-		3,000
Y.P.R. & VJ Govt. Arts & Sc. College, Vidavalur	-do-		2,250
Govt. Arts College, Anantapur	-do-		3,750
-do- Cuddapah	-do-		3,750
-do- Training College, Kurnool	-do-		2,250
-do- Nellore	-do-		2,250
Basireddy Venkatarreddy Govt. College for Women, Kurnool	-do-		2,250
P.S. & K.V.S. Govt. Arts and Science College, Nandgul	-do-		2,250
P.C.M.R. Govt. Arts and Science College, Proddatur	-do-		2,250
P.K.R. Govt. Arts and Science College, Hindur	-do-		2,250
Swami Vidyaprakashananda Govt. Arts and Science College, Kalahasti	-do-		2,250
Mikkavarapu Rami Reddy Govt. Arts and Science College, Kandukur	-do-		2,250
Shri Vasari Kanyaka Permeswari Arts, Science and Commerce College, Markapur	-do-		2,250
	Total:		<u>72,822.86</u>

60. Udaipur

Award of research scholarships in Sc./ Humanities and Social Sciences	19,675.82
Grant towards the scheme of research project "Bibliography on Political Sociology - India and abroad" by Dr. O.P. Sharma.	2,000

p.t.o

Udaipur Contd.

Affiliated Colleges

Udaipur School of Social Work, Udaipur

Development of P.G studies in Hum., and Social Sciences

25,000

Total:

46,67,82

61. Utkal.

Const. of Guest House	25,000
Purchase of Scientific equipment for the postgraduate deptt. of Chemistry.	20,000
Grant for organising a Summer Instt. in Biology for College teachers.	8,000
-do- Chemistry	6,000
-do- Maths. for school teachers	5,500
Purchase of furniture for Arts Block	15,000

Affiliated Colleges

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Book grant for 1969-70	3,750
Radhanath Training College, Cuttack	-do-	2,250
Atal Behari College, Basudevapur	-do-	2,250
Anandpur College, Anandpur (Keonjhar)	-do-	2,250
Banki College, Banki	-do-	3,000
Bhadrak College, Bhadrak (Balasore)	-do-	3,750
Christ College, Cuttack	-do-	3,750
Dina Krushna College, North Balasore	-do-	2,250
Godavarish Mahavidyalaya, Baupur (Puri)	-do-	2,250
Gopabandhu Sc. College, Athagarh (Cuttack)	-do-	2,250
Gopabandhu Chaudhary College, Rama Chanirapur	-do-	2,250
Karanjaia College, Karanjaia	-do-	2,250
Evening Shift in M.P.G. College, Baripada	-do-	2,250
Faqir Mohan College (Evening Shift), Balasore	-do-	2,250
-do- College, Balasore	-do-	3,750
Govt. Women's College, Bhubaneswar	-do-	2,250
-do- Balasore	-do-	2,250
M.P.C. College, Baripada	-do-	3,750
Mahila College, Puri	-do-	2,250
Prasingh Chaudhary College, Jaipur (Cuttack)	-do-	3,000
Regional College of Edu. Bhubaneswar	-do-	2,250
Udala College, Udala	-do-	2,250
Opendranath College, Sore	-do-	2,250
Viyasanagar College, Arts & P.O. Jaipur Road (Cuttack)	-do-	2,250
Evening College in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	-do-	3,000
Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack	-do-	3,000
Angul College, Angul (Dhenkanal)	-do-	3,000
Basic Training College, Angul	-do-	2,250
E.J.B. College, Bhubaneswar	-do-	3,750
Dhankanal College, Dhankanal	-do-	3,000
Kendrapara College, Kendrapara	-do-	3,000
Khurda College, Khurda	-do-	3,000
M.S. College, Baramba	-do-	2,250

kal Contd:

ayagarh College, Nayagarh (Puri)	Book grant for 1969-70	2,250
mapara College, Nimapara	-do-	2,250
etrabasi College, Nirakarpur, Puri	-do-	2,250
irangpur College, Rairangpur	-do-	2,250
lipur College, Salipur	-do-	2,250
V. Memorial College, Jagat Singhpur	-do-	3,000
ewart Science College, Cuttack	-do-	2,250

Total: 1,85,250

. Vikram.

Grant of extension in the scholarship tenure of research scholarships in Science/Hum.	2,000
-do-	2,250
Improvement of existing hostel facilities	10,000

Affiliated Colleges

Media Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal	Award of scholarships for Honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic & Persian	900
vt. College of Edu., was	Grant for programmes of student welfare	1,000
gional College -do- opal	Financial assistance to teachers for research work in Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences	250
tilal Vigyan Mahavidyalaya opal	Development of postgraduate deptts of Physics	20,000
vt. College, Khargene	Improvement of chalk boards	985

Total: 37,385

. Visva Bharati.

Const. of library building	60,000
-do- for Palli Sangathana Vibhaga	10,000
Const. of hostel for 100 students of Shiksha Bhavana	75,000
Const. of Sishu Bhavana	30,000
Grant towards improvement of roads (Second phase)	2,500
Award of Jr. Research fellowships in Hum. & Social Sciences	5,400
Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Science	507.02

Total: 1,81,207.02

Institutions deemed to be Universities

Birla Instt. of Technology and Science, Pilani	Award of Jr. fellowships to M.E. Students admitted in 1967-68	9,600
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Total: 9,600

p.t.o

1	2	3	4
2.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	Award of research scholarships in Sc./ Hum. & Social Sciences.	7,072.58
		Grant towards expenditure on the partici- pants in the Youth Work Camp at Somnath held in May 21-31, 1969.	582
		Total:	<u>7,654.58</u>
3.	Indian Institute of Sc. Bangalore.	Grant towards the change over of the power system from 4.4 K.V. to 11 K.V.	1,80,000
		Award of research scholarships in Sc./ Hum. & Social Sciences	31,132.52
		-do-	141.67
		Purchase of Scientific equipment for various Sc. depts.	60,000
		Const. of an additional accomodation for the Central Instruments and service laboratory	50,000
		Const. of an Organic Chemistry building	1,00,000
		Purchase of library equipments	30,000
		Const. of building for the deptt. of High Voltage Engg. under the re-orientation of M.E. Courses at the Instt.	50,000
		-do- Metallurgy	80,000
		Purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Civil & Hydraulics Engg.	90,000
		-do- High Voltage Engg.	20,000
		Grant-in-aid for the deptt. of Electrical Engg.	80,000
		-do- P.G. Course in Electrical Engg. under the scheme of re-orientation of M.E. Courses at the Institute	40,000
		-do- purchase of equipment for the deptt. of Chemical Engg.	40,000
		-do- Electrical Communication Engg.	20,000
		-do- Metallurgy	15,000
		-do- Internal Combustion Engg.	25,000
		Purchase of library books and journals for the dev. of Engg. and Technological education	40,000
		Grant of extension in fellowship tenure of Jr. Research fellowships in Sciences	2,322.58
		Total:	<u>11,82,700.77</u>
4.	Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.	Purchase of library books and journals (Humanities)	50,000
		Construction of School building	80,000
		Total:	<u>1,30,000</u>

	2	3	4
i. Indian School of Mines Dhanbad.			
		Award of Sr. Research fellowships in Sc.	4,177.42
		Total:	<u>4,177.42</u>
3. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.			
		Grant towards salaries of staff appointed under the scheme of general education	20,000
		Total:	<u>20,000</u>
7. Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi.			
		Award of research scholarships in Sc./ Hum. & Social Sciences	7,991.66
		Award of Jr. research fellowships in Hum. and Social Sciences	3,535.48
		Total:	<u>11,527.14</u>

N O N P L A N

1. Aligarh Muslim Univ.			
		Grant towards the maintenance of beds in the hospital attached to the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College,	2,50,000
		Total:	<u>2,50,000</u>
2. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.			
		Grant towards the maintenance of beds in the hospital attached to the College of Medical Sciences	3,00,000
		Total:	<u>3,00,000</u>
3. Delhi.			
		Maintenance grant in respect of the Instt. of postgraduate (Evening) Studies.	2,28,000
		-do-	1,71,000
		-do- in respect of Delhi School of Social Work	77,529
		-do- Miranda House, Delhi	2,93,000
		<u>Constituent Colleges</u>	
Dyal Singh College, (Evening) Maintenance grant for 1969-70 Lodi Road, New Delhi.			72,000
Kallindi College, Devnagar, New Delhi	-do-		90,000
Hastinapur College, Motibagh, New Delhi	-do-		42,000
Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College, Dhaura Kuan, New Delhi	-do-		1,65,000
P.G. DAV College (Evening classes) Chitragupta Road, New Delhi	-do-		66,000

1	2	3	4
	Delhi Contd:		
	Shri Ram College of Com. Delhi Maintenance grant for 1969-70		1,82,000
	Dyalsingh College (Day Classes) N. Delhi	-do-	1,74,000
	Kirori Mal College, Delhi	-do-	2,66,000
	SGTB Khalsa College, Delhi	-do-	2,91,000
	Deshbandhu College, Kalkaji, New Delhi	-do-	2,21,669
	Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi	-do-	30,000
	Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	-do-	1,80,000
	Mata Sundri College for Women, New Delhi	-do-	55,000
	Modern College for Women, New Delhi	-do-	1,87,000
	Lady Shri Ram College for Women, New Delhi	-do-	2,48,000
	Rajdhani College, New Delhi	-do-	2,17,000
	Maitreyi College, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi	-do-	79,000
	P.G. DAV College (Day), New Delhi	-do-	1,00,000
	Ranjnas College, Delhi	-do-	2,21,000
	Ramlal Anand College, New Delhi	-do-	48,000
	St. Stephen's College, Delhi	-do-	1,72,000
	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi	-do-	1,81,000
	Gargi College, New Delhi	-do-	97,000
	Indraprastha College for Women, Delhi	-do-	2,88,000
	Hans Raj College, Delhi	-do-	2,88,000
	Hindu College, Delhi	-do-	2,24,000
	Hastinapur College, Motibagh, New Delhi	-do-	1,23,000
	Daulat Ram College, Delhi	-do-	1,49,192
	Deshbandhu College (Evening Classes), New Delhi	-do-	59,000
	Delhi College (Evening classes) Ajmeri Gate, Delhi	-do-	1,00,000
	Delhi College, Ajmeri Gate Delhi	-do-	2,94,000
	Women's College, Timarpur, Delhi	-do-	1,52,000
	Bhagat Singh College, Kalkaji, New Delhi	-do-	86,000

Total: 58,90,390

Total Plan: 1,57,13,428.40

Total Non-Plan: 11,41,800

Grand Total of Plan & Non-Plan: 2,21,55,118.40

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : October 3, 1969

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

I. Section I Non-Plan Project	Budget (1969-70)	Expenditure 31st August 1969
A. Administration Charges	32,00,000	11,80,156
B. Block grants to Central Universities.	6,22,00,000	3,06,18,500
C. Maintenance Grant to Constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University.	2,02,00,000	83,46,014
D. Grants to Central Universities for schemes not covered under Block Grant	--	--
Total Section I Non-Plan Projects:	8,56,00,000	4,01,44,670
<u>II. Section II Plan Projects:</u>		
A. Grants to Universities for Humanities.	1,16,50,000	46,23,860
B. Grants to Universities for Science.	3,00,00,000	85,72,289
C. Grants to Universities for Engineering & Technology.	1,93,50,000	76,40,959
D. Grants to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges.	3,45,50,000	1,06,32,781
E. Grants to Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes.	4,77,50,000	1,27,40,880
F. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC, on Seminars, Conferences etc.	8,00,000	2,08,643
Total Section II Plan Projects:	14,41,00,000	4,44,19,412
Total Section I & II :	22,97,00,000	8,45,64,082

Section III - Expenditure from grants received from Government of India and other Sources for specific purposes:

(i) Grants to Universities for construction of Gandhi Bhavans (Gandhi Smarak Nidhi's Share)	4,500
(ii) Grants to Universities for promoting advanced studies in the subject of Community Development Cooperation and Panchayati Raj (Out of grants received from Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation) ...	60,700
(iii) Grants to Universities for organising Summer Institutes for school teachers (Out of contribution received from N.C.E.R.I.)	11,40,206
(iv) Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges - Aligarh and Banaras (Out of grant received from Ministry of Education).	
(i) Building	5,05,000
(ii) Equipment	5,00,000
Total Section III	<u>22,10,406</u>
Total Section I, II, & III :	<u>8,67,74,488</u>

Section IV - Deposits and Advances :

(i) Conveyance Advance	27,700
(ii) Festival Advance	1,125
(iii) House Building Advance	22,000
(iv) Fan Advance	-
Total Section IV :	<u>50,825</u>

Expenditure during 1968-69 upto 31st August, 1968 was as under :-

	Budget Provision	Expenditure upto
	<u>1968 -69</u>	<u>31.8.68</u>
Section I Non-Plan Project	8,07,90,000	3,51,65,202
Section II Plan Projects	11,50,00,000	3,48,40,945
Total Section I & II	<u>19,57,90,000</u>	<u>7,00,06,147</u>

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 5 : To receive a note received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the progress of implementation of the scheme of revision of salary scales in the Fourth Plan.

On the recommendations of the UGC, the Central Government had agreed to the revision of scales of pay of teachers in the Universities and Colleges during IV Plan (1966-71). Subsequently, the Central Government had also agreed to the revision of scales of pay of Directors/ Instructors of Physical Education and the Librarians in the Universities and Colleges. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services has sent a note indicating the present progress of the implementation of the scheme regarding revision of scale of pay of the University and College teachers. A copy of the note is attached (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

E.O.(G)/D.O.(T)

Appendix I to Item No. 5.

Copy of the note received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India regarding the scheme of revision of salary scales of college and university teachers introduced from 1st April, 1966.

On the recommendations made by the University Grants Commission, the Government of India addressed the State Governments in letter No.30-35/66-U.5 dated 7.4.1966 (copy attached Annexure I.) indicating the details of the Scheme. This was followed by letter No. 30-35/66-U.1 dated 2/3.12.1966 (copy attached Annexure II) laying down the guidelines for fixation of pay of the teachers on the revised scales. The salary scales as incorporated in the Scheme are the same as those recommended by the Education Commission (1964-66).

Subsequently, the Directors/Instructors of Physical Education and the Librarians in the universities and colleges were also brought under the purview of the Scheme - vide letter No.29-20/66 U1 dated 6.9.1968 (copy attached Annexure III).

The following grants have so far been released to the State Governments which have introduced/agreed to introduce the scales in their universities and colleges :-

Andhra Pradesh.	Rs. 1,24,88,000
Assam.	21,24,066
Bihar.	1,00,00,000
Gujarat.	50,00,000
Haryana.	22,00,000
Jammu & Kashmir.	20,00,000
Kerala.	50,00,000
Maharashtra.	87,26,996
Mysore.	20,00,000
Panjab University, Chandigarh.	1,00,000
Pondicherry.	50,000
Punjab.	38,00,000
Rajasthan.	7,00,000
Tamil Nadu.	78,72,000
Uttar Pradesh.	81,00,000
West Bengal.	1,05,26,000

The information regarding the names of universities which have adopted the scales and the date of such adoption has not been furnished by the State Governments, and has since been called for.

Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, U.P. and Goa-Daman-Diu have also agreed to adopt the scales. The Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Visva Bharati and Delhi University and its colleges have adopted the scales. The Education Minister has recently written to the Orissa Minister urging early adoption of the scales. Rajasthan has agreed to the scales in the 8 universities in the State, and that State has been requested to extend the scales to the colleges as well. Madhya Pradesh has decided to adopt the scales from 1.7.1966

Annexure I

No. F. 30-35/66-U.5
Government of India,
Ministry of Education,

New Delhi, 7th April, 1966.

To

All Education Secretaries

SUBJECT :- IMPROVEMENT OF SALARY SCALES OF COLLEGE AND
UNIVERSITY TEACHERS -ACCEPTANCE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS
OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the University Grants Commission made in March, 1965 for a revision of the salary scales of University teachers and College teachers with effect from the 1st April, 1966. The details of the scales of pay proposed are given in the enclosed statement. The Government of India has further decided that the State Governments, which adopt these scales in the Universities and affiliated colleges, will be assisted from the Centre for a period of five years to the extent of 80% of the additional expenditure involved in giving effect to the revised scales of pay on the conditions that (i) the State Governments will bear the entire balance of expenditure and will not pass on the liability for any portion of it to the Universities or the managements of private colleges, and (ii) the State Governments will take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the revised scales after the 1st April, 1971.

2. As the State Governments are aware, the scales of pay of college teachers were revised in the Second Plan period and no further revision took place in the Third Plan. Due to the fact that the Central assistance was limited to 50% of the cost involved and some of the State Governments passed on a portion of their liability to the managements of the private colleges, the revised scales could be introduced in only a small number of colleges during the Second and Third Plan periods. The prevailing scales of pay of teachers in the colleges, which account for over 85% of the total enrolment at the university level, are very low and the Government of India consider it important that they should be brought up to the level now proposed by the University Grants Commission all over the country in order that proper standards of higher education are attained. With this end in view, the Central assistance for the introduction of the scales has now been raised to 80%. The Government of India hope that the State Governments will adopt these scales for all the colleges situated within their respective boundaries.

3. During the last two Plan periods, the Central assistance as well as the contributions from the State Governments were a charge on the Plan expenditure. The Education Ministers' Conference held in Srinagar in June, 1965 expressed the view that the expenditure involved in improving the salary-scales of teachers should not be regarded as a developmental charge on the Plan, but like revision of scales of pay in other sectors, it should be treated as a non-Plan item of expenditure. This view was based on the argument that the rather inadequate provisions made for educational development during the Plan periods would be substantially out into by the amounts expended on the revision of the scales of pay, leaving insufficient sums of money for developmental expenditure on new schemes. The Government of India has accepted the suggestion made at the Conference.

4. I am to request that you may kindly convey to this Ministry, at a very early date, the agreement of the State Government to its participation in the scheme of upgrading of salary-scales of university and college teachers on the conditions stipulated in para 1 of this letter. It will be necessary to hold consultations with the State Government and the universities for the purpose of working out the details of the mechanics of the application of the revised scales. The University Grants Commission is being requested to make arrangements for this purpose.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(G.K. Chandiramani)

8/4/66

Addl. Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexure II

No.F.30-35/66-U.1
Government of India
Ministry of Education,
Section U-1

New Delhi-1, Date 2/3 December, 1966/ Agr. 1688 (SAKA)

To

Subject :- Improvement of Salary Scales of College and University teachers - Acceptance of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission -

Sir,

In continuation of this Ministry's letter No.F.30-35/66-U.5, dated the 7th April, 1966 I am directed to say that the following general principles may kindly be kept in view while formulating proposals for revision of pay scales of college teachers :

- (i) no full time teacher, after the introduction of the scheme, will receive a salary less than Rs.300/- p.m. provided he holds at least a Second Class Master's degree (this minimum qualification may be relaxed for teachers of sufficient seniority) ;
- (ii) when a teacher is brought on the University Grants Commission scale, the total benefit accruing to him, taking into account the length of service, will not ordinarily exceed the equivalent of three increments in the revised scale; and
- (iii) in the case of teachers who are on the maximum of the existing scale for more than three years, one increment in the revised scale for every three years of service on the maximum of pay may be given provided the total financial benefit does not exceed five increments in the revised scale, the maximum of the scale not being exceeded.

2. It may further be noted that (a) the principles outlined above shall represent the maximum limits within which the Central Government will agree to provide financial assistance to the State Governments; (b) the Central assistance shall be restricted to a period of five years only with effect from 1.4.1968 and thereafter, the State Governments would have to take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the revised scales of pay; and (c) the State Government's share of expenditure on the implementation of the scheme will be met from non-plan funds.

3. I am to request that the State Government may kindly work out the details of the proposals regarding the fixation of pay of teachers of colleges and universities in the revised scales and communicate the same to the Ministry of Education at a very early date. The detailed proposals should be supported by an estimate of the cost of giving effect to the revised scales during each year of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the agreement of the State Government to participate in the scheme on the terms and conditions stipulated in this Ministry letter of even number dated 7.4.1966.

4. The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Annexure III

No.F.29-20/66-U.1
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 6th September, 1968

To

The Education Secretaries
(All State Governments and Union
Territories except Delhi).

Subject :- Improvement of salary scales of college and University
teachers - Acceptance of the recommendations of the
University Grants Commission.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry letter No. F.30-35/66-U.5 dated the 7th April, 1966 on the subject mentioned above, and to say that on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, the Government of India have decided to include (a) Directors/Instructors of Physical Education and (b) Librarians, in Universities and Colleges in the scheme of revision of salary-scales of University and College teachers with effect from 1.4.1966. The revised scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C. for these categories of staff and terms and conditions on which the revised scales of pay are to be given are contained in the enclosed statements. These have been accepted by the Government of India. For implementing the revised scales, the general terms and conditions mentioned in this Ministry letters Nos. F.30-35/66-U.5 dated the 7th April, 1966 and F.30-35/66-U.1 dated the 2/3rd December, 1967 shall be applicable.

2. It is requested that the decisions contained in paragraph 1 above may kindly be kept in view in submitting proposals for financial assistance for revision of the salary-scales of University and College teachers.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(R.S. Chitkara)
Deputy Educational Adviser

Statement showing the revised scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission for Librarians in Universities and Colleges.

A - UNIVERSITIES

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Category of post.</u>	<u>Scale of pay recommended by UGC.</u> Rs.	<u>Remarks.</u>
(1)	Professional (sr.) (Professor)	1100-50-1300-60-1600	<p>Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions regarding educational qualifications and experience as in Annexure.</p> <p>In the case of existing staff, however, the revised scales of pay may be given to those who are already getting the scales of pay recommended by the U.G.C. during the Third Plan period irrespective of the prescribed educational qualifications and experience. But in the case of Professional Junior the qualification prescribed above must be insisted upon and the revised grades may be given to persons who, as and when improve upon their qualification. Their placement in the revised scales must be subject to the screening by a duly constituted Committee of experts.</p>
(2)	Professional (Sr.) (Reader)	700-50-1250	
(3)	Professional (Jr.) (Lecturer)	400-40-800-50-950	

B - Colleges

Professional (Jr.) (Lecturer)	300-25-600-	Must possess a degree of M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. plus one year Diploma in Library Science or B. Library Science.
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In the case of existing staff, persons with B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. degree and a diploma in Library Science or B. Library Science with ordinarily atleast five years experience as Librarian may be given the revised scales. The qualification prescribed above must be insisted upon and the revised grades may be given to persons who as and when improve upon their qualification. Their placement in the revised scales must be subject to the screening by a duly constituted committee of experts.

Statement showing the revised scales of pay recommended by the University Grants Commission for Directors/Instructors or Physical Education.

A - UNIVERSITIES

<u>Category of Post</u>	<u>Scale of pay recommended by U.G.C.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Director/Instructor of Physical Education.	400-40-800-50-950	Must possess the minimum qualification of a Post-graduate Diploma or certificate or a degree in Physical Education.

Note :- Directors of Physical Education in Universities may be appointed in the scale of pay of Readers (Rs.700-50-1250) if the Universities so desire, subject to the concurrence of the State Government/Govt. of India.

B - Colleges

<u>Category of post</u>	<u>Scale of pay recommended by U.G.C.</u> Rs.	<u>Remarks</u>
(1) Director/Instructor of Physical Education.	300-25-600	Must possess the minimum qualification of a post-graduate diploma or certificate or a degree in Physical Education.
(2) - do -	250-15-400	For those not possessing the minimum qualifications indicated against (1) above.

Annexure

- (1) Professional (Sr.)
(Professor)
- (a) First or Second Class M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. plus a First or Second Class B. Lib. Science or a diploma in Library Science. The degree of M. Lib.Sc. being a preferential qualification.
- (b) At least 10 years experience as Librarian or in a responsible professional capacity in a University library.
- (c) Good academic qualifications and research experience (with publications). The selection must be made by a duly-constituted committee of experts. The qualifications must be, in general, comparable to those of professors in the Universities.
- (2) Professional (Sr.)
(Reader)
- (a) First or Second Class M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. plus a First or Second class B. Lib.Sc. or diploma in Library Science. The Degree of M.Lib.Sc. being a preferential qualification .
- (b) At least 7 years experience as librarian or in a responsible professional capacity in a Library.
- (c) Good academic qualifications and research experience (with publications). The selection must be made by a duly-constituted committee of experts. The qualifications must be, in general, comparable to those of Readers in the Universities.
- (3) Professional (Jr.)
(Lecturer)
- First or Second Class B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. degree plus a First or Second class M.Lib.Sc. Degree
- or
- First or Second Class M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. degree and a first or second class B.Lib. Sc. or a diploma library science.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 6 : To receive a report on the review of the Foundation Programme for the development of Delhi University.

lms The Programme Adviser of the Ford Foundation had undertaken a review of the Foundation's Programme providing support for the development of Delhi University. A copy of the report of the Programme Adviser is attached ^x (Appendix I) The Ford Foundation has also written to the Delhi University recommending that the report may be viewed as a working paper to be used as a basis for further discussion and planning by University, U.G.C. and the Ford Foundation. A copy of the letter addressed by the Ford Foundation Representative in India to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University is also attached (Appendix II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

Appendix II to item No. 2

Copy of the letter from Shri Douglas Eisinger,
addressed to Professor R.C. Majumdar, Acting
Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Delhi.

Last May I asked Harold Howe, our Program Advisor in Education, to make a review of the Ford Foundation's program providing support for the development of Delhi University. He recently completed the enclosed document

You will note that Mr. Howe recommends that this document be viewed as a "working paper" to be used as a basis for further discussions and plans by the University, the UGC and the Ford Foundation. I agree that it can be helpful in focussing such conversations, and I hope that you and Mr. Howe will meet soon to discuss it. Dr. Leonard Mead, who is our senior consultant for the Delhi University program, should also be included in any meetings on the subject.

In the near future I want to make recommendations to the New York office of the Foundation about our future role in the Delhi University program. While I am in general agreement with the points Mr. Howe has made in the enclosed document, I would like to have any views of yours concerning them before finally formulating my recommendations.

While I am writing you let me make one observation about the details of the program we are assisting at Delhi University. As I read the attached report, I was pleased with many evidences of progress, but I was concerned about the development of the library aspects of the program.

Back in 1965 and 1966 when this effort was in its initial planning stages all of us who were involved assumed that major progress would be necessary in the library's development and use if the University was to move forward in both research and teaching. A number of efforts were planned by the university to improve library services. While there has been some initial success with improving the collection, the additions to library staff and the staff training aspects have not moved much. I hope that these matters can receive special attention as the program develops during the next year.

We stand ready to assist in any way you wish with this task in the library and with other components of the program. But initiatives on these matters should come from the University and the Planning Group rather than from us.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 7 : To receive the decisions taken at the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. held in June, 1969.

A Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Universities in U.P. was held at Nainital on June 26 and 27, 1969. The decisions taken at the Conference are contained in the statement attached (Annexure I). Attention in particular is invited to the decision taken (Item No. 1 (a)) relating to financial resources of the Universities. It was agreed that the State Government should meet 50% of the approved expenditure of the universities/colleges and the remaining 50% should be met by universities/colleges out of their own resources and if necessary they may amend their ordinances wherever necessary to enable them to augment their income. It has also been recommended that a University Education Commission for U.P. be established to examine the causes of backwardness of U.P. Universities and allied matters as also the question of introduction of semester/Trimester system in universities, curricula, courses of studies etc. in the context of present day needs.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

**Decisions of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference of U. P. Universities,
held at Raj Bhavan, Naini Tal on June 26 and 27, 1969.**

The following attended the deliberations of the Conference :—

1. Dr. B. Gopa Reddi, Governor, U. P.
 2. Sri C. B. Gupta, Chief Minister, U. P.
 3. Sri Lakshmi Raman Acharya, Finance Minister, U. P.
 4. Dr. Ramji Lal Sahayak, Education Minister, U. P.
 5. Sri M. R. Chopra, Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University.
 6. Dr. R. K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University.
 7. Sri D. P. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Agricultural University,
Pantnagar.
 8. Dr. M. B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.
 9. Prof. A. B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.
 10. Prof. Raja Ram Shastri, Vice-Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapeeth,
Varanasi.
 11. Sri Shital Prasad, Vice Chancellor, Agra University.
 12. Sri Nafizul Hasan, Vice-Chancellor, Kanpur University.
 13. Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Rector, Banaras Hindu University.
 14. Sri Simhasan Singh, Treasurer, Gorakhpur University.
 15. Sri A. K. Mustafa, Home Secretary, U. P. Government.
 16. Sri R. K. Trivedi, Finance Secretary, U. P. Government.
 17. Sri P. C. Pande, Education Secretary, U. P. Government.
 18. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Joint Secretary, University Grants
Commission, New Delhi.
 19. Sri M. U. Ahmad, Joint Secretary, Education, U. P. Government.
 20. Sri S. D. Pant, Deputy Secretary, Education, U. P. Government.
 21. Sri R. C. Deo Sharma, Dy. Legal Remembrancer, U. P.
Government.
 22. Sri C. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Chancellor, U. P.
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Before starting its business the Conference adopted the following resolutions :—

“This Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of U. P. places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India.

Dr. Zakir Husain was an eminent scholar, teacher and administrator who dedicated his whole life to the cause of education. He stood close to Gandhiji, and it was he who translated Gandhiji's concept of Nai Talim into practice. Dr. Zakir Husain pioneered the introduction of nationalist values in the field of education. He founded the Jamia Millia in order to give form and substance to his ideals; and under his loving care this Institution has today attained

a national status. It is significant that Dr. Zakir Husain chose the environs of the Jamia Millia for his eternal resting place. His services to the Muslim University of Aligarh will also be remembered with affection and gratitude for a long time. He shed lustre on his Alma Mater and during his Stewardship the Muslim University rose in stature. Dr. Zakir Husain's services to Education have been universally recognized, and the University of Allahabad honoured itself by conferring on him the Degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) on the occasion of its seventieth anniversary.

Dr. Zakir Husain was a very successful Governor of Bihar, and later he filled the offices of the Vice-President of India, and then the President of India, with rare distinction. His courtesy, his dignity, his gentlemanliness will always be remembered by those who came in contact with him. Pride and vanity were foreign to his nature, and he had no use for narrow communalism. He stood for Universalism and the brotherhood of man; and during his visits abroad he helped in raising the respect of foreign countries for India.

'Today we mourn the passing away of a great man, a great administrator and particularly a great educationist; and this meeting wishes to convey its heartfelt condolences to Begum Zakir Husain and other members of the bereaved family'.

"This meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of U. P. places on record its appreciation of the meritorious services of Acharya Jugal Kishore and Dr. P. N. Wahi as Vice-Chancellors of the Kanpur and Agra Universities respectively.

Acharya Jugal Kishore brought to bear on his work his rich experience in the fields of Administration and Education. Acharyaji had been a successful member of the Government of U. P. As Education Minister he guided the educational policies of this State with insight and understanding, and as Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University he won the esteem of Professors and students alike. Kanpur was lucky to have the guidance of such an eminent person in its formative stages. He will be remembered with respect and gratitude for his services to the University of Kanpur. This meeting wishes Acharyaji a happy and restful time after retirement and hopes that his advice and guidance will be available to the world of education for a long time yet.

Dr. Wahi is an eminent doctor and researcher who conferred an obligation on the University of Agra by agreeing to be its Vice-Chancellor. But there were greater demands on his scholarship and he was called away to preside over the activities of the Indian Council of Medical Research. This meeting wishes him all success in the new field of his activity and wishes him a very bright and glorious future".

Discipline in the University campus:—

The decisions of the last Vice-Chancellors' Conference to the effect that in dealing with law and order situation (involving violence) there can be and should be no distinction between on-the-University campus and outside University campus activities, were reiterated. It was made clear that the law of the land does not envisage any such distinction. It was agreed that in dealing with the processes of law there can be no distinction between University/College members and others. If there is any apprehension of breach of law and order in the University campus the University authorities should keep the administration and the police posted well in time and not wait till the situation actually becomes explosive. It was agreed that in the event of actual violence or destruction of University property it is the responsibility of the State to deal with it firmly. It was also agreed that the University authorities, the administration and the police must work in close collaboration.

2. The question regarding membership of the university union being made optional was also considered in the context of law and order and it was decided that this aspect may be examined by the Committee appointed by the Government in G. O. No. Gaa-I/1157/XV-24-2-(3)/1969 dated June 17, 1969, on the recommendations of the last Vice-Chancellors' Conference, which is required to go into the matter of student unrest in depth. It was agreed that the Committee should submit its report by September 30, 1969, as made clear in the Government order referred to above.

ITEM NO. 1 (a)—Augmenting the financial resources of the Universities.

The need for balancing the university budgets was also emphasized so that they may not have to face any deficits. It was agreed that the Vice-Chancellors should try to effect all possible economies in their expenditure for balancing their budget. It was pointed out that the ratio of expenditure of the teaching and non-teaching staff was almost 2:1 and needed careful scrutiny.

It was agreed that Government should meet 50% of the approved expenditure of the universities/colleges and the remaining 50% should be met by the universities and colleges out of their own resources and if necessary, they may amend their ordinances, wherever necessary, to enable them to augment their income.

It was also agreed that universities should see that their expenditure on examinations is covered by the fees received by them for the purpose and that there is no deficit on this account. Similarly the hostels should be run on a self-supporting basis.

It was decided that the decision on the report submitted by the Committee consisting of Dr. R. K. Singh and Rev. P. T. Chandi, Vice-Chancellors regarding deficits in bigger post-graduate colleges should be taken by Government by September 15, 1969.

It was re-iterated that all matters regarding university budgets may better be decided by discussions with officers of Education and Finance Departments and the representatives of the Universities rather than by long and time-wasting correspondence.

ACADEMIC MATTERS

ITEM NO. 3 (a)—*Selection and appointment of teaching staff*

(1) *Decision by secret ballot in the Executive Council.*

It was agreed that the Executive Council, if it does not accept the recommendations of the Selection Committee, should state reasons for its disagreement and should not decide these matters by secret ballot. Similarly all matters coming before the Executive Council for decision should be decided openly after discussion.

(2) *Question regarding consideration of non-applicants.*

The existing provision in the Statutes of Lucknow University reads as follows:—

“The Selection Committee shall not consider the name of a person for appointment as Reader or Lecturer unless he applied for it, but in the case of the appointment of a Professor the Committee may, with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor, consider the names of persons who have not applied.

It was agreed that so far as the recruitment to the post of Lecturer is concerned, the provision regarding non-applicants not being considered should stand but for Readers it was decided that if the Vice-Chancellor and one Expert Member of the Selection Committee suggest that some outside name of an eminent person be considered, without his having applied for the same, it may be considered and a provision to this effect made in the Statutes, wherever necessary.

(3) *Recommendation to the effect that the post (s) be re-advertised.*

Selection Committee should confine its recommendation to suitable names being recommended in order of preference or to the effect that candidates with requisite merit are not available. It should not recommend re-advertisement.

So far as the Executive Council is concerned, it cannot recommend re-advertisement of the post. All that it can do in the event of disagreement with the recommendations of the Selection

Committee is to refer it back to the latter for reconsideration with its reasons and if Selection Committee after review reiterates its original recommendation, and the Executive Council again disagrees, there is no alternative left for it but to refer the matter to the Chancellor whose decision shall be final.

ITEM NO. 3 (b)—*Age of retirement of the teaching staff of universities/colleges.*

It was agreed that the age of retirement for universities/colleges teachers should be 60 years.

The Chancellor may on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor allow extension not exceeding 2 years to teachers of universities/colleges with exceptional merit who have made their mark in the academic world. The Chancellor may appoint a State Level Committee to examine such proposal. Statutes, wherever necessary, be amended accordingly,

This will not have retrospective effect.

It was also decided that if any teacher of eminence wanted to engage himself in the field of teaching after his retirement the Vice-Chancellors may consider giving him an honorary appointment.

ITEM NO. 3 (c)—*Improvement of standard of post-graduate education.*

The question regarding M. E. Fellowships in Roorkee University was discussed and it was decided that the Education Department should take action on this in consultation with Finance Department.

ITEM NO. 3 (d)—*No Centres of advanced study located in U. P.—Causes of backwardness of U. P. Universities.*

It was agreed that we should have a University Education Commission in Uttar Pradesh, which should look after this and allied matters regarding university education.

This Commission may also examine the question regarding introduction of Semester/Trimester systems in the various universities and also examine the curricula, courses of studies etc. in the context of the present day needs.

ITEM NO. 3 (e)—*Review of problems relating to Degree Colleges as listed under Item No. 4 (a), (b), (c) of Vice-Chancellors' Conference held in October, 1967.*

Suggestions :

- (i) Colleges in the Rural areas with small enrolments may be permitted to combine Intermediate and Degree Sections,
- (ii) Colleges in the Affiliating Universities be classified as A & B on the basis of well-worked out qualitative criteria, and
- (iii) Provision be made for a permanent Inspecting Agency.

It was decided that this matter may be referred to the proposed University Education Commission.

ITEM NO. 3 (f)—*Appointment of teachers in affiliated colleges—Disapproval by Vice-Chancellor with the concurrence of 'Executive Council' instead of 'Selection Committee' concerned.*

This suggestion was accepted and it was decided that it may be provided when the University Act is amended.

ITEM NO. 3 (g)—*Need to curb tendency of making temporary appointments of teachers in affiliated colleges not approved by the Vice-Chancellor.*

To curb the over-increasing tendency on the part of affiliated colleges to make temporary appointments of the same teacher year after year even if he is not approved by the Vice-Chancellor for being not qualified or less qualified than the other applicants, it was decided that on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors the grant in-aid of the college be reduced by the Education Department by an amount equal to the salary of such unapproved teacher (s) concerned.

ITEM NO. 3 (h)—*Formulation of conduct rules for University employees.*

It was decided that a Committee be set up consisting of :—

1. Prof. A. B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.
2. Dr. M. B. Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University.
3. Sri Shital Prasad, Vice-Chancellor, Agra University.
4. Dr. R. K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University.
5. Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Rector, Banaras Hindu University.
6. Judicial Secretary, with powers to co-opt one or two Principals of affiliated colleges, to consider the question regarding framing of a code of Conduct for teachers and providing for assessment reports on them. Secretary Education will be the Convener without being a member.

The Committee may also make recommendations regarding teachers seeking elections to the Assembly/Council/Parliament and their continuation on the teaching posts in the event of election.

ITEM NO. 3 (i)—*Measures to improve agricultural education in U. P.*

(ii) *Introduction of a three—year degree course and*

(iii) *Too many ill—educated colleges with too few facilities.*

It was agreed that efforts should be made to introduce three—year degree course in agriculture in about half a dozen selected institutions at the earliest.

(iv) *Integration of teaching, research and extension and*

(v) *Wide regional disparities.*

It was agreed that the Agricultural University should examine the question of opening another campus in the hills out of their own resources.

ITEM NO. 3 (j)—*Production of University level text-books in Hindi.*

It was made clear in the Conference that the State Government were very soon setting up a Corporation for production of University level text books in Hindi and this item would be fully considered by the said Corporation.

ITEM NO. 3 (k)—*Introduction of National service and National Sports programme in the universities.*

It was decided that the Education Department may send further details regarding the programme to the universities who should scrutinize the same and submit their definite proposals by the end of July, 1969, as to how they propose to work it out.

ITEM NO. 4 (a)—*Protection of teachers during invigilation duties.*

So far as assault on invigilators/centre superintendents is concerned, it was pointed out by the Dy. Legal Remembrancer that under U. P. Act 24 of 1965 the invigilators/centre superintendents have already been declared as public servants and any assault on them during the period of examination and a month before or two months after the examination, has been made a cognizable offence. It was decided that it should be publicized.

Difficulty regarding police help being given for transport of answer books/confidential examination material from one district to another could be resolved by issuing suitable orders by the Home Secretary.

ITEM NO. 4 (b)—*Administrative problem arising from conflicts between Management and Principals.*

The question regarding action against teachers not amenable to college or university discipline be referred to the Committee set up under Item 3(h) above.

ITEM NO. 4 (c)—*Regarding participation of students in the university affairs concerning them.*

The note of U. P. Agricultural University in this connection was read. Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University also brought to the notice of the Conference steps taken in this direction in his university. Other universities may also examine setting up of similar councils wherever feasible.

OTHER ITEMS

1. Letters from Uttar Pradesh Gandhi Shatabdi Samiti regarding programmes in connection with Gandhi centenary celebrations were read and the following decisions were taken :—

(i) Universities may apply to the U. G. C. for establishing Gandhian chair in the universities in the centenary year. The Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission made it clear that Commission has made a provision for this for the next 5 years. It was decided that the Universities keen to have these chairs should provide an endowment of Rs. 3 lakhs to be able to continue these chairs after the period of 5 years.

(ii) Universities could take up the question regarding the sale of coupons for Gandhi centenary celebrations printed by the Central Centenary Committee and raise funds for the purpose of continuance of the chair as also for the acquisition of Gandhian literature in the University libraries or in Gandhi Corners already established or to be established with the help of the U. G. C.

(iii) It was also agreed that the Universities may arrange for Seminars, lecture series, essay writing competitions, establishments of Gandhi Swadhyaya Mandal etc. during the centenary year.

2. *Development of Teacher Education (Item from Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University).*

It was decided that the Education Department should obtain the details of the scheme from the University Grants Commission and examine it in consultation with Dr. R. K. Singh and Sri Shital

Prasad, Vice-Chanoellers, Director of Education, U. P. and two Principals, so that the State Government may not lose its due share out of Rs. 8 crores proposed in this scheme.

3. Sri Raujan Committee report was discussed. So far as the admission problems of Allahabad University this year are concerned, in view of two colleges at Allahabad being allowed affiliation with Kaupur University and there still being scope for admissions in the existing associated colleges at Allahabad, the pressure of admission on Allahabad University this year would be relieved to a great extent.

It was agreed that a decision on the report of the Committee be taken up by the Government by September 15, 1969.

4. So far as correspondence course is concerned, it was reported by Dr. R K Singh that the University Grants Commission were prepared to finance the scheme and it could be made self-sufficient within two or three years. It was decided that Education Department should write to University Grants Commission to approve this scheme for financial assistance for the course to be started in Meerut University from July, 1969.

5. So far as the evening classes in degree colleges are concerned, it was agreed that these should not remain confined to working men only but should be open to others as well. If necessary some age limit may be provided.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 8 : To consider a proposal received from the Ministry of Education and Youth Services for founding a Professorship and Fellowship in memory of Prof. D.D. Kosambi.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have sent a proposal for founding Professorships and Fellowships in memory of Professor D.D. Kosambi, the versatile Indian Scientists in the field of Mathematics and Indology. An extract from the letter addressed to the Education Minister in this connection by Prof. V.V. Narlikar, Vice-Chairman, Prof. D.D. Kosambi Commemoration Committee is given below :-

At the first meeting of the Committee held last year under the Chairmanship of Dr. V.V. Giri, Vice-President of India at his residence in Delhi, several proposals were accepted to honour the memory of the late Dr. D.D. Kosambi, the versatile Indian scientist of international repute in the fields of Mathematics and Indology. One of the proposals was to bring out a Prof. D.D. Kosambi Commemoration Volume containing original articles by distinguished authors along with reminiscences and articles of appreciation of the departed Indian savant.

Accordingly about a hundred letters were addressed to scientists and Indologists of repute in India and abroad for original scientific papers and to friends and colleagues of the late Prof. D.D. Kosambi for articles of reminiscences and appreciation. The response has been quite encouraging and thirty contributions have been received including a few from the U.S.A., the U.K. and Japan. Two more papers are expected. A list of authors and their contributions is enclosed. It is proposed to include in the Volume a biographical sketch and a complete bibliography of the publications of the late Prof. D.D. Kosambi. The Volume may run to about 350 to 400 octavo pages.

It was decided that the first step to take was to acquaint you with this proposal and its financial implications.

Scientific bodies of India and also the Government of Maharashtra are to be approached for other proposals like the founding of a Kosambi Chair, Kosambi Fellowships, Kosambi lectures, a library etc.

It is hoped that a scholar of your eminence who is at the helm of education will appreciate the importance of our undertaking and bless us with the maximum possible financial assistance out of some fund officially at your disposal and with practical advice for our success. The Committee started functioning about a year ago with a handsome donation of Rs.1,000/- from the Vice-President of India, Dr. V.V. Giri.

I shall be grateful for an early response to this appeal for financial assistance

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

LIST OF PAPERS RECEIVED FOR PROF. D.D. KOSAMBI -
COMMEMORATION VOLUME.

Scientific Papers

Sr. No.	Author	Title of the paper
1.	C.R. Sankaran & N.K. Patil.	(India) Alpha-Phoneme and Alphaphonoid.
2.	C.R. Sankaran.	(India) Addendum to Alpha-Phoneme and Alpha-Phonoid - A note on the Quantitative and Qualitative Definitions of the Alpha-Phonoid.
3.	A.V. Narlikar	(Switzerland) Superconducting Magnets.
4.	Minour Hara	(Japan) Expressions for 'Numberless' in the Mahabharata.
5.	Naomichi Nakada	(Japan) Pravibhaga as found in the Commentaries on Samkhyakarika -- Is it parallel to Nirdeśa?
6.	V.S. Huzurbazar	(India) Explicit sampling distribution and Posterior probability distribution of the maximum likelihood estimators of parameters of a regular type Distribution admitting sufficient statistics.
7.	P. Erdos	(U.K) On the scarcity of simple groups.
8.	H. Fukazawa	(Japan) A note on the Corvee System (Vethbegar) in the Eighteenth Century Maratha Kingdom.
9.	Hajime Nakamura	(Japan) The Vedantic Thought as was Represented in the Dharmasastra and the Arthasastra.
10.	Prof. A.R. Kamat	(India) A Property of the mean deviation for the pearson type discrete distributions.
11.	H.D. Sankalia	(India) Rock Engravings near Poona.
12.	Prin. G.H. Keswani	(India) Laws of Motion.
13.	Amalendu Guha	(India) Geography behind History : An Introduction to the Socio-Economic study of North-East.
14.	Dr. J.V. Narlikar	(U.K.) Astronomy and Laboratory Physics.
15.	A Rahman	(India) Science and Society. The New Phase and Tasks.
16.	Dr. G.B. Deodikar	(India) Recognition of regal casts among honeybees in ancient Indian literature.
17.	Dr. N.R. Bhat	(India) The Kosambi Formula for Chromosome mapping.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 9 : To consider a proposal from the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs for the organisation of an All-India Essay competition on 'National Integration'.

The Standing Committee of the National Integration Council at its meeting held in March, 1969 approved a proposal for the holding of an All-India Essay Competition separately for school and college students, with a view to stimulate thinking of the student community on issues affecting national integration, to enable them to make constructive suggestions on their own role based on their perception of the problems and to involve large numbers of them in the process. The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs had some time back suggested that the U.G.C. may organise such an essay competition for students of colleges and universities on the lines of the draft scheme (Annexure I) sent by the Ministry. It was suggested to the Government of India that the programmes may be assigned to the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have now intimated that the National Council of Educational Research and Training is willing to undertake the programme only for school students and implement it according to the revised scheme (Annexure II) but feel that the U.G.C. would be in a better position to organise the competition for college and university students. The Government of India have suggested that the U.G.C. may agree to organising the competition for college and University students. For this purpose, a scheme could be drawn up by the U.G.C. in the light of the one drawn by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

The Commission had some time back organised an Essay Competition in connection with the celebration of International Cooperation Year for the undergraduate and postgraduate levels. For this purpose, the Commission had appointed a sponsoring committee which had drawn up the scheme i.e. subjects for the essay competition, prizes and other details.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(OD)/J.A.(A)

**SCHEME FOR THE HOLDING OF AN ALL INDIA ESSAY
COMPETITION FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS
PURSUANT TO THE DECISION OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL.**

(i) The categories of school and college students are a little too broad to elicit purposeful contributions. They could be further refined and sub-divided into -

- Students of classes 6--8
- Students of classes 9--11
- Students of colleges
- Post-graduate students.

(ii) The students will be free to submit entries in English or any Indian language of their choice. Each entry will be accompanied by a brief note indicating the name and full address of the participant, date of birth, name and address of the educational institution and the class in which studying, special activities and interests of the participant and a certificate from the school/college University authorities to the effect that the entry is an unaided effort on the part of the student.

(iii) The National Council of Educational Research and Training will advise on the subjects for each category of students and the number of pages to which an essay should be limited. There will be no choice offered with regard to subjects.

(iv) Provision of prizes of big amounts at the All-India level alone may not do as this may scare away the more timid and diffident among students resulting in a response not as wide and deep as it should be. Prizes at the All-India level may, therefore, have to be supplemented by making a similar provision for prizes for three best essays in each of the fourteen Indian languages and in English. Some of the other measures necessary to widen and deepen the response are :

- (a) A large number of merit certificates might be awarded, say upto fifty in each language;
- (b) State Governments, in the case of Government educational institutions, and managements of private schools may be persuaded to consider the winners and prizees and awardees of certificates for grant of educational scholarships provided they meet the conditions such as income of parents, level of performance in the school/college etc.
- (c) Likewise, the Ministry of Education may be persuaded to provide facilities under any of their schemes : force for these students to visit different parts of the country;
- (d) The winners of all-India prizes could be given two way fare and halting charges for coming to New De (or any other place) to receive the prizes at any special function that may be organised for the purpose.

(e) Even the notification of the competition and the advertisements connected with it (in English and Indian languages) can be so devised as to act as a spur for large scale participation and to make an impact on the student community. For instance, in the initial advertisement the intending participants may be asked to fill in a coupon and send it to the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity giving their names and addresses. On receipt of the coupon, the Directorate will send to each of them, free of cost, an attractively brought out brochure on the theme of national integration along with a copy of a suitable Government publication such as collection of Gandhiji's sayings on nation unity, biographies of national leaders etc.

(v) There will be three prizes in each of the fifteen languages for each of the four categories of students. They will be given away at functions that may be specially organised at the capitals of States to which contributors of winning entries may belong. They will also be paid two-way fare from their place of residence to the State capital.

(vi) There will be three prizes for each of the four categories of students at the all-India level.

(vii) The prize amounts could be roughly as indicated in the table below:

Category	Language-wise prizes				Grand Total for 15 languages.	Three All-India Prizes			
	First	Second	Third	Total for each language.		First	Second	Third	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Students of classes. 6-8	50	30	20	100	1500	250	150	100	500
Students of classes. 9-11	75	45	30	150	2250	400	200	150	750
Students of Colleges.	100	60	40	200	3000	500	300	200	1000
Students of Post-graduate course.	150	100	50	300	4500	750	500	250	1500
					11,250				3,750

Total Rs. 15,000 for 192 Prizes

(viii) There will be a Committee of Judges for each language.

(ix) The three entries in each language adjudged as suitable for the three prizes (i.e. 156 entries in all leaving aside Hindi and English) will be translated by translators in the Publication Department and the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in Hindi or English as may be considered feasible and referred to a

National Committee of Judges along with the 24 winning entries submitted in English and Hindi for adjudging the three best entries at the all-India level.

(x) A good time to announce the competition will be the last week of April or the first week of May when examinations are coming to an end and vacations are about to begin. The last date for entries may be fixed as 1st August and winning entries declared by 31st December so that prize giving ceremonies can be organised around 28th January.

SCHEME FOR HOLDING AN ALL INDIA ESSAY COMPETITION FOR
SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PURSUANCE TO THE DECISION OF THE
STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL INTEGRATION COUNCIL.

The Government of India have intensified their efforts in developing various programmes with a view to promote national integration. One of the schemes that has been approved by the Standing Committee of the National Integration Committee is the organisation of an all-India essay competition for school and college students.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has been requested by the Director in the Ministry of Home Affairs to assist in this effort by developing an essay competition for school students in co-operation with the State Departments of Education.

The competition for the school students will be for two categories namely, Category I : students of classes VI to VIII Category II : Classes IX to XI.

The Publicity relating to this competition, preparation and printing of the brochure containing the background material on national integration and the topics for competition for different levels of students and the despatch of this brochure and suitable publication on the theme of national integration will be done by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

The National Council of Education Research and Training will suggest suitable topics on which the students can write essays and also prescribe the number of pages to which an essay should be limited.

The Ministry of Home Affairs in the Government of India will write initial letter to all the State Governments requesting them to issue suitable instructions to the State Directorates of Education to co-operate with the NCERT to organising this competition on an all-India scale.

This will be followed up by an appropriate letter to the Directors of Education from the National Council of Educational Research and Training outlining suggestions for the collection of essays and arranging for their screening at the State-level.

For each category students will be required to write the essay in any one of the modern Indian languages of their choice or in English.

The State Departments of Education will be requested to set up an appropriate machinery at the State-level for the receipt of these essays and also for arranging for their evaluation at the State-level.

The essays received by them in the Regional language of the State for each category will be got evaluated by them and the best 100 papers (50 for Category I : Classes VI to VIII and category II : 50 for Classes IX to XI) selected by them will be sent to the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Essays received in languages other than the regional languages including English will be classified language-wise and sent to the National Council of Educational Research and Training which will arrange for getting them evaluated appropriately.

The essays received in Indian languages other than the regional languages from each state will be sent to different States having the same language as the regional language of the State so that they can include these papers also alongwith other regional language papers of the state evaluation.

With this arrangement except in Hindi and English we will have received 100 papers in each language. As far as Hindi is concerned, the papers received from several Hindi-speaking States will be got further screened by the NCERT so that 100 papers (50 in each category) may be selected.

With regards to the papers written in English, and Sindhi, they will be got directly screened by the National Council of Education Research and Training to select the best 100 papers (50 for each category).

As soon as the 100 papers from each of the languages are received judges will be appointed for each language group and the three best papers for each category are selected in each language for award of prizes. For good papers not exceeding 50 for each category in each language group certificate of merits will also be given.

The best three papers in each language group will be got translated into English or Hindi by the Publication Department in the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.

After the translated papers are received by the NCERT they will submit the papers to a national committee of judges who will screen papers and select the best 3 for award at the national level.

As suggested by the Ministry of Home Affairs the State Governments may be requested to invite the prize winners in different language groups for award of prizes in the State capital.

The winners of prizes at the All-India level will be invited for a function for giving prizes to be organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As already indicated a Central Processing Unit consisting of one Section Officer, two Assistants, one typist and a daftri will be set up for a period of 6 months in the National Institute of Education to conduct the competition at the school level.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : October 3, 1969

Item No. 10: To consider the views received from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Education & Youth Services on the recommendations made by the Committee on Criminology and Forensic Science.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th February 1969 considered the report of the Committee appointed to assess the existing facilities and to suggest measures for encouraging studies in Criminology and Forensic Science in Universities and desired that the views of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs may be obtained on the recommendations made by the Committee in the first instance. A copy of the agenda note placed before the Commission is attached as Appendix I.

The views of the Ministry of Education & Youth Services and the Ministry of Home Affairs on the report of the Committee are reproduced below:-

Ministry of Education & Youth Services

"This Ministry broadly agrees with the views of the Committee".

Ministry of Home Affairs

"We would be grateful if the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee in this regard could be implemented early. The Commission may also kindly consider the question of giving financial assistance to such of the Universities as start under-graduate courses with criminology as one of the electives. Further, the question of giving financial assistance to the Delhi University to establish the Central Institute, as recommended by the Sub-Committee, may also be considered".

The matter is placed before the Commission.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Copy of Note placed before the UGC at its meeting held on 5th February 1969, vide Item No.26

To consider the report of the Committee appointed to assess the existing facilities and to suggest measures for encouraging studies in Criminology and Forensic Science in Universities.

In May 1967 the University Grants Commission set up a Committee to assess the existing facilities for teaching of Criminology and Forensic Sciences in universities and also to suggest a detailed scheme for establishing a Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in Delhi as a part of the Delhi University. This Committee met in July 1967 and gave definite guidelines to a two man team consisting of a representative of the C.S.I. and an Office of the U.G.C. to undertake this work.

This team started the work in 1968 and completed the visits and discussions in the last week of July 1968. A report covering the terms of reference was prepared on the basis of discussions and was referred to the members, who have concurred. A copy of the report is attached as Annexure I. The report which has three parts gives in main report the important conclusions of the committee. In its second part a project report giving all details for establishing a Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in Delhi has been given. The third part gives appendices indicating facilities for teaching Criminology in India and in a few countries as also the views of the U.G.C. conveyed to the universities in this field from time to time.

The main conclusions of the committee are as below:

- (1) It is necessary to encourage a few selected universities to introduce courses in Criminology and Forensic Science.
- (2) Universities should generally start diploma courses in criminology mainly to cater for those already in service but the courses of study should be re-designed once in three years to relate them to the changing needs of the inservice personnel.
- (3) Postgraduate courses may be started only in Central Institute in the early stages and these Central Institutes should function as autonomous institutions though degrees or diplomas would be awarded by the university concerned.
- (4) The proposed institute at Delhi will engage itself in teaching, training, and research activities in Criminology and Forensic Science.
- (5) A diploma course for inservice personnel and a master's course in Criminology and a master's course in Forensic Science may be started in the first instance taking care to see that the courses are designed on a functional basis to prepare students for careers attached to the regulatory arms of the Government. The institute eventually will also take up research scholars for Ph.D. work, if necessary.

- (6) The Institute will also take up projects referred to it for investigation by Government and other agencies.
- (7) A specialized library and documentation service will be a distinct feature to disseminate all information relating to causation, detection, control and prevention of crime to all concerned agencies and university departments.
- (8) The committee has suggested a placement scheme to be operated by the institute itself in order to see that the candidates who complete their courses at the institute successfully are assisted in getting suitable employment.
- (9) In order to relate the content of the course to current problems of investigation, the results of research would be utilised by the teaching section of the Institute.
- (10) An indicative costing has been attempted by the Committee for setting up the institute in Delhi. According to this the recurring expenditure comes to Rs.5 lakhs per annum on salaries, annual purchase of books and journals, stipends etc. On the non-recurring side for initial equipments and supply of books and journals a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been suggested. It has also indicated provision for a sum of Rs.10 lakhs for the Institute's own building. But to begin with it is expected that the Delhi University will be able to find the necessary accommodation. As for the laboratory work the C.B.I.'s Central Forensic Laboratory at Delhi will be at the disposal of the Institute. It has been suggested that the required financial provision for the establishment of this institute in Delhi will have to be outside the ceiling fixed for the Delhi University's Fourth Five Year Plan.

It may be stated here that the Delhi University on the basis of recommendations made by the Fourth Five Year Plan visiting committee has already started a one year certificate course in Forensic Sciences in the Department of Anthropology for the year 1968-69. A sum of Rs.5,000/- has been sanctioned as UGC's share towards meeting the deficit of expenditure for chemicals, contingencies and field work etc., after taking into account the income from fee etc.

The report is placed before the Commission for consideration.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
TRENDS OF CRIMINOLOGY
& FORENSIC SCIENCE
IN
UNIVERSITIES
(1967-68)

University Grants Commission
New Delhi
1968

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Report of the U.S.C. Sub-Committee on the
Teaching of Criminology and Forensic Sciences
in Indian Universities.

In the recent past the subject of Criminology and Forensic Sciences has been receiving considerable attention of those concerned with the prevention, detection and control of crime. There is an insistent demand for changes in the existing judicial and penal systems in tune with overwhelming sociological changes on the one hand and the far reaching advances made in the study and knowledge of crime and criminals on the other. In consequence of this demand, it is recognised that the principles, methods, processes and techniques of administering justice have to undergo corresponding changes and the methods of functioning of various functionaries involved in the network of administration of criminal justice - whether they are members of the Police or Jail Departments or Lawyers, Public Prosecutors or Probation Officers - have to be substantially altered and reoriented to the needs of an enlightened welfare society. This important change in popular concepts and understanding of crime and criminal behaviour would be possible only if there is scientific teaching of the subject of Criminology in institutions where the prospective functionaries in these fields would receive their training and if there is a proper understanding in society itself of the various facets of anti-social behaviour.

Fortunately, the thinking and experience in this field in the world have been pooled by the UNESCO on behalf of the International Society of Criminology.

In India the attention of the Universities was drawn to the need for introduction of courses in Criminology and Forensic Science by the Forensic Science Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs and lately by the Central Bureau of Investigations. The CBI, under the guidance of Shri J. K. Kohli, prepared a detailed note on the existing position of teaching Criminology in the country for consideration of the University Grants Commission and suggested that in his view, definite steps needed to be taken to bring the subject of Criminology and Forensic Science into the general stream of the university curricula so that (1) the country would get the required number of functionaries properly trained in these fields; and (2) there would be a greater awareness and stimulation of thinking and research on the problems relating to crime and delinquency. It was specially pointed out that as criminology comprises a cluster of sciences, it is important that this subject is developed under the country's university system with an eye on uniformity, systematic development and purposeful research.

CONSTITUTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE
OF THE COMMITTEE.

The U.S.C., in pursuance of these discussions considered it reasonable to have the position examined and therefore set up a Committee (composition in Appendix D) in May 1967 with the following terms of reference:

- (1) to assess the existing facilities and to consider possibilities of and suggest measures for **introducing studies in Criminology & Forensic Science** in some universities.
- (2) to consider the need of establishing a Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science in Delhi as a part of the Delhi University to be followed up by a similar institute at some other place, and if so, work out the details thereof; and

- (3) to suggest measures for teaching criminology/Forensic Sciences as part of allied disciplines like sociology, psychology, anthropology, law etc. in the university curricula.

This Committee first met in July 1967. Prof. V. S. Kothari, Chairman U.S.C. also attended. It was agreed that a two man Sub-Committee consisting of Shri Venugopal Rao of the CBI and an officer of the U.S.C. might visit the Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay, the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Calcutta, and a few other places where facilities for training in Criminology and Forensic Sciences are available and to collect information on their working, syllabi etc. for planning and establishment of the proposed Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences.

The Committee had the benefit of going through the pattern of facilities available in different parts of the world as well as within the country (Appendix II & III) for organising courses in Criminology and Forensic Sciences. The Committee had also the advantage of studying the recommendations made by the Seminar on teaching and research in Criminal Law and Criminology in October 1966 organised by Lucknow University (Appendix IV). It could also benefit from the discussions which Shri Venugopal Rao had with the authorities of the School of Criminology of the University of California, Berkeley, and the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, University of New York during his visit to U.S.A. in 1967. Both are institutions where a wide variety of subjects in the natural and social sciences dealing with problems of Crime and its prevention, detection, treatment and control have been introduced. These institutions have the distinction of assembling inter-disciplinary panels of doctors, lawyers, criminologists, social workers, anthropologists, psychologists, chemists, physicists, toxicologists and administrators and impart to the students upto date knowledge about enforcement of regulatory laws in the Criminal and Correctional fields. Shri Venugopal Rao had also an opportunity to study informally the advanced courses offered by the Cambridge Institute of Criminology in 1967 under the leadership of the distinguished Criminologist Prof. L. S. Edinborough. The efforts of these institutions to prepare students to take up responsibilities with agencies connected with the administration of Criminal Justice, public safety, security, prevention and investigation of crimes, and apprehension and treatment of the criminals have been widely acclaimed and have provided the guidelines for preparing our scheme.

The Committee had also the benefit of resolutions passed by the University Grants Commission on the question of introducing criminology as a subject of study at different levels in the Indian Universities (Appendix V), and had an opportunity to take note of the opinions and criticisms from the point of view of available avenues of employment for the successful candidates after the completion of their courses.

ANALYSIS OF PRESENT SITUATION

After taking into account all relevant factors and after careful consideration of all the issues involved in suggesting a workable programme to strengthen the teaching of Criminology in Indian Universities, the Committee sums up the present situation as follows:

(1) Definition of 'Criminology'

Since the introduction of 'Criminology' - as a separate discipline in the universities is an innovation, the Committee would like to take note of different concepts of Criminology. Some consider Criminology as one of the humanities concerned with the understanding and

causation of crime and the criminal law. Some regard criminology as a collection of sciences involving the study of psychology, sociology, biology etc., in relation to crime. While these two concepts are not mutually exclusive and the latter supports and supplements the former, the consensus arrived at the recent international discussions has accepted the view of Eric - 4377. Definition of criminology "as a synthetic science". This synthesis is proposed to be achieved by teaching the basic disciplines which constitute the Criminological Sciences (viz. criminal psychology, biology and sociology), criminology proper (including criminal law & penology) and the subsidiary sciences for application to criminal investigation (forensic medicine, scientific police methods). We commend this wider approach, for organising courses in Criminology in Indian Universities.

(1) Teaching of Criminology as a Subject
at under-graduate stage.

The Committee notes the resolution passed in 1958 by the University Grants Commission that while it would be desirable to provide for the teaching of (Criminology and Forensic Science) at the university stage, it would not be feasible to provide a complete course in Criminology and Forensic Sciences leading to a first degree. The Commission then had also resolved that "these subjects could be taught in connection with other related subjects such as sociology, anthropology, psychology etc."

In August 1961, the Commission modified its earlier views as indicated above and resolved that "it is not desirable to introduce criminology and forensic sciences as one of the electives at the undergraduate degree courses".

In 1967, when the subject was again taken up with the Commission by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Commission agreed that "Courses in Criminology and Forensic Science should be provided at some of the universities but first of all, it should be after the first degree and lead to diplomas/certificates".

The existing situation regarding the teaching of Criminology in Indian universities is as below:

- (a) At the undergraduate stage, criminology is taught as part of another subject in universities of Karnataka, Lahore, Avishankar, Patna, Allahabad, Mysore, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan University and Vikram. These universities introduce the subject with no reference to the U.G.C. Other universities have no objection provided assistance is made available by UGC or the State Government. Universities like Osmania have completed all formalities but have not been able to start the course due to paucity of funds.

The only university where criminology and forensic science have been introduced at the undergraduate level as distinct electives is Gauhar.

- (b) Diploma courses in Criminology and Forensic Science have been started by Universities of Madras, Gauhar, Lucknow, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka. The latest addition to these is a One Year Certificate Course in Forensic Sciences introduced in the Department of Anthropology in the University of Delhi.

- (c) At the post-graduate level, Criminology has been introduced as part of ... in sociology in universities like ... Calcutta, Indore, Jabalpur and ... in Social Work in Lucknow and Delhi Universities. It is also taught as part of the Law degree in a few universities like Delhi, Allahabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Lucknow and ... In Calcutta it is part of postgraduate course in psychology. At the Tata Institute of Social Science, there are papers and seminars for Criminology for a course in social sciences covering about 45% of the total credit. Here, again, Gauya is the only university where postgraduate courses (MA in Criminology & M.Sc. in forensic science) have been organized during the last few years.

The Committee further noted that Madras University has started an exclusive M.A. degree course in Criminology and Forensic Science and this course is said to be popular though only the first batch of 5 has come out so far. Although it is proposed to be a course in criminology and forensic science the accent is mainly on criminology and the teaching of forensic sciences is restricted to elementary principles which do not call for extensive technical and background knowledge.

General Recommendations

Taking these things into account the Committee would like to make the following proposals.

(1) In line with the present thinking on the subject the Committee would like to endorse the widely accepted recommendation of the International Society of Criminology that "scientific teaching in Criminology is necessary in the present context of reform in the judiciary and the penal system throughout the world". It is therefore important to see to what extent Criminology can be included in the courses of study for those intending to join the Bar or the Bench or to engage in other occupations connected with law enforcement."

(2) It is, therefore, necessary to encourage some universities to introduce courses in Criminology and forensic science. Though all education has to be functionally reorganised to establish a close link between the training received and the subsequent professional career, the question of adding the educated unemployed should not deter the authorities from encouraging this study. In respect of the gradual introduction of Criminology as a part of undergraduate courses or even as an elective there need not be any hesitation or misgivings on the other hand, we strongly recommend a positive encouragement of this policy in a gradual and uniform manner. The teaching of this subject however should not be at the expenses of basic subjects. The Committee is aware of the previous policy decision of the U.G.C. in this regard and strongly pleads for a review in so far as criminology is concerned. In regard to Forensic Science; however, the Committee agrees fully that there should be no attempt to include it as an elective subject at the undergraduate level as it is an application of a number of physical and biological sciences to the problems of criminal investigation and specialisation in this area must be preceded by proficiency and background knowledge of at least one or two physical and biological sciences at under-graduate level.

(3) Whenever universities start diploma courses in Criminology they should mainly cater for those already in service. While any graduate should be eligible for admission to the diploma courses, officers of the Police or Correctional Services, not below the rank of Sub Inspector or Assistant Jailor should also be eligible for diploma even if they are not degree holders. There should be arrangements to cover

essential courses at the undergraduate level which any of the candidates admitted may not have covered while completing his educational qualifications. But such balancing courses should not be used to decide the credit of the candidates, though it is important that such courses are designed by the universities to bring the coverage of knowledge on par with all candidates. The Committee, however, would like to lay special emphasis on this point that functionaries with such qualifications should be available in all districts as an adjunct to the existing investigating personnel to help locate evidentiary materials or to perform duties connected with social defence. The institution of suitable diploma courses for inservice personnel would be of very immense use in this respect. The courses should, however, be re-designed once in three years to suit the needs of these personnel.

(4) For the post-graduate courses in Criminology and Forensic Sciences the Committee is firmly of the opinion that they should be started only in Central Institutes in the early stages and they should form part of the universities concerned only for purposes of accreditation. These institutes should function as autonomous institutions as envisaged by the Education Commission in its report. The actual organization of the courses and administration and management should, therefore, vest with the institute itself.

The Committee, therefore, welcomes the suggestion of University Grants Commission inviting us to propose details of a Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, to be established in Delhi in the first instance to be followed by a similar one elsewhere. We realise that at the present stage of development, it is very important to start such an institute on a purely utilitarian basis ensuring that the products of these institutes will be readily absorbed by the economy. With this end in view we have suggested a placement scheme also to be operated concurrently by the institute. It is our hope that if the courses are organised on a functional basis, in 10 years time these central institutes will pave the way for starting undergraduate and postgraduate courses and research degree courses, not only in the universities to which these institutes are attached but in other universities also where separate Departments of criminology and Forensic Sciences would be established eventually. The administrative apparatus of the regulatory arm of the Government would be required to widen its base and scope by that time with districts as the primary units thereby enlarging avenues for such technically qualified personnel.

We are not amplifying further on this proposal of the Central Institute as we believe our proposal as given in project report is self-explanatory in all respects. We shall, however, like to emphasise the fact that the funds needed for the establishment of this institute should be provided outside the ceiling that might have been fixed for the universities concerned.

(5) In designing the broad outlines of the syllabi for the post-graduate courses we have deeply considered the feasibility of developing a single integrated course to cover the overall definition of criminology as explained earlier. But considering the nature of courses offered at the undergraduate level, such an integrated course would be impracticable. Moreover the areas of operation of these courses will be in distinct spheres - one in the field study of crime, its prevention and investigation, and treatment of offenders and the other in the sphere of application of science to criminal investigation. We have, therefore, suggested that two distinct courses - Master's degree in Criminology and Master's degree in Forensic Science - should be organised in the Institute. There will, however, be areas of mutual interest which will be covered by

common subjects. A fusion of these courses in future can be considered when all the students before entering the portals of university would have studied compulsorily both arts and science subjects. As regards the Diploma Course there is no need for this distinction as it is intended for in-Service personnel and the degree of specialisation will be restricted to known levels of education and background knowledge.

(6) While examining the facilities for Criminology we have noticed that the law degrees at present organised do not include criminology as part of the course in a number of universities (Appendix II). We would, therefore, like to propose to the U.G.C. to bring to the notice of such universities.

(7) We should like to mention here at this stage that certain significant steps have to be taken by the Government to underscore the growing importance of the subject of criminology. As far back as 1952 the United Nations adopted a resolution that "every country should organise the teaching of criminology and make it compulsory for those connected with law". In India steps taken so far have not been adequate as would be evident from the foregoing paragraphs. The Committee would like to recommend in this connection that for I.F.S., I.A.S. and other all India Competitions, Criminology should also be introduced as an optional subject. It is also necessary to include this in the list of subjects for the combined State Service examination and those who offer this subject should be given some weightage with regard to their appointment as police or correctional personnel.

PROJECT REPORT

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL INSTITUTE
OF CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCES**

INTRODUCTION

With the steady increase in the opportunities for professional careers in Criminology in the country, there is growing recognition that the teaching of Criminology and Forensic Science should be brought into the general framework of higher education. The introduction of courses in Criminology will help to improve the administration of criminal justice and to unify, stimulate and coordinate research in the domain of an important behavioural science.

It is encouraging to see that the Government, the University Grants Commission and other interested organisations are appreciative of this trend. The University Grants Commission has already advised universities to introduce criminology as a part of courses in related subjects like sociology, anthropology, psychology and the like and about twenty universities have done so. Others have not been able to introduce this as a paper, mainly due to paucity of funds. Some universities have introduced diploma courses in line with the recommendations of the University Grants Commission viz. "The Course in Criminology and Forensic Science should be provided at some of the Universities but that should be after the first degree and lead to diplomas/certificates".

The Universities of Saugar and Madras have introduced separate Post-graduate Courses in Criminology and Forensic Science. The University of Saugar has both B.A. in Criminology and M.Sc. in Forensic Sciences, whereas Madras University has introduced B.A. in Criminology and Forensic Science. There are conflicting reports about the Courses designed in some of these Universities and the Commission, therefore, felt it would be desirable to start a Central Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science as part of Delhi University to organise courses in Criminology on a functional basis, to be followed up by a similar Institute in another suitable place. This, in the opinion of the Committee, will help promote the teaching of Criminology on proper lines.

**II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF
THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE**

A large number of people are required to function in parole and probation work, custodial care and rehabilitative treatment of juveniles and young offenders, police and investigation services, the prisons, the judiciary and the welfare services and connected institutions. It would be the aim of the Institute to introduce post-graduate courses to provide the requisite instruction and training to candidates from the academic area who wish to take up careers in Criminology and Diploma Courses that are organised are intended mainly for in-service personnel. The Institute will also evolve as a premier research organisation in the field of criminology and forensic science.

III. EDUCATIONAL CYCLE

A. POSTGRADUATE COURSES:

(1) General Principles:

It is proposed that the Institute will offer two separate post-graduate courses viz. Master's degree Course in Criminology and Master's

Degree Course in Forensic Sciences. The need for this has been explained in our main report. Another powerful reason for bifurcation of these post-graduate courses arises from the present academic areas from which the students will be drawn. In the case of M.A. Criminology, students will be mostly drawn from the humanities, particularly sociology and psychology although science students will not be debarred from taking it. On the other hand the post-graduate course in Forensic Science is necessarily to be imparted to students drawn from the science disciplines. Even here the Committee felt some difficulty in integration as the Forensic Science by itself is a combination of a number of physical and biological sciences and certain amount of background knowledge of the Sciences at the B.Sc. level has to be imparted to prepare the candidate for this course. From this approach, necessary provision has been made during the first year B.Sc. Course to impart the necessary training and instruction in the sciences in which the candidate is not very proficient. This we feel is one of the most important considerations in organising a course of this nature.

(2) Subjects of Study:

We give below the broad outlines of subjects for each of the Post-graduate Course. Care will be taken to see that the police and correctional personnel are not subjected to identical training.

Paper	Subjects	Time	Marks
(A) <u>... Criminology - Ist Year</u>			
I	Comparative Criminal Law and Procedure, Law of Evidence in India & other select countries.	3 hours	100
II.	(a) Police Administration (b) Criminal Investigation (Introduction to Forensic Science)	3 hours	100
III.	Etiology of Crime (Criminal Psychology, biology, sociology and anthropology). Viva Voce I	3 hours	100 25
IV	(a) Social Disorganisation/Social Pathology (b) Principles of Social Research and Statistical analysis Viva Voce II Practical I	3 hours 6 hours	100 25 150
<u>... in Criminology - IInd Year</u>			
V.	Advanced Criminology Viva Voce III	3 hours	100 25
VI	Advanced Penology Viva Voce IV	3 hours	100 25
VII	Crime in India : Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders with respect to India and Comparative study of select countries.	3 hours	100

Paper	Subject	Time	Marks
VIII	(a) Special subject - to be drawn from the following: (i) Juvenile Delinquency (ii) Probation & Parole (iii) White Collar Crime (b) Thesis	3 hours	100
	Practical II	6 hours	150
		Total Marks	<u>1200</u>
<u>(B) B.Sc. in Forensic Science - 1st Year</u>			
I	Comparative Criminal Law and Procedure, Law of Evidence in India and other select countries.	3 hours	100
II	(a) Police Administration (b) Criminal Investigation (Introduction to Forensic Science)	3 hours	100
III	Physical Sciences (any two of the following subjects should be taken) (a) Physics (b) Chemistry (c) Biology	3 hours	100
IV	Forensic Pathology or Medicine	3 hours	100
	Practical I	6 hours	150
<u>B.Sc. in Forensic Science - II nd Year</u>			
V	Forensic Physics	3 hours	100
VI	Forensic Chemistry	3 hours	100
VII	Forensic Biology	3 hours	100
	Practical II	6 hours	150
VIII	Two Special Subjects - to be chosen from among the following: (a) Finger prints (b) Questioned documents (c) Ballistics (d) Toxicology (e) Serology	3 hours	100
	Special Practical	3 hours	100
		Total Marks	<u>1200</u>

Notes : (1) The outline for each subject of study given above is only indicative and the details should be laid down by a competent board of studies.

- (2) While finalising the papers the Board of Studies will also suggest needed changes to suit for requirements of correctional personnel like prison & probation officers and the required coverage in methods and fields of Social Work and Correctional Work.
- (3) The Board of Studies will also give its suggestions to avoid repetition of courses by the candidates.
- (4) It may also be suggested that at certain stages it is difficult to undertake crime without the preliminary knowledge of Forensic Medicine & human anatomy.

(3) Duration of Post-Graduate Courses:

The M.A. and M.Sc. Courses shall be each of 2 years duration and the first two papers shall be common to all the candidates who have been admitted to M.A./M.Sc. courses.

(1) Selection of Candidates

A good Degree in Arts/Science/Commerce/Technology/Law/Medicine will be the minimum qualification for a candidate to be selected.

The Institute will, however, prescribe its own rules of procedure for selection for the two courses. It would be necessary to devise such procedures from the point of view of :

- (a) the educational background of the candidate;
- (b) the personality configuration;
- (c) aptitude for the course; and
- (d) Statewise coverage.

The candidates who are freshers and who are not employed should be between 20-24 years of age.

(5) Number of Seats:

Each M.A. Course may admit upto 20 candidates. This number may be restricted to 12 for each M.Sc. Course for the first 5 years after which period the M.Sc. Course may take 20 students. It may be examined if about 0% of these candidates would be sponsored by the Central Government/State Government/Prominent Private organisations.

(6) Placement Scheme:

A suitable placement scheme will be evolved by the Institute for securing employment after the successful completion of the course by the candidates.

(7) Stipends/Fellowships for Candidates:

The Institute would explore all possibilities to secure a few Fellowships/stipends available under appropriate schemes of the Central Government or its subsidiary agencies.

The sponsored candidates, if any, will continue to receive their salaries from the employers. The Institute would also found a stipend scheme under which a sum of Rs.200/- p.m. will be given to a few candidates on the condition that they shall after the completion of their training take up employment procured for them for a minimum of 5 years.

(8) Fees for the Course

A sum of Rs.300/- will be charged as tuition fees from all candidates besides admission and other fees that would be prescribed by the Institute. The Institute could have one or two freeships to provide for promising candidates who are poor.

B. DIPLOMA IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCI. Co.

The Diploma in Criminology and Forensic Science will be granted to those who attend the regular course of study of one year's duration prescribed by the Institute and who have passed an examination conducted by the Institute. The Diploma will be awarded by the University to which the Institute is accredited for running this Course, subject to exceptions to be provided by the Institute in consultation with the University.

In sharp distinction to the procedure followed in organising Post-Graduate Courses, we propose that an attempt should be made to integrate Criminology and Forensic Science in a single Diploma Course, as it is intended to be of use for mainly in-service personnel drawn from the police, the jail and the technical laboratories. The object of this Course is not necessarily to develop advanced specialised knowledge either in Criminology or in Forensic Science but to give a general and coherent instruction in matters pertaining to crime and criminal investigation. It is, therefore, proposed that the courses of study would cover 4 papers in theory and 1 paper in practical as below :

Paper	Subjects	Time	Marks
I	Criminology - I (a) Crime in India (b) History of Criminological thought (c) Criminal Law and Procedure with reference to India	3 hours	100
II	Criminology II - Criminology and Penology.	3 hours	100
III	(a) Police Administration and organisation (b) Scientific Police Methods (c) Introduction to Forensic Science	3 hours	100
IV	Elements of Forensic Medicine, Toxicology and Forensic Biology	3 hours	100
V	Practical	6 hours	100
Total Marks			500

Note: The Course may be arranged at convenient timings in the mornings or evenings to suit the convenience of candidates who are employed.

IV. STAFF REQUIREMENTS

The Central Institute should have a Director, a Principal, 2 Deputy Directors of duty - one for Criminology and one for Forensic Science - 2 Readers/Asstt. Directors and 4 Lecturers in the first instance. For research, collection of statistical data and projects undertaken, there will be 4 Research Officers and 8 Research Assistants under the Director. The qualifications for these posts will be prescribed by the competent authorities of the Institute. The posts should, however, be filled as and when work-load justifies their need. There should also be a qualified Librarian and a minimum complement of non-teaching staff for the Laboratory would be required to be provided for.

In regard to the actual teaching staff, the Institute will be an autonomous organisation and for the proper functioning of the Institute it will be necessary to ensure that about 2/3rd of its staff are resident. The Visiting staff, should be required to be paid a reasonable remuneration for lectures. Adequate facilities for the Visitors should be provided in the Institute itself, though in the beginning, for certain subjects of study, the students could be asked to go to nearby institutions which are in close proximity with the Institute.

The Institute may also draw upon eminent and experienced individuals who may be able to give their time and knowledge as Visiting Speakers and Consultants.

V. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Apart from the organisation of post-graduate and diploma courses, the Institute will also act as a Centre of Research, undertake research surveys and projects and will also act as a clearing house of upto date information in the study of the phenomenon of crime. Since each Institute proposed to be set up will concurrently associate teaching and research, it will thus direct research activities into lines and problems which are brought to light through the experience of day-to-day happenings. It would also ensure that the results of research immediately percolate to the teaching sector. For this the Research Wing of the Institute will have two sections - one dealing with routine investigations and the other dealing with problems for research referred to by the investigation Section. When this will help the Institute develop its research programmes in a purposeful manner, problems of immediate importance and relevance from a professional angle would also be competently dealt with.

However, in the initial stages research facilities will be provided for very few people who have proved their research capacity. Research would be taken up primarily by those who have completed their Post-Graduate Courses and who wish to pursue research on specific projects in the Institute itself.

The Central Institutes will train students for research degrees so that in due course the availability of competent teaching staff could pave the way for eventual introduction of undergraduate courses in Criminology not only in Universities where such instructions exist but also in Universities where similar facilities are not available.

Such of the candidates who are retained in the Institute to work as research Fellows and who work for their research Degree would be given a Fellowship of the value of Rs.300/- p.m. The

Institute should also endeavour to take up problems for investigation referred to by Government and other agencies. A new cadre of ~~officers~~ officers called scientific Officers or Criminologists (or any other suitable name) have to be added to all Criminal Investigation Departments starting from the District level to offer required assistance to the existing agencies in charge of administration of Criminal Justice.

It would also be necessary for the Government to give preference to candidates who have completed these courses in filling up posts related to all their regulatory Departments.

The Institute should also initiate its own research programme in cooperation with different investigating agencies.

VI. LIBRARY

It would be necessary for the Institute to establish a specialised library in Criminology and Forensic Science. Apart from procuring all the latest books and back journals, the library should also subscribe to all standard journals in the subject. An annotated bibliographical and documentation service should be one of the main functions of this library. It should disseminate all useful information to concerned departments of universities regularly, besides their own students and teachers so that all institutions engaged in this field are enabled to keep in close touch with the academic growth of the subject.

VII. LABORATORY

The provision of adequate laboratory facilities is absolutely necessary for the organisation of these courses, be it at the Post-Graduate level or at the Diploma level. For the immediate present, the facilities available with the Combined Forensic Science Laboratory of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Delhi Police should be utilised, together with such facilities that may be available from the connected departments in the University itself. It would, however, be necessary and desirable that a good laboratory is established in the Institute itself on the most modern lines of instructions.

VIII. LOCATION OF THE INSTITUTES

Since the organisation of the Courses has to be in collaboration with different departments, the resources of a big university like Delhi would be an added advantage to supplement the resources of the Institute. This would be particularly an advantage in arranging class room lectures or seminars by Visiting Staff. The specialist lectures will be an important technique of organising teaching programme of a Course like Criminology which is a synthetic science and as such is related to a number of faculties. This should also be an advantage to get to know the details of actual working of the law and order machinery of the country.

The problem of a building for this Institute will have to be faced sooner or later and it should, therefore, be necessary to plan the construction in such a way that required space is distributed according to a schedule for class rooms, staff rooms, cubicles, library, reading room, Directors' room, administrative block, laboratory space and so on.

The Committee strongly recommends that the second Institution should be located in the South to meet the regional requirements. The choice may be on Hyderabad or Madras or Bangalore according to the availability of laboratory facilities and other resources.

**ACREDITED AND COOPERATION WITH
OTHER UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS.**

Since the Institute will be part of the University for accreditation, the teaching programme will be organised in cooperation with other Departments like Psychology, Sociology, Anthropology and Law (in respect of Criminology) and Physics, Chemistry, Biology etc. (in respect of forensic science). Considering the aims and objectives of this teaching, the need for cooperation and active association of the police and Correctional Services has also to be stressed.

**X. ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
OF THE INSTITUTE**

The Institute should be an autonomous organisation and will function as a registered society. The administration and management of the Institute should be entrusted to a Board of Governors consisting of 11 members. The constitution of the Board of Governors may comprise 2 Patrons, 2 elected members, 2 honorary members, 2 nominees of the Government of India and the University and the Principal Director of the Institute.

The Institute shall mainly depend on Government for necessary financial resources. It may also collect subscriptions from Patrons and members. The University to which it is accredited may also give assistance for any of its sponsored programmes. The granting of Diplomas and Degrees would be done by the University.

XI. Financial Implications

The various categories of staff required for manning the Institute, the scales of pay in which they will be recruited and employed and other items of expenditure are roughly indicated below. The estimate does not take into account a number of allowances that are admissible to the various categories and various connected items of expenditure that will be normally associated with the establishment and maintenance of an Institute. The cost are only indicative.

I. ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM

A. Staff

<u>Posts</u>	<u>Scale of Pay</u>
(i) Director (1)	To be settled with the incumbent - a sum of Rs.2000/- was suggested.
(ii) <u>Teaching Staff</u> Principal (1)	Rs.1600-1800
Dy. Directors of Studies Readers & Lecturers University grades.	Rs.1100-1600
(iii) <u>Research Staff</u>	
Research Officers (4)	Rs. 100-950
Research Assistants (6)	Rs.325-590
(iv) <u>Office</u>	
Registrar (1)	Rs.700-1250
A.C. (1)	Rs.400-950

PAs. to Director and Principal (2)	Rs. 210-350
Steno-Typists (2)	Rs. 130-220 (+Rs. 20/- p.m. special Allowance)
Assistants (3)	Rs. 210-530
Typists (2)	Rs. 130-220
Peons (4)	Rs. 70-2-120

(v) Laboratory

Assistant Directors (2)	Rs. 700-1250
Research Assistants (2)	Rs. 325-590

Note: The Laboratory non-teaching staff is only a skelton staff which will be borne on the strength of the Central Forensic Science Laboratory. This adjustment has to be made because as the Central Forensic Science Laboratory will be used by the Institute in the early years. Most of the Laboratory work will be conducted therein. The Institute will, however, bear some financial responsibility for an adequate number of staff and personnel for this purpose.

(vi) Library

Librarian (1)	Rs. 700-1250
Library Assistants (2)	Rs. 210-530
Total recurring expenditure on staff roughly estimated	Rs. 2.5 lakhs

B. Library books and Journals	Rs. 50,000
C. Stipends, Freshships to students.	Rs. 50,000
D. Contingencies, miscellaneous expenditure including trans- port, purchase of equipment, furniture etc.	Rs. 1,50,000

The total recurring expenditure on A, B, C & D estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.

11. NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE

Initial equipment (Items to be proposed by a competent panel)	Rs. 3 lakhs
Initial supply of library books and journals (list to be proposed by a competent panel)	Rs. 2 lakhs
Expenditure on building (teaching block, administrative block, research block) (Proper plans & estimates to be proposed by a competent panel).	Rs. 10 lakhs

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST

RECURRING PER ANNUM	Rs. 5 lakhs
NON-RECURRING	Rs. 15 lakhs

Appendix I

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Members of the Committee to assess the existing facilities and to suggest measures for encouraging studies in Criminology and Forensic Science in some universities.

1. Shri D.P. Kohli
Director, Central Bureau of Investigation
Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
 2. Dr. M.S. Gore
Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences
Bombay.
 3. Dr. I.N. Saksena
Director, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra.
 4. Dr. P. Mitra
Dean Faculty of Science, Delhi University, Delhi.
 5. Dr. P.K. Tripathi
Dean Faculty of Law, Delhi University, Delhi.
 6. Dr. Bishnu Kumar
Professor of Forensic Medicine, Maulana Azad
Medical College, Delhi.
 7. Dr. S. Sinha
Professor of Psychology, Allahabad University
Allahabad.
 8. Shri B.B. Mishra
Inspector General of Police, Delhi.
 9. Dr. N.G. Iyengar
Director, Central Forensic Science Laboratory,
Calcutta.
 10. Shri Venugopal Rao
Deputy Director, Central Bureau of Investigation
Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
- Members of the U.G.C.
11. Dr. V.K. Dasgupta
University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
 12. Shri M.P. Balakrishnan
University Grants Commission, New Delhi.
-

Facilities for teaching Criminology
in the country.

Name of the University	Existing Facilities
Agra University	Criminology is an optional paper in M.A. Sociology. The Institute of Social Sciences has decided to start one-year post-graduate diploma course in Criminology. The question of introducing Criminology as an elective subject is under consideration.
Aligarh University	Some portions of criminology are included in the course of sociology.
Allahabad University	A paper on criminology has been introduced in LL.B.
Andhra University	Has decided to introduce a paper at the under-graduate stage.
Calcutta University	Criminology is an optional paper for M.A. in psychology.
Delhi University	Some aspects of criminology are taught in the post-graduate classes in Delhi School of Social Work. It is an optional paper in LL.M. in criminology. A certificate course in criminology and forensic science has been started during 1961/62 by the Deptt. of Anthropology.
Indore University	For B.A. Sociology, some portions of criminology are taught. For M.A., Sociology, it is one paper. For LL.B. some aspects of criminology are included.
Jabalpur University	Criminology is a paper for M.A. in Sociology and LL.M.
Karnatak University	The University has introduced criminology as a separate subject at the B.A. Degree Course. It is also taught as part of Sociology and Psychology at the under-graduate stage.
Lucknow University	Criminology is an optional paper for M.A. in Social Work. The LL.B. examination also includes a paper in criminology. The Diploma course is arranged by the Faculty of Law.
Madras University	A diploma course in criminology and forensic science and a full M.A. course in criminology and forensic science have been started.
Patna University	Criminology is a part of sociology in B.A. honours course.
Rajasthan University	A post-graduate diploma course has been started by the Faculty of Law.
Ravi Shankar University	Forensic Science is part of M.B.B.S. examination and criminology is a paper for LL.B. examination.
Saugar University	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., M.Sc. full course in criminology/forensic science exist.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. a post-graduate course in Criminology exists.

In several universities, some aspects of criminology are covered in the sociology which is being taught as an elective subject. A number of universities like Bhagalpur, Gujarat, Gauhati, Kerala, Magadh, Mysore, Ranchi have decided to introduce criminology as a part of related subjects but has not done so, due to paucity of funds.

Criminology will be introduced as a subject at the under-graduate stage by the universities of Mysore and Panjab after the forensic science laboratories start functioning there. Osmania, Utkal and Vikram universities have decided to introduce diploma courses but have not yet started the course for want of funds.

So far as Bombay University is concerned a decision has been taken to introduce a diploma course for in-service people.

Appendix III

Facilities for teaching criminology abroad -
position obtaining in select countries.

UNITED KINGDOM

In the U.K., most of the universities teach criminology at least to some extent. Other institutions like Government Training Organisation, Local Education Authorities, University Extra Mural Department also deal with this subject. The criminology is generally regarded as a branch of social sciences but the instructional programmes in the various universities give the impression that a close relationship between the teaching and research programmes is being maintained and larger teaching institutions are becoming research centres also. An indication of how teaching of criminology is organised in U.K. is given below in a general way:

University of Aberdeen. The Department of Psychology and Department of Scots Law organise courses connected with criminology also. Some aspects of criminology are included in the degree in psychology and law.

University of Birmingham. The Department of Social Science has included in the first degree in social studies, some aspects of criminology.

In the University of Bristol the subject is included in courses in social studies and law.

In the University of Cambridge there is a full time teaching and research in criminology by the Department of Criminal Science attached to the Faculty of Law. The subject is taught in the first degree in law and also the research carried out in the Department relates to Criminology. ~~This is the premier department which in collaboration with the home office undertakes research into the delinquent and treatment of offenders.~~

In the University of Durham, the Department of Social Science has included criminology as an optional subject for social studies and this is also a compulsory subject for a Certificate Course in social studies. These generally deal with crime, delinquency and child protection.

In the University of Edinburgh, the Department of Social Science deals with criminology courses.

In the University of Exeter, the course in Criminology is available in the Department of Sociology for honor's students in sociology.

In the University of Glasgow, psychology courses include certain aspects of criminology at all levels.

In the University of Leeds, an introductory course on crime from the sociological, biological and psychological angles is offered.

In the University of Liverpool, honours courses in psychology include certain aspects of criminology.

In the University of London, criminology is one of the optional subjects for the first degree in Sociology and Economics. B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees also could be on criminological aspects.

In the University of Manchester, the first degree law includes this subject.

In the University of Nottingham also this subject is included in the courses leading to honours degree in social administration.

In the University of Oxford, the Board of Social Studies provides diploma and certificate courses in social training and social administration, which include this subject.

In the Queen's University, the Department of Psychology has courses including criminology.

Besides, there are also University Institutes which deal with certificate or diploma in education which includes this subject also.

It is significant that Universities of Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, Glasgow etc. have also Chairs in forensic medicine. It is, however, seen that Police Science and technique are entering into the university teaching of criminology only slowly.

Trend in U.K. It is also the trend in the U.K. that a separate department or institute of criminology only will be able to deal with all aspects of criminology in co-operation with different departments.

TEACHING OF CRIMINOLOGY

The teaching of criminology at the under-graduate stage is seen almost in every department of Sociology of Liberal Arts Colleges in the States. The curricula for Sociology includes different aspects of criminology and criminology papers are very popular in Sociology courses, even though some Sociologists consider criminology as distinct and well-developed discipline.

Almost all leading universities in America provide for the teaching of criminology or some aspects of it. The Department of Sociology or Anthropology organise these courses.

But there is also an unique institution set up to teach criminology and i.e. the School of Criminology of the California University which is probably the only institution in the world now which gives training in a variety of subjects dealing with problems of "crime, causation, prevention, detection and treatment and control of crime and Criminology."

They prepare students for different courses in criminology and the courses include under-graduate, post-graduate and doctorate courses.

In America, there are also institutions attached to university which design courses - degree, diploma or certificate - which will be of use to police and correctional officers.

While it is difficult to deal with the various types of courses that are very often organised without any homogeneity, yet the following deserve mention:

In the California University, there are junior colleges which are giving training in police methods and penology in a two-year course

In the University of Chicago, the department of sociology offers under-graduate and post-graduate courses in criminology.

In the Fresno State College, there is organised programme in criminology leading to a degree in the subject connected with correction in social work and law.

In the Indiana University, the Department of Police Administration organises courses connected with different aspects of criminology and leading to a degree.

In the University of Maryland, there is four-year pre-professional crime control curriculum leading to a degree. The post-graduate and doctorate degrees are also given in this subject.

In the Michigan State College, the Department of Police Administration organises courses leading to career in scientific criminal investigation.

In the University of Michigan, there are degree courses preparing students for careers in criminology prison management, correction and delinquency.

In New York University, this subject is included in the courses of Master's Degree and is organised by the Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service.

In the Ohio University, there is training at the Graduate level in penology and correctional work. The Department of Sociology organises courses both at Master's and Doctor's level - dealing with some aspects of criminology also.

In the State College of Washington, the B.Sc. and M.A. Degree Course are also offered in general police administration scientific crime, detection of deception, crime prevention, 'police communications engineering' and so on.

In the University of Wisconsin, there are courses leading to first Degree, Master's Degree and Doctor's Degree in Criminology and related fields. These courses are organised by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

It , however, cannot be stated that the Institute of Social Work provide specialised training in probation, parole and institutional work though four leading schools provide for this but fourteen or fifteen leading Schools of Social work do not do this.

Methods of Teaching Criminology in the United States.

The methods of teaching include lectures, student discussion and participation groups, seminars, field trips, visiting lecturers, functional orientation training in pedagogic techniques in laboratories in micro-biology, handwriting, fingerprint, and ballistics analysis etc.

It could be stated that the majority of instruction in criminology is handled by Faculty of Sociology and Law in America.

YUGOSLAVIA

In Yugoslavia, general criminological training is given as part of the curriculum of the law faculties, which are public institutions of higher learning. The subsidiary sciences of criminology are taught in the faculties of medicine.

The teaching of criminology with all the special knowledge necessary to criminologists is done in the Institute of Criminology set up in places like Sarajevo, Skoplje and Belgrade.

These institutes provide for giving instruction in criminological sciences helping to the prevention and repression of crime

and also to encourage international collaboration in the field of criminology. These institutes co-operate regularly with institutes of forensic medicine, psychiatry clinic and law courses. Specialised library and special laboratories and museums are attached to these institutes.

SWEDEN

In Sweden, a large majority of Swedish Universities provide for courses in criminology. Teaching of criminology is best attended and well organised at the Judicial Psychiatry Clinic at Stockholm. The training provides for medical, social and criminal diagnosis of which prepare officers on a functional basis. A Chair in criminology has been set up at the University of Stockholm. The Stockholm Institute of Criminology is attached to the Stockholm University.

BELGIUM

The Institute of Criminology at Brussels is set up as a State institution to provide for teaching of Applied Criminological Sciences. These courses are essentially practical and instruction at the higher stage is reserved for magistrates, lawyers and university degree holders. The second stage of training is reserved for police officers and commissioners and sub-commissioners and a diploma is awarded after the completion of the courses. All the basic disciplines of criminology and its subsidiary sciences are taught. The courses are organised entirely on a functional basis and the teaching is both professional and technical.

The University of Louvain in Belgium provides for diploma and doctorate degree in criminology covering all subjects but the subjects taught are in line with the definition of criminology accepted by the International society of criminology i.e. basic disciplines of criminology, the true criminological sciences - introduction to criminology, practical experiences in criminology, special questions in criminology and the subsidiary sciences. The Universities of Ghent and Liege organise courses in criminology and in criminological sciences. Excellent teaching and technical equipment is available for courses in forensic medicine. The Universities of Brussels and Louvain have excellent laboratories and museums. All the universities in Belgium have organised systematic teaching of criminology but the practical instruction work and personal research of students are receiving better attention now a days to avoid the earlier haste in this.

Recommendations of the Seminar on
Teaching and Research in Criminal
Law and Criminology held in October,
1956 in Lucknow University

The subject of Criminology as a science has developed sufficiently to justify its claim for the institution of a separate department of research and teaching at the University, both at graduate and post-graduate levels.

Concepts of Criminology

Three concepts were considered - (i) Criminology as a pure science concerned with the understanding and causation of crime; (ii) Criminology as a social science involving the study of Psychology, Sociology, Penology and Penal Law; and (iii) Criminology as a synthetic science including criminalistics or forensic science. The last named concept was largely favoured.

Nature & duration of the course

The nature and duration of the course in Criminology, whether it was to be offered at the under-graduate level, post-graduate level or at both, for a period of two years, or as a post-graduate Diploma of one year's duration were all discussed. But no agreement could be reached on these issues.

Methods of Teaching

In addition to the traditional method of lectures, training in a forensic laboratory was insisted upon. The practical work could also include some experiments. It was also suggested that lectures and practical work be supplemented by criminological tours.

Which Faculty to teach Criminology

The proposals mooted were Faculty of Law, a special Faculty, Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of Arts. Those who were of the view that the teaching be located in the Faculty of Arts or Social Sciences further differed in regard to the department to which it may be assigned. Amongst the departments mentioned in this connection were those of Psychology, Sociology, Social Work, Public Administration and Anthropology.

The general feeling was that a separate department or institute of criminology was desirable and that the teaching should be carried on in the University. Nobody argued for the teaching of criminology in the Faculty of Science or Medicine.

Courses and Papers

Assuming that Criminology was to be taught as a separate subject at the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, a few alternative schemes of papers for the two stages divided into various years of study were made.

Staff

For teaching Criminology it was suggested that the staff may be drawn from the disciplines involved in Criminology because of its multi-disciplinary character. It was also suggested that

teachers of criminal law may be given in-service training to qualify them for teaching criminology. Of course, when persons with post-graduate and research qualifications in criminology become available they may be appointed to the staff.

Finances

In regard to the problem of finding money for financing the teaching of criminology, the only suggestion was to obtain funds from the University Grants Commission and Government.

Qualifications of students

In regard to the qualifications of students wanting to study criminology those who favoured the introduction of criminology as a subject for B.A., and M.A. naturally took the view that any undergraduate or post-graduate student could study the subject. Quite a few, however, visualized that students of Criminology will be drawn from amongst those concerned with special protection against crime, e.g. members of police force, probation officers, members of the Bench and Bar, prison officials and social service officials.

Research and Criminology - Head for an Institute

If Criminology is taken to be a synthetic science it follows that a multi-factor approach in Criminological Research is indicated. Amongst the various factors in the causation and prevention of crime the factors of family, community and educational institutions were specifically emphasised. It was also urged that punishment should fit the person rather than the Act, that is to say, the retributive and deterrent theories of punishment be rejected.

Some of the methodological problems of research in Criminology were also considered, for example, the problem of concept formation, the problem of selection and integrating the methods of social research for the purpose of meaningful research in criminology and the problem of determining priorities in area of research.

A separate Institute suggested

It was suggested that research in Criminology may strategically be directed to area studies. The need for training research workers in Criminology and for finding an outlet for publication of Criminological research and the need for an Institute to promote Criminological research was emphasised.

U.C.C. on teaching of Criminology (1957-58)

The University Grants Commission had been considering the question of introducing Criminology and Forensic Science as a subject of Study for University courses since 1957.

1. On 31st August 1957 - The Commission considered this question and was of the view :

"That Criminology and Forensic Science were not university subjects and Government be advised to provide for these studies independently".

The Ministry of Education thereafter suggested recommendations of the proposal for introducing this subject for study at university level.

2. On 11th April 1958 - The Commission considered the proposal from the Ministry of Home Affairs for introducing such courses at the Saugar University and resolved as below:

"The Commission considered the proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for a separate degree course in Criminology and Forensic Science in the Indian Universities and resolved that while it would be desirable to provide for the teaching of these subjects at the university stage, it would not be feasible to provide a complete course in Criminology and Forensic Studies leading to a first degree. The Commission, however, was of the opinion that these subjects could be taught in connection with other related subjects such as Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology etc."

3. In August 1961 - The UCC expressed the following views after holding discussions with the deputation of the Central Advisory Committee on Forensic Science.

- (a) It was not desirable to introduce Criminology and Forensic Science as one of the electives at the undergraduate degree course;
- (b) That the Saugar University may provide a postgraduate diploma course in Criminology for which an independent school or Institute may be established;
- (c) After the diploma course is conducted successfully for a few years, the university may explore the possibility of starting post-graduate course in Criminology and Forensic Science.

4. In November 1961 - The Commission considered a proposal from the Saugar University for setting up an All-India Institute for Criminology and Forensic Science involving an expenditure of Rs.23.02 lakhs (A, B, C & D) and resolved as under:

"The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Saugar University for setting up an All India Institute for Criminology and Forensic Science at Saugar in the present form. The general question of development of Forensic Science studies in the university may be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

U.G.C. on teaching of Criminology (1957-57)

The University Grants Commission had been considering the question of introducing Criminology and Forensic Science as a subject of Study for University courses since 1957.

1. On 31st August 1957 - The Commission considered this question and was of the view :

"That Criminology and Forensic Science were not university subjects and Government be advised to provide for these studies independently".

The Ministry of Education thereafter suggested recommendations of the proposal for introducing this subject for study at university level.

2. In 14th April 1958 - The Commission considered the proposal from the Ministry of Home Affairs for introducing such courses at the Saugar University and resolved as below:

"The Commission considered the proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for a separate degree course in Criminology and Forensic Science in the Indian Universities and resolved that while it would be desirable to provide for the teaching of these subjects at the university stage, it would not be feasible to provide a complete course in Criminology and Forensic Studies leading to a first degree. The Commission, however, was of the opinion that these subjects could be taught in connection with other related subjects such as Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology etc."

3. In August 1961 - The UGC expressed the following views after holding discussions with the deputation of the Central Advisory Committee on Forensic Science.

- (a) It was not desirable to introduce Criminology and Forensic Science as one of the electives at the undergraduate course;
- (b) That the Saugar University may provide a postgraduate diploma course in Criminology for which an independent school or Institute may be established;
- (c) After the diploma course is conducted successfully for a few years, the university may explore the possibility of starting post-graduate course in Criminology and Forensic Science.

4. In November 1963 - The Commission considered a proposal from the Saugar University for setting up an All-India Institute for Criminology and Forensic Science involving an expenditure of Rs.23.02 lakhs (W.D. & R) and resolved as under:

"The Commission regretted its inability to accept the proposal of the Saugar University for setting up an All India Institute for Criminology and Forensic Science at Saugar in the present form. The general question of development of Forensic Science studies in the university may be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

5. In March 1967 - On a reference from the Ministry of Education the question of including proposals for introducing of courses in Criminology and Forensic Science in the Fourth Plan development schemes in some universities, particularly the Central Universities, was considered and it was resolved as below:

"The Commission agreed that courses in Criminology and Forensic Science should be provided at some of the universities but felt that, that should be after the first degree and should lead to diplomas/certificates. The Commission desired that the question be referred to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities".

6. In October 1967 - The question of introducing Criminology and Forensic Science as a subject of study for University Courses was considered again at the meeting of the Central University Vice-Chancellor and it was resolved as under:

"In view of the fact that the U.G.C. has appointed another Committee to look into the question of introducing Forensic Science as a subject of study, this item was dropped."

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 11 : To consider the suggestion of the A.G.C.R. for execution of the building construction work of various colleges/ institutions in Delhi through the C.P.W.D. as 'Deposit Work'

The A.G.C.R. while conducting special audit on the Building accounts of the Shyam Lal College, Shahdara had suggested that the Commission may consider whether, in future, where considerable sums of grant are paid by the Commission towards the construction activities, the building and other construction works of various Colleges/Institutions should be executed through the agency of C.P.W.D. on 'Deposit Work' basis.

The University of Delhi was requested to send its views. The views of the University are re-produced below :-

- "(a) The cost of construction of college buildings, men's hostels, staff quarters, additions and alterations and other development projects taken up in respect of non-Government Colleges affiliated to Delhi University is shared on the basis of 50:50 and the cost of Women's hostels 75:25. As a substantial portion of the cost of construction is met by the Trusts it is necessary to have the views of the Colleges also in this regard.
- (b) The Colleges usually pay 4% to the architects for preparation of the plans, getting the plans approved and supervision of work. A 'Clerk of Works' is also appointed, the cost of which is met by the college. The total expenditure on supervision is, therefore, substantially less than the charges levied by the C.P.W.D. in the form of departmental charges (11% as stated by the University Engineer). It will, therefore, be expensive to utilise the agency of the C.P.W.D. for the construction of College buildings or other projects.
- (c) It is easier for the Principals of the Colleges to deal with one architect, who is the sole authority to provide the supervision and it is obviously quite convenient to express the difficulties of the college to this agency. In the case of C.P.W.D. it will be necessary to have the sanction of the authorities concerned before any changes could be contemplated. In some cases, it takes considerable time before any changes could be decided. In the circumstances, it is more convenient to deal with the architects rather than the C.P.W.D.
- (d) The C.P.W.D. has so many other constructions in hand and the supervision cannot be so close as that provided by the Architect.
- (e) Before a decision is taken, it will be necessary to look into the type of irregularities noticed in the works accounts of the Colleges to ascertain whether the irregularities are of a serious nature. If the irregularities represent only

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technical objections and the funds are found to have been utilised properly, there is hardly any need to seek the assistance of the C.P.W.D. for construction of buildings by the Colleges.

(f)

So far as the University itself is concerned, there is no need to entrust work of construction to the C.P.W.D. as a similar agency exists in the University."

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 12 : To consider the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Museums made at its last meeting held on 1.11.68.

1. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services has sent the following two recommendations made by the Central Board of Museums at its last meeting held on 1.11.69 for implementation and necessary action :

- 1) The University Grants Commission and the universities concerned may be requested to Institute a few scholarships for postgraduate and post M.A. students for further study in Art History.
- ii) Courses in Art History may be provided in some universities other than Baroda, subject to the condition that they have access and can make full use of a reputed museum.

2. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Commission has no scheme for scholarships at the postgraduate level except a few scholarships for specified purposes, e.g. for Students of N.E. hill areas, for Arabic & Persian Students etc. These scholarships are awarded by the Ministry of Education.

3. As regards the second recommendation it may be observed that the question of developing teaching of Art History has been recommended by several agencies in the past, as stated below :

a) In September 1964, the Ministry of Education sent to the Commission the recommendation of a Working Group on Museum Personnel and teaching of Art History in Indian Universities for implementation. The recommendation of the Working group with regard to teaching of Art History is attached (Annexure-I). These were circulated to the universities for such action as they deemed necessary.

b) In July 1965, the Ministry of Education forwarded a letter of Prof. K. De B. Codrington, Professor of Indian Archaeology at the University of London, addressed to the then Education Minister, regarding the urgency of providing teaching in Art History in Indian Universities (Annexure-II). Professor Codrington observed that it may be possible to obtain the services of Sir Maurice Bowra of Wadham College and Prof. Gombrich of Warburg Institute as visiting lecturers for a short-time to help a few universities to start courses on Art History. The suggestion was circulated to universities and the Universities of Lucknow, Nagpur, Saugar, Banaras, Madras, Calcutta, Marathwada, Andhra, Gauhati and Baroda expressed their desire to receive the help offered. The views of the universities were passed on to the Ministry of Education for necessary action. From the information obtained from the universities, it was observed that some provision for teaching of Art History existed in the Universities of Baroda, Banaras, Calcutta, Andhra, Allahabad, Jamia Millia Islamia, Gorakhpur, Mysore, Osmania, Patna, Poona and Visva-Bharati, but except for Andhra and Baroda the courses of other universities were mostly limited to History of Indian Art and formed a part of the general courses on Indian History and Culture and were not adequate to develop a comparative approach to the study of Art as a tool for the understanding of cultures, Indian and foreign, ancient as well as modern.

c) The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee of the Banaras Hindu University, while examining the position of the M.A. Course in Art and Architecture, observed that courses on Art History should rightly be developed by a combination of historians and students of Arts, since the discipline requires an understanding of the concept of evolution of aesthetics as well as knowledge of social history. The Committee cited in this connection the following opinion of Lord Robbins :

"Art history conceived in this sense requires thought in that it involves comparison and contrast. It involves accuracy of observation and record. It sharpens sensibility..... And it widens the horizons of the mind by tracing the vicissitudes of the human spirit and spheres in which we find some of its most lasting and admirable achievements. The art Historian who knows nothing of the struggles of contemporary creation may produce admirable documentation without realising the ultimate significance of his subject matter. The Artist who knows nothing of what has preceded him lacks both the support of tradition and the stimulus of something to transform or even to reject.....Art History properly taught should convey a sense of standards. The idea that the Artist, be he pure or applied should just imitate his predecessors is wrong it is indeed incompatible with the essence of creation. But the idea that he should derive from them some sense of order and possibilities seems to me to be very fundamental". *

The following universities may be in a position to develop courses in Art History, since they are providing courses on Ancient Indian History/Art/Museology and have access to good museums :

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| i) Banaras | ii) Calcutta | iii) Delhi |
| iv) Panjab | v) Patna and | vi) Osmania |

5. The recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Museums are placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

* Robbins. The University in the Modern World - Page 110-1

(b) Teaching of Art History in Indian Universities :

- (i) The present facilities for training in Art History in India are very meagre. The number of Art Historians in the country is woefully small. Even in the Universities which provide courses in art history, art is, in practice, used as a subject of research in terms of history, archaeology or iconography and not in terms of art history which includes aesthetics, techniques, stylistic considerations and chronology.
- (ii) There is lack of teachers trained in art history to supervise research, guide the writing of a thesis and judge its validity.
- (iii) The University Grants Commission may be requested,
- (a) to institute art history courses leading to a B.A. Degree in a few Universities,
- (b) to develop general orientation courses, with emphasis on the study of art from the art history point of view, for undergraduates in ancient Indian History, archaeology and ancient Indian Culture, and
- (c) to include art history as part of the general curriculum for undergraduate and degree courses.
- (iv) Museums should disseminate knowledge about art history through lectures, group discussions, exhibitions etc.
- (v) Writing on art, including reviewing and critical art exhibitions, and writing of text books and articles of art history should be encouraged.

(11)

Annexure II to Item No. 12.

Copy of letter No. Nil dated 5th July, 1965 received from Prof. K. D. S. Codrington, Prof. of Indian Archaeology in the University of London addressed to the Education Minister, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, India.

You may remember that in the interview you kindly gave me last year, I reported to you my conversations with the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi and Baroda on the Urgency of providing teaching in the History of art and Ancient History in the Universities. Indian History and Culture are of world importance and should take their place side by side with the other great cultures of the world. I suggested that professor Gembrich of the Warburg Institute and Sir Maurice Bowra of Wadham College should be consulted. I am glad to tell you that Mrs. Barbara Castle expressed great interest in the matter and that it had been discussed by the appropriate committee. If, therefore, any university in India would like to see courses on these subjects given by Visiting lecturers, it is open to them to apply.

I am on my way to the University of Ceylon to reconstitute their Department of Archaeology, which is staffed almost entirely by our students. I hope to be in Aurangabad for Ajanta and Ellora in September.

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 13 : To consider whether the grants already sanctioned to the universities on the basis of the visiting committees' recommendations for development of teacher education programmes for the period ending 1973-74 should be paid out of the amount of Rs. 8 crores provided for teacher education in the IV Plan allocation of the University Grants Commission.

The Indore University has made a proposal to the Commission for assistance for the College of Education under the provision of Rs. 8 crores available to the University Grants Commission for improvement of Teachers Education in Universities and Teachers Training Colleges during the Fourth Plan period.

It may be mentioned that the visiting committee which examined the fourth plan proposals of the Indore University, anticipating that the Central Government may provide some funds to the University Grants Commission during the fourth plan for Teachers Education, accepted the proposal of the Indore University for assistance to the College of Education and recommended the following facilities, on the usual sharing basis :-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Non-Recurring expenditure.</u>
College of Education Building.	Rs. 7,60,000
Psychological Laboratory	Rs. 50,000
Science Laboratory	Rs. 75,000
Furniture & Equipment	Rs. 75,000
Departmental Library	Rs. 75,000
Total	Rs. 10,35,000
 <u>Recurring Expenditure</u>	
2 Professors	Rs. 1,20,000
4 Readers	Rs. 1,72,800
6 Lecturers	Rs. 1,72,800
Total	Rs. 4,65,600
Total Recurring + Non-Recurring	Rs. 15,00,600

The Committee suggested that this assistance could be provided from the allocation for teachers education when the UGC receives the funds from the Government of India for development of teacher education programmes.

The University included, with the Commission's approval the following facilities within its 70% framework :-

p.t.o.

Purpose	Approved cost	UGC Share as provided by the University in its 70% proposals.	UGC share as finally sanctioned.	Grants already paid.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1. Building	Rs.5,95,000/-	Rs.3,20,000/-	Rs.2,97,500/-	Rs.2,50,000,
2. Staff (Principal - 1. Professors - 2. Asstt. Profs.3. Lecturers. - 4. Teachers & Equipment - 3.)	Rs.3,80,000/-	Rs.3,00,000/-	50% of recurring expenditure and 75% for equipment.	Rs. 80,000,

The University has also requested for an allocation of Rs.10.50 lakhs (including Rs.6.20 lakh already approved) for the College of Education upto 1973-74 for the following facilities :-

	<u>Non-Recurring</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
1. Building	Rs. 5,95,000/-	Rs. 3,20,000/- (i)
	<u>Recurring</u>	
1. Principal Rs.1100-1200	- 1 Rs. 75,000/-	'
2. Professor Rs.550-950	- 2 Rs. 1,00,000/-	'
3. Assistant Professors Rs.360-700	- 5 Rs. 2,04,000/-	'
4. Lecturers Rs.275-575	- 5 Rs. 1,71,500/-	'
5. Actual expenditure for 2 yrs. from 1967-68 to 1968-69.	<u>Rs. 81,808.84</u> Rs. 6,30,208.84	or say Rs.6,50,000/-(ii)
6. Equipment	- Rs. 1,00,000/-	(iii)
Total : (i) + (ii) + (iii)		- Rs.10,50,000/-

It is for consideration whether the proposal of the Indore University for assistance towards the college of Education including the additional grant asked for be accepted and whether a similar decision may be taken in respect of assistance being provided during the current plan period to other university departments of Education. A statement indicating the Commission's commitment to universities for development of their Education Departments during the current plan period is attached (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Statement showing the facilities approved in Education
at the universities upto 1970-71 in 70% framework.

of the iversity	Staff sanctioned	Total estimated expenditure for five years	Building	Books	Equipment	Remarks
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Jarati iversity	1P + 1L + 1R	1,45,000	-	16,000	35,000	
BK iversity	1P + 1R + 2L	2,05,000	-	10,000	-	
uhati iversity	1R	60,000	-	20,000	13,000	
rakhpur iversity	1L	60,000	-	15,000	10,000	
ore iversity	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	
ore iversity	2P + 3AP + 4L + 1 Principal + 3 craftsmen	5,00,000	3,20,000	-	-	
rdwan iversity	1R + 1L	95,000	-	-	-	
DT Women's	-	-	3,20,000	6,000	-	
rdar Patel iversity	1R + 1L	95,000	-	-	12,500	
ngalore	1P	75,000	-	-	-	
asthan	1P + 1L + 4 Others	2,30,000	-	6,750	5,000	
cknow	1R	60,000	-	10,000	-	
cutta	1R	60,000	-	30,000	10,000	
ujab	-	-	-	17,000	-	
nia Millia lamia	2R	1,20,000	-	30,000	6,600	
sva Bharati	-	-	-	5,490	2,206	
cala iversity	-	-	-	-	10,000	
lgarh iversity	1P + 1R + 2L	2,10,000	43,418	15,000	30,000	
lahabad iversity	2P + 1R + 1 Other	1,25,000	2,00,000	5,000	-	
amala iversity	2R + 1L	1,75,000	-	-	-	
mbay	1P + 1R + 1L	1,70,000	-	-	-	
Total		23,85,000	83,418	1,01,240	1,44,306	

Total Commitments of the
Commission.

Rs. 36,03,964 or say Rs. 36 lakhs

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 14 : To consider the question of making available the total allocation made to universities by the UGC for the development of Centres for Post-graduate Studies.

The Visiting Committees appointed by the Commission to consider proposals for the establishment/development of University Centres for Postgraduate Studies had recommended the following allocations :

Guntur (Andhra University)	Rs.24.29 lakhs.
Mangalore (Mysore University)	Rs.23.20 "
Warangal (Osmania University)	Rs.29.29 "
Simla (Panjab University)	Rs.26.87 "
Anantpur (Sri Venkateswara University)	Rs.25.30 "
Rohtak (Panjab University)	Rs.27.55 "

The Commission decided that grants not exceeding Rs.20 lakhs may be provided for each Centre for the year ending 1970-71. Accordingly, the universities were requested to accommodate their programmes which they proposed to take up for implementation during the period ending 1970-71 within the allocation of Rs.20 lakhs. The programmes of these universities within the allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs had been accepted and the universities informed to go ahead with their implementation.

As in the case of development programmes of the universities, in the case of university Centres for Postgraduate Studies also, the Commission at its meeting held on 5th February, 1969 decided that assistance for recurring items may be extended upto 1973-74. The Universities had been informed of this decision. In the case of development programmes of universities, the Commission had recently decided to restore the 30% cut on the allocation made on the recommendations of the Visiting Commission, which would be available for the period ending 1973-74.

It is for consideration whether the total allocation recommended by the Visiting Committees and accepted by the Commission in the case of Centres for Postgraduate Studies may now be provided. It may be pointed out in this connection that while recommending the allocation for the University Centres of Postgraduate Studies, the Visiting Committees had worked out the expenditure on staff for the period ending 1970-71.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969

Item No.15 : To consider further the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for upgrading the post of Reader in the Department of Botany to that of a Professor.

The U.G.C. at its meeting held on 6th March, 1969 considered a proposal from the Banaras Hindu University for upgrading one of the posts of readers in the department of Botany to that of a Professor. The post of reader proposed to be upgraded is financed out of the block (Maintenance grant of the University). It had been intimated that the additional expenditure involved in upgrading the post would be of the order of Rs.3,00 per annum approximately. The Commission desired that the proposal may be discussed further with the University.

The proposal was discussed by the Vice-Chancellor who pointed out that the additional expenditure involved in upgrading the post of reader in the department of Botany to that of a professor was very meagre and could be met by the University from the block (maintenance) grant sanctioned by the Commission.

The matter was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on the 2nd July, 1969 (Item No.37(1)) but the consideration of this item was postponed to a later meeting.

The matter is again placed before the Commission.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.16 : To consider the views of the Delhi University on the suggestions of the Secretary, Planning Forum, Delhi College (Evening Classes), Delhi on the topic "Library Facilities to outer-campus-College students".

....

The Secretary, Planning Forum, Delhi College (Evening), Delhi had written to the University Grants Commission that since most of the colleges affiliated to Delhi University were situated outside the university campus, students of these colleges could not make use of the facilities provided by the Delhi University library. The Central library is located in the university campus where only a few affiliated colleges are situated. The suggestions made by him for providing library facilities to students of the non-campus colleges are as below:

Suggestions of the Secretary,
Planning Forum, Delhi College
(Evening).

Comments of the
Delhi University

will suggest that this facility can be
extended to the outer-campus college students

Introducing more libraries in other
parts of the city;

Introducing mobile libraries.

Opening More Libraries

There should be a central library of
University for every seven or eight
colleges. In this way the university will
be able to introduce five or six such central
libraries.

Introducing Mobile Libraries:

These libraries should be introduced
Central library adjoining the Delhi
Library. The students can be facilitated
by the scheme as under:

-) these mobile libraries should go
twice or thrice a week to every
college outside the campus;
-) mobile libraries should enquire
the requirements of the students
and in the next turn bring those
books required by the students.
-) by introducing mobile libraries,
students' precious time will be
saved and they will be very much
benefitted in their studies.

The complaint of the students is that
Central Library of the Delhi University
do not contain enough books pertaining
to the courses though it contains books
which are quite useless for the majority of
students of B.A. and M.A. And such books
are necessarily piled up there.

Objectives:

1. To extend library facilities to
Honours and Postgraduate students and
teachers of outside campus colleges.
2. To extend library facilities to
Honours and Postgraduate students and
teachers residing away from the campus
(including Correspondence Course).

SERVICES :

1. Loan of Text Books and General Books
2. Reference Service.

Three ways of extending library
facilities are :

- (a) Opening library centres in
different parts of the city.
- (b) Sending library material by
mobile vans.
- (c) Opening deposit centres in
different colleges.

LIBRARY CENTRES

There are at present 29 day
colleges and 5 evening colleges located
outside the campus. Five of these
professional colleges (two medical
colleges, one college of nursing, one
engineering college and a college of
Planning and Architecture.

The Professional Colleges have well
developed libraries, as such these can
be left out of considering it in this
programme. The remaining colleges can
be grouped together to form 5 or 6
units. Each unit may comprise 5 or 6
colleges, located in adjacent areas.

In this regard, my suggestion is that instead of wasting this money on useless books, it must be spent on the books useful to the majority of the students.

To extend library facilities to these units, we have to provide for the following

1. Building
2. Reading material
3. Servicing.

BUILDING A. LOCATION

The library centre in each unit will have to be located as a central place with a distance of 2 to 3 miles from the constituent colleges. To house these centres the University has to rent out private building or request the colleges to provide accommodation or construct new quarters out of its own funds.

AHEA

Each centre to have, a reading room with a seating capacity of 100 readers, a stack room to accommodate 10,000 volumes, space for an issue counter, a reference desk and work room for staff. According to UGC standards we will need around 3,500 sq.ft. of space for each centre.

II. READING MATERIAL

(a) Text Book: Each Centre will prime have to stock text books for Honours and Postgraduate students.

(b) Reference Books: Each centre should have a working reference collection consisting of about 500 volumes.

(c) General Interest and light reading

Each centre is to have about 2,000 books general interest and light reading which may be exchanged with the main library as term.

III. SERVICING:

Eaching centre will have to remain open for 6½ hours a day i.e. from 1.00 P. to 7.30 P.M. as to make the service available to both morning and evening college students. Each centre should have a loan counter and a reference desk.

Staff:

- a) Professional Librarian - for Reference desk.
- b) One Clerk - loan counter
- c) Two Attendants - for shelving books and looking at the check point.
- d) One Cleaner. -

MOBILE VANS

The library should purchase mobile vans to carry the reading material to various parts of the city and service them sometimes from the van itself.

This will have limitations, because each van will not be able to provide reference service, it will not be able to provide reading space and in case of any break down there will be break in the service.

On the other hand, there will be definite advantages, like each van being able to visit at least two colleges in a day and cover about 10 colleges in a week and visit all the colleges at least once a week.

Each van will need the following staff:

- 1. One Professional Assistant
- 2. One Clerk
- 3. One Attendant-cum-Cleaner
- 4. One Driver

DEPOSIT CENTRES

The University Library in consultation with college may examine the idea of opening deposit centres in colleges leaving 500 books in charge of the college librarian to be exchanged with the main library once a month.

Finally the University library will need a Central Control Section, to look after the acquisition, processing record of materials sent to each centre and arrange substitute staff posting when the staff of any centre go on leave. The staff required for this central control section in the Main University Library will depend upon the extent and type of Extension Library. Hence this has not been worked out in this draft note.

In case, this scheme as outlined is approved, details of the actual cost of running these units will be worked out.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.17 : To consider the question of imposing a condition while sanctioning the maintenance grant to the Delhi Colleges that the Terms and Conditions of Service of the Non-teaching employees of the College will be more or less the same as those for the corresponding employees of the Delhi University.

The Commission had sometime back appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University with some of the Principals of the Delhi Colleges, the Finance Officer, Delhi University and Jt. Secretary (Administration), University Grants Commission to consider certain procedural irregularities disclosed in the Audit Inspection Reports of the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University. The above Committee in one of its meetings, considered the question of codification of the terms and conditions of service of the Non-teaching Staff in the University in the form of an ordinance. It was observed that the University was already considering the above question. As regards the service conditions of the Non-academic staff of colleges affiliated to the Delhi University, the matter was discussed with the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University sometime back, and he indicated that the University had already intimated the colleges that they should prescribe the conditions of service of the Non-academic staff more or less on the same basis for the corresponding staff in the Delhi University. While some of the colleges have agreed to this, not much progress has been made. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University therefore suggested that while sanctioning the maintenance grant to the Delhi Colleges, a condition may be prescribed that the terms and conditions of service of the Non-academic staff of the colleges will be more or less the same as those for the corresponding employees of the University subject to such changes as may be necessary, taking into account the local conditions.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : October 3, 1969

Item No.18: To consider the question of financing, maintenance and development of Palli Siksha Sadana of the Visva-Bharati.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4.9.1963 had been informed that the Institute for Rural Higher Education at Sriniketan, which was financed by the Central Government, had been closed with effect from the 31st August, 1963 and a new academic department by the name Palli Siksha Sadana started by the Visva-Bharati with effect from the 1st September, 1963, with provision for a three year degree course in Social Sciences and three year Diploma course in Agricultural Sciences. The Diploma Course in Agricultural Sciences was to be upgraded to a 4-year course later on by the addition of another year of study. The University however, instead of starting a three year Diploma Course in Agriculture decided to start a four year course and began admissions to this Course from the year 1963-64. The matter was considered by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 7th October, 1964 when the Commission noted that it may be possible for the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture) to assist the Visva-Bharati in connection with the 4-year degree course in Agriculture and desired that an Expert Committee may be appointed to assess the requirements of the University for this course. It was further agreed that grant may be released for such needs as the University may find proper for its immediate requirements. Consequent upon this the University Grants Commission provided to the University, grants on an ad-hoc basis for non-recurring and recurring expenditure until such time as the whole question of the introduction of the four year degree course in Agriculture and its needs had been fully examined by an Expert Committee.

2. The Commission generally accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee and desired that the University should not make any fresh admissions to the B.Sc. Agriculture Course from the academic year 1966-67 onwards. The Expert Committee also inter-alia recommended that an Advisory Committee of Experts may be set up to advise the University on the development of the College of Agriculture. The Advisory Committee which was appointed by the University recommended that admissions may be made in July, 1966 and that it may be limited to a maximum of 25 students. The University had stated that they had made considerable progress in regard to the development of facilities required by the students. Therefore, the University urged the Commission to reconsider its decision relating to non-admission of students during 1966-67. The matter was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on the 3rd August, 1966 when it agreed that the Visva-Bharati may make fresh admissions in 1966-67 for the 4-year degree course in Agriculture and further desired that the Ministry of Food & Agriculture may be again approached to provide necessary funds for the College of Agriculture.

3. The Ministry of Food & Agriculture (I.C.A.R.) was approached for funds for the development of the College and apprised of the position in regard to the funds released to the Visva-Bharati for the Agricultural Wing of the Palli Siksha Sadana during the year 1966-67, which were requested to be reimbursed to the University Grants Commission. The I.C.A.R. was then setting up a Visiting Committee

jointly with the U.G.C. to assess the requirements of the Agricultural College at Banaras Hindu University during the Fourth Plan period. The I.C.A.R. was requested to set up a similar Committee for the Palli Siksha Sadana (Agricultural Wing of Visva-Bharati) also.

4. A Committee had been appointed by the I.C.A.R. consisting of the following members to assess the requirements of the above Institution:

1. Dr. Rangaswamy
Dean
University of Agricultural Sciences
Mysore.
2. Dr. O.P. Gautam
Deputy Director General (Edn.)
Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
3. Shri R.K. Chhabra
Joint Secretary
University Grants Commission.
4. Shri P.A. Menon
Secretary
Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The Committee recommended the following financial assistance to the Palli Siksha Sadana for two years 1967-68 and 1968-69.

Non-Recurring

1967-68

Building, equipment, books Rs. 2,05,000.

1968-69

Building, equipment, books, etc. etc. Rs. 8,50,000

Recurring

Staff and other expenditure Rs. 1,50,000

While the Committee had given the detailed requirements for the non-recurring expenditure it could not make specific recommendations regarding staff and other expenditure as the University had not prepared a scheme for the staff requirements. Tentatively a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs (recurring) had been made in the report of the Committee. Since the report of the Committee was only recommendatory in nature and did not commit the I.C.A.R. to any non-recurring or recurring expenditure involved, the matter was discussed with the authorities of the I.C.A.R. when the Principal of the Palli Siksha Sadana was also present. The representative of the I.C.A.R. made it clear that the I.C.A.R. would not be able to make any grant for the staff already sanctioned and the maintenance grant required for the running of the degree course in Agricultural Science at Palli Siksha Sadana agreed to prior to 1969-70 and that they would only look after the development requirements of the course for the period 1969-74 for which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs had been provided in the 'plan' by the I.C.A.R. This would imply that the Commission may have to take the responsibility of the staff sanctioned for the above course at Visva-Bharati as at the beginning of 1969-70 as committed expenditure.

In this connection it may be stated that the Commission has so far been meeting the expenditure on staff and maintenance of both the courses (Social Sciences and Agricultural Sciences) at Pali Siksha Sadhana of Visva-Bharati under 'Plan' whereas the income is taken into account under 'Revenue'. For non-recurring items of expenditure of the Agricultural Wing, the I.C.A.R. is assisting the University for the purpose.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(CD)/JS(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 19 : To consider a proposal from the Andhra University, for assistance towards the award of studentships for a post M.Sc. Diploma course in Electronics.

The Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair, has sent a proposal to start a post M.Sc. Diploma course in electronics of one year duration in the department of physics from the academic year 1969-70. The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the development needs of Andhra University had recommended additional posts of One Reader and One Lecturer for starting this course in the department of Physics.

The University has received about 10 applications for admission to this course and many students have expressed their desire to join the course if there is sufficient financial support by way of scholarship. The Registrar has requested that, as the course has been opened for the specific purpose of training students in electronics for research and Industry, atleast 12 scholarships of Rs.150/- p.m., to be awarded to all the first and second class M.Sc. or M.Sc. (Tech) students joining this course, may be sanctioned.

In this connection it may be stated that the view expressed by the science panels is that the question of starting post M.Sc. courses in inter disciplinary areas needs to be carefully discussed so that such courses are started in selected centres in worthwhile areas.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E O (Secy) / T. S. (g)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 20: To consider a proposal from the Andhra University for adjustment of expenditure among recurring heads approved for Postgraduate courses in Engineering.

The Commission at its meeting held in December, 1964 under item No. 21 approved inter alia the following recurring expenditure for the introduction of postgraduate courses in Engineering at the Andhra University:

I. Civil Engineering

(i) Teaching Staff	Rs. 66,000	
(ii) Non-Teaching Staff	Rs. 11,000	
(iii) Maintenance, stores, stationery etc.	Rs. 56,000	
(iv) Books and Periodicals	Rs. 3,000	
(v) Scholarships (Jr. Fellowships)	Rs. 90,000	
Total	Rs. 2,06,000	p.a.

II. Electrical Engineering

(i) Teaching Staff	Rs. 58,000	
(ii) Non-teaching staff	Rs. 11,000	
(iii) Maintenance, stores, stationery etc.	Rs. 56,000	
(iv) Library books	Rs. 3,000	
(v) Scholarships (Junior Fellowships)	Rs. 90,000	
Total	Rs. 1,98,000	p.a.

III. Mechanical Engineering

(i) Teaching Staff	Rs. 45,500	
(ii) Non-Teaching staff	Rs. 7,500	
(iii) Maintenance, stores, stationery etc.	Rs. 24,000	
(iv) Library books	Rs. 3,000	
(v) Scholarships (Junior Fellowships)	Rs. 60,000	
Total	Rs. 1,40,000	p.a.

The Scheme was implemented by the Andhra University with effect from April 1965.

Now the University has informed that due to increased allowances the grant sanctioned by the Commission towards the non-teaching staff will not be sufficient to cover their pay and allowances. The University therefore has sought the approval of the Commission for meeting the excess expenditure on non-teaching staff from savings under other heads, such as maintenance, stores, stationery etc.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

E.O(T)/D.O(T)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : October 3, 1969

Item No.21: To consider the proposal of the Calcutta University for assistance towards the setting up of a students' home.

In March 1958, the Commission approved the establishment of two students' homes at the Calcutta University and agreed to provide assistance on a fixed basis of Rs.2.5 lakhs against an estimated average cost of Rs.3.5 lakhs, the balance being met by the University/State Government. In March 1960, the University informed the Commission that the State Government had agreed to provide a matching grant of Rs.2 lakhs required for the purpose of establishment of two students' homes. Later the University proposed to house one of the two students' homes in the premises of No.14, Carnawallis Street, Calcutta, of which the University had already taken possession and where it had temporarily accommodated the Asutosh Museum. The University was informed that the Commission could consider the proposal only after the Asutosh Museum was moved to its permanent location and the building at 14, Carnawallis Square was released and used to house the student home. The university was also requested to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of the students' homes. However, as the university did not take any action regarding the implementation of the scheme, the Commission's sanction letter was cancelled in January 1966.

The University has again sent a proposal stating that it has no suitable plot of land for the construction of a student home and that it proposes to purchase a built-up house within a cost of Rs.1,25,000 for the purpose.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(SA)/DO(SI)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 23: To consider further a proposal of the
Jadavpur University for the institution of Master
of Library Science Course from 1969-70.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th February, 1969 considered a proposal of the Jadavpur University for the institution of a Master of Library Science Course from 1969-70 as per note given in Appendix-I and decided that this may be further examined and brought up later before the Commission.

The proposal was referred to the U.G.C. Library Committee for its comments. The Committee has suggested that a Visiting Committee may be sent to Jadavpur University to examine the question of development of suitable facilities for the training of librarians at the masters degree level, taking into account needs in this regard in the Eastern region of the Country.

The Secretary of the Bengal Library Association has written to the Chairman requesting urgent consideration of the need for a Master's Degree Course in Library Science for the eastern region in India, preferably in one of the universities in Calcutta.

The proposal of the Jadavpur University for starting a Master of Library Science Course is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O(H)

Appendix I to Item No.23

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th February, 1969 vide Item No.72.

During the Third Plan period, the Commission approved the institution of a bachelor's degree course in Library Science at the Jadavpur University and sanctioned the following facilities for the purpose on a 50% basis.

- a) Rs.30,500 (R) for staff consisting of one reader and one lecturer, books and contingencies.
- b) Furniture and equipment - Rs. 5,000/- (NR).
- c) Books and Journals - Rs. 5,500/- (NR).

The University was informed that its proposal for starting master's and doctoral courses in Library Science would be considered in the Fourth Plan.

The University, accordingly, included a proposal for starting master's course in Library Science in its Fourth Plan proposals. The Visiting Committee which examined this proposal observed as under :-

"We discussed the proposal with the Vice-Chancellor of the University who agreed with the Committee that priority should be given to the consolidation and strengthening of the existing departments instead of starting new courses. We suggest that the proposal may be considered during the Fifth Plan."

The Jadavpur University has requested the Commission to reconsider the matter and permit it to start the M.Lib.Sc. course from the academic year 1969-70 as there is sufficient scope and justification for starting a post-graduate course in the subject. The University has made the following points in this connection.

- a) The Jadavpur University is the only university in the Eastern region offering a regular bachelor's course in Library Science.
- b) The Jadavpur University has constructed a digital computer and has started a Computer Centre. It is possible to demonstrate the techniques of automated system of information retrieval, of storage and retrieval of alphabetical data by the departments of Library Science and Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering coordinating their facilities in the field.

A copy of the letter received from the University is attached (Annexure I). The financial implications of the proposal of the University to introduce the M.Lib. Science Course are as under:••

RECURRING

(a) Teaching Staff	Rs. 38,000/- p.a.
(b) Non-Teaching Staff	Rs. 9,000/- " "
(c) Books & Journals	Rs. 5,000/- " "
(d) Stores & Stationery	Rs. 1,000/- " "
(e) Educational tour	Rs. 500/- " "
(f) Departmental Journal	Rs. 1,000/- " "
TOTAL :	Rs. 54,500/- " "

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NON-RECURRING

(I)	Building	Rs. 3,50,000/-
(II)	Furniture and equipment	Rs. 15,500/-
(III)	Books and Journals	Rs. 40,000/-
Total :		<u>Rs. 4,05,500/-</u>

The University has requested that the assistance of the Commission for this scheme may be given in addition to the allocation already made for the current plan period.

Annexure I.

Copy of the letter No.U3/LS/4/69 dated 13th January, 1969 from the Registrar, Jadavpur University, Calcutta to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

The University had proposed institution of the Master of Library Science course during the Third Plan period but had been advised by the Commission to wait for the next Plan period. The scheme was included in the proposals of the University for the Fourth Plan period. The Visiting Committee stated that the proposal may be considered during the Fifth Plan period and the Vice-Chancellor had agreed that priority should be given to the consolidation and strengthening of the existing course. The Commission subsequently had agreed to the creation of an additional post of Lecturer for this purpose during the Fourth Plan period and action has been taken accordingly to make the appointment.

The University has since reconsidered the matter and feels that there is scope and justification for the starting of the Post-graduate course. It may be pointed out that the Bachelor of Library Science course at this University is the only one of its kind in the eastern zone imparting a full-time library science course, those at the Universities of Calcutta and Burdwan being part-time diploma courses. The University admits students from the neighbouring States of Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Tripura and also students deputed from different Universities, Government Departments, National Laboratories, commercial and industrial organisations. This University has already turned out about 150 degree holders in Library Science and there has been for some time an increasing demand for the Master's degree course and that too with a restricted intake, intending students of calibre are thus denied facilities for higher training in the field and become technically handicapped while competing for better posts in libraries. Thus there is definitely a vacuum and the University is confident that it can provide for the course in terms of man power, content of the syllabus, experienced teaching staff and opportunities for employment taking the eastern region as a unit.

The University feels the necessity of not only introducing the post-graduate course but also to improve on the curriculum of the course as taught in other Indian Universities. Even in the course imported at the University of Delhi there is only provision of the new concepts and techniques of documentation and information retrieval in a somewhat rudimentary form. Bachelor's degree course at this University already provides for some of the aspects of these new concepts and techniques and it will be able to develop the subjects further. It is proposed to have two full papers on documentation and information retrieval one relating to the principles of both the conventional and non-conventional methods and the other to practices in manual and mechanised methods. This University has constructed a digital computer and has started a Computer Centre. It is possible to demonstrate the techniques of automated system of information retrieval, of storage and retrieval of alphabetical data by the two Departments of Library Science and Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering co-ordinating their facilities in the field. With this additional scope for improved training the University is in a very favourable position to organise the course on a high standard.

Financial implications of the scheme is given in attached

only the
University of
conducts
Master's
the course,

40

The University would be grateful if the Commission would kindly review its decision with regard to the Master of Library Science Course and extend necessary assistance to the University to introduce the course in the session 1969-70. The University would request the Commission to make additional grants for the purposes as the expenditure cannot be accommodated in the allocation of funds made to the University under the Fourth Plan by the Commission.

.....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 24 : To consider the request received from the Patna University for increasing the share of the U.G.C. towards the construction of Printing Press building;

The U.G.C. assists the universities for the establishment of printing presses on the following basis :-

	<u>Approved Cost</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
(a) Construction of building	Rs. 60,000	Rs. 40,000 (66 ² / ₃ %)
(b) Purchase of machinery & equipment.	Rs. 1,21,000	Rs. 80,667 (66 ² / ₃ %)
	<u>1, 81,000</u>	<u>1, 20,667</u>

The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission for assessing the requirements of the Patna University during the Third Plan period had stated that the "Patna University has a modern and well equipped printing press of its own, but it is accommodated in a small rented building. It is, therefore, necessary to construct a suitable building for housing the press. The Committee recommends that the maximum approved grant of Rs. 1.20 lakhs may be given by the Commission towards the construction of the building". The Commission accordingly approved the proposal of the University for the construction of a press building at the Patna University in February 1965 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.52 lakhs with the Commission's share limited to Rs. 88,000 (i.e. 66 ²/₃ % of the approved cost as the University did not require any assistance for the purchase of printing machinery. The Commission has so far paid grants amounting to Rs. 83,000/-. The building has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,60,731/- and the additional cost is attributed to the following items of expenditure :-

1. The original estimate was framed in the year 1964 and, after a lapse of two years, tenders for this work were called. By that time the rates of building materials had gone considerably high with the result that the tendered rates of most items were on higher side than the original estimate.
2. The original estimate was based on the prices of cement and steel, which were Rs. 7/50 per bag and Rs. 800/- per ton respectively but during the period of construction, the prices of these materials increased and the University had to purchase at enhanced rates, i.e. Rs. 10/20 and Rs. 1100/- respectively. This has also affected the total cost of the project.
3. The original estimate was based on approximate design and quantities, and now all these items have increased considerably on actual calculation.

-The University has sent revised estimates amounting to Rs. 1,60,731/- duly certified by the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., on the basis of actual cost of work and has requested the Commission to share the increased expenditure. If the request of the university is accepted, the share of the Commission will be Rs. 1,07,154/- and addition share Rs. 19,154/-.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 25 : To consider the proposal of the Panjab University to introduce correspondence courses at Pre-University and B.A. Levels.

The Panjab University has sent a proposal for starting correspondence courses, through the media of Hindi and Punjabi, for the Pre-University and B.A. courses. The University has mentioned that it is serving both the Hindi and Punjabi speaking areas, namely Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. The University has also stated that teaching faculties in both these languages in the university are adequately staffed. The details of the scheme would be worked out by the university after the Commission has approved the proposal 'in principle'.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the Delhi University is offering B.A. correspondence courses through the medium of Hindi and English, and the Punjabi University, Patiala, is offering Pre-University correspondence course through English/Punjabi medium and the B.A. course through the Punjabi medium. Under these circumstances, the introduction of Pre-University and B.A. correspondence course by the Panjab University would be a duplication of efforts, especially because both the Panjab and the Punjabi Universities are located in the same State.

In the case of Punjabi and Rajasthan Universities, the Commission approved a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for a period of four years for starting correspondence courses. The scheme is expected to become self supporting at the end of four years.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(SA)/D.O.(SI)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 26: To consider the proposals received from the universities for the appointment of an officer to look after the needs of the University. ...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1969 considered the question of appointment of Development Officers in the universities and agreed that such of the universities as desired to appoint an officer to look after the development needs of the university may be assisted for a period of five years for meeting the salary and other admissible allowances of the post. The Commission felt that ordinarily the scale of pay should be Rs. 700-1250 and the proposals received from the universities in this behalf may be placed before the Commission for consideration.

The following universities have sent proposals for the appointment of a Development Officer in the University in the scale of pay indicated against each:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Banaras Hindi University | Rs. 700-1100 |
| 2. Jadavpur University | Rs. 700-1250 |
| 3. Gorakhpur University | Rs. 700-1250 |
| 4. Kashi Vidyapith | Rs. 700-1250 |
| 5. Indore University | Rs. 700-1100 |
| 6. Patna University | Rs. 700-1250 |
| 7. Visva-Bharati | Rs. 700-1250 |
| 8. Allahabad University | Rs. 700-1250 |

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No.26: To consider ^{the} proposals received from the Universities for the appointment of an officer to look after the development needs of the University.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1969 considered the question of appointment of Development Officers in the universities and agreed that such of the universities as desired to appoint an officer to look after the development needs of the University may be assisted for a period of five years for meeting the salary and other admissible allowances of the post. The Commission felt that ordinarily the scale of pay should be Rs.700-1250 and the proposals received from the universities in this behalf may be placed before the Commission for consideration.

Vide Item No.26, the proposals received from 8 Universities for the appointment of a Development Officer have been placed before the Commission. Proposals from the following three Universities have also been received :

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Agra University | Rs.750-1250 |
| 2. Bombay University | Rs. 700-1250 |
| 3. Meerut University | Rs. 700-1250 |

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 27 : To consider the question of raising the ceilings of assistance to affiliated Colleges for the development of Postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities and Social Science subjects during the 4th Five Year Plan period.

At its meeting held on 5th May, 1966 (Item No.16) the Commission agreed that assistance to affiliated Colleges for the development of Postgraduate studies in Science and Humanities subjects during the IV Plan may be provided upto the same ceilings of grants as prescribed during the III Plan period. The basis of assistance was, however, revised to 50 : 50 in the case of buildings and additional staff and 75 : 25 in the case of equipment and books.

The ceilings of grants prescribed are as given below :

A Post-graduate Science departments :

- 1. Physics, Chemistry Rs. 1.00 lakh for each department.
- 2. Botany, Zoology, Geology, Home Science, Biochemistry Rs. 75,000/- for each department.
- 3. Mathematics (including statistics), Anthropology, Geography. Rs. 50,000/- for each department.

B. Humanities & Social Sciences : Per College : Rs. 1 lakh for all deptts.

The total number of colleges assisted and the assistance provided during the III Five Year Plan was as follows :

A Development of PG studies in Science subjects :

- i) Total number of colleges assisted 85
- ii) Total expenditure approved Rs. 153.28 lakhs
- iii) UGC share Rs. 96.53 lakhs

B Development of PG studies in Humanities & Social Sciences :

- i) Total number of colleges assisted 71
- ii) Total expenditure approved Rs. 89.74 lakhs
- iii) UGC share Rs. 47.68 lakhs

The number of proposals accepted under the scheme since 1.4.1966 is as follows :

A Development of PG studies in Science subjects :

- i) Total number of Colleges approved for assistance 82
- ii) Total expenditure approved Rs. 60.60 lakhs
- iii) UGC share of the expenditure approved. Rs. 44.64 lakhs

**B Development of PG studies in Humanities and
Social Sciences :**

1)	Total number of colleges approved for assistance	53
ii)	Total expenditure approved	Rs.33.71 lakhs
iii)	UGC share of the expenditure approved	Rs.19.79 lakhs

Assistance to affiliated Colleges during the IV Five Year Plan, as indicated above, has been approved for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71. However, in accordance with the decision of the Govt. of India, the Commission has already agreed that the IV Plan period may be extended upto 1973-74. In view of this, the Commission in July, 1969, while restoring the 30% cut imposed earlier on the 4th Plan allocations made to the Universities, also decided to enhance the ceilings of assistance laid down for under-graduate courses/misc. schemes in affiliated colleges from Rs.1.50 lakhs to Rs.3.00 lakhs per college for the IV Five Year Plan period (1966-74).

On a similar basis and to enable the affiliated Colleges to meet their requirements upto 1973-74, it is proposed that the ceilings of assistance laid down for the IV Five Year Plan period for development of Postgraduate studies in affiliated Colleges may be enhanced as under :

A Postgraduate studies in Science subjects :

<u>Department</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Physics	From Rs. one lakh each
2. Chemistry	to Rs.1.25 lakhs each
3. Botany	From Rs.75,000/- each
4. Zoology	to Rs. one lakh each
5. Home Science	
6. Bio-Chemistry	
7. Anthropology	From Rs.50,000/- each
8. Geography	to Rs.75,000/- each
9. Maths. & Stat.	

B Humanities and Social Sciences.

From Rs.1 lakh to
Rs.1.50 lakhs per
College for all
departments.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

E.O.(Sc.I)/J.S.(S)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 28 : To consider the suggestions made by Dr. R.K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University, Meerut regarding grants to colleges for research.

The Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University, Meerut has made the following observations regarding research and provision of library facilities in colleges :-

1. "In the Meerut college there are about 25 research scholars in the department of Hindi. The annual provision for the library for the entire department with about 600 students is Rs. 1000 per year.
2. The U.G.C. gives to persons awarded junior and Senior Research Fellowships a contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- p.a. for purchase of books. Many students show fictitious receipts for the whole or part of the amount and all take away the books purchased through this grant.
3. There is no collaboration in research between different Universities with the result that in a number of cases the same or similar subject is repeated with the added danger of copying from the submitted and not published theses of other universities.
4. In the affiliated colleges, a research guide is not allotted any time for guidance of research. This is an additional work for which he does not get any credit except of course the satisfying feeling."

Dr. Singh has made the following suggestions in this connection :-

1. " The U.G.C. may kindly make provision for per capita library grant for research work. Some years ago I suggested that the U.G.C. may grant Rs.250/- per research scholar in the faculties of arts, commerce, education and law and Rs.500/- for laboratory subjects.
2. The library grant permitted to junior and senior research scholars should be utilised through the college or university in which the scholar is working and after the research is over, the books and articles purchased with the help of the UGC grant should become the property of the institution.
3. The UGC should publish a comprehensive list of topics on which research has been done or is being carried out in the Indian Universities. Some of the Universities have done this in regard to their research topics. This should be undertaken by the UGC on an all India basis.
4. The universities should be given some guidance regarding the equation of guidance of research with teaching. This is particularly important in the case of affiliated colleges since the teachers in them carry heavy teaching load."

The Commission has no separate scheme for annual grants for books to colleges under the scheme of development of post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences. Grants for books on a sharing basis of 75 : 25 along with other requirements such as staff, building, equipment etc. are provided within a ceiling of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the fourth plan period (including continuing schemes), as and when required by a college and recommended by the university.

Colleges are also receiving assistance for purchase of books under the Rs.1.5 lakh scheme on a sharing basis of 75:25. In 67-68 the Commission paid basic grants for books to all general education colleges approved under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act. It was decided to provide grants for 1969-70 to Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Teachers' Training Colleges for books and journals, on a cent per cent basis, according to students enrolment as indicated below :

i) A College with a student enrolment below 500.	Rs. 3,000/-
ii) A College with a student enrolment between 500-999.	Rs. 4,000/-
iii) A College with a student enrolment of 1,000 and above.	Rs. 5,000/-

This scheme of books grant for 1969-70 would replace the earlier schemes under which basic grants for books and grants for text book libraries were provided to Colleges.

The Meerut college is thus entitled to grants for books under the above schemes. A statements of grants paid to the college for books during the III and IV Plans is given below :-

	1967-68	1969-70	III-Plan	IV-Plan
a) Basic Grant	3,000	5,000		
b) Post-graduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.	--	--	15,334	1,000

The college has also received grants amounting to Rs.4,96,000/- during III and IV plan for development of Post-graduate studies in Sciences which includes provision for books.

As regards the contingent grants given to U.G.C. research fellows, the conditions of grant state that the books, apparatus and other non-consumable articles purchased out of the contingent grant will become the property of the University or the college where a fellow works.

It may be mentioned in regard to suggestion 3 of Dr. Singh that the Inter University Board is currently compiling information regarding research in progress in universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 29 : To consider the proposal of the D.S.R. Govt. College, Nainital, (Agra University) for assistance for purchase of books under the Commission's scheme of development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities & Social Sciences.

The Agra University has recommended the proposal of D.S.B. Government College, Nainital for a grant of Rs. 72,500/- for the development of its postgraduate library in Humanities and Social Sciences.

The College was established in 1951 as an undergraduate institution, Since 1953 it started postgraduate courses in English, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Hindi and Political Science, adding Commerce in 1964. The College is permanently affiliated to the Agra University in these subjects and is included in the list of postgraduate colleges prepared under section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act.

The number of students and teachers in 1968-69 in post-graduate classes are as under :

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of students</u>	<u>No. of teachers</u>
1. English	20	5
2. Hindi	2	3
3. Economics	76	5
4. History	21	3
5. Political Science	42	4
6. Sanskrit	8	3
7. Commerce	23	7
8. Ph.D.	51	

The college received a grant of Rs.50,000/- for books, furniture & equipment under the ^{above} scheme during the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan a grant of Rs.42,885/- is available to this college as under :

Continuing schemes from Third Plan for Books, Journals and furniture.	Rs. 16,685/-
Purchase of Books & Journals (approved during Fourth Plan.)	Rs. 26,250/-

The College has already utilised the above grants in full.

During the Fourth Plan the college is entitled to a further grant of Rs.57,115/- within the ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh of development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences.

The college has now requested for a further provision of Rs.98,000/- for purchase of books and journals and stacking furniture as under :-

<u>Purchase</u>	<u>Estimated cost</u>	<u>U.G.C. Share</u>
(i) Books & Journals	Rs. 94,000	Rs. 70,500
(ii) Furniture	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,000
Total	Rs. 98,000	Rs. 72,500

It may be noted that the assistance requested by the college would exceed the approved ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh by Rs.15,385/-.

The request of the D.S.R. Govt. College Nainital for an additional grant for the development of its postgraduate library in Humanities and Social Sciences is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : October 3, 1969

Item No. 30: To receive a note regarding assistance for strengthening Area Studies at the Indian School of International Studies.

1. The Director, Indian School of International Studies has written to the Chairman that the "development of Area Studies in the School is being frozen at the present level, while the other universities are being encouraged and supported to do so". He has pointed out that the School has promoted several area studies since its establishment in 1955, playing the role of a pioneer institution in promoting these studies in universities. The School now has provision for studies on the following areas:

- (a) Central Asia
- (b) East Asia
- (c) Russia
- (d) South Asia
- (e) South East Asia
- (f) West Asia; and
- (g) Commonwealth (including Commonwealth Africa).

2. The Director has stated that the School has senior teachers in all these fields who are "leading Indian authors" in their respective areas, that the School has also a very good library "reputed to be best and the largest in the country on area studies and in international affairs and that "During the last 14 years of its existence the School has sought to establish itself as the primary Indian Centre of Area Studies".

3. During recent months, however, the teachers of the School have felt some anxiety that the School's programmes are not getting the support that they deserve, while the U.G.C. has been encouraging and financially supporting the development of area studies in other universities. As evidence the following have been cited:

- (a) The School's proposal for the establishment of a Department of Russian Studies was approved five years after the original request, but the Bombay University's proposal for a programme of Soviet Studies was approved 'promptly'.
- (b) The School's proposal for the establishment of the Departments of European and African Studies has not been approved by the U.G.C.
- (c) The School has not been given any share of the assistance received from the Japanese Government to promote Japanese Studies in India.
- (d) The Area Studies Extension Fellowships recently instituted by the Commission were not allocated to the School.

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- (e) The recent Visiting Committee (Area Studies) which examined the programmes of Chinese, Japanese and African Studies at the Delhi University and Indian School of International Studies observed in its report that co-operation with the Delhi University may enable the School to limit the number of its teachers.

4. A copy each of the letter of the Director and the reply sent by the Chairman are attached (Annexure I).

5. Regarding the issues raised by the Director, I.S.I.S., the following observations may be made:-

- (i) The development proposals of the Indian School of International Studies have been examined and processed by the Commission in the same manner as in the case of all other universities and institutions deemed to be universities. Visiting Committees examined the proposals and the Commission's assistance to the School has been provided on the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committees. The assistance received by the School has been within the allocation provided for each Plan period by the Commission as in the case of all other universities.
- (ii) Assistance for the Area Studies Programme is given to selected universities outside the Plan allocation, on the basis of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Area Studies. The Commission's policy is to encourage development of specialization on particular areas within the existing disciplines-departments (languages and social sciences), while the Indian School of International Studies has established separate departments of area studies for promoting research only. It may be noted that the original Committee on Area Studies (1961-63) recommended as under:

"The programme may be suitably implemented by introducing optional groups of papers in certain social science subjects with particular reference to the different areas selected for intensive studies". Following this, the Commission has adopted the policy of encouraging teaching and research on areas within the Social Science and language departments in selected universities.

The Committee on Area Studies had also observed as under:

"The Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi is a pioneer institution that has already embarked on a number of courses related to the study of various regions. It may not, therefore be desirable at this stage to restrict the scope of the programme in area studies already undertaken by it. The School may, however, consolidate its present activities instead of undertaking further expansion. Effective co-ordination between the academic programmes of the Indian School of International Studies and the universities would be desirable and necessary".

- (iii) With the sole exception of the Visiting Committee (Area Studies) on Chinese, Japanese, and African Studies referred to in para 3(e) above, the proposals of the School have not been examined by the Advisory Committee on Area Studies. The terms of reference of this Visiting Committee was to

recommend measures for effective co-ordination between the Delhi University and the I.S.I.S. The Committee recommended the inclusion of senior teachers of the School in the inter-departmental Committees which were to be set up by the Delhi University for the respective Area Studies Programmes, and advised that a reciprocal arrangement may be adopted by the School. It was also recommended that in view of the absence of Social Science Departments in the School, the School may occasionally refer its pupils for technical guidance to Social Science experts in the Delhi University, thus enabling it to maintain its standards of research without any great extension of its teaching staff.

(iv) The total assistance provided to the Indian School of International Studies by the Commission during the Third Plan amounted to Rs.12.70 lakhs. During the Fourth Plan the Visiting Committee recommended an allocation of Rs.39.53 lakhs (including continuing schemes). It may be noted that the total commitments so far made by the University Grants Commission for the development of the Area Studies Programme at 7 universities amounts to Rs.35 lakhs.

(v) Regarding the Japanese Studies Programme for which assistance was received by the Delhi University from the Government of Japan, it may be noted that on the suggestion of the Commission, the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, welcomed the idea "that the maximum possible use is made of the resources which will be available for the development of Japanese Studies in the University of Delhi and that the expert staff as well as books to be provided by the Japanese Government should be made available to the Indian School of International Studies also".

(vi) The Selection Committee which recommended the award of visiting fellowships under the Area Studies Extension Fellowships Programme selected one candidate for research on Soviet Studies to be undertaken at the Indian School of International Studies.

6. The observations of the Director, Indian School of International Studies and the reply sent to him are placed before the Commission for information.

EO(H)/DO(H)

Copy of letter Ref.AD/4461 dated 5th August, 1969 received from the Indian School of International Studies, 35, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi-1 to the Chairman, U.G.C., New Delhi.

As discussed last Friday morning with you, I am writing this about the anxiety of the teachers of the School that the development of Area Studies in the School is being frozen at the present level, while other Universities are being encouraged and supported to do so.

As you are aware, the School has been promoting several area studies ever since it was established in 1955 i.e. long before any other University institution even recognised the importance of promoting these studies in their Universities. As of today, the School has provision for the following area Studies: Commonwealth Studies, Central Asian Studies, East Asian Studies, Russian Studies, South Asian Studies, Southeast Asian Studies and West Asian Studies. We have full-fledged departments for these studies, but we also have modest programmes in respect of European Studies, African Studies and Latin American Studies. We had requested the UGC, in our Fourth Plan Development proposals for the setting up of a department of European Studies, but the Commission did not agree to it. The authorities of the School have just now decided to set up a full-fledged department of African Studies and a formal request to that effect would reach the UGC soon.

As regards the staff, we have senior teachers in practically all these fields. Most of them are indeed leading Indian authorities in their respective area studies. They have learnt the languages of the areas with which they are concerned, spent several years in those areas and continuously keep in touch with the developments there. As regards the library, the UGC is aware that it is reputed to be the best and the largest in the country on area studies and in international affairs in the country. I hope you will not think it immodest on my part if I say that some of our students who have gone abroad on field work in connection with their doctoral research (for example Southeast Asia and West Asia) have reported to me that, on the whole, our library collection in these fields is at least as good as, if not better than, the libraries they saw in the areas concerned. It is not merely that the library contains a large amount of research material required in the above-mentioned areas, we have also developed a bibliographical and reference service in area studies, which I believe is unique. The library is used extensively by scholars from other Universities. Our programme of publication of the journal and monographs is well known to you.

In brief, during the last 14 years of its existence, the School has sought to establish itself as the primary Indian Centre of Area Studies.

Nevertheless, during recent months, there has been some anxiety among the teachers of the School that the School's programme has not been getting the support that it deserves.

On the one hand, they feel, the UGC has been encouraging and financially supporting the development of area studies in other universities. The teachers of the School have been happy at the encouragement and support of area Studies by the UGC elsewhere. Both Dr.Appadorai and myself, as members of the UGC Standing Committee on Area Studies, have consistently supported the UGC policy in this respect, because we believe that it is in the larger interests of the country. The development of area studies in other Universities

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has provided, I am happy to say, opportunities of employment for scholars trained by us. Whenever other Universities have sought our advice on the development of area studies in their Universities, we have readily given it in various ways. For example, whenever we have received any request for our specialists on area studies to be deputed to a University, we have readily agreed to do so. Most recently, on the request of the Jadavpur University Southeast Asian Studies centre, we deputed Dr. Vishal Singh, Head of the Department of Southeast Asian Studies at the School, to spend 3 weeks at the University and to give lectures/seminars in the field, in view of the absence abroad of their own specialists in the field

At the same time, however, the teachers of the School have had many occasions to feel that the "School's own requests for assistance in strengthening or expanding area studies have not received prompt, favourable or adequate assistance". The UGC approved our request for establishing a full-fledged department of Russian Studies only some 8 years after the original request made and I believe the ISIS was the first and only University for many years which made such a request. But the UGC have promptly encouraged and supported a programme of Soviet Studies at the Bombay University. Our request for the establishment of European Studies has not been acceded to by it yet, even though this is probably the first and only request of the kind the UGC has received. Our proposal to establish a department of African Studies has already (and prematurely) been vetoed by a UGC Visiting Committee, in spite of the fact that the Estimates Committee of Parliament and more than one UGC Committee (as well as the Panikkar Committee appointed by the Education Ministry in 1960) have urged us to develop these studies and, further more, more than one UGC Visiting Committee (including the latest Shiva Rao Committee) have found that the Delhi University Department of African Studies has not developed African Studies properly. When the Japanese Government offered a couple of years ago assistance to promote Japanese Studies in India, we did not get any share of it. Recently, when the UGC instituted some visiting fellowships in area studies in other Universities, the School was not one of the centres chosen (I have already written to the UGC on this matter), in spite of the fact that both library and supervisory facilities in the School in those areas are at least as good as, and often better than, in those Universities (it is the feeling of the teachers that some at least of the fellows appointed in Universities will in fact come to New Delhi to use our library and expertise). And lastly, the sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Area Studies (under the leadership of Shri B. Shiva Rao) has observed in its report that some cooperation with the Delhi University (which has been encouraged to duplicate some of the area studies we have been promoting for many years) would enable the School to limit the number of our teachers.

It is the opinion of the teachers that the development of area studies in other universities should not harm the oldest and the largest centre of area studies, the Indian School of International Studies, and Vice-Versa. There is a vast scope for the development of area studies in the country. There need therefore be no anxiety that there would be unnecessary duplication and consequently wastage of resources. Indeed the development of area studies at the School and at other Universities is mutually beneficial, apart from the fact that it will provide opportunities of healthy academic competition. Many of the teachers feel that the "Scarcity of resources" argument is being used against the School when it seeks assistance, but not when other Universities do so

None in the School, however, thinks that the UGC has been deliberately following a policy of freezing the development of area studies at the School, but the teachers feel that the effect of their actions unfortunately appears to be the same.

It is quite possible that the fears of the teachers are either misplaced or exaggerated. I shall be grateful therefore, for any assurance that you can give us in this respect, so that I could allay their anxiety.

b f o

Copy of letter No.F.24-15/69(H) dated 28th August 1969 from the Chairman, UGC, New Delhi to the Director, Indian School of International Studies, 35, Feroze Shah Road, New Delhi.

I thank you for your letter of August 5, about development of Area Studies in the ISIS and related matters. The Commission will certainly keep in view what you have said in your letter, and the suggestions, with regard to the development programme of the School.

ConfidentialUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 31 : To further consider a proposal for assistance towards the UNESCO Project "International study on the main trends of Research in Social Sciences (Second Part) Historical Sciences, Legal Sciences, Philosophic Discipline and Artistic and Literary expressions."

The Commission at its meeting held on 2.7.69 vide Item No.57 (Copy enclosed, Annexure I) considered the above proposal and agreed that this may be referred to the Social Sciences Research Council for consideration. Shri J.P. Naik, Secretary of the Council has regretted the inability of the Council to assist the UNESCO project on "International Study on the main trends of research in the Social and Human Sciences" as the subject-fields of study in this survey (Philosophy, Law, History, Plastic and Literary Arts) are outside the scope of the Council.

The total estimated cost for the project is stated to be Rs.40,000/- as worked out by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education for the purpose. The UNESCO has already agreed to provide a subvention of \$ 2,000 (Rs.15,000/-) as its share towards the expenditure and some more funds could be made available if the project is started quickly and some progress is made. In this connection a copy of letter No.PAR/USI/351/S-18/69 dated 5.8.69 from Mr. E.Pouchpa Dass, Embassy of India, Paris, to Shri C.S. Nayyar, Secretary, Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO is attached (Annexure II).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1969 vide Item No.57.

UNESCO has undertaken an international study on the main trends of research in Social and Human Sciences. An international group of experts appointed to advise the Director General, Unesco on its implementation met in July, 1967. Prof. Daya Krishna, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Rajasthan University was the Indian expert on the group. The second part of the study is to cover the trends of research in the philosophical, historical, critical and legal disciplines. The Unesco has requested the Indian National Commission for co-operation with Unesco to conduce a survey on the subject either directly or through a specialised body and suggested that Prof. Daya Krishna may be actively associated with this survey.

2. The Ministry of Education appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to consider the Unesco's proposal :

- (1) Dr. Daya Krishna,
Department of Philosophy,
Rajasthan University (Convenor).
- (2) Dr. Satish Chandra,
Department of History,
Rajasthan University.
- (3) Dr. G.S. Sharma,
Director,
Indian Law Institute,
New Delhi.
- (4) Dr. Mulk Raj Anand,
Chairman,
Lalit Kala Akademi,
New Delhi.
- (5) Dr. Prabhakar Machwe,
Assistant Secretary,
Sahitya Akademi,
New Delhi.

3. The report of the Committee, containing a scheme for a nation-wide survey of the main trends of research in Social & Human Sciences in India is attached (Appendix II). The expenditure estimated by the Committee for the total project amounts to Rs.40,000/-

4. The Ministry of Education feels that India should actively co-operate with Unesco in conducting the proposed survey. Since the subject of the project relates to research and concerns universities primarily, the Ministry has requested the U.G.C. to take up the project for implementation. The Unesco has agreed to provide a subvention of \$ 2,000/- (Rs.15,000/-) as its share towards the expenditure.

(57)

5. The following points are for the Commission's consideration in this connection :

- (a) If the Commission is to provide assistance towards the project it will have to be done through universities. Only two of the "subjects incharge" in the scheme prepared by the Ministry of Education are university Professors.
- (b) For a nation-wide survey of research trends it may be necessary to have a large number of consultants than anticipated by the Committee. It may even be necessary to involve representative experts from different regions to cover research developments in the Indian languages. The Committee's ~~scope~~ seems to have under-estimated the scope and complexity of the project.
- (c) In view however, of the importance and value of such a study for the development of research in the humanities and social sciences, it is for the Commission's consideration if it may agree to assist the implementation of the project in principle via., in so far as it is undertaken by universities. The Ministry of Education could however associate the Council for Social Science Research also in the implementation of the project, in respect of work done by non-university organisations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Appendix

Report on the First Meeting of the Indian National Commission's Committee concerning the Unesco's Project on Research Trends in Humanities.

The Committee appointed by the National Commission for Unesco to study the Research Trends in the Humanities in India met under the Chairmanship of Shri Prem Kirpal on the 15th April, 1968, and considered ways and means through which the project may best be carried out and the maximum cooperation extended to the Unesco project.

Shri Kirpal in his opening remarks suggested that the Committee should also take into account the national interests of India in pursuing this research project. In fact, he said that it might be better if in the very structuring of the project care is taken to see that the wider interests of India are also kept in view.

The Committee was happy to take note of the suggestion of Shri Kirpal and decided to keep it in mind in its future work on the project.

The suggestions made by the members of the Committee may be briefly summarised as follows :

1. It was suggested that in each of the subjects there might be 2 to 3 groups of 3 to 4 persons (perhaps with different view points but deeply acquainted with the subject) which may be formed to report independently to the persons incharge and then a joint seminar be called of all the persons to consider the reports in detail and a finalised report be presented only after such joint consultation and consideration.
2. The overall responsibility for philosophy, law and history be taken by Shri Daya Krishna, Dr. C.S. Sharma and Dr. Satish Chandra respectively.

Dr. Muk Raj Anand and Shri Prabhakar Machwe shall give a brief 2 to 3 page summary of their own views of developing trends in the fields of plastic and literary arts. They shall also suggest the names of two or three persons who are not so busy and who might take the responsibility for their research project in these fields. The convenor may choose one of them. However, they will continue to help in informal ways during the whole project and give the benefit of their guidance.

3. It was agreed as a general guideline that only significant works need be taken into account. Considerations of quantity need not be taken note of unless they are significant pointers to certain general trends in the society itself.
4. In the field of study concerning forms of literary and artistic creation, it was pointed out that a work of art may itself be treated as an implicit criticism of the previous works. This should be separated from the implicit social criticism which may also be contained in it. In cultures where explicit criticism is not extensively developed it was suggested that this approach might prove very fruitful. In fact, the Committee

desired that this be conveyed to the Unesco Headquarters, concerned with the research project and be taken note of as it might help some other countries which are also cooperating in the research project to benefit from the suggestion if they find it useful.

5. Borrowing and use of critical concepts from other traditions were to be taken note of. Also the distortions they undergo in this process might be studied as providing a significant clue to the way the tradition is developing in a particular country. Four questions may be posed for answers in this field :

- (i) Has there been any application of the framework of Sanskrit poetics to the critical evaluation of works in Western languages?
- (ii) Have any significant studies of any Non-Indian (Western or otherwise) works of Art been done by any Indians? If so, what approach do they display?
- (iii) If any new approach to be found in the criticism of English literature by students of the subject in India.
- (iv) Do we find any specific and significant trend or trends in the critical study of Art and Literature in India?

6. It was suggested that this way of approaching art and literature may be generalised, so far as it can be done, to other fields such as law, Philosophy and History.

7. The use of history for various purposes in fiction was emphasized. The emergence of the historical novel in all the Indian languages and its attempt to create an image of India in the minds of the people was noted by some members of the Committee.

8. This led to the issue of the historian versus the artist. The image-and-the-myth-making functions were performed by both. But the historian had to be concerned with truth also. In this connection, history particularly where its writing in the developing countries of modern times was concerned - was seen as both a critique of the image of the past and also as a builder of the image of the future. In this connection the problem of creating the self-image of the national and the dilemma that this poses for the historian were also taken note of.

9. The division of Indian history into pre-history ancient, medieval and modern periods was accepted and it was suggested that a separate person be appointed incharge for finding research trends in each of these fields under the overall coordination of the person incharge of the study of research-trends in this domain.

10. The dichotomy between regional history and national history and the difficulty of reconciling the two, especially in the case of India was pointed out.

11. It was suggested that it should be found out whether any significant studies have been done in this country with respect to the history of other countries, cultures and lands. If so, it would be interesting to find out how do they differ significantly from the usual works done by authors of these countries and cultures themselves (Some works on Greater India and the Caliphate were mentioned in this connection.)

12. The overlapping between history and law was noted in certain fields, especially in the study of modern times.

13. The study in Law as to be divided into four parts :

- (i) Trends in legal thought;
- (ii) The impact of rational western thought on Hindu and Muslim personal law;
- (iii) Wealth-Resource relationship as affected by law and legal thinking in the country (this overlaps with history).
- (iv) Law of torts, etc., - development of legal thought with respect to the national of personal liberties.

14. It was suggested that the study in the field of literature be divided in terms of genres - poetry, drama, fiction, criticism and biography.

15. With respect to Philosophy, it was pointed out that it might be desirable if creative thinking among Sanskrit Pundits, who know only Sanskrit or their regional language, be also investigated and taken note of. In this connection, it was suggested that some person who could speak fluently in Sanskrit and was well aware of the classical Sanskrit texts in Philosophy and also of modern western literature philosophy might be asked to approach a dozen representatives pundits and ask them questions with respect to the problems that are engaging contemporary thinkers in the West. In case the answers were found to be significant, they could be translated into English and published and thus made available to the English-knowing philosophers of this country and the West.

16. A provisional list of names of persons to be consulted in each of the different fields was suggested. The list, it was decided, should be treated as subject to further discussions, supplementation and amending by the convenor in consultation with the expert member of the committee concerned.

17. The finalisation of the names of the persons to be consulted and the questions to be asked to be known by the end of June 1968 and a preliminary report on the work assigned to be by the second week of July, 1968.

18. The first stage of the project is planned to be completed by the end of this year, i.e. December, 1968, and it is requested that the National Commission inform the Unesco Secretariate of this date

19. It was suggested that a minimum honorarium of Rs.500/- be given to each persons who is consulted and asked to write any report with respect to the project. Secretarial expenses were to be provided each of the person incharge of the particular field with which was entrusted.

20. The honorarium to be given to the person incharge of a particular field and the convenor is to be determined by the National Commission itself.

21. Maximum flexibility be maintained as far as it is compatible with speedy and efficient execution of the project.

Sd/-
(Daya Krishna)

(61)

A Scheme for Survey of Research Trends in Humanities

<u>1. Areas to be covered (Subjects)</u>	<u>Subject Incharge</u>
i) Philosophy	Dr. Daya Krishna
ii) Law	Dr. G.S. Sharma
iii) History	Dr. Satish Chandra
iv) Plastic Arts	
v) Literary Arts.	

2. Number of consultants to be provided to the subjects Incharges to assist them	
i) Philosophy	4 Consultants
ii) Law	4 Consultants
iii) History	8 Consultants (for 4 groups having 2 in each group)
iv) Plastic Arts	6 Consultants (for 3 groups having 2 in each group)
v) Literary Arts	6 - do -
	<hr/> 28 Total consultants <hr/>

3. Estimated Expenditure for the Scheme.

i) Honorarium to the Convenor	Rs. 1,000
ii) Honorariums to the subject-Incharges @ Rs.1,000 to each (1,000x5=5,000)	Rs. 5,000
iii) Honorariums to the Consultants or Associates @ Rs.500 to each i.e. Rs.500/- x 28 = Rs.14,000/-	Rs. 14,000
iv) Secretarial Expenses	
a) To the convenors Rs.500/-	
b) To the five subject incharges @ Rs.500/- each i.e.2,500/-	Rs.2,500/-
v) For holding Seminars, meeting, discussions at various levels.	Rs. 15,000
vi) For unforeseen and miscellaneous and contingent expenses.	Rs. 2,000
	<hr/> Rs. 40,000 <hr/>

4. Necessary accounts will be submitted for items (iv) to (vi) and necessary receipts for the honorariums paid would be submitted for items (i) to (iii).

Sd/-
(Daya Krishna)
Convenor

Copy of letter No. PAR/USI/351/S-18/69 dated 5th August 1969 from Mr. E. Pouchpa Dass, Embassy of India, 15 Rue Alfred Dehodencq, Paris 16e. addressed to Shri C.S. Nayar, Secretary, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.

Dear Mr. Nayar,

I have today had a talk with Mr. M.A. Djoehana of the UNESCO, who as you know is handling the special project on 'International Study on the Main Trends of Research in the Social & Human Sciences' under the direction of Mr. Jacques Havet.

2. Mr. Djoehana is mainly interested in national studies conducted within the framework of this project. He is, therefore very anxious that India should proceed further in this matter and ask for more funds under the participation programme if necessary. It seems that US \$2000/- has been so far allotted but Mr. Djoehana feels that more funds could be given if the study is started quickly and some progress is made. You may like to refer in this matter to Miss Kala Thairani's D.O. No. 30-3/68-INC dated 1st July 1968 and to Shri Daya Krishna's Report on the 1st Meeting of the Indian National Commission's Committee concerning this project.

3. It is extremely nice on the part of Mr. Djoehana to take such a close interest in the implementation of this important project in India. I am sure that you will give careful consideration to his suggestion and that in any case you will keep me informed of the progress made so far.

With kind regards.



Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 32 : To consider a proposal for organising a Seminar of Deans of Student Welfare.

The Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon at its 44th meeting held at Vallabh Vidyanagar in January 1969 adopted the following resolution :-

"This 44th meeting of the Inter University Board suggests that in all future planning in respect of education, the Ministry of Education, the Planning Commission and the University Grants Commission should make increased provision for student services.

This meeting further suggests that the UGC as well as the IUB may take all appropriate steps for the training of personnel for these services."

The matter was discussed by the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon and the Secretary of the University Grants Commission on 26th August, 1969. It was pointed out in this connection that the University Grants Commission had already implemented a number of schemes connected with student welfare viz. students study homes, non-resident student centres, health centre, students aid fund in the Universities and colleges, text-book libraries, chalk-boards, water coolers, student welfare schemes, scholarships and fellowships etc. During the current year's budget, the Commission had made an allocation of Rs.65 lakhs for student welfare programmes which is being utilised for improvement of existing hostel facilities, common room, canteen etc., in the colleges.

It has, however, been suggested that it would be a good idea to organise a conference of Deans of students welfare and others concerned with the problem in the Universities to consider the following matters :-

- a) Concept of student welfare.
- b) Review of student welfare programmes in operation in the Universities.
- c) Implementation of students welfare programmes and difficulties and problems connected with them :
- d) Machinery in the Universities for implementing student welfare programmes.
- e) Possible areas of expansion.
- f) Publication of a journal for publicizing the constructive activities of students and reviewing programmes of student welfare from time to time.

The following working papers could be placed before the conference :-

- a) Report of the Vice-Chancellor's Conference held in April, 1969;
- b) Report of the Students' Conference held in May, 1969.
- c) Recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) pertaining to student services.

(64)

Participation in the conference may be limited to the following categories : -

- (a) Deans of student welfare in the Universities (teachers in charge of student welfare programmes may be invited in the case of Universities which have not appointed Deans).
- (b) Six or seven Vice-Chancellors who are actively interested in student services and welfare programmes
- (c) Teachers/Principals of 20 - 30 colleges (selection of colleges may be done on a representative basis including colleges which have a well-organised programme of student services and others where such services have^{not} to be provided on a sound footing).
- (d) Representatives of organisations like the Inter-University Board, Ministry of Education, United States Educational Foundation in India etc.

The venue of the conference may be selected depending on its timing. It may be a two-day conference and may be organised under the auspices of a University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(SA)/D.O(SI)

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : October 3, 1969

Item No. 33: To consider the recommendations of the Selection Committee for award of Scholarships for Honours/Post-graduate Studies in Arabic/Persian about instituting a few research scholarships in Arabic and Persian.

....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting on 7th October 1964 (Item No.22) agreed with the recommendation of the Review Committee on Arabic and Persian studies in universities and decided to institute a scheme for award of 20 scholarships every year of the value of Rs.1200/- per annum for Honours and Postgraduate Studies in Arabic and Persian.

The Selection Committee, which met on 21st August 1969 to recommend candidates for award of Scholarships for Honours and Postgraduate Studies in Arabic and Persian during 1969-70, stressed the need for promoting advanced study and research in Arabic and Persian in the universities. The Committee felt that owing to the number of UGC Research Scholarships of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. being limited, the universities find it difficult to accommodate the candidates who wish to take up research work in Arabic and Persian. The Committee, therefore, recommended that five to ten research scholarships may be instituted by the Commission for award to candidates who take up research work leading to a doctorate degree in Arabic and Persian. Selections for award of these scholarships could be made on an all-India basis on the recommendation of the Committee which meets every year for recommending candidates for award of scholarships for Honours/Postgraduate Studies in Arabic/Persian.

The University Grants Commission at present allocates 600 research scholarships every year to the universities for award to candidates who wish to take up research work leading to a doctorate degree in Humanities including Social Sciences and Science subjects. During the past three years, 11 candidates were selected by the universities for award of research scholarships in Arabic and Persian. Of these three were selected in Persian during 1966-67 (two by Aligarh Muslim University and one by the Nagpur University), one in Arabic by Allahabad University in 1967-68 and three each in Arabic (by Aligarh Muslim University, Delhi and Madras Universities) and Persian (by Bombay, Osmania and Aligarh Muslim Universities) in 1968-69. Two senior and seven junior fellowships were also awarded by the Commission in Arabic/Persian during the past three years.

The recommendation of the Selection Committee for instituting five to ten research scholarships of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. for award in Arabic and Persian on an all-India basis is placed before the Commission for consideration.

FO(S)/DO(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.34: To consider a suggestion for exemption from income tax of the honorarium admissible to the teachers working under the scheme of "utilisation of services of retired teachers".

The University Grants Commission instituted in February 1962, a scheme for utilisation of services of retired teachers towards teaching and research work in Universities and colleges. An honorarium of Rs.6,000/- p.a. (Rs.4,000/- p.a. till 30.6.1964) and an annual contingency grant of Rs.1,000/- are admissible to the teachers selected for participation in the scheme.

In December 1963, the University Grants Commission approached the Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi for exemption from income tax of the honorarium admissible to the retired teachers. The Board did not agree to the proposal and felt that as the main work undertaken by the retired teachers was teaching or laboratory work, the honorarium paid to them could not be exempted under any of the provisions of the income tax Act. The Board, however, agreed to exempt the contingency grant of Rs.1,000/- p.a. from payment of income tax to the extent the grant is actually spent on contingencies.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has also been operating a similar scheme for utilising the services of retired scientists towards research work in universities, colleges and National Laboratories. The honorarium of Rs.6,000/- p.a. admissible to the retired scientists working under the C.S.I.R. scheme is exempted from payment of income tax under Section 10(16) of the Income Tax Act 1961. According to this section scholarships granted to meet the cost of education do not form part of the total income for purposes of income tax.

The decision of the Central Board in granting tax free honorarium to the C.S.I.R. retired scientists created an anomalous situation and several participants in the U.G.C. scheme of retired teachers have requested for a similar concession.

With a view to removing this anomaly, the matter was discussed with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Dr.I.C.Chopra Assistant Director General). The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research felt that as the honorarium admissible to their retired scientist was exempted from income tax with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance, the UGC may also take up the matter with them for tax-free honorarium to their retired teachers.

The matter was accordingly discussed with Shri R.N.Mutto, Member Central Board of Direct Taxes who mentioned certain technical difficulties in agreeing to our proposal. It was understood that the Board could consider the proposal for tax-free honorarium if the retired teachers undertook only research work and did not participate in regular teaching work etc., at the institution to which they are attached and that the Commission may have to consider the question of revising their rules accordingly.

It may be mentioned that the honorarium of Rs.6,000/-p.a. admissible to the retired teachers is provided in addition to the pension earned by them, if any, (a copy of the rules is attached (Appendix I).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Rules for the utilisation of services of retired teachers for teaching and research work in universities and colleges.

....

1. Purpose of the Award:

The scheme is intended to assist universities and colleges to avail of the services of retired teachers of outstanding merit, who have crossed the normal age of retirement, but who are otherwise fit to continue their teaching and research work.

2. Eligibility:

Persons with a distinguished record of work as Professors, Readers or Lecturers in a university, college or institution approved under the UGC Act, on retirement from regular service, are eligible for participation in the scheme.

3. Value:

An honorarium of Rs.6,000/- per annum will be paid to the teacher selected under the scheme, through the university or institution where he works. An amount of Rs.1000/- will also be given annually to meet any authorised contingent expenditure connected with the approved work. Grants under this scheme will be payable in addition to any pension earned by the teacher concerned.

4. Conditions of Award:

(a) The awardee is expected to devote his time to academic pursuits and will be required to devote about six hours a week to "contact work" with students, which could be in the form of class room teaching/seminars guiding research scholars/special lectures. The host institution will be requested to provide necessary facilities, such as the use of laboratories, library etc., to the awardee.

(b) The participants in the scheme will not accept any other assignment, paid or otherwise, during the tenure of the award. They may, however, receive honorarium or other facilities, if provided by the institution where they work, up to a maximum of Rs.4,000/-p.a. with the prior approval of the Commission.

(c) The assistance to a teacher under the scheme will be limited to a period of 3 years, in the first instance, and may be continued thereafter till the age of 68, provided the teacher retains active interest in academic work. The total period of award will not normally exceed 5 years.

(d) The teachers selected under the scheme may participate and give lectures in refresher courses summer schools etc., and receive allowances admissible under the rules governing that scheme with the prior approval of the Commission. In case any special apparatus or equipment not available at the institution where the teacher works, is required by him in connection with his approved work, he may send an application for the purpose, through the institution concerned for consideration of the Commission.

(e) The participants in the scheme are to be treated as supernumerary and not to be appointed against any regular post.

5. Payment:

The grants in respect of the award will be paid to the university, or institution concerned, for the period ending March each financial year, for disbursement in the first week of every month.

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6. Selection:

The selection of awardees will be made on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Commission for the purpose. There will be two selections in a year i.e. in February and in August. The results of the selection will be announced through a press note in the leading newspapers of the country.

7. Applications for the Awards:

(a) Applications for the awards in the prescribed form (which may be obtained from the Commission or the universities) should be made at least six months in advance of the date of retirement. These applications should reach the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1, through the university or institution where the teacher proposes to work, not later than the last Monday of November and last Monday of May respectively.

(b) Universities and colleges may recommend eligible teachers for assistance under this scheme, after obtaining their prior consent. In such cases no formal application will be necessary, but relevant information regarding the persons recommended may be furnished by the institution concerned.

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Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.35 : To consider the question of supporting the study of imbalances in the employment of highly qualified Physicists.

Professor Rais Ahmed, Head of the Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, while highlighting the imbalances in the employment of highly qualified physicists, suggested that it would be worthwhile if an assessment is made in a scientific manner with regard to the production and absorption of M.Sc.s. and Ph.D.s. He has suggested that such studies in different subjects in a number of universities may be undertaken so that it may serve to evolve a suitable policy at the appropriate levels. An extract of the letter sent by Professor Ahmed in this respect is attached as Annexure I. Professor Ahmed has also agreed, if so desired by the Commission to undertake such a study with regard to Physics. He has indicated that the financial assistance required by him for the purpose would be of the order of Rs.5,000/- for a year as indicated below:

(i)	Consultation	Rs. 200
(ii)	Clerk-Typist at a fixed salary of Rs.150/-p.m.	Rs.1,800
(iii)	Stationery Postage, Cyclo-styling etc.	Rs. 600
* (iv)	Research Assistant (Rs.200/- p.m. fixed as an allowance to a lecturer).	Rs. 2,400
		<hr/>
		Rs. 5,000
		<hr/>
* or	Rs.250/- P.M.fixed raising the total to	Rs. 5,600

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(Sc.II)/J.S(S)

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Annexure I to Item No.35

Extract from letter No.5(b)/1031 dated August 7, 1969 from Prof. Rais Ahmed, Department of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University to Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

....

A large number of senior teachers in the Universities have observed that during the last two years the number of applications per post in Physics has gone up from about 3 to 4 to something like 15 or even 20. We have also observed that such well developed Department now has a number of research workers who have obtained Ph.Ds., but who in spite of persistent effort, have not succeeded in finding stable jobs for themselves. On the other hand, we are told that there are institutions, and whole regions, where qualified people are not available for placement as postgraduate class teachers of physics.

I think this phenomenon not only indicates a regional imbalance in the production and absorption of physics M.Sc's and Ph.Ds but perhaps the rate of expansion of opportunities has not kept pace with the production of M.Sc's and particularly Ph.Ds. The quality of the Ph.D. programme or the concentration of Ph.Ds. in certain special branches may have something to do with the problem. The process of selection in some institutions which have to accept people trained in other institutions may be playing a part in bringing about the imbalance. Nevertheless, considerable UGC funds are involved and they would partly seem to be wasted if the people taking up research cannot be usefully employed. The frustration among these people would also be considerable and may affect the morale of other workers in the universities.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 5: To consider the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Centres of Advanced Study with regard to (a) departments which may be recognised as Centres of Advanced Study and (b) departments to which special assistance may be provided during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th August, 1969 (Item No. 13) received the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study held on 3rd July, 1969. The Commission inter-alia desire that for the recommendations made by the Committee for recognition of new Centres, etc., the financial implications may be worked out and the matter brought up again before the Commission.

There is a provision of Rs. 8.00 crores in the Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74) for the scheme of Centres of Advanced Study. A statement showing (a) the commitment in respect of 30 existing Centres (b) estimates of provision required for 5 new centres of advanced study and 22 departments for special assistance recommended by the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study and (c) balance available for implementation of further recommendations to be made during the Fourth Plan is given in Annexure I.

On the basis of the recommendations made by the expert committee which scrutinised the Fourth Plan proposals received from 27 centres (16 science and 11 humanities) recognised during the Third Plan period, the Commission allocated grants totalling to Rs. 4.47 crores for the period 1968-1971. (Item No. 11 of the meeting held on 1st May, 1968). The Commission has during 1968-69 recognised 3 more centres (1 in science and 2 in humanities) and agreed to a total expenditure of Non-recurring Rs. 11.25 lakhs and recurring Rs. 3.92 lakhs P.A. After taking into account the grants already paid upto end of 1968-69, the balance of the amount payable is Non-recurring Rs. 65.89 lakhs and Rs. 327 lakhs for recurring purposes during 1969-74. So this may be added a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for any additional requirements in respect of the existing 30 centres and counterpart provision for Unesco/UNDP projects. The total would thus be Rs. 485 lakhs.

The Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study has recommended that 5 more departments may be recognised as Centres (4 in science and 1 in humanities) and 22 departments (17 in Science and 5 in humanities) to be given special assistance. (List attached as Annexure II). The exact requirements for these departments will be determined on an examination of their proposals with the help of the expert committees, in case the recommendations are accepted in principle, by the Commission. It is, however, estimated that financial requirements of the 5 new centres and 22 departments recommended for special assistance for the duration of the Fourth Plan (1970-71 to 1973-74) will be of the order of Rs. 212 lakhs as indicated below:

(a)	Five departments recommended by the Committee as centres @ Rs. 16.00 lakhs (Non-Recurring and Recurring) on an average for four years period.	Rs. 80	lakh
(b)	Twenty two departments recommended for special assistance @ Rs. 6.00 lakhs (Non-Recurring and Recurring) on an average for 4 years period.	Rs. 132	"
	Total	Rs. 212	lakh

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After taking into account (a) the grants already approved for the existing 30 centres and (b) estimated expenditure in respect of the 5 departments to be recognised as Centres and 22 departments to be given special assistance as recommended by the Standing Committee there will still be left a balance of Rs.123.00 lakhs which would be available for any additional centres and departments to be recommended by the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study during the course of the Fourth Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J. S. (S)

Statement showing the committed liability in respect of the existing Centres of Advanced Study and the estimated liability in respect of the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study.

...

(A) <u>EXISTING CENTRES</u> (Grants already approved)	(In lakhs)	
(a) Total (100%) grants allocated on the basis of expert committees' recommendations for 30 centres.	(1) NR.	Rs. 132
	(ii) R	Rs. 347
		Rs. 479
(b) Grants paid during 1966-69	(1) NR.	Rs. 65.89
	(ii) R	Rs. 113.59
		Rs. 179.48
(c) Net commitment on 1.4.1969	(1) NR.	Rs. 66.11
	(ii) R	Rs. 347
		Rs. 413.11
* calculated on the basis of five years (1969-74)	Say	Rs. 415
(d) Additional requirements during 1969-74 (including counterpart obligation for UNDP/Unesco Programme)		Rs. 50
		Rs. 465
 (B) Estimated expenditure in respect of departments recommended as Centres and departments recommended for special assistance.		
(a) Five departments recommended by the Committee as Centres @ Rs.16.00 lakhs (Non-Recurring and Recurring) on an average for four years period.		80
(b) 22 departments recommended for special assistance @ Rs.6.00 lakhs (Non-Recurring and Recurring) on an average for 4 year period.		132 lakhs
		Rs. 212
 (C) Provision available in the Fourth Plan		
		Rs. 800 lakhs
Amounts required as at (A) & (B) above		Rs. 677 "
Balance **		Rs. 123 lakhs

** This could be used for additional Centres and Departments to be recommended by the committee in the course of the Fourth Plan (1970-74).

....

I. DEPARTMENTS WHICH MAY BE RECOGNISED AS CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY**1. CHEMISTRY**

- (a) Inorganic and Physical Chemistry Department Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (b) Department of Chemistry (Inorganic) University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

2. BOTANY

- (c) Department of Botany (Cryptogamic Botany) Punjab University, Chandigarh.

3. ARCHAEOLOGY

- (d) Department of Archaeology, Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, University of Poona.

4. METALLURGY

- (e) Department of Metallurgy (Physical Metallurgy), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

II. DEPARTMENTS RECOMMENDED FOR SPECIAL ASSISTANCE (ASPIRANT CENTRES) DURING THE FOURTH PLAN PERIOD**(a) Humanities & Social Sciences:****1. Economics**

- (i) Department of Economics, Presidency College, Calcutta
- (ii) Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

N.B. : Information relating to the Department of Economics, Madras Christian College, may be obtained and placed before the Committee at the next meeting).

2. History

- (iii) Department of History, Patna University, Patna (Under the Chairmanship of Professor R.S. Sharma)

3. Sociology

- (iv) Department of Sociology, University of Meerut.
- (v) Department of Sociology, University of Bombay.

(b) Science Subjects:**1. Physics**

- (i) Department of Physics, University of Allahabad, Allahabad (Optical and Microwave Spectroscopy).
- (ii) Department of Physics, Andhra University, (Headed by Professor B.R. Ramchandra Rao).

2. Chemistry

- (iii) Department of Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- (iv) Department of Pure Chemistry, Calcutta University.
- (v) Department of Chemistry, Osmania University.
- (vi) Department of Physical Chemistry, Madras University. (Headed by Professor Santhappa).
- (vii) Department of Chemistry (Radio Chemistry), University of Poona, Poona.

3. Bio-Chemistry

- (viii) Department of Biochemistry, Lucknow University, Lucknow (Headed by Professor P.S. Krishnan).
- (ix) Department of Biochemistry, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda (Headed by Professor C.V. Ramakrishnan).

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4. Mathematics

(x) Department of Mathematics & Statistics, University of Poona, (Headed by Professor V.S. Huzurbazar).

5. Geology

(xi) Department of Geology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

(xii) Department of Geology, Andhra University, Waltair.

6. Zoology

(xiii) Department of Zoology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (Headed by Professor S.P. Raychaudhuri).

(xiv) Department of Zoology, Andhra University, Waltair (Headed by Professor P.N. Ganapathi).

7. Botany

(xv) Department of Botany, Andhra University, Waltair.

(xvi) Department of Botany (Plant Ecology), Banaras Hindu University (Headed by Professor R.D. Misra).

(xvii) Department of Botany (For Cytogenetics), Calcutta University (Headed by Professor A.K. Sharma)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 37 : To consider a note on the programme of work of the Examination Reform Unit in the office of the Commission.

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th August, 1969 accepted the proposal for setting up an Examination Reform Unit in the Commission and desired that a note on the programme of work to be taken up in the immediate future be drawn up and placed before the Commission. The Commission also desired that the professional staff of the unit may be drawn from the universities and other similar institutions on deputation/secondment.

The University Grants Commission, concerned as it is, with the 'promotion and coordination of university education and the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities' has been devoting special attention to problems relating to reorganization of courses and examination reform. As far back as September, 1957, the Commission appointed a Committee for reviewing the examination system of the universities and for suggesting necessary improvements. The report of the committee underlined the fact that "teaching, learning and examination constitute a unity of functions" and suggested various measures for reform of the examination system.

To have a fuller discussion with the university and college teachers about the objectives of teaching and research, four regional seminars were organised by the Commission under the guidance of Dr. S.S. Bloom of the University of Chicago who is an expert in the subject. The seminars were held at the Universities of Osmania, Poona, Patna and Aligarh in 1958-59. The proceedings of the seminar have been published under the title "Evaluation in Higher Education". The University Grants Commission also published a brochure entitled "Three Studies in Examination Technique", which contained the following papers of Dr. H.J. Taylor, formerly, Vice-Chancellor of the Gauhati University

1. An examination of examiners.
2. Supplementary examination.
3. Grace marks.

Several problems had been taken up for study by Examination Reform and Research Unit set up by the universities with financial assistance from the Commission. The Unit at the Aligarh University produced a report entitled "A University looks at its Examinations". The report revealed some of the problems of initiating examination reform in a single university and provides experimental evidence of the results of changes in examinations.

The Examination Reform Unit at the M.S. University of Baroda brought out a technical report relating to variations in examination performance and class record, student performance on examination questions, relative efficiency of scaled and unscaled marks in predicting future marks, qualitative analysis of essay questions etc.

The Examination Research Unit at the Gauhati University, under the direction of Dr. H.J. Taylor, produced two important papers viz., (1) The Problem of the Third Examiner; and (2) The Influence of Scaling on Examination Results.

The Delhi University undertook a pilot project on analysis of its examination results and carried out five studies.

The Commission has recently brought out a report on 'Examination Reform in the Central Universities'. The report is under print and will be circulated to the universities shortly.

In the light of the above developments, it is suggested that the Examination Reform Unit may undertake the following programme in the immediate future :

(a) Curriculum Development :

One of the important problems in the field of higher education, is related to the reorganisation of courses of study, so as to bring them in line with recent advances in various branches of learning, particularly in the field of science and technology. For a variety of reasons, the undergraduate and postgraduate courses in our universities have remained unchanged for a long time with the result that teaching in the different subjects has tended to become out-of-date. The University Grants Commission set up committees of experts in different subjects in Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences and some professional subjects to review and assess the developments in particular branches of knowledge, survey the existing arrangements, recommend measures for improvement of standards of teaching and research and to suggest "model" syllabuses or scheme of papers. Many of these committees have reported and all of them have stressed the need for bringing about radical changes in courses of study. The Standards Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission and the Education Commission (1964-66) also have suggested various steps in this direction. It will be necessary to take follow-up action on these reports and to examine how far these have been implemented and what are the obstacles to improvement and modernisation of courses of study.

(b) Examination Reform :

There is already a widespread interest in the subject of examination reform as a result of the recommendations of the various committees appointed by the University Grants Commission as also the report of the University Education Commission, Secondary Education Commission, and the Education Commission (1964-66). It would be desirable to undertake follow-up work on the various recommendations made in these reports in the light of some recent developments that have taken place in the universities, including the introduction of the semester system by 15 universities and adoption of the system of sessional assignments by a number of universities, as detailed in Annexure.

(c) Coordination of research work in the field of evaluation techniques undertaken by the Universities :

As mentioned earlier, a number of universities set up examination reform and research units with financial assistance from the Commission. Some universities like Panjab, Roorkee etc., have undertaken research work in this field on their own initiative and from their own resources. It would be useful to coordinate the findings of these investigations with the help of professional staff at the senior level in the Examination Reform Unit in the office of the Commission.

(d) Appointment of a Committee:-

The Commission has appointed a committee consisting of Dr. R.K. Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University, Dr. S.K. Mitra, Jt. Director, NCERT, Dr. R.S. Dave, NCERT, Prof. Rais Ahmed, Aligarh Muslim University, and Dr. Edwin A. Harper Jr., Bureau of Educational Psychology, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, to encourage selected universities to undertake specific measures of examination reform. The work of this committee will require secretarial assistance over a fairly long period of time.

(e) Financial assistance to universities:

It may be necessary to assist some of the Universities which desire to introduce specific measures of examination reform by the creation of examination cells in the universities, or towards the purchase of computers etc. for mechanising the work relating to tabulation of examination results etc. Assistance may also be provided to some universities which propose to undertake research work in the field of examination reform.

(f) Dissemination of information :

It may be useful to collect detailed information from Universities in India and universities in countries like U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Germany etc. regarding the latest evaluation techniques introduced by them and to disseminate this information for the information of universities and colleges in India. It may be desirable in this connection to bring out a quarterly journal on the lines of 'Evaluation News' published by the NCERT.

(g) Research in Examinations :

It may be desirable for Examination Reform Unit of the Commission itself to undertake some research work in examinations, on such problems as reliability and validity of marks, correlation between internal and external examinations, item analysis of question papers etc.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(SA)/D.O.(SI)

AGRA UNIVERSITY :

Spacing of Examinations :

Examinations in the University are not concentrated at the end of the final year and have been properly spaced as recommended by the U.G.C. Committee on Examination Reform.

Research in Examinations :

As the University does not have a department of education, it is not possible for it to undertake research in the educational and technical aspects of examinations.

Methods of Evaluation:

The University is taking steps to use methods of evaluation other than essay type examinations such as multiple-choice tests, short answer tests, open book tests, viva-voce etc.

The University has appointed a committee to consider various important matters such as the question of admissions, introduction of tutorials, seminars, preparation of lecture lists, examination reforms etc. The recommendations of the committee are being placed before the Academic Body of the University.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY :

Spacing of examinations :

In the Faculty of Law, the University has two examinations in a year. Marks are also set apart for sessional work. Similarly, for the Diploma in Business Administration and for the Master's degree in Business Administration, the University has two semesters and two examinations and sessional marks are also taken into account.

Admission Procedure :

Admissions are made strictly according to merit.

Classifications of candidates :

Candidates are classified into three divisions except in law.

Methods of teaching :

The University has some provision for tutorials and seminars. It has always emphasized viva-voce examination for most subjects. There is a viva-voce both in the Previous and Final examinations of postgraduate courses. Viva-Voce is also held for B.A. (General) students.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY :

Methods of Teaching :

The colleges in the University area have been requested to provide for tutorial work at the Pass Degree level i.e., B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc.

Spacing of Examination :

The burden of the Final examination has been reduced by introducing examinations at the end of second and third years in respect of B.A., B.Com., B.Sc., and B.Sc. (Home Science) pass Degree.

Classification of candidates :

There are only two classes viz., First and Second classes for all postgraduate degree examinations in the science faculty. In the faculty of arts, third class is also awarded in respect of M.A., M.Com., and M.B.A. degree examinations of this university. Provision is made for improvement of class in respect of the M.A., M.Com. and M.B.A. Graduates of the University who obtained Third class, without putting in further attendance at a college as recommended by the All India Vice-Chancellors Conference in 1962. There is no restriction on the number of such reappearance.

Sessional Work :

Sessional marks for class work have been introduced in respect of professional courses.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY :

Sessional work :

Mid-term examinations have been introduced for all classes in the arts and science sections. The marks obtained are taken into consideration while determining selection and promotion. In the engineering, agriculture and education departments, sessional marks are awarded and form part of the requirement for passing university examinations. In B.A., B.Sc., and Pre-University Examinations, grades are awarded.

Research in Examinations :

The University is encouraging its education and psychology departments to undertake research connected with various points raised in the report on Examination Reform.

Classification of candidates :

Only two classes viz. first and second are awarded at the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations.

ASSAM AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, JORHAT :

Admission Procedure :

Admission is made on the basis of the performance of the candidate in the secondary examination. A viva-voce test is also taken to test the general aptitude of the candidates in agriculture and allied fields.

Introduction of Trimester System :

The University has introduced the trimester system of examinations from 1969-70.

Teaching methods :

The teaching work is done through lectures, tutorials, seminars, field practicals, laboratory practicals etc.

Internal assessment :

Periodical short class tests are held by the Departments.

Classification of successful candidates :

1. B.Sc. Agriculture Degree - 60% or more - First Class.
40% to 60% - Second Class, other Pass Class.
2. M.Sc. Agriculture - 60% or more - First Class, 45% to 60% -
Second Class.

Methods of teaching :

Tutorials and seminars are organised from time to time. At the postgraduate level, there is a provision for discussion groups and dissertations.

Internal assessment :

Internal assessment is done only to test the eligibility of the candidate for university examinations. No weightage is given for such work except for 20% marks in the practical work.

Objective test etc. :

Objective tests, short answer tests, open book tests, viva-voce tests have been introduced from 1969-70.

Declaration of results :

The results of examinations held so far by the University were published within 9 days after the examinations were held.

AWADHESH PRATAP SINGH UNIVERSITY, REWA :

The examinations of the University are being conducted by the University of Saugar for a period of one year i.e. till the Statutes and Ordinances of the University come into force.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The University constituted a Committee to consider the recommendations made in regard to the reforms of the examination system. The action taken in this regard is indicated below :

Admission Procedure :

Admissions to all the courses of studies are made strictly on the basis of the marks secured by the candidates at the qualifying examinations except in the case of admission to M.B.B.S. and Business Management courses where a test has been introduced.

Methods of Teaching :

The University introduced tutorials and seminars besides lecture work in all undergraduate and postgraduate courses within the resources of the University. It has, however, not been possible for the University to divide the teaching work between tutorials and lectures in the ratio of 50:50 due to lack of staff and space. The University has been organising seminars, conferences and symposia with the financial assistance sanctioned by the U.G.C. from time to time.

Internal Assessment :

It has not been possible for the University to adopt a uniform pattern for distribution of marks in sessionals and practicals due to diverse nature of courses. It has not been possible for the University to confine the assessment by internal examiners only. The University is however trying to introduce the system of internal assessment as far as possible.

Spacing of Examinations :

The spacing of examinations of the three-year degree course has been made more uniform, being divided in three parts on annual pattern. M.A. & M.Sc. examinations are also based on annual pattern. Other examinations of the degree level are also held in parts ensuring the diffusion of load, observing year to year performance of the students and also continuous assessment of tutorials, seminars and periodical tests.

Classification of candidates :

Only two classes are awarded. 60% and above for class I and 45% to below 60% for class II. Besides at the degree level, these who fail to attain the honours marks are classified as 'Pass'.

Semester System :

The University has adopted the semester system as under :-

Faculty of Arts	-	Postgraduate courses (except Bengali)
Faculty of Science	-	Postgraduate courses
Faculty of Engineering	-	Postgraduate and undergraduate.
Faculty of Technology	-	- do -
Faculty of Agriculture	-	- do -
Faculty of Commerce	-	- do -
Faculty of Law	-	- do -
Faculty of Music & Fine Arts	-	- M.Mus. (Musicology)
Faculty of Medical Sciences	-	- M.B.B.S.

Combination & Tabulation of Marks :

It has not been possible for the University to adopt a uniform pattern for distribution of marks in sessionals and practicals due to diverse nature of courses.

Internal Assessment :

It has not been possible for the University to confine the assessment by internal examiners only. The University is, however, trying to introduce the system of internal assessment as far as possible.

BANGLORE UNIVERSITY :

Internal Assessment :

The University felt the importance of Internal assessment in each of the subject paper of the examination. In almost all the examinations a certain percentage of marks has been allotted towards Internal assessment.

New type of Question papers : PUC Examination :

New Type of questions were introduced in the question papers of P.U.C. Examinations of April 1968 and onwards. The question papers in English and in Mathematics were completely of the New Type, i.e. short-answer type and thought-provoking type. In the other question papers, only 20% of the new type questions were introduced and alternative question papers or questions of the old type were also set to accommodate failed students.

Mechanisation of the tabulation work :

Tabulation work at present is being done by teachers of the colleges. In order to announce the results of the University Examinations more quickly than now, it has been decided to tabulate marks by

BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY :

The Academic Council of the University, at its last meeting appointed a committee to go into the question of examination reform and suggest concrete measures for adoption by the University. The report of the committee will be available after some time.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY :

Internal Assessment :

It has not yet been possible to give weightage to internal assessment in colleges in the University examination results.

Spacing of examination :

At the undergraduate stage, one examination is held at the end of the first two years of the 3-year degree course and another at the end of the third year. At the postgraduate stage regulations have been revised recently so as to provide for examinations at the end of each year of study.

Evaluation techniques :

In order to reduce the time required for examination of answer-scripts, not more than 250-300 scripts are allotted to each examiner. All answer-scripts are scrutinised before publication of results to guard against any possible error in addition, admission in marking, transcription in the slip-rolls meant for Tabulators etc. Bengali rendering of questions set in English are being given in all subjects up to the B.A./B.Sc./ B.Com. Pass course level so that students having inadequate knowledge of English are not handicapped. Paper-Setters and Moderators in major undergraduate examinations are appointed from among persons teaching or having teaching experience of the corresponding subjects in the affiliated colleges. It has not yet been possible to adopt multiple choice tests, short answer tests, etc. to any significant extent in our examinations.

CALICUT UNIVERSITY, CALICUT :

The University has come into being recently and the matter of reform in examinations is engaging the attention of the University. The only improvement effected so far is the change in the scheme of engineering examination. Under this scheme, the subject Unit-system and half-yearly university examinations have been introduced.

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY :

Internal Assessment :

The University has fixed minimum numbers of tutorials for the various courses. It has also decided to give weight to internal assessment. A detailed scheme for the introduction of internal assessment is under preparation.

Spacing of Examinations :

In the postgraduate, where the course is spread over two years, the University examination is conducted at the end of each academic year. In the T.D.C. which is a three-year-course, there are two university examinations - Part I at the end of the second year, and Part II at the end of the third year. In the P.U. which is a one year course, the university examination is conducted at the end of the academic year.

Research in Examinations :

Research is in progress to improve reliability and validity of evaluation in examination.

Objective tests :

In P.U. attempt is being made to introduce objective-type and short-answer type questions. In Science course there is an oral test in all the examinations.

Evaluation techniques :

In the major examinations of the University, the scripts are randomised before they are sent to the examiners, and examiners' marks are scaled to a common norm.

Classification of successful candidates :

In the University examinations successful candidates are classified into different classes or divisions according to the prescribed standards. At the postgraduate level there are only two classes -- I and II. The minimum requirements for securing the two classes are 60% and 45% respectively. Students are ranked class-wise, but within the same class they are ranked according to their marks.

Declaration of Examination Results :

The University is making every effort to publish the results with the least possible delay. For the major examinations like P.U. and T.D.C. the University has devised some zones with a view to decentralizing the administrative work in the interest of early publication of results. It may however be pointed out in this connection that owing to peculiar geographical situation of the different colleges under the jurisdiction of the University some delay is found inevitable. Nevertheless, the University has been publishing the results of all the major examinations like P.U. and T.D.C. before 15th July every year.

DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY :

Admission Procedure :

For admission into various postgraduate departments of the University, students are selected by an Admission Committee of each department, and taken in a limited number. It varies from 15 to 30 in each department.

Methods of Teaching :

Intensive tutorials and seminars are held in all department of the University with a view to improving the standard of education by reducing the number of lecture classes. For undergraduate courses teachers from affiliated colleges are invited to seminars in each department to improve the syllabi and the method of instruction and examination.

Evaluation Techniques :

To eliminate the bias of the examiners, a new method of randomisation of answer scripts has been introduced for T.D.C. and P.U. examinations. The method of false-scripting is used in M.A./M.Sc. and other post-graduate examinations.

Classification of candidates :

Successful students in M.A./M.Sc. examination are classified into two viz. first and second class. No third class is awarded. Minimum percentage of marks for 2nd class is 45% and for first class 60%.

GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY :

The University has introduced the semester system in the faculties of law and engineering and proposes to introduce it from July 1969 in the faculty of science at the postgraduate level.

INDIRA KALA SANGEET VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KHAIRAGARH :

It is proposed to take up the various recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee after the scheme of reorganisation and development of the University are adopted. The recommendations are receiving the attention of the Academic Council of the University.

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY :

Admission procedure :

As the University has all along had a selective system of admission on the basis of performance of students at the qualifying public examination subject to interview, no change has been made in the system except that in the case of admission to the undergraduate courses in Engineering and the postgraduate courses in arts, the University has adopted the system of provisional admission. This has been rendered necessary mainly because the results of the higher secondary examination are published too late to enable the university to select candidates in time for starting classes early. On account of the semester system adopted in these courses, late commencement of classes seriously hampers the completion of teaching programme. Consequently, the University has, as a temporary measure, been participating in the joint admission test conducted under the auspices of the State Government. The candidates are called for interview on the basis of performance in the test and provisionally admitted.

Sessional Work :

The system of periodical examinations in the faculty of engineering & technology was modified in the session 1963-64. Previously, the periodical examinations were taken into reckoning for purposes of determining eligibility of students to appear at university examinations. At a later stage, marks obtained in excess of 50% were credited to enable the student to pass in a paper in which he might be otherwise failing. In the session 1963-64 30% of the marks of the periodical examinations were taken into reckoning at the University examinations at which 70% marks were prescribed to be the maximum for each paper. In the same session the system of periodical examinations was made applicable to the faculty of science on the same basis as in the faculty of engineering & technology. For purposes of introducing internal assessment to some extent the system of having a ninth paper both at the B.A. and M.A. examinations was adopted from the session 1964-65 and 1963-64 respectively, the maximum marks (100) being distributed as follows :

40 marks for the tutorial work during the entire course of study :

40 marks for the annual examination (house examination) at the end of the B.A. first year and M.A. first year classes;

20 marks for viva-voce.

Methods of Teaching :

Tutorials and practicals were provided in the faculties of engineering & technology and science and minimum marks prescribed for eligibility for university examinations. As the periodical examination tended to assume the features of public examination with students requiring preparation leave etc., the University felt that the purpose of internal assessment was not being realised. Accordingly in the current session the system has been given up pending the adoption of some other more suitable system of assessment. Seminars are held in the final year classes in the engineering degree courses and in the postgraduate classes. It has not been found desirable in the existing conditions to make any drastic change in attendance at lectures, particularly with a view to increasing the number of tutorials.

Question Papers :

The University has not introduced objective type of questions as a regular feature but occasionally such questions are set in different papers. Viva-Voce, however, has been introduced in all examinations in the faculty of engineering & technology. In the final examinations in the undergraduate and postgraduate courses in arts and science there is provision for viva-voce. No provision has, however, been made for viva-voce in Part I of the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations as these examinations comprise subsidiary subjects. Viva-voce has been introduced in the examinations of the undergraduate courses in engineering & technology in the pre-final year stages as a measure of reform which has been in vogue for the last three years.

Uniformity in Evaluation :

The University has only one medium of examination and it has, therefore, not been necessary to take any action to avoid variations inevitable in multi-media examinations.

Spacing of Examinations :

The courses of study at the university are spread over three to five years and examinations have all along been conveniently spaced and it has not been considered necessary to make any modifications.

Classification of candidates :

Only two classes are awarded in the undergraduate and postgraduate examinations of the University except that in the undergraduate courses in engineering, students securing 75% marks or above are awarded Honours.

Research in Examinations :

As the University does not have any Department of Educational Research or Education as a subject of study, it is not in a position to undertake research on educational and technical aspects of examinations.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU KRISHI VISHWAVIDYALAYA, JABALPUR :

The University has adopted the trimester system of examination.

JODHPUR UNIVERSITY :

Sessional Work :

In addition to sessionale and assignments which form a regular feature in the professional examinations (viz. Engineering, B.Ed.), the University has reserved certain percentage of marks for sessional work in the form of assignments both in postgraduate and undergraduate classes in all faculties and the marks obtained are taken into account in determining the performance of candidates in the examinations.

Evaluation techniques :

The University has introduced fictitious roll numbers in postgraduate examinations and in the first year examination of the Three Year Degree Course in Science. There is also a viva-voce test at the postgraduate examinations in the faculty of arts and social sciences.

The recommendations of the UGC Committee on 'Examination Reform' will be placed before the Academic Council of the University during 1969-70.

K.S. DARBHANGA SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY, DARBHANGA :

The recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee of the UGC are under consideration of the competent bodies of the University.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY :

Semester system :

In the faculty of engineering, the University has already introduced semester system which implies the holding of tests at the end of each semester for shorter portions of study, providing an opportunity for the candidate to progressively attempt subject after subject. This includes class assessment and is considered along with the University records. A similar pattern has been introduced for the professional subjects at the degree standard. The University is also contemplating to introduce the semester pattern of assessment of the candidate in the faculties of Arts and Sciences at the degree level. The other subjects mentioned in the Report on Examination Reform are also receiving the attention of the University authorities.

MADURAI UNIVERSITY :

Admission Procedure :

It was agreed at a meeting of the principals of colleges that as far as possible 50 per cent of seats in the different courses should be filled by the students from the locality and the remaining 50 per cent may be given to others taking into consideration the reservations made by the Government for scheduled caste candidates, backward community students etc.

Teaching Methods :

An orientation course for the new college teachers during the summer of 1969 was organised by the University with the assistance of the University Grants Commission and junior teachers who have put not less than 5 years of service in the colleges affiliated to the University numbering about 40 were selected for attending this course.

Spacing of Examinations :

It has been decided that for the three year degree courses in B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Sc., Home Science, the students should be made to read during the entire course instead of postponing the preparation for the examination to the last year. The examinations in all the three parts of the degree course has been so arranged that at the end of each year the students take the university examination with one or the other paper under each part. This revised scheme will come into force from the academic year 1969-70.

Classification of candidates :

The marks are not given to candidates but only grades are given and they are in the range of 5 marks.

Methods of Teaching :

The idea of holding seminars and tutorials has been commended to the colleges and in some of the colleges special tutorials are arranged for the students, dividing them into groups; one teacher being responsible for a group of 20 students or less.

Internal Assessment :

In the postgraduate courses in M.A. and M.Sc. marks varying from 10 to 50 per cent have been assigned for internal assessment. It has also been felt that the internal assessment should be introduced at the degree level and the University had constituted an expert committee to go into the whole question. So far as the engineering studies are concerned, internal assessment has been introduced under the subject unit system under which internal assessment helps a candidate to a maximum of 10 per cent of marks in each paper.

Uniformity of Evaluation :

With a view to having uniform standard of evaluation and objective valuation and also to avoid delay, the University has adopted the centralised system of valuation for the Pre-University examination and the degree level. According to this scheme, all examiners are requested to come to the University to value the answer papers. The answer papers are assigned to the examiners on the spot and instructions are given then and there, marks entered without delay and checked, and thus the delay involved in sending the answer papers and in receiving them back is avoided. This enables the University to publish the results early. The possibility of introducing mechanical system of tabulation by introducing punched card system is being explored.

MERUT UNIVERSITY :

Introduction of Semester System :

Previously most of the courses were spread over two years and examinations were conducted at the end of the year. The University has introduced the semester system in which each term is of about five months and examinations come at the end of each semester. In each semester there are approximately 100 working days. In addition, there is a summer session to provide facilities to students for earning advance credit and to enable them to take examination in the courses which they could not get through during the main semester examination. The facilities for earning advance credit are also permitted to Intermediate students who have taken the Intermediate examination and are awaiting publication of the result.

The trend of the examination papers has been changed considerably. The University has reprinted suggestions made by the National Council of Educational Research and Training on examination reforms. A copy of these suggestions is sent to each paper setter for his guidance. In the modified form of the papers the number of optional questions has been reduced and internal options have been increased. The language of the questions is required to be simple, clear and unambiguous. Model questions papers are also sent to the paper setters to give an idea of what is required. The Head Examiner who is the senior most teacher is required to issue instructions in the light of criticisms from the colleges. In order to set a common standard the Deputy Head Examiner examines ten answer-books jointly with the co-examiners. He is also required to re-evaluate scripts of candidates who fail or secure first division marks and five percent of the answer books (taken at random) evaluated by the examiners. Students are also allowed to get one or more papers cancelled if they are dis-satisfied with the result. They can re-appear in the cancelled papers. They are also permitted to improve their divisions.

M.S. UNIVERSITY OF BARODA :

Admission Procedure :

Almost all the faculties and institutions have laid down procedures for admission. The criteria, tools and procedures of admission differ from faculty to faculty and within the same faculty it may differ from one course to another. For instance in the preparatory arts and commerce unit, a candidate having less than 45 percent of marks at the S.S.C. Examination is not admitted. The standards of admission is much higher in science, pre-medical and engineering courses. Some of the institutions, besides administering written tests, hold interviews and take into consideration the school and previous college records of the candidates, including their achievements in co-curricular fields. Some faculties like the faculty of education and psychology also use quite frequently standardised Scholastic Aptitude Tests.

Teaching Methods :

This also differs from stage to stage and even with courses. Though instruction through lectures forms a conspicuous method, several other procedures are also used. This includes meeting students in small batches in tutorials, assignments with specific bibliography, paper reading and discussion, preparation of book-reviews, critical examination of published articles, bulletins, chapters, etc., seminars, workshops and field-work, Audio-visual materials and aids are also used in courses which permit their organised use.

Internal Assessment :

In certain faculties of the University like the faculty of home science, social work, and faculty of education and psychology, there is almost cent per cent internal assessment. These three faculties and the faculty of engineering and technology have also adopted the semester system. In some faculties the contents of courses and evaluation tools and procedures are decided by the teachers who are responsible for their instruction. This enables them to keep their courses modern and upto-date by revising them as and when the need for revision is felt by them.

Grade and Credit System :

Some faculties like the faculties of home science, education and psychology and social work have adopted letter grade system (instead of numerical marks) and the system of credit hours.

Use of Objective Tests :

In most of the faculties and institutions of the University, though essay test is largely used, specific short answer tests that can be answered in a few sentences and objective tests, specially of the multiple choice variety are also used. The latter developments have taken place with a view to improving the coverage of prescribed syllabuses in examinations and to making the marking of answer-scripts of students by the examiners concerned more consistent and fair to students.

Spacing of Examinations :

In most of the faculties and institutions, a Central Examination Committee attends to the work of spacing and co-ordinating tests. The faculty of education and psychology, where there is cent per cent internal assessment, for instance, holds tests on Saturdays, and not more than one test is held on a day. The time table of the tests for every month is announced quite in advance.

PANJAB UNIVERSITY :

Admission Procedure :

The University has under consideration proposals for screening students before they are allowed to join Pre-University, Pre-Medical, Pre-Engineering, and BA/B.Sc. courses. For the Honours School Course in various sciences, the University already has rules to admit only such students as are likely to benefit by the courses. At the M.A. stage also, only those students are admitted who obtain Honours or

/ or get
at least

second class
at the B.A.

examination.

Similar measures have been introduced for the law courses and a proposal to introduce the same for the B.Ed. course is also under way

Research in Examination :

The question of setting up an Examination Reform Unit at the University is before the Syndicate.

The University has been actively considering reform of the examination system at the matriculation and higher secondary level, to be followed by reforms at the degree and postgraduate level.

PATNA UNIVERSITY :

The recommendations of the U.G.C. Committee on Examination Reform will be placed before the Academic Council of the University.

POONA UNIVERSITY :

The University does not propose to take any special action on the recommendations of the Examination Reform Committee of the U.G.C.

PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA :

Admission procedure :

Admission to the courses are made on merit. In regard to admissions to Engineering and M.B.B.S. courses, no one is eligible to join the course unless he has secured 50 per cent marks in the qualifying examination. Similarly, in regard to admissions to B.Com. and B.Ed. courses, no one is eligible to join unless he has secured 45% marks in the qualifying examination.

Methods of Teaching :

For postgraduate students, tutorials and seminars are arranged by the departments concerned. The University has introduced internal assessment both at the postgraduate and undergraduate level.

Spacing of Examinations :

An annual university examination is held both for undergraduate and postgraduate students. Certain categories of failed students can take the supplementary examination. The University has introduced the semester system in the engineering courses.

Classification of candidates :

Excepting the faculty of medicine, successful candidates are classified in first, second and third division. No division is indicated in the faculty of medicine examinations.

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY :

Admission Procedure :

Admission to the First Degree Courses in the University are based upon the performance of the candidates at the qualifying examination, namely, the Higher Secondary Examination, or the Pre-University Examination which is conducted by the University. At the Pre-University Examination, every candidate has to pass compulsorily a paper each in General Hindi and General English. The courses of study in these languages are so designed as to test the candidate's power of expression. Similarly, the Board of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Ajmer, also requires a candidate for the Higher Secondary Examination to clear the papers in English and Hindi languages. A candidate for admission to the B.Sc. course is required to obtain at least 45% marks in the aggregate at the qualifying examination. Similarly, a candidate for admission to the B.A./B.Com. course is also required to obtain at least 40% marks in the aggregate at the qualifying examination. As regards admission to the Postgraduate courses in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce, a candidate is required to have passed his degree examination in the 2nd division or should have secured at least 45% marks at the qualifying examination in the subject in which he seeks admission to the postgraduate course. A provision has also been made that wherever necessary the authorities could use admission test and interview as additional criteria for entry to postgraduate courses provided that the candidate fulfils the minimum requirements as laid down by the University.

Teaching Methods :

The Postgraduate Departments of the University provide for Seminars by reducing correspondingly the lecture periods. Efforts are being made to provide for tutorial classes at the undergraduate level within the resources that are available to the University.

Internal assessment :

At the M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. examinations, 10% marks are reserved for Internal Assessment in each paper offered by a candidate. This Internal Assessment is based on class tests and/or written exercises. At the LL.B. Examination 15% marks are set apart for Internal Assessment. At the Professional Examinations such as Medicine, Engineering and Education, there is much greater weightage on Internal Assessment. Viva-voce test is also compulsory at the M.Com. Examination and in most of the subjects for the M.A. Examination.

Spacing of examinations :

Where-ever the courses of study are spread over two years or more, there is a University Examination at the end of each year except that in the case of M.A. Examination in English a candidate has to appear in all the eight papers at the end of two years.

Evaluation techniques :

The University has introduced the system of putting fictitious roll numbers on the answer-scripts of the candidates for the post-graduate examinations. As regards the uniformity of standards in the evaluation of answer books, there is no difficulty where there is a single examiner. Where there are Head Examiners/Addl. Head Examiners and Co-Examiners, the University has laid down a Rule requiring the Head and the Addl. Head Examiners to meet in the University office, mark a few answer-books and then draw up instructions to be sent out to the Co-examiners, each of whom shall mark 10 scripts and obtain approval of the Head Examiner who shall see whether the instructions given by him have been uniformly followed. When the Co-Examiners have received the approval of the Head Examiner, they shall proceed with the marking of further scripts accordingly. Not more than 300 scripts are given to an examiner for evaluation. The tabulation work goes on smoothly on the basis of the instructions drawn carefully for the purpose. Except where an examiner for reasons beyond his control makes inordinate delay in the submission of the marks, all the results are generally declared by the end of June every year.

Classification of successful candidates :

Except for the Professional Examinations, the University has so far been classifying the successful candidates in three Divisions I, II and third.

RAVISHANKAR UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR :

The University is considering the question of introducing seminars at the postgraduate level and to bring about necessary changes in courses and question papers. The final decision will be intimated in due course.

ROORKEE UNIVERSITY :

Semester System :

Semester system of examination has been in force in this University from 1964-65 in B.E. Courses and from 1963-64 in M.E. courses. From the session 1969-70 semester system is being introduced also for all the M.Sc. courses in the university.

Admission procedure :

In order to see that only these candidates are admitted to the University who can profit by higher education, the University was following a well set procedure of selection of students by competitive examination for the engineering courses. Only those who compete and upto the standard are admitted strictly in order of merit. From the session 1969-70 the University is arranging to admit 20% of the intake in engineering courses on the basis of high academic performance in the qualifying university examination. The candidates obtaining 70% marks or over in their qualifying examination are admitted. Admission to the M.Sc. courses in science are also based on merit of B.Sc. examination but no competitive test is held for them.

Methods of Teaching :

Teaching is done at the University through lectures, tutorials and seminars. Periodical tests are also held and marks awarded in the test as well as in the tutorial work are taken into account in the assessment of examination work. Tutorial classes consist of about 15 to 20 students in the undergraduate classes and much less in the postgraduate classes. The weightage between the sessional or course work and the theory examination is 40 : 60.

Research in Examinations :

Although no formal research has been undertaken in regard to the reform in the examination system: yet a 'Research Cell on Examinations' has been formed to examine the various aspects of the present examination system and to suggest improvements in the procedure with a view to bringing about uniformity in the evaluation of the scripts, elimination of delays and wastage in the administrative work. This Cell has visited other institutions to study their examination system and has made certain recommendations for improvement in the system of examination which are under the consideration of the University authorities.

Question papers :

While the questions in the papers set are of the essay type, the University is also having the 'Open Book Examination' in some papers. Tests are held during the semester for the class work or tutorial and these are generally of a type other than essay type. Viva-voce examination is also held in the final year examinations for measuring the ability and knowledge of the students.

Scaling :

The problem of scaling in the University does not arise because the scripts in one paper are assessed by one set of examiners only. In order that the students may have a fair deal, the University has adopted a system of having the scripts examined by two examiners, one internal and the other external examiner. The marks given by the two are averaged unless there is a wide difference between the two in which case the marks are reviewed. Each examiner is allowed time to examine the scripts at the rate of 15 scripts per day. The present system of examinations of the answer-books by two sets of examiners certainly takes more time than the examination of scripts by a single examiner.

Administrative dealy :

Steps are being taken to minimise the time in administrative work in connection with the examination. The Research Cell mentioned earlier is also looking into this aspect of the question.

Classification of candidates :

The University has already adopted the system of having two divisions namely first and second class in all the undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY :

Admission procedure :

A student seeking admission to the science faculty at the undergraduate level is expected to have a minimum of 48%, while in other faculties at the undergraduate level viz., arts and commerce it is 42 and in Agriculture it is 45. At the postgraduate level the minimum percentage is 45. Admission to the engineering faculty is granted on the basis of the performance of the students at a test conducted for the purpose. In the faculty of education personal interviews are also held by a faculty committee. For the postgraduate examination in Agriculture i.e. M.Sc. (Agr.) and Ph.D. (Agri.) a preliminary examination is held for testing the suitability of the candidate for admission to the degree. The M.Sc. and Ph.D. programme in agriculture consists partly of course work and partly of dissertation. The course is organised on the credit system.

Methods of Teaching :

The University has introduced tutorials and seminars at both the undergraduate and postgraduate level. Case studies and term papers have also been introduced in some of the postgraduate departments. Emphasis is laid on discussion-cum-lecture method. A summer institute to orient fresh college teachers with experience varying from 1 to 5 years is in session in the University.

Semester system :

The semester system is being introduced from the academic year beginning in June, 1969 in the faculty of engineering and in the postgraduate departments of physics and chemistry. Relevant regulations and preparation of teachers are under way. It is contemplated that during the course of the year, the semester system will be extended to other examinations also. At the post-graduate level there is a university examination at the end of the previous year also permitting students to appear in four papers. The degree is awarded on the combined performance of the previous and final years.

Sessional Work :

30% internal assessment forms an integral part of the overall performance of a candidate, in all the faculties and in all examinations. Every college and department is permitted to formulate its own programme of internal assessment and intimate the same to the university.

Orientation of Teachers :

To orient the teachers in setting better question papers, a seminar was organised by the University and the recommendations of the seminar were forwarded to all the boards of studies and to all paper setters.

Optional Questions :

To discourage students from reading only selected portions of the syllabus, the University has done away with the system of optional questions. Only internal options in questions are permitted.

Viva-voce :

Viva-voce has been introduced in university examinations at the postgraduate level in the faculties of science and engineering.

Uniformity in Evaluation :

To ensure uniformity and objectivity, the university has introduced a system of moderation of papers. The chief paper setter is the chief moderator. The moderators are required to supply to the examiners a model answer paper as also to check one out of every ten scripts.

Classification of candidates :

Students securing 70% marks and above are adjudged to have secured I class with distinction while those securing a minimum of 60% marks are awarded I class. II class is awarded at 48% marks and pass class at 36%.

Verification of Results :

The University has introduced a system of verification of answer books before the declaration of results. Every question and sub-question is checked, marks assigned to questions are correctly totalled and carried forward to the front page of the Answer Book and transferred to the mark sheets.

Ceiling on Remuneration :

The University has fixed a ceiling of Rs.700/- being the maximum amount that an examiner may receive.

SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY :

Admission Procedure :

Admission of students to colleges affiliated to the University is done on the basis of merit as judged from the marks obtained by the applicants in the qualifying examinations. No attempt is made to sort out the students who can profit by higher education. Test for determining the competence of candidates in the medium of language of the University i.e. English is done at the stage of the school leaving examination which includes two papers in English. No separate test for assessing the intellectual maturity of students has yet been introduced.

Methods of Teaching :

The ratio of tutorials classes to lectures in the faculties of arts and commerce is 1:4 except in English for which the ratio is 1:2. There is difficulty in increasing this ratio as the number of teachers has to be substantially increased. In the faculty of science, however, the ratio of practical class to lectures is 5:4 in undergraduate classes and 2:1 in postgraduate classes. There is a proposal to hold seminars, discussions and conferences of college teachers at the University level to discuss the question of teaching and examination including examination reforms.

Sessional Work :

Periodical short tests on the work done in tutorial classes are conducted and record of the assessments made is maintained. Sometime back, some weightage was given to this record in the assessment made by the University at the pre-university and pre-professional level. But it was found generally that the marks secured by the students in tutorials are very much more than the marks secured by them in the University examinations. Hence the tutorial marks are not being taken into consideration by the University now.

Question paper :

Questions are still generally of the essay type but sufficient choice is given to students. Some questions in some subjects are also intended to be short answer tests. Viva-voce has been introduced in practical examinations of science subjects and the practicability of holding viva-voce in other subjects is being considered. The greatest draw-back to the introduction of viva-voce test is that such test can be conducted mostly by teachers of colleges and since it will take long time to conduct the test, teachers will have to stop their work of teaching in colleges for long periods. This will go against the interest of students.

Spacing of Examinations :

Periodical examinations are held in colleges. Holding of University examinations annually, where the courses are spread over two years and more, has been tried. At present, the pre-university and 1st year degree examinations are held at the end of one year's study. The pre-professional examination also is held at the end of the first year of the 3 year Degree Course. For the remaining portion of the degree course, examinations were being held annually but this practice has been discontinued since last year and the final B.A. examination is being held at the end of the 3 year Degree Course. This change has been brought about because the actual period of study during a session was seriously curtailed due to holding of annual examinations.

Classification of Candidates :

Students are being still ranked mark-wise and the question of class-wise ranking has not yet been considered by the University. The question of awarding the Master's Degree with two class only has not yet been examined by the University.

Research in Examinations :

No attempt has been made yet in the University to undertake research in respect of educational and technical aspects of the examinations.

SAUGAR UNIVERSITY :

Admission Procedure :

Admissions are generally made on the basis of the performance and the merit of the candidate at the school leaving examinations but sometimes candidates with a low percentage of marks have also to be admitted and the failure rate is, therefore not very much reduced.

Methods of Teaching :

Besides lectures, tutorials and seminars form a part of teaching at the degree and postgraduate levels. Under the faculty of technology for the B. Pharm and M.Tech degrees there is the semester system of examinations. Under this system periodical tests and sessional examinations are frequently held and about thirty percent marks are reserved for internal assessment. Summer schools, seminars and discussions for the school, college and university teachers are held in different subjects to discuss, examine and define the objects and methods of teaching and examinations.

Combination and Tabulation of Marks :

In order to make the combining of marks more objective on the science side a division is awarded on the basis of the marks obtained by a candidate in the science subjects only and at the same time in order to test the competence in the use of language, a paper on General Hindi or alternatively on General English is also compulsory.

Spacing of Examinations :

There is a University examination at the end of each year of the three/two year Degree and postgraduate course. Two examinations a year have been recently introduced upto the degree level.

Classification of successful candidates :

Although three divisions are awarded to the successful candidates at the postgraduate level, provision has been made for the candidates to improve upon their division by reappearing at the examination.

Internal Assessment :

Different systems of internal assessment exist for the various degrees. Twenty percent sessional marks are prescribed for internal assessment for the practicals at the degree and postgraduate levels in the faculty of science. Internal assessment upto sixty percent is made for the B.Ed. degree. For the degrees in pharmacy and geology internal assessment is upto thirty percent of aggregate marks. At the postgraduate examinations in certain subjects students have the option to submit a dissertation in lieu of a paper.

Uniformity & Objectivity in the Standard of Evaluation :

No examiner is assigned more than two hundred and fifty answer-books for valuation. Where there are more than 250 candidates, co-examiners are appointed and the paper setters act as the Head examiners. To ensure uniformity of standard the Head examiner sends a memorandum of instructions to his co-examiners for evaluation and assessment along with ten model answer-books valued by him. The Head examiner in turn receives ten answer-books valued by the co-examiner for his approval. Further valuation by the co-examiners starts only after the approval of the Head-examiner has been received. All the award lists of the co-examiners are routed, through the Head examiner and if the Head examiner finds a mistake or discrepancy in the standard of marking he is allowed to rectify it.

Elimination of delay in administrative work :

Best possible efforts are made to expedite the tabulation and declaration of results. To avoid delay, the answer-books are directly despatched from the different centres of examination to the examiners concerned on the same day on which the examination is held. Examiners are allowed not more than four weeks time and fines are imposed in cases of delay. No group of tabulators is assigned the tabulation of results of more than 1500 candidates. The results are declared on the day they are ready. Strict supervision and watch is kept on the receipt of award lists and tabulation of results. No administrative delay is allowed to occur in tabulation and declaration of results.

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY :

Introduction of Semester System :

The University introduced the semester system in the faculty of engineering four years ago. In 1968-69 the semester system was introduced for B.Sc. also. In the engineering examination which has a four year course. 20 marks are assigned for term work done in the college. In the science faculty there is a six-monthly examination with a mid-semester test conducted by the college. Credit is given for the performance in the mid-semester and regularity of attendance. Completion of assigned work is insisted upon. The semester system would be introduced at the Post-graduate level from the next academic year.

Evaluation techniques :

The University carries out the scrutiny of all the answer books in order to check whether answers have been marked and the totals are correct. At the examinations at the postgraduate level, answer books are valued as a whole and marks are assigned by the examiner on the quality of answers rather than the quantity or number of questions attempted by the student. The system of double valuation at the postgraduate level has also been introduced to ensure proper assessment of the answer-scripts.

S.N.D.T. WOMENS UNIVERSITY :

The UGC Report on Examination Reform was considered by the Academic Council and Syndicate of the University. The following suggestions were made in this regard :

Admission Procedure :

The University feels that the introduction of two additional papers may not serve a very useful purpose, and may on the contrary add to the existing burden.

Internal Assessment :

Internal assessment in the faculties of home science and education, ~~already~~ forms part of the examination results. The weight is roughly about 1/3. Each faculty may decide what weightage can be given to tutorials, periodical tests, seminars etc.

Research in Examinations :

The Principals of the two Arts Colleges of the University have been asked to work out a scheme of research in examinations.

Classification of students :

The University proposes to collect the data regarding the ranking of the students and the award of only two classes at the Master's level, before considering the matter further.

The University agrees with the recommendations of the Committee regarding spacing of examinations, use of methods of evaluation other than the essay-type and proposes to investigate the use of mechanical methods of tabulation etc.

SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY :

The University has already introduced a system of compulsory tutorials and Internal Assessment to the extent of 30% marks in the undergraduate classes in the faculties of arts, science and commerce. The University has also decided to introduce tutorials, seminars and assignments for postgraduate classes in the revised scheme of post-graduate instruction to be introduced from June, 1969. The University will shortly examine the other recommendations of the Examination Reforms Committee.

SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY :

The recommendations of the UGC Committee on Examination Reform will be placed before the Academic Council at its next meeting.

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI,

Admission procedure :

The introduction of two additional papers at the SSLC is not feasible. The University sought to restrict admission by prescribing (i) 250 marks as the minimum at the qualifying examination (SSLC) for admission to Pre-University Science course, and (ii) 45% marks in Part II - Science subjects - for admission to the B.Sc. degree course. Admissions in all the colleges are normally made in order of merit, exceptions, if any, being made only in the case of scheduled castes and tribes.

Introduction of the semester system :

The University has introduced the semester system in the engineering colleges from 1968-69. Efforts are also being made to introduce semester system for postgraduate classes in the S.V. University College of Arts and Science.

Internal assessment :

There is no provision for internal assessment in the University either at the undergraduate or the postgraduate levels in the Arts and Sciences.

Spacing of examinations :

The old pattern of conducting university examinations for Part subjects at the end of the second year and for Part II subjects at the end of the third year was replaced by examinations at the end of each year, in all the subjects of Part I and Part II over the three-years period. Due to academic and administrative inconvenience, the University had reverted to the old pattern w.e.f. 1968-69.

Classification of successful candidates :

The Grade system of classification was tried at all levels but it did not receive general acceptance. Detailed marks statements are now issued and classes awarded on the basis of marks secured by the candidates.

Methods of Teaching :

Seminars are organised at the postgraduate level only.

Objective Tests etc. :

Efforts have been made to introduce and popularise objective tests at the P.U.C. and B.A./B.Sc. levels.

General Valuation :

The University has provided for central valuation of scripts relating to the Matriculation and P.U.C. Examinations at the University headquarters in order to achieve uniformity and objectivity and also to eliminate delay in the administrative work of examinations. The number of scripts assigned to individual examiner is fixed each day by the controller of examinations.

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE :

Trimester System :

The University has adopted the trimester system of teaching.

Admission Procedure :

Admissions to the various undergraduate and postgraduate courses of the University are made purely on the basis of merit, except for the reservations made in favour of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, and socially and educationally backward communities as per the provisions of the University of Agricultural Sciences Act.

Methods of Teaching :

Teaching methods are modern which include class room lectures, demonstrations with audio-visual aids, practical exercises in the laboratory and in the field, study tours etc.

Evaluation :

Evaluation of the students is done mainly on the basis of the performance in the class through an internal evaluation system.

Spacing of Examinations :

Each trimester consists of about 14 weeks, during which period a total number of 5 examinations are conducted. These examinations may be of 30 minutes to one hour duration and they are more or less uniformly distributed over the 14 week period.

Internal Assessment :

The entire system is based on purely an internal assessment each course is offered by a teacher not less than the rank of an assistant professor in the University.

Evaluation techniques :

The details on the objective tests and various other tests are worked out by the University and modified from time to time. These modifications and adjustments are made through a system of teaching seminars held by the University, wherein all the teachers take active part.

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE & TECHNOLOGY, BHUBANESWAR. :

The University has introduced the trimester system of teaching and examinations from the session 1966-67 on the pattern of Land Grant Colleges in U.S.A. The main features of the system are as under-

- (a) The academic year is divided into three terms, each term consisting of 12 to 13 weeks.

- (b) Enrolment is made for each trimester instead of each year.
- (c) Each student is required to complete certain units of instructions known as 'Course' and put in a certain minimum number of hours of work known as 'credit hours'. In order to qualify for graduation a student has to achieve a minimum grade point average, besides earning the minimum credit hours prescribed.
- (d) The evaluation of grading is done through a series of tests such as (1) short quizzes, (2) one hour tests, (3) laboratory work, (4) class room discussion, (5) assignments, (6) mid-trimester examination, and (7) final examination.

UDALPUR UNIVERSITY :

Internal Assessment :

In addition to the final external examination, the University has three internal examinations during the year viz., Pre-terminal, Terminal and Pre-final. The Pre-terminal and Pre-final tests carry 5% marks each. The Terminal test carried 10% marks. The University thus has 80% marks for the final examination and 20% for the session examinations. The sessional tests are written and answer-books are preserved and shown to the candidates to avoid any discrepancy. The University appointed a committee to find out the correlation between internal assessment and the external marks. The report of the committee shows that the University has been proceeding along right lines.

In the Agricultural wing, the University has the full internal grading system as in the Land Grant Colleges in the U.S.A.

U.P. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY :

The University has adopted US Land Grant Pattern of education. Each academic year has been divided into three terms (roughly of 14 week's duration), each term being called the trimester. Students are examined throughout the trimester.

The University holds the following types of examinations during a trimester :

1. Short Quizzes (announced and unannounced)
2. Hourly examinations.
3. Practical examinations.
4. Oral examinations.
5. Class room discussions or assignments.
6. Mid-term examinations.
7. Trimester final examinations.

All these examinations are evenly spaced. On an average, about two to three hours are given in each course during a trimester depending upon the nature and credit value of the course. Each course offered in a trimester is given a certain number of credit hours in accordance with the amount of work done by the student in the class room, the laboratory and in out-side study. Each student is examined in every course from time to time throughout the trimester. Marks are awarded for each of the above mentioned tests or examinations which are aggregated at the end of the trimester in that course. The University awards letter grades only.

UTKAL UNIVERSITY :

Admission procedure :

Admissions are made according to the merit of the candidates in the qualifying examination upto the ceiling prescribed by the University.

Teaching Methods :

Teaching is done through the lecture method. A minimum number of lectures per week per subject is prescribed by the University Regulations. A general lecture class does not contain more than 128 students. This number has been prescribed as a convenient multiple of 16. In each subject in the field or humanities there is provision for one tutorial group consisting of not more than 16 students. In English, in the Pre-University and first year stages, the number of tutorials per week is 2. In these tutorial classes teachers explain the difficulties of the students and give them exercises, both for oral and written answers. In science subjects, a group of 16 students form one practical class. Such a practical group meets for 3 periods a week in the Pre-University and first year classes (for biology it is 4 periods) and 5 periods a week in the B.A., B.Sc. pass classes. In B.A. (Hons.) classes, the duration of practical class for a group of 16 is 10 periods a week. These tutorials and practical classes have been an integral part of the teaching method in the University right from its inception. In every subject at every stage, there is provision for 1 tutorial class per week consisting of not more than 16 students. In the Pre-University and 1st year stage, two tutorials are held in English per week. In the science subjects, where there is provision for practical classes, no additional tutorial classes are held.

Combination and Tabulation of marks :

Candidates are required to pass in each subject and in theory and in practical separately. Where there is more than one paper in a subject for any examination, the candidates are required to pass in the subject taking all the papers together. Besides the requirements for pass in every subject separately, there has also been prescribed a minimum of aggregate for passing the whole examination.

Internal Assessment :

In the existing system of examination, there is no provision for internal assessment. The University introduced a system of assessing 20% of marks for internal assessment at the Pre-University stage. The experience was not encouraging and, therefore, it was dropped.

Question Papers :

Questions involving objective tests and precision in the marking of papers, have not been introduced in the examination system in this University.

Spacing of Examinations :

One annual examination is held at the end of the Pre-University 1st year and 3rd year of the 1st degree course. There used to be an examination at the end of the 2nd year of the degree stage also, but this has now been abolished. The Master's degree examination is held in two parts - Part I at the end of the 1st year and Part II at the end of the 2nd year. The result and classification of candidates is done taking the marks of the two parts together. For the undergraduate examinations, in addition to the annual examination there is also

a supplementary examination. The annual examination is usually held in the month of March and the supplementary examination in July. Supplementary examinations are held to provide a chance to the candidate who fail in the annual examination.

Classification of candidates :

At the Pre-University examination candidates securing 60% or more of the aggregate marks are placed in the first division. Those between 50% and 60% are placed in the 2nd division and those between 33 and 50% in the third division. This classification applies to the examination held at the end of the first year of the three year degree course, excepting that the minimum pass mark is 35% of the aggregate marks. At the B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. examinations, a candidate may take Honours in one of the subjects, which involves higher standard and additional papers. In the pass course, the minimum of aggregate marks necessary for passing the examination is 36%. Candidates securing more than 50% of the aggregate marks are awarded distinction. In the Honours subject those securing 60% or more are given a first class Honours degree and those securing between 45 and 60% a second class. If Honours students secure more than 50% in the pass papers they are given a distinction in addition. In the M.A., M.Sc. and M.Com. examinations, candidates securing 60% or more of the aggregate marks, are awarded first class, those securing between 48% and 60% are given second class and those securing between 33% and 48% are given 3rd class.

VISVA-BHARATI :

Admission Procedure :

A thorough screening is made before admission and in order to achieve this end a qualifying norm for eligibility is set up based on the student's performance in the previous examination.

Teaching Methods :

The University being a residential one classes are organised and held in a manageable size ensuring attention to individual students. The students are free to contact their teachers outside class hours. Besides class lectures, seminars, tutorials and practicals and viva-voce where applicable are regular features of the curriculum.

Combination & Tabulation of Marks :

In tabulation of marks for the University examinations weightage to the extent of 20% of the full marks in each paper is given for class test and tutorial works.

Internal Assessment :

The system of internal assessment has been started from 1964 and for this purpose class tests and tutorials are held regularly based on objective tests and short answer tests.

Limitation on the Number of scripts :

In regard to limitation of number of scripts for evaluation, it may be stated that the University is a non-affiliating one and the number of scripts to be evaluated by an examiner is naturally within the limit and no action in this regard is deemed necessary for the present

are also allowed to get one or more papers cancelled if they are dis-satisfied with the result. They can re-appear in the cancelled papers. They are also permitted to improve their divisions.

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE, PILANI :

Admission Procedure :

Selection for admission to the undergraduate courses in engineering and science is made on merit based on the marks obtained in physics, mathematics and chemistry in the case of engineering; and chemistry, physics, mathematics/biology in the case of science, at the qualifying examination. In the case of engineering, the students who obtain first division i.e. 60% or above have generally been admitted. In the case of science and humanities, students who obtain high second division at the qualifying examination are also considered for admission. Prior to admission candidates are interviewed by the Dean of the faculty concerned to judge their suitability and maturity for admission to the course. In the case of humanities, candidates are admitted not only on the basis of the marks obtained at the qualifying examination and interview but also in the diagnostic test in English language.

Methods of Teaching :

The teaching work is done not only through lectures but also through tutorials, tests, quizzes, practicals and home assignments during a semester. Audiovisual aids such as projectors, tape recorders, subject films are also used for lectures. A student has to study various courses prescribed for each semester. The work of each student is counted in terms of units. A unit for undergraduate is 1 hour lecture, 2 hours of tutorials or 2 hours practical per week for one semester in a course. A unit normally requires of a student 3 hours of total effort including class work. In the case of postgraduate a unit is 1 hour lecture or 3-4 hours laboratory work per week for one semester and a unit requires of a student 4 hours of total effort including class work. In the undergraduate courses a student is permitted to offer not more than 21 units and for the postgraduate courses the number of units ranges between 15 to 18. Where the size of class is of about 60 students in the undergraduate, tutorials have been introduced for each subject. A tutorial group consists of 10 to 15 students. The tutorial work forms part of regular programme of studies. In the postgraduate courses seminars and group discussions are held from time to time.

Spacing of Examinations :

Since the course work i.e. day to day assessment carried more weightage than the examination at the end of each semester, the evaluation of a candidate is properly spaced and not concentrated at the end of each semester. This enables a student to apply himself regularly to his studies. There is no mental strain as observed in the case of final examination held at the end of a year.

Classification of candidates :

The total marks for course work and semester examination obtained by a candidate in each course are indicated in letter grades as per the following scale :

Distinction	75% and above.
A Very Good	68% and above but below 75%
A	60% " " " 68%
B Plus	55% " " " 60%
B.	50% " " " 55%
C	40% " " " 50%
F	Below 40%
S	Supplementary

For a pass in a course a student has to obtain :

- (a) a minimum of 30% marks in the semester examination in the course, and
- (b) at least "B" grade in all postgraduate examinations;
- (c) at least "C" grade in the case of other undergraduate examinations.

The grades awarded are comparative and on the basis of average performance of the class. To fit in with the normal pattern of award of division, students are also placed in appropriate divisions depending upon their total performance in all the courses for a degree.

GURUKUL KANGRI VISHWAVIDYALAYA :

Viva-Voce :

The Vishwavidyalaya has viva-voce in all its examinations. At lower stages the Vishwavidyalaya uses it only in languages and psychology. At the postgraduate level in almost every subject there is a viva-voce test of 50 marks.

Internal Assessment :

The Vishwavidyalaya has provision for internal assessment in its undergraduate courses. 20 per cent marks are set aside for half yearly examination, which is a home examination. 10 marks are set aside for debates or essays in languages.

Short Answer Questions :

The Vishwavidyalaya proposes to issue instructions to examiners to make greater use of short-answer questions.

Standard of Evaluation and Declaration of Results :

No difficulty has been felt by the Vishwavidyalaya in this regard.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, New Delhi :

The system of assessing a student currently followed at the Institute is quite thorough and is based on quizzes, term papers, mid-term examinations, seminars etc. Thus most of the recommendations of the Committee on 'Examination Reform' are covered by the existing system of the Institute. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament has also commended the Institute's pattern of course organisation and examinations.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES :

Methods of Teaching :

Apart from attending lectures, every student has to submit one seminar paper and two book reviews in each of the optional subjects and pass in these in order to be eligible for taking written examination.

Classification of candidates :

The result is evaluated in accordance with the following grades:

Grade A	Above 75 per cent		First class
Grade A -	between 60 and 75%		
Grade B +	between 50 and 60%		Second class
Grade B	between 40 and 50%		

Only a student who has obtained at least the B Grade in the written examinations in the subjects concerned and obtained at least "Pass" grade in written assignments in optional subjects is considered to have passed in that subject.

TATE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, BOMBAY :

Admission Procedure :

The Institute has laid down minimum qualifications for admission to its various courses. In some of the courses, candidates possessing the basic qualifications are required to participate in a written test, group discussion and interview.

Spacing of Examination :

In most of the courses, examinations are held at the end of the first-year and again at the end of the second year.

Project Report, Viva-voce etc. :

Besides examination, the candidates are given marks for field work performance. Moreover, they have to submit a project report, which carries 100 marks; viva-voce carries 50 marks. Marks obtained in the different papers, field work, project report and viva-voce are totalled and students securing 65 per cent and above are placed in the first division. Other successful candidates are placed in the second division. Candidates taking and completing the examination in parts are placed in the pass division. All theory papers are assessed internally while external experts are associated with viva-voce.

Declaration of Results :

Results are declared within one month of the completion of the examination; administrative work is kept at a minimum. The number of scripts which each teacher has to evaluate is within 300.

Teaching Methods :

Regular lectures, seminars, etc. are organised. Assignments are given at periodical intervals.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 39 : To receive a note on the establishment of a Hill University in the North-Eastern Region.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th October, 1967 received a note regarding the establishment of a University in the hill areas of Assam. A copy of the note is attached. (Appendix I).

A meeting to consider the establishment of a Central University in the north-eastern region was held in the Planning Commission on 5th September, 1969 under the Chairmanship of Member (Science), which was attended by the representatives of the Ministries of Home Affairs & Education and Youth Services, U.G.C., Planning Commission and the Adviser, Hill Areas, Government, of Assam. It was pointed out in the meeting that with the formation of an autonomous hill state within the State of Assam, powers would be conferred on the legislature of the proposed Autonomous State to make laws in regard to "education including universities" and the Autonomous State would be competent to pass a resolution authorising the Parliament to initiate legislation for the establishment of a Central University at Shillong. It was agreed in the meeting that the formal approval of the Ministry of Finance in principle to the setting up of the university may be obtained and that that Ministry should also be approached thereafter for approval to the appointment of a 'Planning Group' for the setting up of the Central University. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is attached (Appendix II).

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

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

Copy of the note placed before U.G.C. at
its meeting held on 4.10.1967 vide item No.11.

To receive a note regarding the latest position about the
establishment of a University for the hill areas of Assam.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th
April, 1965 had accepted the report of the Hill University Committee
and agreed to the establishment of a new University at Shillong. The
Commission had desired that in implementing the recommendations of the
Committee every care should be taken to ensure that the establishment
of this new university led to a real improvement in the facilities
available for higher education and to an improvement in the standards.

In order to enact the Central Legislation for setting up the
proposed university, the State Governments concerned have to pass reso-
lution in their respective Legislatures requesting the Central Govern-
ment to undertake the central enactment. The State Government of
Assam passed the necessary resolution on 18th December, 1965 and this
was reported to the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd March, 1966.
The Government of Nagaland, which is the other State Government
concerned in the matter have informed the Government of India that the
needful will be done in the session of the Legislative Assembly to be
held in August, 1967. The Government of Nagaland have welcomed the
proposal to establish a university subject to conditions as given
below :

- (a) The Government of Nagaland accepts the idea on the under-
standing that the acceptance of the scheme for the Central University
would not stand in the way of setting up a separate university in
Nagaland when the Government considers the time "ripe" for the purpose.
- (b) If and when, the Government of Nagaland decides to have their
own university, required help from the Union Government would be
forthcoming.

On a reference from the Chief Minister of the State seeking
clarification whether after the passage of resolution in the Nagaland
Assembly for the establishment of a Central University in the North
Eastern Region, the authority of the Government for the establishment
of a State University would be prejudiced, the Government of India,
Ministry of Law have expressed the opinion that the passage of such a
resolution would not prevent the Nagaland Legislature from establishing
another university in their territory if they want to do so. A suitable
reply to the Chief Minister will be sent by the Government of India in
the light of the policy laid down for the establishment of new
universities.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

PLANNING COMMISSION
(Education Division)

Subject:- Establishment of the Hill University in the North-Eastern Region.

Member (S) took a meeting in his room at 3 p.m. on September 5, 1969 to consider the establishment of the Central University in the North Eastern Region. The following were present:

1. Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri M.R. Yardi
2. Ministry of Education & Youth Services
Shri G.K. Chandiramani
3. University Grants Commission
Dr. P.J. Philip
4. Planning Commission
Shri D.P. Nayar
Shri A.H. Hemrajani

Shri B.C. Kapur, Adviser, Hill Areas, Government of Assam also participated in the discussion.

2. It was noted that the Committee, set up jointly by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education, under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.R. Wadia, had recommended the setting up of a Central University at Shillong to serve the tribal people inhabiting the North-Eastern Region of India comprising NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur and the Hill areas of Assam. The Ministries of Home Affairs and Education, Planning Commission and the U.G.C. were agreed on the need for the setting up of the university at an early date. However, no progress could be made on account of the unwillingness of the Government of Nagaland to pass the resolution required under Article 252 (1) of the Constitution to enable the Government of India to set up the proposed Central university.

3 The recent developments in the Region were reviewed. It was noted that the law for the formation of an Autonomous Hill State within the State of Assam would be enacted by the Parliament in the course of a few months and the Autonomous State was expected to come into being by the middle of 1970. It was also explained that powers would be conferred on the Legislature of the proposed Autonomous State to make laws in regard to 'Education including universities', so that the Autonomous State would be competent to pass the required resolution under Article 252(1) of the Constitution. Since the Assam Government had already passed a similar resolution, it would be possible to initiate in the Parliament legislation to establish the proposed Central University at Shillong. In the circumstances, it was felt that there would be no further constitutional or legal hindrance to the setting up of the proposed university. It was also understood that the colleges in the Hill areas of Assam, Manipur and NEFA would get themselves affiliated to the proposed university as soon as it came into existence. Nagaland might also avail itself of the facilities of the new university some time later.

4. It was felt that the establishment of the university might take about 18 months. The intervening period had to be utilised to complete the necessary preparatory work. This would also give the Hill people the feeling that the Government of India was earnest about the establishment of the university. It was accordingly decided that immediate steps should be taken to set up a Planning Group under the joint auspices of the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education to prepare a detailed project report relating to the proposed university. It was further decided that the selection of the site for the university near Shillong should also be entrusted to the proposed Planning Group.

5. It was noted that a token allocation of Rs. 5 lakh had been provided in the Fourth Plan for the setting up of the proposed university. It was roughly estimated that an amount of about Rs. 1.5 crore might be required during the Fourth Plan for the acquisition of land, developing the campus, putting up some buildings and creating the necessary organisation for running the university. It was decided that the Planning Commission should be requested to make the necessary provision, if possible, by adjustment within the present Plan ceiling or, if necessary, by raising the ceiling. The actual provisions would be made through the Annual Plans, the amounts depending upon the progress of the project.

6. It was agreed that the formal approval of the Ministry of Finance in principle to the setting up of the university should be obtained early. It was also decided that the Ministry of Finance should be approached thereafter for according approval to the appointment of the Planning Group with a view to the setting up of the Central university later. It was estimated that the expenditure on the proposed Planning Group would amount to about Rs. 1 lakh.

7. Some of the interim measures for providing facilities for post-graduate studies at Shillong during the interim period till the new university started functioning were considered. It was agreed that the establishment of a university centre under the auspices of the Gauhati University might create certain practical difficulties. The Jawaharlal Nehru University also might not be able to set up a post-graduate study centre at Shillong for some time to come. The question starting post-graduate classes in some of the existing colleges at Shillong was also not favoured. In view of the various difficulties envisaged in making the interim arrangements, it was decided that the Planning Group should be set up as quickly as possible and all necessary preparatory work should be completed well in time so that the said university could function as soon as the legal formalities were completed.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 40: To receive a note on the proposals received by the Commission from various universities for holding summer schools, seminars, conferences, etc. during the year 1969-70.

During 1968-69, the Commission accepted 114 proposals received from various universities and gave financial assistance amounting to Rs.6.25 lakhs towards organising refresher courses, seminars, summer schools, symposia etc. The scheme has been widely welcomed and has received enthusiastic response from the universities. During the current financial year 63 proposals (Appendix I) from 33 universities have already been accepted and grants amounting to Rs.4.49 lakhs have been paid to the universities.

In addition to the proposals so far accepted, the Commission has been receiving large number of proposals from the universities. In view of the importance of the scheme and the need for proper scrutiny of the proposals, the Commission has set up a Standing Committee consisting of the following members, to select the proposal received from the universities for financial support for the year 1969-71:

1. Prof. B. R. Seshachar,
Department of Zoology,
Delhi University.
2. Prof. Swarup Singh,
English Department,
Delhi University.
3. Prof. L. S. Kothari,
Physics Department,
Delhi University.
4. Dr. U. N. Singh,
Mathematics Department,
Delhi University.
5. Dr. M. N. Srinivas,
Sociology Department,
Delhi University.
6. Dr. S. Chakravarty,
Economics Department,
Delhi University.
7. Dr. V. Ramakrishna,
Chemistry Department,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Hauz Khas,
New Delhi.
8. Prof. Rajni Kothari,
Centre for Study of
Development Societies,
Rajpur Road,
Delhi-6.
9. Dr. P. J. Philip,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission

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The Committee in its meeting held on 6th September, 1969 at 10.30 A.M. recommended 53 proposals submitted by 33 universities and institutions for the years 1969-70 and also for 1970-71. The approximate cost for the 53 proposals is expected to be Rs. 3 lakhs as per usual norms. The minutes of the Committee along with the selected proposals are attached as Appendix II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(SI)/D.O(SI)

Statement showing the proposals for summer schools, seminars, refresher courses, workshops, symposia and conferences approved by the Commission for the year 1969-70 (upto 31.8.1969)

University	Title / Subject	Amount	Remarks
2.	3.	4.	5.
Agra	1) Seminar on Advanced Quantum Mechanics	11,500/-	
	ii) Seminar on 'Relevance of Gandhi, Ethical Political and Economic Ideas and Satyagrah	---	Transferred to G.C. Unit.
Aligarh	1) Symposium on Stratigraphy and Mineral Resources of Gondwana System	4,000/-	
	ii) Seminar on the Socio-economic and Political Problems of West Asia.	---	Transferred to Area Studies Committee.
Allahabad	1) Winter School for foreign students	---	* Accepted in Principle. details awaited.
Banaras Hindu	1) Seminar on removal of Untouchability during Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.	---	Transferred to G.C. Unit.
	ii) Seminar on Village Industries.	---	-do-
	iii) Symposium on Bio-physics.	8,200/-	
	iv) Seminar on 'Place of fine arts in Higher Education.	---	* Accepted details being finalised.
Bangalore	i) Seminar on the impact of West on Indian writing.	5,000/-	
	ii) International Conference of Indian National Society of Soil Mechanics and foundation Engineering.	---	Accepted for 1970-71.
Bombay	(i) (a) VIII Refresher Course in Nuclear Physics and (b) Nuclear and Radiation Chemistry.	20,000/-	
	(ii) III Congress on Global Impact of Applied Microbiology.	25,000/-	
Calcutta	1) Symposium on Electron Microscopists in Life Sciences.	10,000/-	
	ii) Refresher Course in Psychology	---	* Accepted details being finalised.
	iii) Guha Research Conference	2,500/-	
Delhi	1) Seminar on Global Analysis and Modern Algebra	4,500/-	
	ii) IX All India Sociological Conference	2,500/-	
	iii) UNESCO Project on 'Design of living and (ii) Workshop on Education and Youth Participation.	---	-do-
	iv) Refresher Course for the Orientation of fresh college teachers in Home Science Education.	7,150/-	
Gorakhpur	1) XXII Sessin of All India Commerce Conference.	2,500/-	
	ii) Seminar on teaching of Experimental Psychology in Indian Universities.	5,000/-	
Gujarat	1) Seminar on Gandhian Economic Thought and its relevance under present conditions.	---	Transferred to G.C. Unit.

2.	3.	4.	5.
• Gujarat Vidyapith	i) International Seminar on 'Science and Non-Violence'.	25,000/-	
	ii) Seminar on Teaching Methods-Pedagogy and Research Methods in Social Sciences.	5,000/-	
• Indore	i) Summer Institute in English	--	Processed under Summer Institutes.
	ii) Workshop in Hindi	3,000/-	
• Jabalpur	i) Symposium on Chemical Reaction	6,000/-	
• Jadavpur	i) All India Oriental Conference	5,000/-	
• Jammu & Kashmir	i) Summer School in Physics	15,000/-	
• Kanpur (HBTI)	i) Specialised Summer School in Bio-Medical Engineering.	25,050/-	
7. Kerala	i) Refresher Course in English	4,200/-	
8. Kurukshetra	i) Seminar on 'Application of Protons Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy to Organic Chemistry.	--	*Accepted details awaited.
9. Madras	i) Summer School in Quantum Mechanic	--	Processed under S.I Programme 1970-71.
	ii) Seminar on Research Perspectives in Educational Psychology.	5,300/-	
	iii) International Symposium on Field of Taxonomy & Biology of Blue Green Algae.	10,000/-	
	iv) All India Symposium on Eustrine Biology.	8,400/-	
	v) International Conference on Sipunculid Biology.	2,500/-	
10. Madurai	i) Summer School in Linguistics	22,000/-	
	ii) I All India University Tamil Teachers Conference.	2,500/-	
11. M.S. University	i) Refresher Course for Teachers of Schools of Social Work.	--	Accepted but withdrawn by the University.
12. Mysore	i) Seminar on the Relevance of Gandhiji of our Times.	--	Transferred to G.C. Unit.
	ii) II Conference of Teachers Educators of Mysore State.	2,500/-	Accepted.
13. Nagpur	i) Seminar on Mineral Matter in Coal	---	In collaboration Indian Bureau of Mines Estimates awaited.
	ii) All India Mathematical Conference	2,500/-	
	iii) Short Course on Social Sciences in Research Methodology.	10,000/-	
	iv) Symposium on Recent Developments in Gas Discharge Phenomena.	5,000/-	
14. Osmania	i) Seminar on Problems of State Administration.	3,000/-	

2.	3.	4.	5.
Poona	i) Seminar on Law of Treaties	17,000/-	
	ii) Summer School in Mathematics and Economics.	20,000/-	
	iii) Refresher Course in Research Methodology in Social Science (Industrial Relations).	10,000/-	
Punjabi	i) International Seminar on Guru Nanak's life and Teaching.	25,000/-	
Rajasthan	i) Summer Workshop in Economics	}	*Approved details awaited. Out of unspent balance of Rs.871.93(1967-68)
	ii) Seminar on Nehru and Nation Building		
	iii) Seminar on Modern Philosophy		
	iv) Seminar on Jain Logic		
S.N.D.T. Women's University.	i) Conference of the Indian Association of Special Libraries.	2,500/-	
	ii) Workshop in Methodology of Research in Language and Social Sciences.	3,100/-	
Utkal	i) Refresher Course in Oriya	-	Accepted-details awaited
Vikram	i) Symposium on Geology and Mineral of Madhya Pradesh.	-	*Accepted details awaited

INSTITUTES OTHER THAN UNIVERSITIES

Central Bureau of Investigation, Delhi.	i) Seminar on Criminal Law and Contemporary Social Changes.	--	Unassigned grant.
I.T.Kharagpur	i) Summer School on The Theoretical Elementary Particle Physios	--	Accepted details awaited.
S.F.F.I.	i) Intensive Course in American History		
	ii) American Literature.	--	Unassigned grant
	Total	3,48,900/-	
	add ad-hoc provision for the proposals marked * (Details awaited)	1,00,000	
	Grand Total	4,48,900	

Minutes of the Standing Committee on Refresher Courses, Seminars, Summer Schools, Conferences etc., held on 6th September, 1969 at 10.30 A.M. in the Office of the U.G.C.

The Standing Committee of the U.G.C. on Summer Schools, Seminars, Conferences etc. met in the Office of the U.G.C. on 6th September, 1969 at 10.30 A.M. to consider the proposals received from the universities/institutions for the years 1969-71. The following were present:

1. Prof. B. R. Seshachar
Department of Zoology,
Delhi University.
2. Prof. Swarup Singh,
English Department,
Delhi University.
3. Prof. L. S. Kothari,
Physics Department,
Delhi University.
4. Dr. H. N. Singh,
Mathematics Department,
Delhi University.
5. Dr. A. N. Shah,
Department of Sociology,
Delhi University.
6. Dr. S. Chakravarty,
Department of Economics,
Delhi University.
7. Dr. V. Ramakrishna,
Chemistry Department,
I. I. T., Hauz Khas,
New Delhi.
8. Dr. P. J. Philip,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

Dr. R. D. Deshpande, Development Officer, University Grants Commission and Shri S. N. Lal, Education Officer (SI) also attended the meeting.

2. Initiating the discussion, Dr. Philip gave the background information regarding the Commission's scheme of assistance to the universities for organising academic activities such as seminars, refresher courses, Conferences etc. It was explained by Dr. Philip that the Commission's assistance to the universities in the past has been given to encourage such academic programmes in (1) Social Sciences and (2) Sciences.

It was mentioned that the Commission had decided to set up the above committee as it was considered that the views of experts in different disciplines would be of benefit and value in the examination of the large number of proposals received from the universities.

3. The Committee then took note of the proposals already approved by the Commission for 1969-70 and agreed that as a matter of principle in cases of well thought-out and thoroughly planned proposals, the Commission should not drastically cut the amounts asked for since this might impair the usefulness of the programmes. It was suggested that the relevant details of the proposals may be carefully taken into account and suitable assistance provided.
 4. The Committee then discussed the letter written by Dr. A. L. Mudali, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and also the comments received from the Panel Members of the N.C.S.E. on the points raised in the letter on the organisation of Seminars, Summer Institutes etc., with assistance from the U.G.C. The Committee agreed that the merit of the proposals should be the sole criterion of selection and assistance and not their source of origin i.e. proposals coming from the colleges should also be considered by the U.G.C. on their merits. Assistance to the colleges under the Scheme may, however, be given through the University.
 5. The Committee then took note of the proposal of the Indian School of International Studies for organising workshops for providing opportunities for the teachers of the school and other Indian universities to meet and exchange views regarding problems of international relations and allied subjects, and was of the view that there was a need for such programmes and the school should be encouraged to promote such cooperation between its teachers and those of Indian Universities. The School may, however, be requested to forward a regular plan/proposal to hold summer schools, workshops alongwith financial details for consideration alongwith other proposals in this field from universities.
 6. The Committee thereafter took up for consideration various proposals received from the various universities/colleges for holding summer schools, refresher courses, conferences etc., during the financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and accepted 53 proposals, the details of which are given in Annexure. The Committee noted that the related proposals of the Universities and the Colleges would be given financial assistance as per approved norms.
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Statement showing the proposals from various universities/institutions for Summer Schools, Seminars, refresher courses and Conferences approved by the Selection Committee for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Name of the University	Subject	Remarks
2.	3.	4.
Aligarh Muslim University.	Symposium on the implementation of the recommendations pertaining to the Higher Education.	
Andhra University	i) Seminar on Indian Aesthetics with special reference to literature) ii) Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics iii) Symposium on "Acoustics in Education"	More departments to be brought in for collaboration. Rs.2,500/-
Annamalai University.	Refresher Course on Advanced Economic Theory and Economic Growth.	
Banaras Hindu University.	i) Seminar on "Tissue & Organ Cultural in Medical Research." ii) Second Annual Conference of Indian Speech and hearing Association and 22nd Conference of the Association of Otolaryngologists of India.	Rs.2,500/-
Bombay University	i) Seminar on the Theme "Modernisation of the Underdeveloped Societies". ii) Refresher Course in Extracorporeal Circulation. iii) Summer Institute in "Mathematical Economics and Econometrics".	
Delhi University	Symposium on the "Chemistry and Metabolism of Lipids and Related Subjects".	
Dibrugarh University.	i) Refresher Course in "Modern Algebra." ii) Seminar on "Fronteer History" with special reference to NEFA during British period.	May be referred to Dr. Amalendu Guha, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University, Delhi.
Gujarat University.	Autumn School in Gravitation and Cosmology.	
Jabalpur	Seminar in Law	
Jadavpur	Seminar on the Concept of Non-Violence with special reference to Budha and the other ancient Indian Thinker, the concept of man in Gandhiji & Marx.	May be referred to Gandhi Centenary Unit.

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1.	2.	3.	4.
11.	Jodhpur University	i) 12th Conference of the Indian Association of Teachers Educators. ii) Seminar on Mobilisation for the Economic Development of Rajasthan. iii) Seminar on the Theory of Rasa in Indian Poetics.	Rs.2,500/- We may write to the Head of the Deptt or Vice-Chancellor may be requested. look into the details. May be referred Sanskrit Board.
12.	Kerala University	i) Thirty First Indian Political Conference ii) Twenty Third All India Commerce Conference	Rs. 2,500/- Rs. 2,500/-
13.	Karnatak University	i) Seminar on Advanced Probability Statistical inference and Stochastic Processes. ii) Workshop-cum-Seminar on "Teaching and Research in Philosophy in the University Area".	
14.	Lucknow University.	i) Seminar on English Linguistics.	
15.	Madras University.	i) Symposium on Crop Palynology ii) Workshop meeting on History of Medicine.	
16.	M.S.University of Baroda.	i) Refresher Course in "Microbial Genetics and its impact on applied Microbiology." ii) Seminar on the source of Indian History and their interpretation for teaching History from sources material.	
17.	Marathwada University.	i) Refresher Course in Chemistry for College Teachers of Marathwada. ii) Annual Session of the Indian Academy of Sciences.	Rs. 2,500/-
18.	Nagpur University.	i) All India English Teachers Conference	Rs.2,500/-
19.	Panjab University.	i) Seminar on Administrative Reforms in India ii) Seminar on Angular Correlation in Nuclear Radiation. iii) Seminar on Post-graduate Punjabi	More details may be requested from the University.
20.	Patna University	i) XXIII Indian Congress of Radiology ii) Workshop for preparation of five volumes of source - material in Indian History. iii) Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association.	Rs.2,500/- Rs.2,500/-
21.	Poona University.	i) Seminar on Genesis of Indian Temple Styles ii) Seminar on Developmental Biology.	More details may be obtained. To be referred to Dr. Sheshachar, Delhi University.

1.	2.	3.	4.
22.	Rajasthan University.	i) Training Programme for college teachers in Laboratory work in Biology.	
23.	Ranchi University.	i) Seminar of Mathematics Teachers	May be referred to S.I. Programme.
24.	Roorkee University.	i) Seminar on Systems, Microwaves & Circuits. ii) Summer School in Mathematics (Modern Algebra, Functional Analysis & Topology)	
25.	South Gujarat University.	i) Seminar to give new orientations to First Year B.Sc. Teachers in Methods of Teaching Science Subjects.	May be referred to Orientation courses programme.
26.	Saurashtra University.	i) Annual Conference of Indian Association of Pathologist. ii) Refresher Course for Pre-University teachers in Chemistry & Biology.	Rs. 2,500/- May be referred to Orientation Programme.
27.	Sri Venkateswar University.	i) XVIII All India Library Conference ii) Workshop in Child Development iii) Refresher Course in Abstract Algebra & Analysis for College teachers. iv) Seminar on methods of teaching English language and literature at the under-graduate level.	Rs. 2,500/-
28.	Udaipur University.	i) Seminar on Industrial Rajasthan	
29.	Utkal	i) All India Seminar on Sankara Philosophy of Language.	
30.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	i) Autumn Seminar on Problems of Sanskrit Research.	
31.	Birla Instt. of Tech., Pilani.	i) Seminar on Teaching English to Students of Engineering and Technology.	
32.	Indian Instt. of Technology, Kanpur.	i) Winter School in Solid State Chemistry	May be referred to N.C.S.E.
33.	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.	i) XV Annual Conference of Association of Physiologists Pharmacologists of India.	

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting :

Dated : October 3, 1969

Item No.41: To consider a reference from the Ministry of External Affairs regarding the suggestions made by the Indian Co-operation Mission, Nepal, for Teaching of Nepal's History, Archaeology and Religion in some Universities.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have sought the comments of the U.G.C. on a proposal received from the Indian Co-operation Mission, Nepal regarding the need to provide courses on Nepal's History, Archaeology and Religion in some universities in India (Annexure I). The Advisory Committee on Area Studies at its meeting on 2nd July 1969 took a similar view and observed that "it was necessary to develop studies on Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkam since these areas were of great national importance and had been neglected by the universities so far." At present there is no provision for the teaching of Nepalese History in any university except as a part of Modern Indian History. Under the Area Studies Programme, the South Asia Studies Centre of Rajasthan University has taken up some research on present political affairs in Nepal. Some research has also been done in other universities on the administration and the Geography of Nepal. During the Third Plan, the Indian School of International Studies undertook a project to publish monographs on the "Land and People of the Himalayas". The reports have not, however, been published so far by the School.

The suggestion of the Indian Co-operation Mission, Nepal are placed before the Commission for consideration.

RO(H)/DO(H) :

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Annexure to Item No. 41

Govt. of India,
Ministry of External Affairs.

New Delhi, the 11th August 1969

No.F.NIII 221(6)/69

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to say that with a view to propogate interest in Nepalese History and Archaeology for having closer cultural relations with Nepal, the following suggestions have been received from the Indian Cooperation Mission, Nepal:-

- (i) Provision of one or two optional papers on Nepalese History in the M.A.(History) Course by some University in India;
- (ii) Provision of one or two papers on Nepal's archaeology by the Archaeology Departments of some universities in India;
- (iii) Introduction of special paper on "Budhism" in the Himalayan Region (to cover areas such as Ladakh, Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet) in the Department of Buddhistic Studies in Delhi University.

2. Before we could initiate any further action on the suggestion, this Ministry would request for the advice of the Ministry of Education.

Sd/- S.N. Puri

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 42 : To consider further the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee of Parliament regarding the inclusion of a course in Archives Keeping in the curriculum of universities.

The Estimates Committee of Parliament in its 69th report relating to the National Archives of India had recommended that the Government may consider the desirability of including a course in 'Archives Keeping' in the curriculum of various universities in India in consultation with the U.G.C. On a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services, the Commission considered this matter at its meeting held on 6th August 1969 and desired that the suggestion made by the Estimates Committee may be referred to the U.G.C. Library Committee for advice.

The U.G.C. Library Committee has expressed the view that such a course could profitably be conducted by the National Archives, New Delhi. If however, a University is able to make use of the facilities in this regard available at the National Archives or other similar centres, possibilities could be explored for providing such a course at a University. The Committee had earlier recommended that book preservation which was an important aspect of Archives Keeping be included as an integral part of B.Lib. Science course.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.43: To consider the request of the Aligarh Muslim University for extension of period for completion of the General Education Reading Material Project.

The Commission at its meeting in March 1956, accepted a project of the Aligarh Muslim University to prepare Reading Materials for General Education courses at the University at an estimated cost of Rs.1,80,300/- (Rs.1,05,300/- (Recurring) plus Rs.75,000/- (Non-Recurring). The scheme was implemented by the university from 26th April 1957 with the appointment of a Director for the purpose and the tenure of the scheme ended on 25th April, 1960 on the expiry of the three years of sanction. The university approached the U.G.C. for the continuation of the scheme on a small scale for another period of 11 months ending 31st March, 1961 to enable the university to complete the project. This was accepted.

The Commission later agreed to the university's request for further extension of the project upto July 1962. In July 1962, the University was informed that the project should be completed by 14th July 1963 and that the approval was subject to the condition that the scope of the project would not be extended, and that it would be completed within the approved expenditure of Rs.1,80,300/-

The accounts could not be settled upto March 1968 because detailed information was not supplied by the University. In March, 1966 the accounts of the scheme were checked in detail by Shri R.P.Dhir, Section Officer, University Grants Commission with the help of the staff of the university and it was found that the university was entitled to a grant of Rs.1,64,040/- on the project on account of expenditure incurred upto July 14, 1963. Against this, the Commission had paid an amount of Rs.1,23,000/- to the university upto January, 1962. The University was informed that the balance of Rs.41,040/- would be paid after the completion of the project.

The University has reported the present position of the project as under:

"Out of 32 books planned to be published under the above project only 15 have so far been published and copies thereof sent to the Commission. The remaining 17 books are in various stages of preparation. (6 books have been sent to the publishers but they have not been able to publish these books as yet. The remaining 11 are in various stages of preparation; some are being written and some are to be recast and revised as per suggestions of the reviewers)".

The project was originally expected to be completed by 1960. Even after 13 years, the university is not even half-way through it and there is no definite assurance if and when the project will be completed.

The University has stated that the completion of the project will not be possible until the balance grant for meeting the expenditure already incurred and likely to be incurred on the publication of the remaining books is paid to the university. It may be mentioned in this connection that the university has provided an amount of Rs.57,300/- for this project within the 70% framework for the Fourth Plan but only a sum of Rs.41,040/- is payable to the university on the basis of the approved expenditure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.44: To consider the Resolution adopted by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University regarding the removal of discrimination between the teachers of the Central and State Universities with regard to allowances etc.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd April, 1968 had reiterated its earlier recommendation that the teachers and non-academic staff of the universities and colleges in a State should be paid D.A. on the same basis as paid to Government employees in the State. This decision of the Commission was brought to the notice of the universities and the State Governments.

The Calcutta University has now intimated that the Syndicate of the University at its meeting held on 27th June, 1969 approved a motion to the effect that discrimination between the teachers of Central and State Universities with regard to allowances etc., be removed. The University has requested the Commission to take necessary steps so that discrimination between teachers of Central and State Universities in respect of allowances and other benefits is removed.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 45 : To consider a reference from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for the establishment of a university at Jammu

The Chief Minister, Government of Jammu & Kashmir had written to the Chairman, University Grants Commission some time back about the establishment of a separate University at Jammu. An extract from his letter dated 4th July, 1969 is reproduced below:

"The Government of Jammu & Kashmir had appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar to enquire into the alleged grievances regarding regional imbalances in the State and to make their recommendations for removing the same if any. One of the recommendations of the Commission was to start a new University at Jammu. The Government has accepted most of the recommendations of the Commission including that of a separate University for Jammu region and taking into account all the factors the Government has decided to set up the new University by the Middle of August 1969.

I am fully aware that a new University should not ordinarily be set up before the proposal is processed and approved by the University Grants Commission. But this case is slightly different from that of opening a new University at any other place inasmuch as the recommendations have been made by a Committee presided over by an eminent person who is not only the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University but is also an important member of the University Grants Commission has already accepted the formation of two autonomous divisions of the J & K University one each at Jammu and Srinagar. These divisions are functioning independently of one another. The teaching departments are also functioning at the two divisions independently with the approval and the assistance of the University Grants Commission. The budget estimates, the UGC allotments and the State share of the allotments for the two divisions are already separate. Hence this proposal has practically very little financial implications at the current level of development. Of course the acceptance of this proposal will mean an accelerated future development for the two Universities which in any case is more or less inevitable. Thus in actual practice the bifurcation of the present University into two Universities amounts to only giving separate names to each of the two divisions and treating them as separate Universities.

Keeping in view these facts I hope you will kindly arrange inspection by the visiting team of the UGC immediately or accord a provisional approval of the scheme so that the Government may be able to stand by its commitments."

The Chairman informed the Chief Minister that it was presumed that the State Government had written to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services on the subject and that the matter would be placed before the University Grants Commission.

The Committee on 'New Universities and University Centres for Postgraduate Studies' at its meeting held on 14th July, 1969 informally discussed the proposal for two separate Universities at Jammu & Kashmir as recommended by the Dr. Gajendragadkar Committee referred to in the Chief Minister's letter. The Committee felt that the proposal seemed reasonable and may be referred to a visiting committee.

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The University of Jammu & Kashmir has now sent a copy of the Ordinance entitled "The Kashmir and Jammu University Ordinance 1969" which came into effect on 5th September, 1969. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of two separate Universities - the University of Kashmir and the University of Jammu with territorial jurisdiction extending to the respective division of the territories of the State. The University has further informed the Commission that correspondence in respect of schemes relating to the two divisions may be made with the respective universities. The schemes relating to Gulmarg Research Observatory would be looked after by the University of Kashmir as the observatory has been placed under the administrative control of that University.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.46: To approve the statement of expenditure furnished by the Vikram University on organising a Seminar on "Capital Formation" held during 1964 in lieu of the audited statement of accounts(misplaced).

During 1964; the Vikram University, Ujjain was sanctioned a grant of Rs.5,000/- for organising a Seminar on 'Problems of Capital Formation in a mixed Economy' at the Hamidia Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal. Out of this grant the University incurred an expenditure of Rs.4,125.39 and refunded the unspent balance of Rs.874.61. Later on, the University was requested for a detailed statement of income and expenditure and a utilisation certificate duly verified by the Government auditors. The University informed the Commission that the statement of expenditure and the vouchers which were sent by the Director (i.e. Principal of the Hamidia Arts & Commerce College, Bhopal) have been misplaced in transit and it was not possible for the Director and the University to send an audited statement of accounts.

Under Rule 206 of the compilation of Central Treasury Rules Volume I, the Vikram University was advised to prepare a fresh statement of accounts, duly supported by the certificate of payments, signed by the Director of the Seminar and counter-signed by the Registrar of the University.

Accordingly, the university has furnished a certificate of payments and a statement of income and expenditure duly signed by the Principal of the College and countersigned by the Registrar of the Vikram University. This may be accepted in lieu of the audited statement of account.

The matter is placed before the Commission for approval.

E.O(SI)/D.O(SI)

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated : October 3, 1969

Item No. 47: To consider further the proposal for the creation of Chairs in universities in languages other than the Language of the State.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th August 1969 considered a proposal for the creation of Chairs in Universities for languages other than the language of the State. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached. The Commission welcomed the proposal for creation of Chairs in languages in different universities and desired that funds for the purpose be provided from the special allocation of the Ministry of Education for development of Indian Languages. The views of the Commission were communicated to the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Youth Services.

The Ministry of Education & Youth Services have now intimated that they have no funds to spare for this purpose and that the U.G.C. may find funds for the implementation of the scheme. Additional requirement for the scheme, if any, may be included in the revised estimates of the Commission for 1969-70.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

EO(CD)/JS(A)

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Annexure to Item No. 47

Copy of note placed before the UGC at its meeting held on 6.8.1969 vide Item No. 19.

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To consider a proposal for the creation of Chairs in Universities for languages other than the language of the State.

The Education Minister, West Bengal has written to the Union Education Minister that in the interest of national integration the Central Government should create Chairs at every University for languages other than the language of the State in which the universities are located. He has pointed out that if this is left to the initiative of the different State Governments it would not be possible to ensure creation of Chairs in all the recognised regional languages of the country at different universities.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services have asked for the view of the U.G.C. on the suggestion made by the Education Minister, West Bengal.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Confidential

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.48: To consider the sharing basis for grants to be paid to the Gujarat Vidyapith for the Institute of Basic Science Education.

At its meeting held on 5th February, 1969 (Resolution No.74) the Commission accepted in principle, the proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad for setting up a Basic Science Education Institute and desired that the Vidyapith may be requested to prepare a project report for this purpose. The Committee which examined the proposal of the Vidyapith made the following recommendations which were accepted by the Commission:

1. The Commission may favourably consider the Gujarat Vidyapith's proposal for setting up a Basic Science Education Institute whose main objective would be to promote the study of science within the general framework of basic education advocated by Gandhiji.
2. Such an Institute may be given a core staff of one Professor, one Reader and Two Lecturers and also provision for visiting staff from recognised institutions from all over the country interested in the growth of science education. The financial implications, on the basis of staff strength suggested by the Committee, would be about Rs.45,000/- per annum.
3. A non-recurring expenditure of Rs.6.5 lakhs may be approved for the construction of laboratories and workshops, laboratory equipment, books and workshop facilities, required by the proposed Institute.
4. The Gujarat Vidyapith's request that assistance for the above purposes may be given over and above 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation to the Vidyapith deserves consideration, in view of the allocation already made being somewhat limited.

The Vidyapith requested for some staff to be appointed during this year for preparing the work plan for setting up of the proposed Basic Science Institute and accordingly posts of one Professor/ or Reader and one Lecturer were approved to be created (Item 2(a)(1) September 1969).

The Vidyapith has now enquired whether the grants for the Institute will be paid by the Commission on a 100% basis for the Fourth Plan period. Since the proposed Institute will be in the nature of an under-graduate department but would be undertaking work of a special nature, it is for consideration whether the grants for the Institute may be paid on 100% basis or on usual 50 : 50 sharing basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.49: To consider further likely allocation of the U.G.C. for the Fourth Plan period (1969-74).

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th March, 1969 received a note on the likely allocation of the U.G.C.(Rs.115 crores including Rs.7.50 crores for technical education; Rs.8 crores for teacher education and Rs.0.50 crore for adult education) for the Fourth Plan period (1969-74). The Commission felt that the allocation made for the U.G.C. was inadequate even to meet the minimum developmental needs of the universities (particularly in respect of engineering and technology) and desired that the Government of India be approached to increase the allocation suitably. The Commission also noted that the Working Group of the Planning Commission had recommended an allocation of Rs.181 crores for the U.G.C.(excluding technical education, teacher education and adult education).

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services were accordingly addressed in the matter and requested to increase the allocation of the U.G.C.suitably. An extract from the letter received from the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services is reproduced below:

"The provisions made in the Fourth Five Year Plan in any sector are liable to increase or decrease depending upon the circumstance through annual plans. It is, therefore, suggested that while approaching this Ministry for the approval of the Revised Estimates for the current financial years, the anticipated increase in expenditure may please be taken into account".

The U.G.C.Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 7th August 1969, while receiving a note on the Fourth Plan allocation of the U.G.C. noted that the allocation of the UGC for 1969-74 was only Rs.14.41 crores and that if the full amount of Rs.115 crores likely to be made available to the U.G.C. was to be fully utilised the minimum allocation for the current year should be of the order of Rs.22 to 23 crores. The Committee suggested that the Government of India should be approached to provide additional amount during 1969-70 so as to enable maintenance of the tempo of implementation of the plan and full utilisation of the amount to be made available by the Planning Commission during the Plan period.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

105

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.50: To consider a request from the Rajasthan Government for a nominee of the Commission on the Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan set up by the Rajasthan Government.

....

The Rajasthan Government has set up an Institute entitled Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan for the production and publication of scientific and technical literature and humanities literature of university standard in Hindi language. The Rajasthan Government has sent a copy of the Memorandum of Articles of Association of the said Sansthan (Annexure). Under Section 5(a) of the Memorandum of articles, it has been provided that a nominee of the Commission may be on its Council. It is understood that similar councils or State Institutes of language, are being set up in other States and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services had suggested that a nominee of the U.G.C. be also appointed on the Council of each of these institutes.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration as to whether the Commission may have nominees on the Councils set up in all the States.

L.S(A)/J.S(A)

Annexure to Item No. 50.

MEMORANDUM OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE RAJASTHAN
GYAN VIGYAN HINDI RACHNA SANSTHAN SOCIETY, JAIPUR.

1. The name of the Society shall be the "Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan, Jaipur".
2. The Registered office of the Sansthan shall be situated at Jaipur within the State of Rajasthan.
3. The objects for which the Society is established are :-
 - i) To establish at Jaipur within the State of Rajasthan the Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan for the production and publication of Scientific and Technical literature and Humanities literature of University standard in Hindi language;
 - ii) to carry on the administration and management of the said institution in accordance with the Rules of the Sansthan;
 - iii) to encourage and promote the production of technical, Scientific and Humanities literature in Hindi;
 - iv) to seek the co-operation from educational or other institutions having objects wholly or partly similar to those of the Sansthan;
 - v) to collaborate with and to seek cooperation of Central Government and of other States in the promotion of the objects of the Sansthan; and
 - vi) to undertake and do all other lawful acts, deed or things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of objects of the Sansthan.
4. The Fund of the Sansthan shall comprise of :-
 - (a) all moneys provided by the Central Government and the State Government.
 - (b) all moneys received by the Sansthan by way of grants, gifts, donations, benefactions, bequests or transfers, and
 - (c) all moneys received by the Sansthan in any other manner such as sale of the Sansthan property etc. or from any other source :

Provided that the Sansthan shall not accept any moneys if such acceptance involves, in its opinion, any conditions or obligations opposed to the objects of the Sansthan.

5. (a) The first members of the Sansthan, which may also collectively referred to as the Council of Governors of the Sansthan, shall be :-
 1. Education Minister, Rajasthan, Chairman.
 2. Deputy Minister for Education, Rajasthan.
 3. Vice-Chanoellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
 4. " " University of Udaipur, Udaipur.
 5. " " University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.
 6. Financial Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan.
 7. Secretary to Government in the Education Department.

8. Director of College Education, Jaipur.
 9. Director, Birla Institute of Scientific and Technology, Pilani
 10. Principal, Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.
 11. Dean, Faculty of Engineering, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
 12. Deans of faculties of Agriculture, Medical and Veterinary Science of the Universities of Rajasthan, Jodhpur and Udaipur.
 13. Three eminent Educationists to be nominated by State Government.
 14. Five or more experts belonging to different areas of academic interest such as Humanities, Social Science, Law, Science and applied Science etc.
 15. Two persons to be nominated by the State Government belonging to allied interests such as Publishers etc.
 16. Representatives of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, U.G.C. and National Council of Educational Research and Training.
 17. Dr. Ram Charan Mehrotra, Professor and Head of the Chemistry Department, University of Rajasthan.
5. The State Government may at any time appoint any person or persons to be the members of the Sansthan :

Provided that the Sansthan may also with the approval of the State Government co-opt any person as its member.

6. The Sansthan shall meet at least once a year to lay down broad policies, fix targets and guide lines of work, approve the budget and also evaluate the progress made from time to time.
7. (a) The Sansthan shall with the approval of the State Government appoint an Executive Committee in accordance with the rules of the Sansthan;
- (b) The Executive Committee shall carry on the administration of the Sansthan and execute its policies under the superintendence and directions of the Sansthan.
8. The Sansthan shall with the approval of the State Government appoint a whole time officer as its Secretary who shall carry out its day to day administration under the direction and control of the Executive Committee
9. A copy of the Rules of the Sansthan, certified to be correct copy, is filed along with this Memorandum of Association.
10. We, the several persons whose names and addresses are given hereunder having associated ourselves, and being desirous of being formed into a Society hereinbefore named as Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan. Hindi Rachna Sansthan, for the purpose prescribed in this Memorandum of Association, do hereby form ourselves into a Sansthan under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 28 of 1958) and set our several and respective hands hereunto :-

S.No.	Name, address & Occupation.	Signature.	Name and address of attesting witness.
1.	Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Education Minister, Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Sd. Shivcharan Mathur.	Roop Kishore, Asstt. Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Education Deptt. , Jaipur.
2.	Shri Rao Dheer Singh Deputy Education Minister, Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Sd. Rao Dheer Singh	- do -
3.	Shri Mohan Mikerji, Financial Commissioner, (Expenditure), Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Sd. Mohan Mikerji	- do -
4.	Shri Jagannath Singh Mehta, Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan in Education Department, Jaipur.	Sd. J.Singh Mehta.	- do -
5.	Shri P.L. Bhatnagar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Sd. P.L.Bhatnagar.	- do -
6.	Shri Raghbir Singh Kapoor, Director of College Education, Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Sd. R.S.Kapoor.	- do -
7.	Shri R.M.Advani, Principal, Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.	Sd. R.M. Advani.	- do -
8.	Dr. Ram Charan Mehrotra, Professor & Head of the Chemistry Department, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Sd. R.C. Mehrotra.	- do -

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RULES OF THE RAJASTHAN GYAN VIGYAN HINDI RACHNA SANSTHAN, JAIPUR.

1. In these Rules, unless the subject or context otherwise requires:-

- (a) "Sansthan" means the Rajasthan Gyan Vigyan Hindi Rachna Sansthan, Jaipur.
- (b) "Fund" means the fund of the Sansthan mentioned in article 4 of the Memorandum of Association;
- (c) "State Government" or "Government" means the Government of the State of Rajasthan.
- (d) "Year" means the period of twelve months commencing on the first day of April.

2. Every member of the Sansthan including the Chairman shall cease to be such member on the expiry of 3 years from the date of his appointment or nomination, but shall be eligible for re-appointment or re-nomination, as the case may be ;

Provided that when a person becomes a member of the Sansthan by reason of the office he holds, his membership shall stand terminated when he ceases to hold that office.

3. A member of the Sansthan shall cease to be such member if he :-

- (a) dies or
- (b) resigns his membership or
- (c) becomes of unsound mind, or
- (d) becomes insolvent, or
- (e) is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude; or
- (f) fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Sansthan without the leave of the Chairman, or
- (g) is removed by the State Government from the Membership of the Sansthan.

4. (1) The Chairman of the Sansthan may resign his office by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Sansthan and his resignation shall take effect from the date on which it is accepted by the Sansthan.

(2) A member of the Sansthan (other than an ex-officio member) may resign his office by a letter addressed to the Chairman and such resignation shall take effect from the date on which it is accepted by the Chairman.

5. Any casual vacancy in the Sansthan shall be filled by the appointment or nomination of a member as the case may be by the Government who shall hold office for the remainder of the term, if any, of the member in whose place he has been appointed.

6. The Sansthan shall function and continue to function notwithstanding any vacancy there-in or notwithstanding any defect in the appointment, nomination or cooption of any of its members; and no act or proceeding of the sanction shall be liable to be called in question merely by reason of the existence of any vacancy therein or any defect in the appointment, nomination or cooption of any of its members.

7. The general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Sansthan and its income and properties shall vest in the Sansthan.

8. (a) The administration of the Sansthan shall be carried out by an Executive Committee of the Sansthan which shall consist of not less than 10 members. The members of the Executive Committee will be elected by the Council of Governors from amongst themselves. The following shall amongst others be Ex-officio members of the Executive Committee :-

- (1) Financial Commissioner (Exp-I) or his nominee not below the rank of Deputy Secretary in F.D.
- (2) Education Secretary
- (3) Director of College Education
- (4) Chairman of Areas Expert Committee.

(b) The Chairman of the Board will also be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(c) The Secretary of the Sansthan, who will be a whole time officer of the Sansthan shall also act as the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Sansthan and shall be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Sansthan. He shall call meetings of the Sansthan and the Executive Committee, prepare agenda and draw minutes and also do all acts and things for carrying out the administration of the Sansthan under the control of the Sansthan.

9. Subject to the provisions contained in its Articles of Association, the Sansthan shall be competent to perform the functions and to exercise the powers hereinafter specified namely :-

- (i) To prepare and execute detailed plans and programmes to further the objects of the Sansthan.
- (ii) To receive grants and contributions, to have custody of and to expend the Fund of the Sansthan and to manage its properties;
- (iii) to prepare the budget estimates of the Sansthan for each year and to sanction expenditure within the limits of the budget as approved by the State Government;
- (iv) to prepare and publish books and manual in scientific and engineering subjects and encourage original and applied research work and the writing and publication of articles;
- (v) to co-operate with any other organisation in the matter of education and training in engineering, technology and science;
- (vi) to acquire and hold property, provided that prior approval of the State Government is obtained for the acquisition or disposal of immovable property.
- (vii) to deal with any property belonging to or vested in the Sansthan in such manner as the Sansthan may deem fit for the advancement of its objects, provided that no immovable property of the Sansthan shall be disposed of in any manner whatsoever without the prior approval of State Government.

- (viii) to deposit the moneys credited to the Fund of the Sansthan with such bank, or to invest them in such manner as the Sansthan may deem fit;
- (ix) to meet out the Fund of the Sansthan the expenses incurred by the Sansthan in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its functions;
- (x) to prepare and maintain accounts and other relevant records and an annual statement of accounts including the balance sheet of the Sansthan in such form as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Accountant General of the State.
- (xi) to consider and pass such resolutions on the annual report, the accounts and the financial estimates of the Sansthan as it thinks fit;
- (xii) to forward annually to the State Government the accounts of the Sansthan as certified by an auditor appointed by the Sansthan.
- (xiii) to file suits and defend all legal proceedings for safe-guarding its rights;
- (xiv) to appoint committees for the disposal of any business of the Sansthan or for tendering expert advice in any matter pertaining thereto.
- (xv) to delegate, to such extent as it may deem necessary any of its powers to the Executive committee or any member of the staff of the Sansthan or to any committee of the Sansthan.
- (xvi) to add to, amend, vary or rescind from time to time with the prior approval of the State Government, the rules or the regulations for carrying out the purposes of the Sansthan and for the furtherance of the objects of the Sansthan;
- (xvii) to make, adopt, amend, vary or rescind, from time to time byelaws for:-
- (a) the conduct of the business of the Sansthan and the committees appointed by it, and
 - (b) the co-option of members to the Sansthan; and
- (xviii) to perform such other functions and to carry out such other duties as may, from time to time be assigned to it by the State Govt.
- (xix) (1) The Sansthan shall ordinarily meet twice a year in every three months, provided that the Chairman may whenever he thinks fit, and shall on the written requisition of not less than four members call special meetings.
- (2) For every meeting of the Sansthan, the notice for the meeting shall be issued to the members not later than fifteen days before the date of the meeting.

- (3) A copy of the proceedings of each meeting shall be furnished to the State Govt. as soon as practicable after the meeting.
- (4) Seven members of the Sansthan including the Chairman, shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Sansthan;
- (5) In case of difference of opinion amongst the members the opinion of the majority shall prevail.
- (6) Each member of the Sansthan including the Chairman shall have one vote and if there shall be an equality of votes on any question to be determined by the Sansthan, the Chairman shall in addition have and exercise a casting vote.
- (7) Every meeting of the Sansthan shall be presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence from any meeting, by a member chosen from amongst themselves by the members present at the meeting.
- (8) Any resolution, except such as may be placed before the meeting of the Sansthan, may be adopted by circulation among all its members.
- (9) A resolution so circulated and adopted by a majority of opinions of the members to whom it may have been circulated and who may have recorded such opinions shall be as effectual and binding as if such resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Society.

Provided that, in every case at least four members of the Sansthan shall have recorded their approval of the resolution.

- (10) (1) The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Sansthan and shall be responsible for the proper administration thereof and for the imparting of instructions and maintenance of discipline therein.
- (2) All other staff of the Society shall be subordinate to the Secretary.
- (3) The Secretary shall be custodian of the records, funds and such other properties of the Sansthan as the Sansthan may commit to this charge.
- (4) The Secretary shall have such other powers and perform such other functions as may be delegated or assigned to him by the Sansthan.
- (5) The Secretary may delegate any of his powers to any of his subordinates with the approval of the Sansthan.
- (6) The Secretary shall act as the Secretary to the Sansthan and its Executive Committee.
- (7) In the event of the office of the Secretary remaining vacant or of the Secretary being absent or unable to perform his duties for any reason it shall be open for the Sansthan to direct any ..

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officer or officers in the service of the Sansthan to exercise temporarily such powers and perform such functions and duties of the Secretary as the Sansthan may specify.

- (11) The members of the Sansthan or of any Committee thereof shall not be entitled to any remuneration from out of the Fund of the Society but non-official members of the Sansthan or any Committee thereof shall be paid by the Sansthan such travelling and daily allowance as may be provided for in the bye-laws to be made in this behalf, in respect of any journey undertaken by them for attending the meetings of the Sansthan or the Committee or in connection with any other business of the Sansthan or the Committee as the case may be.
- (12) (1) Within six months of the close of a year, the Sansthan shall submit to the State Government a report on the working of the Sansthan during such year.
- (2) The Sansthan shall, by such date as the State Government may fix in this behalf, submit to the State Government the budget estimates for the next year, a statement showing the income and expenditure of the Sansthan during the preceding year, the audited accounts thereof and such other reports and returns as the State Government may require.
- (13) (1) For the purposes of Sections 4, 4A and 12B of the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 28 of 1958) the Secretary of the Sansthan shall be authorised and is hereby authorised to take action as required by the said sections.
- (2) For the purposes of section 6 of the said Act, the Secretary of the Sansthan shall be the person in whose name the Society may sue or be sued.
- (14) All contracts for and on behalf of the Sansthan shall be expressed in the name of the Sansthan and shall be executed by the Secretary of the Sansthan.
- (15) (1) The State Government may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of the Sansthan and to hold an enquiry into the affairs thereof in such manner as the State Government may determine and to report thereon to the State Government.
- (2) Upon receipt of such report, the State Government may take such action and issue such directions to the Sansthan as may be considered necessary and the Sansthan shall be bound to comply with and act in accordance with such directions.
- (16) The Sansthan may pass a resolution for the dissolution of the Sansthan while passing such a resolution for the dissolution of the Sansthan under section 13 of the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958, it shall be competent for the Sansthan, if directed by the State Government to resolve that all the assets of the Sansthan shall vest in the State Government and all the liabilities of the Sansthan shall, to the extent of the assets so vesting, be the liabilities of the State Government.
- (17) (1) Subject to the prior approval of the State Government and further subject to the provisions of the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 (Rajasthan Act 28 of 1958), the Sansthan may alter, extend or abridge any of these Rules or any procedure laid down thereby.

- (2) Such alteration, extension or abridgment may, subject as aforesaid be made by means of a resolution passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present at a special meeting of the Sansthan convened for the purpose after giving due notice of such resolution to the members of the Sansthan.

We, the following members of the Sansthan, certify that this copy of the Rules of the Sansthan is a true and correct copy thereof :-

1. Sd/- P.L. Bhatnagar,
2. Sd/- M. Mukerjee,
3. Sd/- J.S. Mehta,

Members of the Sansthan.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 51: To consider the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the additional requirements in respect of equipment grant of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University.

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At its meeting held on the 3rd October, 1968 (Item No. 26 (c)) the University Grants Commission agreed that the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for an additional Non-recurring grant of Rs. Fifty lakhs for the purchase of equipment for the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College may be examined by a committee. Accordingly a Committee consisting of the following members was constituted:-

1. Dr. P. N. Wahi,
Director General,
Indian Council of Medical Research,
New Delhi.
2. Dr. A. R. Verma,
Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. G. P. Talwar,
Prof. of Bio-Chemistry,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi.
4. Dr. B. Mukopadhyaya,
Professor of Orthopaedics,
P. W. Medical College,
Patna.
5. Shri R. K. Chhabra,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission

The Committee has since submitted its report, a copy of which is enclosed (Annexure). The Committee has recommended the following Non-recurring grants for the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College for the next 2 or 3 years:

(a)	Equipment for various departments	Rs. 10,85,000
(b)	Equipment for the Central Photography and Audio Visual Section	Rs. 1,00,000
(c)	Equipment for Workshop	Rs. 75,000
(d)	Provision of Air conditioners, Exhaust fans, Cages, Sterilization and Incinerator facilities for Central Animal House	Rs. 50,000
(e)	Setting up of a Central Radio-Isotope Laboratory	Rs. 1,75,000

(Including Rs. 75,000 involved in foreign exchange for acquiring liquid scintillation counter).

Total	Rs. 14,85,000
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The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

J. S. (A)

Report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the additional requirements for equipment for the Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following to assess the additional requirements of the equipment grant of Rs. fifty lakhs for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University:

1. Dr. P.N. Wahi, Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi
2. Dr. A.R. Verma, Director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
3. Dr. G.P. Talwar, Professor of Biochemistry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
4. Dr. B. Mukopadhaya, Professor of Orthopedics, Patna Medical College, Patna

Officer of the Commission

Shri R.K. Chhabra, Joint Secretary, UGC, New Delhi

The members of the Committee except Dr. B. Mukopadhaya, who could not join the Committee, visited Aligarh Muslim University on 25th January 1969 and discussed the additional requirements of equipment of the Medical College with the Principal and the Heads of the Departments. After the first meeting of the Committee at Aligarh on 25th January 1969, it met in Delhi on 27th May 1969 when the information asked for from the University was available. During its first visit to Aligarh, the Committee went round the different Departments of the College to see the type of the equipment already purchased by the Departments.

The Committee noted that when the Medical College was set up by the Aligarh Muslim University, the U.G.C. had allocated a grant of Rs. twenty seven lakhs to it for purchase of equipment. Till the end of September 1968, the College had incurred an expenditure of about Rs.23.50 lakhs on this account and had in addition placed orders for Rs.2.5 lakhs.

As the original amount was nearly spent, the Aligarh Muslim University approached the Commission for an additional allocation of Rs. fifty lakhs for equipment (inclusive of the requirements of the Institute of Ophthalmology), which the present Committee has been asked to look into. The list of the additional equipment proposed to be acquired by various Departments as well as that for the setting up of

Central Photography and Audio-Visual Section, (ii) Central Workshop and (iii) Central Animal House had been supplied.

In making the assessment for the equipment the Committee felt that as a first priority the College should be well-equipped for the first degree course. The Committee were quite aware of the fact that teaching and research should go together and were of the view that with the equipment already available in the individual Departments; and with the future additions with the additional grants recommended, suitable research programmes can be instituted. The Committee would like to give top priority for creating some central services, facilities from which should be available to all Departments, instead of duplicating facilities

The Committee however realized that the revised lists of equipment submitted by various Departments totalling upto Rs.92 lakhs were grossly over-rated, while in some cases the prices have not been correctly stated. The Committee felt that an indiscriminate accumulation of equipment was merely a wastage of funds. Moreover, the equipment items, if not actually used, deteriorate and serve little purpose. With the advances occurring in instrumentation, items also get out-dated fairly fast. The Committee therefore went carefully into the lists of these items. The view on the basis of the grants already spent was that most of the Departments for the time being had adequate scientific equipment, much of which was still not being used and was probably awaiting the shifting of the Departments to the new premises. The Committee therefore recommended that the following grants for the Departments which it felt would be adequate during the next two or three years. Fresh grants may be considered when the grants now recommended were fully utilised and the Departments showed some functional progress. It may be added that the Committee had, in principal, discouraged the accumulation of such items which it considers would not be utilized by these Departments in the immediate future.

<u>Department</u>	<u>Amount Recommended</u>	<u>Approximate foreign exchange involved</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Anatomy	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs.50,000 may be earmarked for refrigeration plant for dead bodies.
Physiology	Rs. 50,000		
Bio-chemistry	Rs. 50,000		Rs.15,000 recommended for a cold room.
Pharmacology	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.1,00,000	
Pathology	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 50,000	
Microbiology	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 15,000	
Surgery	Rs. 85,000	Rs. 35,000	
Radiology	Rs. 50,000		
Medicine	Rs.1,50,000	Rs. 75,000	
Forensic Medicine	Rs. 50,000		
Pediatrics	Rs. 50,000		
Social & Preventive Medicine	Rs. 50,000		
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	Rs. 50,000		
Ophthalmology	Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 50,000	
TOTAL:	Rs.10,85,000	Rs.3,30,000	

The Committee recommends the following grants for Central services:

(i) Central Photography & Audio-Visual Section

The University had estimated an expenditure of Rs.2,83,000 for setting up this Section. In addition, it includes several items whose prices have not been indicated. The Committee felt that it may be desirable to give a guide list of the equipment for this section to the University and the same is appended at Appendix I. The acquisition of this equipment is estimated to cost Rs. one lakh.

(ii) Workshop

The Committee on going through the list of the equipment required,

observed that some items such as shaping machine and milling machines etc. have been duplicated, whereas several other items were not considered necessary as their purchase would involve hiring of specialists to run these instruments. Further more, practical experience shows that the workload on some of these machines may be very little and infrequent, so that it may not be worthwhile buying these machines and investing in hiring of personnel who may not have full-time occupation. Most of these jobs can be got done from the university workshops in the faculties of Science and Engineering. Some of such items which need not be acquired as milling machine with dividing head attachment, electric welding machine, frequency generating, shaping and milling machines, surfacing and sliding screw cutting, spot welding and guillotine shearing machines etc. The Committee has prepared a list of equipment (Appendix II) as a guide list which the University may acquire for the workshop. This is estimated to cost Rs.75,000.

(iii) Central Animal House

The Committee recommends a sum of Rs.50,000 for this, for provision of air-conditioners, exhaust fans, cages, sterilization and incinerator facilities in addition to existing facilities already available.

(iv) Central Radio-Isotope Laboratory

The Committee recommends that the College should have a central radio-isotope Laboratory. This laboratory may be under the administrative charge of the Department of Bio-chemistry and Biophysics and should offer possibilities for diagnosis, research and therapy for all Departments of the College. We recommend a grant of Rs.1,75,000 for this, which includes Rs.75,000 in foreign exchange for acquiring liquid scintillation counter.

The Committee are of the view that most of the equipment for workshop and photography sections would be available from indigenous sources and the University should attempt to buy as much as possible of the items from indigenous sources, and where they are not available, recourse may be taken to import them.

Summary of Recommendations:

1) Equipment grants for Departments.	Rs.10,85,000
ii) Central Photography and Audio-Visual Section.	Rs. 1,00,000
iii) Workshop.	Rs. 75,000
iv) Central Animal House.	Rs. 50,000
v) Central Radio Isotope Laboratory.	Rs. 1,75,000
Grand Total:	Rs.14,85,000

Sd/-
(P.N. Wahi)

Sd/-
(A.R. Verma)

Sd/-
(G.P. Taiwar)

Sd/-
(R.K. Chhabra)

APPENDIX I

Guideline of equipment for Central Photographic & Audio Visual Section

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1.	Leica Camera Model M-3 with focussing bellows and with complete accessories.	1
1a.	Leica Camera model M-3 body only (w/o lenses)	1
2.	Paillard Bollex H-16 reflex type camera with all lenses and complete accessories (Movie- 16 mm).	1
3.	Ortholux Leitz Photomicrography equipment for Leica M-3 model.	1
4.	Reptrovitt II Leitz Universal copying equipment to be used with Leica M-3 camera.	1
5.	Mecabits Electronic Flash	1
6.	L-inhoff Tripids Model VIII with para Cine Head.	2
7.	Elmo slide Projector 750 W. with fan and complete accessories for 6 x 6 cm. and 35 mm.	1
8.	Kodak precision enlarger.	1
9.	Glazing Press (Large) English with glazing sheets.	1
0.	Glazing machines (small)	2
1.	Kodak Timer indicating seconds and minutes.	2
2.	Print cutters 18" and 10" English, with 16" x 20" Board.	1
3.	Kodak Auto Mask Printing frames.	2
4.	Bell Bearing type squeeze Rollers.	3
5.	Developing tanks Day light leading 35 mm x 120 mm size 2.	1 each
6.	Enamelled Dishes (12" x 15" -6 and 10" x 12" -6, full size -6).	18
7.	Safe heights for Dark room.	
8.	Kodak tank and Dish Thermometers.	12
9.	Film Wiper, Forceps and Print Paddles.	4 (one each)
0.	Refrigerator (large)	1
1.	Physical Balance with weights.	2
2.	Electric dry-mounting press: size 16" x 20".	2
3.	Electric dry-mounting press for 35 transparencies.	1
	Leitz Microfilm reader.	1

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25.	Laboratory tanks (stainless steel) with hangers for washing of prints large size.	3
26.	Electric Dry Cabinet—Large size; Medium size.	1
27.	Document copying machine.	1
28.	Kodak Transparency viewer - 6 x 6.	1
29.	Godrej typefiling cabinet with folders.	2
30.	Card index cabinets.	2
31.	Studio spot-lights with 2 KW lamps and adjustable stands.	2
32.	Mole-Richardson Focussing spot lights.	1
33.	Leitz KOPAT OR ELBIA Printer for 2" x 2" Projection slide printing.	1
34.	Film cutting knife.	2
35.	Leica metal casset.	4
36.	Table winder for 35 mm film.	1
37.	Reflector with cross bar and stand for taking clinical photos K.B.I.	2
38.	Bulb 500 watts photoflood for above.	2 doz
39.	Editor viewer with splicer for 16 mm film.	1
40.	Leitz Microsix exposure meter for photo-micrography.	1
41.	Camera Lucida prismatic or mirror type.	1
42.	Epidiascope with screen and other accessories.	5

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APPENDIX II

Guideline of equipment for Workshop

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1.	Lathe machine, 6' feet centre height 10" automatic gear change box (Heavy duty) with gaped.	1
2.	Stand Drill machine Electric (range upto 1/2 inch)	1
3.	Spray painting compressor max pressure 140 lbs. and continuous pressure must be 40 lbs. complete with spray gun and pressure rubber tube.	1
4.	Acetylene welding with oxyacetylene bottle and complete set of torch.	1 set
5.	Electric soldering irons Henleys 250 watts., 60 watts., with two nose one fine and one broad.	1
6.	Avo meter	1
7.	Battery charger	2
8.	Carpenters section instruments and appliances including electric saw and sander.	1
9.	Glass blowing appliances.	1
10.	Electric Band Saw.	1
11.	Power Shock Sawing.	1 set
12.	Coil winding machine.	1 set
13.	Column drilling machine.	1
14.	Surface grinding machine	1
15.	Universal wood working lathe with sawing, planing and turning.	1 set
16.	Hand Tools	1 set
17.	Graduating machine)	1)
18.	Press)	1)
19.	Shear Cutting)	1)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.52: To consider further the proposal for the establishment of the University at Amritsar.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July 1969 agreed that the proposal for setting up of a University at Amritsar be referred to a Committee on New Universities. The Committee on New Universities considered this proposal at its meeting held on 14th July 1969 and felt that there was a case for a University at Amritsar and desired that a Visiting Committee be appointed to examine the proposal, the pattern of the proposed University and the expenditure (capital and recurring) likely to be involved in establishing it.

Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following was appointed:

1. Dr. B. R. Seth,
Vice-Chancellor,
Dibrugarh University.
2. Dr. V. B. Kolte,
Vice-Chancellor,
Nagpur University.
3. Dr. S. Dhawan,
Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
4. Dr. S. K. Mukherjee,
Vice-Chancellor
Kalyani University.
5. Shri J. P. Naik,
Adviser,
Ministry of Education
& Youth Services.
6. Prof. Gurhux Singh,
Professor of Chemistry,
Banaras Hindu University
7. Prof. T. S. Sadasivan,
Professor of Botany,
Madras University.
8. Shri R. K. Chhabra,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission

* Annexure

A copy of the report of the Committee is attached.* The main recommendations of the Committee are given below:

1. The proposed University at Amritsar should have affiliating powers. To start with, say for a period of three to five years the number of colleges to be affiliated to the University should be such as can conveniently participate in the academic activities of the University. The total number of students should also not exceed beyond a reasonable limit. To start with, it may have 20 - 25 colleges located in Amritsar and adjoining districts with a student enrolment not exceeding 25,000.

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2. The admission to postgraduate courses in the Faculty of Science may be done directly by the University. Students seeking admission to postgraduate courses in arts and social sciences may be registered with the Colleges located at Amritsar and the teaching may be done by the University appointed staff and the qualified staff of the Colleges.
3. While the main emphasis in the University should be the development of science and technology, advanced research and training at the University should not be a carbon copy of other Universities in the State.
4. The Chancellor should constitute an Academic Advisory Committee to advise generally on the planning and development of the university.
5. The Act of the University should be framed in consultation with the University and the recommendations made by the Committee on Model Act for Universities should be kept in view.
6. A sum of Rs. Two crores should be earmarked during the Fourth Plan period for capital works other than for the acquisition of land and campus development. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum for the normal recurring expenditure of the University would be necessary and a specific mention of it may be made in the Act itself.
7. The State Government should keep in view the adverse effect on the financial position of Panjab University, Chandigarh as a result of the establishment of the new University at Amritsar through the disaffiliation of colleges from Panjab University, Chandigarh and compensate the University suitably for the increased deficit. The State Government of Panjab has intimated that the following specific provision would be made in the Act of the University:

- (i) The State Government may, from time to time, provide such amounts by way of grants for meeting the capital, recurring or other expenditure of the University as it may deem fit.
- (ii) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the State Government shall provide a minimum annual grant of Fifty Lakh Rupees to the University for meeting its recurring expenditure.

Provided that if during any financial year the entire amount of the aforesaid grant is not utilised for meeting the recurring expenditure, the unutilised balance may, with the previous consent of the State Government be utilised for meeting capital expenditure of the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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

Report of the Committee on the Establishment of a University
at Amritsar.

On the recommendations of the Committee on New Universities and University Centres for Postgraduate Studies, the University Grants Commission felt that there was a case for a University at Amritsar and desired that a Visiting Committee be appointed to examine and recommend the pattern of the proposed University, and the expenditure (capital and recurring) likely to be involved in establishing it.

Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following was appointed:

1. Dr. B.R. Seth, Vice-Chancellor, Dibrugarh University
2. Dr. V.B. Kolte, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University
3. Dr. S. Dhawan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
4. Dr. S.K. Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Kalyani University
5. Shri J.P. Naik, Adviser, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, New Delhi
6. Professor Gurbux Singh, Professor of Chemistry, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
7. Professor T. S. Sadasivan, Professor of Botany, Madras University
8. Shri R.K. Chhabra, Joint Secretary, U.G.C.

The Committee visited Amritsar on 17th and 18th August 1960.

Dr. Dhawan, Dr. Mukherjee, Shri J.P. Naik and Prof. Sadasivan, however, could not join the Committee. The Committee was joined by Shri Daljit Singh, Secretary and Shri M.S. Gill, Deputy Secretary Education, Panjab, as the representatives of the State Government during its visit to Amritsar. The Committee met some of the Principals of the Colleges, leading citizens of the city, representative students of the local Colleges and other State officials. The Committee also visited the Khalsa College and the different sites proposed by the State Government for the proposed University. The Committee thereafter visited Chandigarh on 19th August and had detailed discussions regarding the University with the Governor, Chief Minister and Education Minister, Panjab.

Background

Before the reorganisation of the erstwhile Panjab State, there were four universities in Panjab viz., the Panjab University, which had its jurisdiction over the entire Panjab and Himachal Pradesh, except the jurisdiction of the Kurukshetra and Panjabi Universities, (both of which were city Universities) and the Panjab Agricultural University which had two campuses, one each at Ludhiana and Hissar. Consequent upon the reorganisation of the Panjab State, the

Kurukshetra University came under the purview of the Haryana State, and the Panjabi University under the Panjab State. The Agricultural University still retains its two campuses. However, the jurisdiction of the Panjab University with its headquarters at Chandigarh has now been curtailed. Recently the Panjab Government has decided that the Colleges located in the Districts of Dhatinda, Sangrur, Patiala and Rupa be affiliated to the Panjabi University. Thus the Panjabi University which was originally a City University has now become a teaching-cum-affiliating University.

The Panjab University has at present (as on 30.9.1968) 193 affiliated Colleges with an enrolment of 1,53,663 students in addition to the enrolment of 4,636 students in the teaching departments of the University.

Proposal of the State Government

The original proposal of the State Government regarding the setting up of a University at Amritsar was conveyed in a letter from the Chief Minister, Panjab to the Union Education Minister. An extract from this letter is given in Appendix I. This proposal envisaged a residential University at Amritsar with advanced centres of research both in humanities and sciences. During the visit of the Committee, it was stated that the State Government now desired that the University with its headquarters at Amritsar should also affiliate the Colleges located in the districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Kapurthala, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur thus leaving the affiliated Colleges in the district of Ludhiana with the Panjab University. Detailed discussions, however, indicated that ultimately it was the intention of the State Government to affiliate the Colleges of the Ludhiana district to the Agricultural University, particularly when the two States of Panjab and Haryana would have two separate Agricultural Universities. A statement indicating the number of Colleges (Postgraduate - Undergraduate) district-wise and faculty-wise together with the total enrolment is at Appendix II. A statement indicating the statistics of Colleges in Amritsar city is at Appendix III. It will be observed that Amritsar is a developed educational centre - with Arts and Science Medical and Dental Colleges. These Colleges have a total student

enrolment of 11,456 and some of them are also providing facilities for study at the postgraduate level. The town has a population of about four lakhs (1967) and is of historic repute, with flourishing trade and industry.

Recommendations

We feel that considering the load that the Panjab University at present carries, there is a scope for another teaching-cum-affiliating University. So we recommend that the proposed University at Amritsar should have affiliating powers. We are fully conscious of the fact that "undergraduate education is important per-se and as a feeder to postgraduate courses, but the proposal of a new University has to be assessed essentially in terms of the contribution the new University is likely to make to postgraduate work and research."

We feel that the establishment of a new University is worthwhile only if it leads to substantial improvement in standards and raises the out-put and level of research. Keeping this in view, we feel that to start with, say for a period of 3-5 years, the number of colleges to be affiliated to the University should be such as can conveniently participate in the academic activities of the University. Further the total number of students should also not be beyond a reasonable limit to start with. We recommend that at the initial stages, it may have 20-25 colleges located in Amritsar and adjoining districts with a student enrolment not exceeding 20,000 - 25,000. If this suggestion is accepted, the State Government may determine the districts over which the University may have its jurisdiction. (This may be done in consultation with the region involved). This could be further extended after some time, and to enable the Government to do so, without amending the Act, a provision may be made in the Act that the jurisdiction of the proposed University shall extend to the territorial area as may be specified from time to time by notification by the State Government.

At present, the Panjab University permits the teaching of post graduate studies in some of the Colleges in the subjects falling under

the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences only. The teaching of postgraduate science courses is only confined to the headquarters of the University at Chandigarh. From the information given in Appendix III it will be observed that the following postgraduate courses in these faculties are provided by the colleges at Amritsar

D.A.V. College : English, Economics, Hindi and Mathematics

Hindu College : Economics

Khalsa College : English, Economics, and Punjabi

We were given to understand that previously the Panjab University provided a Coordinator in each subject of postgraduate studies, of the status of a Reader, who would coordinate the work of the teachers teach for different subjects from different Colleges on an inter Collegiate basis. We understand that this has since been suspended. We recommend that the teaching of postgraduate studies should be the direct responsibility of the University, but the qualified teachers of the Colleges should not only be permitted but in fact encouraged to participate in postgraduate teaching. Keeping in view the fact that some of the Colleges have been doing postgraduate teaching for some time, we recommend that the admissions to the postgraduate courses in the Faculty of Science may be done directly by the University and it should take the entire responsibility of teaching them. Students seeking admission to postgraduate courses in Arts and Social Sciences may be registered with the Colleges located at Amritsar, and, as in the case of Delhi University, the teaching may be done by the University appointed staff and by the qualified staff of the Colleges.

This would also mean that the Colleges to be affiliated to the new University will have to give up postgraduate studies at any rate for some time. This may not be found possible for Colleges located at Jullundur, where considerable postgraduate work is going on both directly by the Colleges and on inter Collegiate basis, through the appointment of Coordinators by the Panjab University. The jurisdiction of the new University should therefore be extended to this region only, after full consultation with the Colleges concerned.

We may also add that the Khalsa College is one of the two Colleges affiliated to Panjab University which provides facilities for undergraduate as also the postgraduate studies in the Faculty of Agriculture, the other being at Solan (H.P.). We feel that this may continue to be with the Khalsa College which has an adequate experimental farm.

For the setting up of the University we suggest that an area of 500 acres be acquired. While selecting the land it should be kept in view that the University is not located too far from the city. The representatives of the State Government and the local officials took the Committee to the different sites which could be made available for the purpose. Taking all factors into account, we recommend that the site next to the Khalsa College would be the most suitable. We understand that the Khalsa College may be able to part with about two hundred acres of land from its existing area and that the rest could be acquired in the immediate neighbourhood by the State Government. This site would have the additional advantage of having most of the Colleges except the D.A.V. College and the Hindu College located within reasonable distance from it. The D.A.V. and Hindu Colleges, are among the oldest Colleges having large enrolment. They are located in the heart of the city in a congested area and have no room for further development. Keeping in view the pattern suggested above, we are strongly of the view that some area, say 30-40 acres each, should be earmarked in the new campus for allotment to these Colleges, so that they could shift to this site. In fact, we strongly feel that the State Government should assist, even if special assistance is required, to see that these Colleges shift to the new site.

Another point which may have to be considered is that if the jurisdiction of the University is extended to the District of Hoshiarpur, the University will have to take over from the Panjab University the V.I.S. and I.S. Institute located at Hoshiarpur, and which is being maintained by that University as a Department of Sanskrit and Indological Studies of the University.

In view of the fact that in Panjab, teaching in postgraduate subjects in the Faculty of Science is provided only at the headquarters

of the Panjabi University at Patiala, the new University will have to provide for teaching of basic science subjects. It may also have to provide facilities for special subjects not provided in other Universities. One such subject could be Military Studies. While the main emphasis should be the development of science and technology, we feel that the advanced research and training at the University should not be a carbon copy of other Universities in the State. We, however, venture to suggest that as soon as the type and the jurisdiction of the University is decided the Chancellor should constitute an Academic Advisory Committee which shall advise generally on the planning and development of the University and keep under review the standard of education and research in the University. This Committee may consist of the Vice-Chancellor (who should be appointed at least one year before the University actually starts functioning), and some persons, say about seven, of high academic standing.

We would also recommend that the Act of the University should be carefully framed in consultation with the U.G.C., and that the recommendations made by the "Committee on Model Act for Universities" should be kept in view. We strongly feel that the Act of the new University need not be a replica of the existing Act of the Panjab or Panjabi Universities.

Finance

The amount that may be required for the setting up of the University could be more specifically determined after the Advisory Committee referred to earlier could indicate the lines of development. We feel that a sum of at least two crores should be earmarked during the Fourth Plan period for capital works other than for the acquisition of land and its development. This amount would be required to provide for the minimum requirements for Administrative Block, Library, Class Rooms, Laboratories, Hostels and Staff Quarters. In fact, if the University desired to attract the best talent in the country, it is necessary that staff quarters be built as early as possible. We would also recommend a provision of Rs.50 lakhs per annum for the normal recurring expenditure of the University to be made in the Act itself.

In view of the interest taken by the people of Amritsar for the establishment of the University, efforts should, in addition, be made to raise funds locally. We were given to understand that the State Government were planning to levy an education cess for providing funds for the University.

During our visits to Amritsar and Chandigarh, some persons impressed upon the Committee that, as the new University was to be established during the 500th Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak, the University may be named as 'Guru Nanak University'. While we agree to these sentiments, we venture to suggest that in view of the great respect the name of Guru Nanak is held throughout India, a provision may be suitably made in the preamble of the Act that the University at Amritsar is being established to commemorate the memory of Guru Nanak.

The Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, with whom we had an opportunity to discuss the proposal of the new University on 10th August, impressed upon the Committee the desirability of keeping in view the adverse financial effect it would have on this University. The disaffiliation of Colleges would result in surplus staff and loss of examination and other fees, thus resulting in an increase in the deficit of the University. The setting up of the new University may also involve certain changes in the Constitution of the authorities of the Panjab University, particularly where seats on these authorities have been earmarked on regional basis. We have no doubt that the State Government would keep this in view and how the increased deficit can be met with.

A map of the Panjab State giving information relevant to the setting up of the University at Amritsar is appended to the report.

Sd/- B.R.Seth
" V.B.Kolte
" Gurbux Singh
" R.K.Chhabra

Extracts from letter dated 12th May 1969 from the Chief Minister, Panjab to the Union Education Minister.

.....

I write to you on a subject of great importance. As you know the 500th Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak falls in November 1969. This event is not only of the highest significance to Punjab but also to the country as a whole. The Government and the people of Panjab are already taking steps to draw up a programme for celebrating this occasion in a manner befitting its historic importance.

Among other projects which have been considered in this regard one that has particularly appealed to the imagination and sentiments of the Punjabis is the establishment of a University at Amritsar, which, besides being rich in tradition, culture, and history, is the biggest city in the State. It is a Centre of great educational activity and is the best centre of medical education in the north.

There is a strong general demand both in the State and in the country for setting up a University during the quincentenary year 1969. A number of important organisations like the Chief Khalsa Dewan, Guru Nanak Foundation, Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Managing Body of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, have already resolved to support this proposal.

The proposal of a University at Amritsar, particularly on the premises of the Khalsa College campus has had a chequered history. As far back as the year 1922, the demand for the establishment of a University at the Khalsa College campus, Amritsar, was as good as conceded by the then Government. The Prince of Wales was to visit the Khalsa College on March 1 of that year and in the prepared address which he was to deliver it was to be said:

"I trust that your ambition to have here a University will be soon fulfilled and any help that my visit may bring towards that end will give me both pleasure and pride."

In fact, it was contemplated that the Prince of Wales on his visit would inaugurate it. But these happened to be days of non-cooperation movement and the Akalis were its zealous advocates. Fearing untoward repercussions, the visit of the Prince of Wales was cancelled by the Government at the last moment. And thus the proposed establishment of the University at Amritsar became one of the first casualties in the cause of the nation.

In the year 1932-33, a Punjab University Committee was set up which, in its report on pages 314-326, said as follows:

"Khalsa College, Amritsar, is the exception to which we have already referred, It is the outstanding illustration of a mofasil centre which should seek early independence It will be observed that, for several reasons, we have placed the Khalsa College in a category by itself, and have recommended that it should receive special consideration and representation. It has maintained higher University teaching in several subjects for a number of years past. It is the most obvious example of a "potential university" in the province."

During the year 1942-43, the Government acquired for the Khalsa College a large piece of land adjacent to the College premises for the purpose of setting up the University. However, for one reason or the other the scheme did not come to fruition in those years.

In deference to the wishes of the people of Punjab and outside and keeping in view the above background and this great historical event, the State Government have decided to accept the proposal of a University at Amritsar and made a token provision in the budget. But a University cannot today be underwritten by the State alone. It could flourish only with the help and assistance of the Central Government and the University Grants Commission. The object is to have a residential University with an advanced Centre of learning and research both in humanities and sciences keeping in view the interdisciplinary approach emphasised by public men and educationists in this country and abroad.

The Punjab Government is very keen to give shape to this project. I am sure, the Central Government will lend us all necessary help and assistance in establishing the University by an early date. I need hardly emphasize that it will be in the interest of national integration and Indian unity if this unique occasion is utilised for starting a University at Amritsar.™

....

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated 3rd October, 1969.

ItemNo. 53 : To consider a scheme formulated by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services for creation of a cadre of translators for production of books at university level, by the Central Government.

.....

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission and subsequently of the Committee of the Members of Parliament and State Education Ministers' Conference, the Ministry of Education and Youth Services has formulated a centrally sponsored scheme for the production of university level books in Hindi and other regional languages. At a meeting held in June 1969 under the Chairmanship of the Education Secretary to discuss the proposals relating to writing of core books at university level, definition of a core book and creation of a cadre of translators for translating core books, the following recommendations were made regarding the cadre of translators:

- (a) U.G.C. will offer 100 fellowships each year during the entire Fourth Plan period. The fellowship will carry an emolument of Rs.500/- per month and he will also be paid a grant of Rs.2,000/- per annum as contingency charges. The fellowship will be tenable for a period of three years and UGC will lay down the minimum qualifications and experience for the fellowship;
- (b) UGC in consultation with the university concerned, will arrange a training ranging from six months to a year, for developing his competency in the subject in which books are proposed to be translated. Translation/writing of books will begin from the very first year. The selection of the books to be translated and their number over a period of three years will be determined by the UGC in consultation with the university concerned. If original writing is contemplated, details thereof will also be determined by the UGC in consultation with the university concerned;
- (c) on successful completion of the fellowship on the expiry of three years, the candidate will be awarded the M.Phil.degree. In exceptional cases, where the university is of the opinion that the translation is of a very high standard or that the candidate has written an original book, he may be considered for award of the degree of D.Phil.
- (d) on the grant of the M.Phil.degree, the candidate may be offered the position of a Lecturer in the subject concerned on a starting salary of Rs.600/- p.m. Those who have qualified for the D.Phil. may be appointed as Readers. These persons would form nucleus for teaching the regional language.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services further discussed the various aspects of the scheme with the Ministry of Finance and the following financial implications were worked out. The Planning Commission has already agreed to provide this expenditure in the Central Sector by surrender of funds under Grants to States:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Fellowships</u>	<u>Amount including contingency</u> (Rs. in Lakhs)
First	100	8
Second	200	16
Third	300	24
Fourth	300	24
Fifth	300	24

Total

Rs. 96 lakhs

(127)

During the current year, however, the expenditure on fellowships including contingencies, is estimated to be Rs.5 lakhs only. This be in addition to the provision of Rs.5 lakhs made by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services in its current year's budget for the writing of core books at the national level. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services will make available to U.G.C. the funds for creating a cadre of translators.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services has written to that the U.G.C. may take necessary steps to issue an advertisement inviting applications for fellowships and pending selection, depending upon the training programme, where the trainees will attend translation course, universities to which they will be assigned and the task which will be entrusted to them in regard to translation of or writing of books in original. If the scheme is approved in principle details regarding the award of proposed fellowships could be worked out.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

(1.5.5)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 54 : To consider a proposal of the Delhi University for financial assistance for purchase of implements to cultivate the Dhaka Farm.

The University of Delhi had sometime back sent a proposal for financial assistance from the Commission for purchase of implements required to cultivate the Dhaka Farm, covering an area of 32 acres. The financial implications involved on the above proposal of the University worked out to Rs. 30,288/-. The details of implements required to cultivate the Farm as intimated by the University are given below :-

Price as on 24.10.1966 by
the Ghaziabad Engg. Co. Ltd.,
42, Janpath, New Delhi, Ex-stock

	Rs.
1. Russian Tractor 14 H.P.	7,445.00
2. Harsha Half-set Harrow.	1,840.00
3. Harsha Mounted Cultivator (Tiller)	1,100.00
4. Land Leveller.	600.00
5. 3-Ton Trailer.	3,305.00
6. Seed Drill.	3,000.00
7. Thrasher, Punjab Make.	800.00
	Rs. 18,088.00

Additional Requirements.

1. One garage with shed to house the Tractor & implements.
2. 2 Water-pumps for lifting Water. (to be purchased to augment water supply).

Price quoted by M/s Kirloskar Engineering Co., New Delhi.

	Rs.
B.S.A. 10 H.P. set yielding 500 gallons per minute (with Trolley)	5,640.00
4 U.P. 10 H.P. Set Yielding 620 gallons per minute (with Trolley).	6,560.00
	Rs. 12,200.00

Grand Total .. Rs. 30,288.00

The University had also intimated that the Executive Engineer, Floor Control and Drainage, Div. No. II, Delhi Administration, New Delhi had agreed to give permission for withdrawal of Sullage water by means of a pump provided the University constructed a sump in their own land, the expenditure on which was to be worked out by

the University. The University had agreed to meet an expenditure upto Rs.5,000/- from its own resources for the purchase of implements and had requested the Commission for financial assistance for meet the balance expenditure amounting to Rs.25,288/- (Rs.30,288/- Rs.5,000). Since the prices of implements indicated under para 1 were those which were prevailing in 1966 the University requested while assessing the cost, suitable increase may be allowed in price

2. The University was requested to send Income and Expenditure account of the Farm for the last three years together with a copy of the balance sheet, if any. The University has sent the income and expenditure account of the farm for the last 3 years. It is observed from the above documents received from the University that the Dhaka Farm had shown profit each year as detailed below :-

1965-66	Rs.5,089.45
1966-67	Rs.4,285.64
1967-68	Rs. 823.32
As on 21.1.69	Rs.17,889.72

The Proposal of the University for purchase of implements to cultivate the Dhaka Farm is placed before the Commission for Consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting : .

3rd October, 1969.

Item No.55 : To consider further a proposal received from the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwa vidyalaya, Varanasi regarding the publication of a critical edition of Tattva Cintamani of Gangesha Upadhaya.

The Commission considered the proposal of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi for publication of a critical edition of Tattva Cintamani of Ganesha Upadhaya at its meeting held on 6.8.1969 (as per note attached Annexure 2) and resolved as under :-

"The Commission desired that the proposal be referred to the Central Sanskrit Board requesting that assistance be provided to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi for the publication of a critical edition of "Tattva Cintamani of Ganesha Upadhaya". (Resolution No.56).

The matter was referred to the Ministry of Education (Central Sanskrit Board) with the request that assistance may be provided for the publication of critical edition of "Tattva Cintamani of Ganesha Upadhaya". The Ministry of Education has replied as under :-

"The Sanskrit University, Varanasi, being a university is not normally eligible for a grant towards the payment of salary etc. to the Editorial staff engaged in any of its projects. It is, therefore, requested that the decision of the Commission about a grant to the Editorial staff engaged in the Cintamani project may kindly be communicated to this Ministry, before the question of assistance to the University for the printing of the Work under the scheme of Re-printing of important out of print Sanskrit books could be taken up in consultation with the Central Sanskrit Board".

It may be noted that the proposal of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya is for editorial and contingent staff estimated cost for 10 years is Rs.3,30,000/-.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(H)/D.O.(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 6th August, 1969., Vide Item No. 56 (i).

To consider a proposal received from the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi regarding the publication of a critical edition of Tattva Cintamani of Gangesha Upadhyaya.

The Vice-Chancellor, Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya had sent a proposal for the publication of a critical edition of Tattva Cintamani of Gangesha Upadhyaya. This was a long term project involving the preparation and publication of 10 volumes of 1000 pages each in about ten years. The publication would include all the available commentaries on this classic and will afford opportunity to scholars to undertake suitable research work on its various aspects. A copy of the Vice-Chancellor's proposal is attached (appendix)

The following staff were requested for completion of the project:

1. Two Assistant Editors in the scale of Rs. 400-40-950.
2. Three Collaborators in the scale of Rs. 300-20-500
3. One Typist (Hindi) in the scale of Rs. 120-220.
4. One bhorer.
5. The Director of Research Institute will work as General Editor.

The financial estimate of the proposal for a period of 10 years was Rs. 3,30,000/-

The Vice-Chancellor expected the Central Sanskrit Board to give the Vishwavidyalaya a suitable non-recurring grant for stationery and contingencies.

The Commission considered the above proposal at its meeting held on 7th May, 1969 and desired that the views of the Central Sanskrit Board may be invited on the proposal of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. The recommendation of the Central Sanskrit Board is as under:

"The Central Sanskrit Board has already included this work in the list of important out of print Sanskrit Books required to be got reprinted through the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya. It would thus be quite in the fitness of things if suitable assistance is given to the Vishwavidyalaya for the reprinting and reading of the work as proposed".

It may be noted that the Fourth Plan allocation of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya is Rs. 19,45,000/-

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Copy of D.O. letter No. V.C. 174/69 dated 12th April, 1969 from Dr. Gauri Nath Sastri, Vice-Chancellor, Varanasya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi to Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi

....

It gives me great satisfaction to write this note to you and to request you to kindly advise me as to what steps it might take to achieve the results that I have in my mind.

The Tattva Cintamani of Gangesha Upadhyaaya, is one of the most important cardinal texts in Indian Philosophy which has inspired the genius and critical acumen of generations of different schools of Indian philosophy. Gangesha belongs to the 15th Century A.D. and comes from Mithila. It is quite fascinating that his magnum opus has been commented upon by a galaxy of scholars who came after him, the foremost among them being Raghunatha Shrivmami whose original thinking and mastery over dialectics stand unparalleled even to-day. An edition of this work was attempted by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the first quarter of the present century by one of the most renowned Igocians of Bengal, Mahamahopadhyaya Kameshaya Nath Tark Vagish. The edition is long out of print and the copies that are still available in the different libraries are so brittle that it is not possible for scholars to handle them.

Several attempts have been made in Bengal and Bihar in recent years to get this important work reprinted. But for obvious reasons it has not been possible anywhere to make any substantial progress in their endeavours. Even though it is a fact that Mithila and Bengal can claim to be the homeland of Moo-logic, it is none the less a fact that in present times there is dearth of competent scholars in those parts of India to take upon this the responsibility of seeing the work through. Fortunately, for this cultural city in general and this University in particular, it is possible to venture upon this laudable project, with the resources readily available.

For the last one year and a half that I am here, I have been able to prepare the ground so that the work may be started now. Besides, with the team of scholars that it has been possible for me to arrange, I am privileged to avail myself all the priceless treasures of the Saraswati Bhawan Library of this University which houses the richest collections of manuscripts in every section of Sanskrit and Sanskritic languages in the country.

With the retirement of our outgoing Director of Research, I have also been able to select a most competent scholar to work as General Editor of this important publication. The work is expected to be complete in 10 volumes of 1000 pages of Royal Octavo size each and it will take about a decade to see its completion. I have decided to bring out this edition with all the available commentaries in a critical way so that it will afford enough opportunity to scholars to undertake suitable research on its various aspects. After going through every detail in connection with this publication, I feel that for the purpose of editing, I should have the following staff:

- 1) Two Assistant Editors in the scale of Rs. 400-400-950
- 2) Three Collaborators in the scale of Rs. 300-200-500
- 3) One typist (Hindi) in the scale of Rs. 120-220; and
- 4) One bearer. The Director of Research Institute will work as General Editor.

Besides this staff I would require paper and stationery for which I may approach the Central Sanskrit Board for a suitable non-recurring grant. As the University has its own press I think the work of printing could be facilitated under our direct guidance.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 3rd October, 1969.

Item No. 56: To consider the question of payment of daily allowance to the members of the University Grants Commission for attending meetings of the Commission.

The matter relating to the payment of daily allowances to the members of the University Grants Commission for attending meetings of the Commission was placed before the meeting of the Standing Committee on Establishment Matters of the Central Universities and the University Grants Commission held on 29th August, 1969. A copy of the note, considered by the Committee is attached. The Committee suggested that the members of the Commission may be paid a daily allowance of Rs. 20 per day, as at present, but that if a particular member desired to have accommodation arranged, the Commission may do so subject to a ceiling of Rs. 75 per day. In such cases, the members would in addition to this be provided with 1/4th of the daily allowance to meet incidental expenses.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(A)/J.S.(A)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(Standing Committee on establishment matters of
the Central Universities and the U.G.C.)

MEETING :

Dated : 29th August 1969

Item No. 5 : To consider the question of payment of allowances to the Members of the University Grants Commission for attending meetings of the Commission.

According to the University Grants Commission (Disqualification Retirement and Conditions of service of Members) Rules 1956 as amended from time to time the non-official members of the Commission while on duty outside their place of residence are entitled to a daily allowance of Rs.20/- per day.

Enquiries have been made regarding the admissibility of daily allowances to the non-official members of various Committees of the C.S.I.R. and the U.P.S.C. and the position is as under.

In the C.S.I.R. members of the Governing Body when they meet in Delhi, are paid D.A. at the rate of Rs.20/- per day. The other non-official members attending the meetings of the Committees/Conferences etc. are paid D.A. at the prescribed Govt. of India rates i.e. at the highest rate admissible to first grade Govt. servants viz. Rs.15.70 per day under the provision of Rule (b) (i) of Section A of Appendix 35 to FR and SR Vol. II.

In the U.P.S.C. non-official members who attend Selection Committee meetings are paid an all-inclusive honorarium @ Rs.50/- per day during the sessions and for any intervening holiday when there are no interviews, at the Govt. rate of Rs.15.70 per day. For meetings other than those connected with interviews, members are paid a daily allowance of Rs.15.70 per day.

It has been indicated to the Commission that it is not possible for the members to manage within the allowance while staying in New Delhi to attend the meetings of the Commission. It is for consideration if the rates of allowances to the members of the University Grants Commission and various other committees of the Commission be revised.

The matter is placed before the Standing Committee for consideration.

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated 3rd October, 1969.

Item No.57 : To consider the question of extra coverage through Group Insurance for members and officers of the Commission travelling on duty by air.

The matter relating to the provision of extra coverage through Group Insurance for members and officers of the Commission travelling on duty by air was placed before the meeting of the Standing Committee on Establishment Matters of the Central Universities and the University Grants Commission held on 29th August, 1969. A copy of the note considered by the Committee is attached. (Annexure) under

The Committee noted that/the Air Carriage Act, every passenger who travels by air is covered by an insurance upto Rs.42,000 in case of death by accident to the aircraft. The Committee recommended that the Commission might take the L.I.C. Group Aviation Personal Accident Insurance Policy for the staff and members of the Commission, with a capital sum insured at Rs.10,000 per person and that the amount for this policy^{be} paid by the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(A)/J.S.(A)

Annexure to State No

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(Standing Committee on establishment matters of the Central Universities and the U.G.C.)

MEETING :

Dated : 29th August, 1969.

Item No. 6 : To consider the question of extra coverage through group insurance for members and officers of the Commission travelling on duty by air.

At present the only insurance cover available to the members of the Commission and officers of the U.G.C. who travel on duty by air from one place to another in India is provided under the Air Carriage Act which amounts upto Rs. 42,000/- per passenger in case of death by accident to the aircraft. This liability is absolute and is paid by the IAC.

The Life Insurance Corporation offer a Group Aviation Personal Accident Insurance Policy scheme, under which a policy can be taken out by the UGC in respect of a group of its members and officers who are likely to travel by air during a particular period whose particulars will have to be given to the L.I.C. from time to time in advance. They, however, entertain insurance under the scheme only for persons up to the age of 65 years. A copy of the form of the Policy giving details of benefits and conditions under which it is taken out is enclosed as ~~Annexure~~ *Appendix*.

The benefits under the scheme are as follows:-

- 1. Death due to an accident to the aircraft, - Capital sum insured.
- 2. Loss of sight of two eyes or loss of two limbs or loss of one eye and one limb, - Capital sum insured.
- 3. Complete loss of one limb or loss of sight in one eye. - 50% of capital sum insured.
- 4. Temporary total disablement. - 0.6% of the capital sum insured per week upto a maximum of 52 weeks.
- 5. Temporary partial disablement. - 0.15% of the capital sum insured per week upto a maximum of 52 weeks.

The financial liability under the scheme of the UGC would be to the extent of Rs. 1/- per person per flight for every Rs. 10,000/- of the capital sum insured, which will be an open Policy for which an advance deposit for premia will have to be maintained with the L.I.C. and monthly bills will have to be paid at the above rate.

Air-flights were undertaken by about 400 officers and members of the Commission during the year 1968-69. On this basis, as an average, the total liability will be about Rs. 400/- per annum if the capital sum insured is Rs. 10,000/- and would increase proportionately if the capital sum insured is more than this amount.

The matter is placed before the Committee for consideration.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA
(ESTABLISHED UNDER THE LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT, 1956:)

GROUP AVIATION PERSONAL ACCIDENT
INSURANCE POLICY:

WHEREAS the insured named in the schedule to this policy (hereinafter called "The Insured") carrying on business mentioned therein has by a written declaration dated as stated in the schedule applied to the LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (Hereinafter called "The Corporation") for the insurance hereinafter set forth in respect of the persons specified in the schedule hereto (hereinafter called the "Insured Persons") which declaration by the insured for the purposes of this policy shall be the basis of this contract and be deemed to be incorporated herein.

NOW THIS POLICY WITNESSETH that subject to and in consideration of the payment to the Corporation of a minimum and initial deposit premium stated in the Schedule hereto the Corporation hereby undertakes that if at any time during the period stated in the schedule hereto or during any other period for which the Corporation may accept payment for the renewal of this policy an insured person named in the schedule hereto shall sustain bodily injury caused solely and directly by violent accidental external and visible means whilst travelling from the booking office of an Air Line to the aerodrome or vice-versa in a conveyance provided by the Air Line or whilst in or entering in or descending from any air-craft owned and/or operated by a regular recognised - Air Line over a schedule Air Route by which the insured person is travelling as a ticket-holding passenger within the geographical limits defined in the schedule hereto, then the Corporation will subject to the terms, condition, provisions, and exclusions herein contained or endorsed hereon, pay to the insured the sum or sums set out as payable in respect of benefits hereinafter set forth:-

B E N E F I T S

- Clause (1) Should such injury, within three calendar months of the occurrence thereof, solely and directly cause or necessarily result in the actual loss by physical separation of (i) two entire hands or two entire feet (ii) of one entire hand and one entire foot at or above the wrist or ankle or (iii) of one entire hand or one entire foot and the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye, or (iv) of complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes, of an insured person the capital sum stated against his name in the schedule hereto.
- Clause (2) Should such injury, within three calendar months of the occurrence thereof, solely and directly cause the death of an insured person the capital sum insured stated against his name in the schedule hereto.
- Clause (3) Should such injury, within three calendar months from the occurrence thereof, solely and directly, cause or necessarily result in (i) the actual loss by physical separation of the whole of one hand or the whole of one foot at or above the wrist or ankle or (ii) the complete and irrecoverable loss or sight in one eye, of an insured person fifty percent (50%) of the Capital Sum Insured stated against his name in the schedule hereto.

Clause (4) Should such injury, solely, directly and totally disable an insured person, from attending to his usual business or occupation then compensation for the period of such temporary total disablement with a maximum of 52 weeks from the date of accident in respect of any one accident, a weekly amount equivalent to decimal point six percent (0.6%) of the capital sum insured stated against his name in the schedule hereto.

Clause (5) Should such injury, solely, directly and partially disable an insured person, and prevent him from attending to his business or occupation, then compensation for the period of such partial disablement with a maximum of 52 weeks from the date of accident a weekly amount equivalent to decimal point one five percent (.15%) of the capital sum stated against his name in the schedule hereto.

PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT:

1. The Corporation shall not be liable under this policy for:-

(a) Compensation under more than one of the foregoing Benefits in respect of the same period of disablement of an insured person.

(b) Any other payment after a claim under the Benefits under clauses (1), (2) or (3) has been admitted and become payable in respect of an Insured Person.

(c) Payment of weekly compensation under clauses (4) and (5) until the total amount shall have been admitted and become payable in respect of an Insured Person and such payment shall be deducted from any lump sum that may thereafter become payable.

2. The Corporation shall not be liable under this policy for payment of compensation in respect of death injury or disablement of an Insured Person directly or indirectly due to or arising out of or connected - with or traceable to

(a) Suicide or attempted suicide (whether felonious or not) or self-injury or a deliberate self-exposure to unnecessary danger.

(b) Any breach of law by the insured person.

(c) Any accident occurring whilst the insured person is in a state of insanity or lunacy or is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of any drug.

(d) Omission or failure of the Insured Person to comply with any order or instructions of the Pilot or Crew or other officials of the Air Line, Air Craft owner, or operator or their agents or servants.

(e) War Invasion Act of foreign enemy Hostilities (whether war be declared or not) Riot, Strike, Civil Commotion, Mutiny, Rebellion, Revolution, Insurrection or Military or Usurped Power or conditions arising therefrom.

C O N D I T I O N S

1. The insured warrants that every insured person is above the age of 16 and under the age of 65 years and of sound bodily and mental health.
2. Upon the happening of any event which may give rise to a claim under this policy, written notice shall be given to the Corporation as soon as possible, but in any event within one calendar month of the happening of the event, in respect of which a claim is to be made and notice shall be given forthwith to the Corporation in the event of death of an insured person.
3. Proof satisfactory to the Corporation shall be furnished of all matters upon which a claim is based within fourteen days after demand in writing at the expense of the claimant who shall permit the Corporation to make any medical or surgical examinations which it may require and in the event of death of the - Insured Person to make a post-mortem examination.
4. Accidental injury or death shall not be presumed by reason only of the disappearance of an insured person.
5. The Corporation shall be relieved from all liability to pay any claim under this policy in the event of any fraud by or on behalf of the insured or of any - Insured Person whether in connection with the issue of this policy or the making of any claim hereunder.
6. The due observance and fulfilment of the terms provisions condition and endorsements of the policy by the insured in so far as they relate to anything to be done or complied with by the insured and the truth of any statements made for the purpose of securing this insurance shall be conditions precedent to any liability of the Corporation under this policy.
7. No alteration of or addition to the terms provisions or conditions of this policy shall be valid unless initialled by an authorised officials of the Corporation.
8. The Insured shall keep a record of all journeys made by the insured persons and shall supply to the Corporation monthly statements giving the names of the -- Insured Persons and the places of departure and destination and dates of commencement and termination of each journey made by them during the month. The Insured shall furnish such statement to the Corporation within seven days after close of each calendar month giving particulars of the flights undertaken by the Insured Persons during the month.
9. The premium under this policy shall be regulated by the number and duration of the journeys made by the insured persons during the period of insurance. If the premium so calculated at the applicable rates shall be more than the minimum and deposit premium paid the difference shall be met by a further payment to the Corporation.

10. The Corporation may cancel this policy at any time by sending seven days' written notice to the insured at his last known address subject and without prejudice to any rights or claims either of the Corporation or the Insured arising under the policy prior to the date of such cancellation and premium for the period from the commencement of the then current period of insurance to the date of cancellation shall be regulated as provided in condition 9 above.
11. The insured alone shall have the sole and exclusive right of receiving any payment or of enforcing any claim under this policy. Save as aforesaid no person whether specified in the policy or not shall acquire any rights whatsoever against the Corporation under or by virtue of this policy.
12. All differences arising out of this policy shall be referred to the decision of an Arbitrator to be appointed in writing by the parties in difference or if they cannot agree upon a single Arbitrator to the decision of two Arbitrators one to be appointed in writing by each of the parties within one calendar month after having been required in writing so to do by either or the parties or in case the Arbitrators do not agree to an Umpire appointed in writing by the Arbitrators before entering upon the reference. The Umpire shall sit with the Arbitrators and preside at their meetings and the making of an award shall be a condition precedent to any right of action against the Corporation.
13. If the Corporation shall disclaim liability to the Insured for any claim hereunder and such claim shall not within twelve calendar months from the date of such disclaimer have been referred to arbitration under the provisions herein contained then the claim shall for all purposes be deemed to have been abandoned and shall not thereafter be recoverable hereunder.

S C H E D U L E

POLICY No.

NAME OF INSURED:

ADDRESS

OCCUPATION:

DATE OF DECLARATION.

PERIOD OF INSURANCE COMMENCING FROM .

EXPIRING ON;

(Both days inclusive).

AGENCY:

CODE NO.

MINIMUM & DEPOSIT PREMIUM.

GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS:

INSURED NAME	PERSONS OCCUPATION	Age	CAPITAL SUM INSURED	
			Rs.	Rs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THIS POLICY HAS BEEN SIGNED AT _____

This _____ Day of _____ 19 _____

Examined _____

P.Sr.Divisional Manager

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No.58 : To receive a note on the reports received from the Directors of the Summer Institutes held during 1969 in various Universities and Colleges :

For the last six years the Commission has been assisting the Universities and Colleges for organising academic activities such as Summer Institutes, Seminars, Conferences etc. The programmes of Summer Institutes organised by the Universities in Sciences and Social Sciences provide opportunities for teachers not only to familiarize themselves with current developments but also to find inspiration and teachers/colleagues from other parts of the country. At the school level, the programme has assisted teachers in revitalising the school curriculum.

Summer Institutes are normally held for six weeks during the summer vacation of the participating teachers who take part in an intensive daily study schedule including the informal discussions of common problems. The growth of the Summer Institutes programme from 1963-68 can be observed from the following table :-

<u>College level</u>		<u>No. of Participants</u>				<u>Total No. of Institutes</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Mathematics</u>	<u>Physics</u>	<u>Chemistry</u>	<u>Biology</u>		
1964	163(4)	166(4)	162(4)	168(4)	659(16)	
1965	269(7)	258(8)	248(7)	277(7)	1052(29)	
1966	326(9)	308(9)	344(9)	267(7)	1235(34)	
1967	560(14)	375(11)	522(14)	410(11)	1867(50)	
1968	627(18)	508(14)	449(14)	525(15)	2109(61)	
1969	460(14)*	524(18)*	457(17)*	410(12)*	1851(61) * 3 Instts. cancelled/post-poned.	
Grand Total.	2405(66)	2139(64)	2162(65)	2047(56)	8773(251)	

<u>School Level</u>		<u>No. of participants</u>				<u>Total</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>Mathematics</u>	<u>Physics</u>	<u>Chemistry</u>	<u>Biology</u>		
1963	34(1)	43(1)	38(1)	39(1)	154(4)	
1964	169(4)	170(4)	148(4)	153(4)	640(16)	
1965	616(16)	488(13)	464(13)	261(7)	1829(49)	
1966	490(12)	468(12)	410(11)	308(8)	1676(43)	
1967	747(15)	572(16)	580(16)	482(13)	2381(61)	
1968	640(15)	594(17)	612(16)	450(13)	2302(61)	
1969	570(17)	481(16)	686(15)	429(12)	2166(64)	
Total	5272(80)	2816(70)	2938(80)	2122(58)	11148(288)	

(Figures in Brackets indicate the number of Institutes held)

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During the current year (1969) universities and colleges have organised 65 summer science institutes at the school level (including 4 Nuffield Institutes) and 61 summer science institutes at college level in Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Reports from some of the Directors of these Institutes have since been received in the Commission. These reports refer to various problems pertaining to the organization of the summer institutes and include valuable suggestions for their improvement and follow up activity.

From a study of these reports the following observations can be made under :

- a) Benefit to the participants
- b) Experiences of the sponsors
- c) Improvement in syllabi/teaching methods
- d) Organisational problems.

(i) Benefit to the participants : It has been generally agreed by all that it is worthwhile to have a follow-up programme of the suggestions made by the participants and experiences gained by them. The participants have often desired to have recognition of their experiences by way of a consideration like additional qualification, one additional increment or successful participation in a series of summer institutes in a number of subjects entitling them for a diploma. Participants have reported that the summer institutes have been very useful to bridge the gap of knowledge/modern trends and their own experiences in their particular field of interest. In some cases, the Directors have kept a personal contact with the participants after the institute was over. It has also been suggested that to sustain the interest of the participants in the programme and to have an effective follow-up, the teachers may be encouraged to prepare pamphlets on basic concepts and techniques learnt during summer institutes in their specific areas. Some of the participants who would have liked very much to avail of the Summer Institutes have complained that they often clash with the holding of practical examinations etc.

(ii) Experiences of the sponsors : The Sponsors/Directors of institutes have generally appreciated the assistance of the U.G.C. but have desired to have more funds for the T.A. and D.A. of the participating teachers. Some of the suggestions made elsewhere in the reports are :

(a) To keep continued contact with some of the promising teachers assistance may be given for organising small groups by way of consultation.

(b) Arrangements should be made to supply the following commodities to all the participants in chemistry in future.

Periodic Charts, Slide Rules to better quality.
Styrofoam balls and Students Molecular Models Set.

(c) In Physics, participants may be presented with a PSSC kit apparatus kits of other physics projects like Harvard and Berkley set

(d) To demonstrate the experiments in the schools, some simple kit like electro static kit, simple electroscope kit, distance measuring instrument kit may be issued to all the participants in the physics summer institutes.

(e) Some of the organisers of summer institutes at the school level have experienced the difficulties in making teaching aids such as films, atomic and molecular models, crystals etc. available to the participants. Such aids should be available on loan through proper channels at the request of the University.

(f) The limit of Rs. 150/ per participant for books for a summer institute at the college level is too small and this needs to be raised to Rs. 300/-. Money grant for the institute may be made available well in advance to make necessary arrangements.

(g) Film strips and audio visual aids used in advanced countries may also be made available through the U.G.C./N.C.E.R.T. for summer institutes.

(iii) Improvement in Syllabi/Teaching Methods :

a) Some Directors have observed that the break up of subjects for different standards in biology are totally arbitrary and artificial. There is an urgent need to have a well integrated course in biology leading a student from simple to complex ideas.

b) There is a need of State Institute of Education providing vocational courses leading to B.Sc. degrees for teachers who could not prosecute science education either after matriculation or after pre-degree examination.

c) Some of the participants expressed disappointment that the actual courses taught by them in the schools were based upon syllabi which were outdated. There is a need of greater coordination between the various committees which prepare syllabi from primary stage to the university. A few of them have suggested that the impact of the institute at least in chemistry will have a real effect if N.C.S.E. draws a common syllabi for secondary and higher secondary schools throughout India.

d) In chemistry, steps may be taken to print the CHEM Study books, laboratory manual and tutors guides.

e) Each school may be supplied some essential apparatus and chemicals worth Rs. 200/- in order to enable the teachers to demonstrate a few important experiments.

f) In Utkal University, some teachers have volunteered to form a small committee with other teachers of the nearby region to take up the assignment of writing instruction materials or even textbooks in line with new concepts and principles that they have acquired at the summer institute courses.

g) In Udaipur University, teachers have suggested to set up study groups of physics teachers in town to meet once a week and discuss PSSC text materials, critically from the point of view of its adoption in the class teaching. Such Study Groups could prove very powerful and influential centres for the propagation of new ideas and concepts in physics with a spirit of discovery.

iv) Suggestions on organisational problems :

a) There should be a summer institute whenever there is a change in the syllabus.

b) Summer Institutes should not merely be planned on year to year basis but a long term planning should go into it each institute should be followed up by others involving those participants also who have done well in the previous summer institute so that it will give them opportunity to learn additional materials to be covered at subsequent institutes.

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- c) Usually people take more interest in going outside their State and one institute should cover larger region consisting of places in neighbouring states.
- d) A summer institute with a homogenous group of one university is likely to be more useful than those run on an all India basis, the main advantage being that such a group can hope to get suggestions passed through their boards of studies more easily.
- e) For a follow up programme, periodic meetings of association of teachers may be very desirable and some assistance should be made available to meet the incidental expenditure of tea and hospitalities.
- f) Establishment of a reference library for summer institute participants both past and present will be very helpful to the teachers who could take materials on loan according to their requirements.

Recently in a Harvard Physics Project Summer Institute organised by Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University a questionnaire was issued to the participants who were 40 in number (12th May to 21st June 1969). Some of the important suggestions made by the participants on the basis of the questionnaire were as under :

- a) All the participants feel that they have greatly benefited by the Summer Institute.
- b) All the participants are of the view that a follow up programme should be organised for implementing the new methods of teaching under the H.P.F.
- c) All of them want to introduce these methods at the first year B.Sc. (General) level and with some modifications even to the second year.
- d) All the participants would like to introduce the new experiments and the suggestions for modifying some of the existing experiments in the follow-up programme.
- e) Twenty-eight of the participants have suggested that the follow-up meetings should be held once in a month. Ten of them suggest a fortnightly interval for such meetings while two of the participants feel that the follow-up meetings should be held bimonthly.

The above observations were brought to the notice of the members of the NCSE panels meeting on 19, 20 & 21 September, 1969 in this office.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

E.O.(SI)/D.O.(SI)

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

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- e) Twenty-eight of the participants have suggested that the follow-up meetings should be held once in a month. Ten of them suggest a fortnightly interval for such meetings while two of the participants feel that the follow-up meetings should be held bimonthly.

The above observations were brought to the notice of the members of the NCSE panels meeting on 19, 20 & 21 September, 1969 in this office.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information

E.O.(SI)/D.O.(SI)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :

3rd October, 1969.

Item No.59 : To consider the report of the Committee constituted by Commission on the non-professional colleges affiliated to the Kerala and Calicut Universities.

In consultation with the Government of Kerala and the Universities of Kerala and Calicut, the University Grants Commission appointed a Committee in March 1968 to visit the Arts, Science and Commerce colleges of the State for examining the problems and difficulties faced by such colleges and suggesting the steps to be taken for a further improvement of collegiate education in the State. The State Government and the Universities of Kerala and Calicut were requested to nominate their own representatives on the U.G.C. Committee. The personnel of the Committee thus constituted was as follows :

Nominees of the U.G.C.

- i) Dr. K.L. Shrimali, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University.
- ii) Dr. N.V. Subba Rao, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Osmania University.
- iii) Dr. M.N. Viswanathiah, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Mysore University.
- iv) Dr. R.N. Saxena, Director, Institute of Social Science, Agra University.
- v) Dr. B. Krishnan, Professor of Zoology, Madras University.
- vi) Dr. C.V. Subramanian, Professor of Botany, Madras University.
- vii) Dr. D.G. Moses, previous Principal, Hislop College, Nappur.
- viii) Dr. J.W. Airan, Principal, Wilson College, Bombay.

Nominees of the State Government.

- i) Dr. K. Phaskaran Nair, Director of Collegiate Education, Kerala State (On his retirement, Dr. Gopalan Nair, who was promoted as Director, Collegiate Education, worked on the Committee).
- ii) Dr. N.S. Warriar, Principal, University College, Trivandrum.

Nominees of the Kerala and Calicut Universities.

- i) Dr. A. Abraham, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Kerala University (Dr. Anantaraman, Professor of Chemistry, Kerala University, named by the University as an alternate member vice Dr. A. Abraham visited some colleges in October, 1968).

- ii) Shri V.R. Pillai, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Kerala University (Dr. Sukumaran Nair, Professor of Political Science, Kerala University named by the university as an alternate member vice Dr. V.R. Pillai, visited some colleges in October, 1968. Dr. M.V. Fyler, Director, School of Management Studies, University Centre, Ernakulam was nominated by the Kerala University to visit a few colleges in Ernakulam area).
- iii) Shri P.S. Raghavan, Principal, Govt. Arts and Science College, Calicut.

The following officers of the University Grants Commission were associated with the work.

- i) Dr. R.C. Gupta, Development Officer, University Grants Commission.
- ii) Dr. M.P. Balakrishnan, Education Officer, University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited the colleges in two phases the April 13-23, and October 3-20, 1968, and had discussions with the Education Minister, Kerala State, Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University, Education Secretary and Director of Collegiate Education, Kerala State. The Committee visited 85 colleges. Some of the members could not visit all the colleges owing to their preoccupations.

The report of the committee is attached (Annexure I). The opinion expressed by some members of the committee on the report are reproduced in Annexure (II).

Some of the important observations/recommendations made by the committee are as follows :

- i) There is need for a suitable and effective machinery in the universities of the Kerala State to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities resulting from their affiliating functions.
- ii) There is at present no liaison or collaboration between sister departments of the neighbouring colleges on the one hand, and between these departments and the university departments on the other. Sometimes two or more colleges located in close proximity in the same area are allowed to organise postgraduate studies in the same disciplines, without any attempt at co-operative teaching and pooling of the limited resources of the colleges concerned. It would be helpful if postgraduate teaching is developed at six or seven centres through cooperative teaching programmes in collaboration with the University departments.
- iii) Opportunities have to be provided for part-time and non-formal education particularly through correspondence courses which will reduce the pressure on the available facilities for full-time education.
- iv) The question of introducing diversified employment-oriented courses at the undergraduate stage with an emphasis on actual work experience designed for the acquisition of the special skills has to be carefully examined in relation to the local needs and requirements.

- v) The junior colleges running pre-degree courses of two-year duration could be developed as institutions for running terminal vocational courses along with preparatory courses in general education.
- vi) The colleges should have some consultative machinery such as joint councils of students and teachers for looking into the needs and difficulties of the student community. According to data made available by the Colleges, 50.7% of the students belong to families engaged in agriculture and the annual income of the parents of 48% of the students is less than Rs.1500. The hostel accommodation is available for about 19% of the total student enrolment and about 40,000 students travel daily by buses. There is an immediate need for suitably staggering the time-table or schedule of work to ease the transport problem and for the provision of hostel free-ships. If possible, the Commission's contribution to the student aid fund should be increased.
- vii) The current procedure for recruitment of the teaching staff needs modification and provision has to be made for study leave, facilities for research and refresher/orientation courses on a continuing basis.
- viii) There are disturbing rumours that capitation fees are levied for admission and even employment is offered to teachers in return for donations. If complaints are received in this regard, investigations should be made and the university should disaffiliate such institutions.
- ix) Under the grant-in-aid code followed by the State Government 'teaching grants' to the extent of 80% of the excess of the approved recurring expenditure over the income from tuition fees reckoned at standard rates are provided to the private affiliated colleges. At present grants for building and equipment for which provision exists in the grant-in-aid rules have generally not been made available to the colleges. Hence the colleges generally have to rely to their own funds and the assistance of the U.G.C. for their development projects. The State Government may review the position.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

D.O.(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

A REPORT
ON
THE NON-PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES
AFFILIATED TO THE
KERALA AND CALICUT UNIVERSITIES

The Education Commission (1964-66) was of the opinion that affiliation is a privilege which is to be 'continually earned and deserved' and therefore recommended 'periodical inspection' of colleges affiliated to the universities by eminent university and college teachers. In pursuance of this recommendation, and in consultation with the State Government of Kerala and the Universities of Kerala and Calicut, the University Grants Commission appointed a committee in March 1968 to visit the non-professional colleges of Kerala (i.e. Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges affiliated to the Universities of Kerala and Calicut), for examining the problems and difficulties facing such colleges and suggesting the measures deemed necessary for a further improvement of collegiate education in the State. The State Government and the Universities of Kerala and Calicut were requested to nominate their own representatives on the U.G.C. Committee. The personnel of the Committee thus constituted was as follows:

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- (i) Dr. K. L. Shrimali, vice-Chancellor, Mysore University
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Nominees of the State Government

- (i) Dr. K. Bhaskaran Nair, Director of Collegiate Education, Kerala State. On his retirement, Dr. Gopalan Nair (who was promoted as Director, Collegiate Education) worked on the Committee.

(ii) Dr. N. S. Warriar, Principal, University College, Trivandrum.

Nominees of the Kerala & Calicut Universities

- (i) Dr. A. Abraham, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Kerala University. (Dr. Anantaraman, Professor of Chemistry, Kerala University, named by the University as an alternate member vice Dr. A. Abraham visited some colleges in October, 1968).
- (ii) Shri V. R. Pillai, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Kerala University (Dr. Sukumaran Nair, Professor of Political Science, Kerala University, named by the university as an alternate member vice Dr. V. R. Pillai, visited some colleges in October, 1968.
Dr. M. V. Pylco, Director, School of Management Studies, University Centre, Ernakulam was nominated by the Kerala University to visit a few colleges in Ernakulam area.
- (iii) Shri P. S. Raghavan, Principal, Govt. Arts and Science College, Calicut.

The following officers of the University Grants Commission were associated with the work of the Committee, and assisted the committee:

- (i) Dr. R. C. Gupta, Development Officer, University Grants Commission
- (ii) Dr. M. P. Balakrishnan, Education Officer, University Grants Commission.

Some members of the Committee had a preliminary discussion with the Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University and the local members of the University Syndicate on 17th April, 1968 and also called on the Education Minister, Kerala State. Thereafter the committee divided itself into two teams and the programme of visits was undertaken in two phases, 13th - 23rd April and 3rd - 20th October, 1968. The Colleges in Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut were visited in the first phase. The programme of visits was resumed after the summer vacation in October 1968, and the rest of the colleges were then visited. A joint meeting of the two teams was held at Ernakulam on 20th October 1968 for final discussions, which was inter-alia attended by Shri Samuel Mathai, Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University, Shri K. C. Chacko, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University, Shri K. C. Sankaranarayanan, Education Secretary and Dr. G. palan Nair, Director of Collegiate Education, Kerala State. Information about programmes of visits to the colleges is given in annexures i - iii. The total number of non-professional colleges visited by the Committee was 85 i.e. 67 Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in the nine districts of the State plus 18 Junior Colleges (2 from each district selected by the university concerned). Since the programme of visits extended

over 7 days in April 1968 and 18 days in October, 1968, some members of the committee could not visit all the colleges owing to their preoccupations and exigencies of work. Information was collected as per proforma devised for the purpose (copy enclosed - appendix IV) from the institutions visited. This information was later compiled in the Commission's office. A few colleges could not provide the required information on some items in the proforma.

The procedure of work in the course of visits to the colleges concerned, as agreed to by the Committee, may be briefly described. At the outset the visiting team had a general discussion with the Principal about the college, its achievements and the difficulties and problems confronting it, its plan of development and the measures considered necessary for improving the quality of work etc. In some colleges some senior members of the staff and members of the governing bodies also joined in the general discussion. This was followed by a discussion with the members of the staff regarding problems related to teaching, improvement of standards, attitude and response of students, conditions of work and facilities provided, and needs for further development. Discussions were also arranged with groups of students invited by the Principals (generally office-bearers of associations and class representatives) regarding their studies, curricular and co-curricular programmes, conditions of life and work in their institutions etc. Thereafter the libraries, laboratories, class-rooms, common rooms, student hostels etc., were visited. The visiting teams generally divided themselves into groups so that all important aspects of the work and activities of the institutions concerned could be looked into. Suggestions were specifically invited from the Principals, the available staff and students regarding the problems and difficulties confronting them and further improvement of existing conditions of work and standards of achievement.

The Committee is deeply grateful to the Education Minister and officers of the Education Department, Kerala State, the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the Kerala and Calicut Universities, governing bodies, principals, staff and students of

colleges who extended all possible help and co-operation in the successful accomplishment of the task assigned to the committee.

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Basic Facts and Figures

There has been a significant expansion in the field of higher education in Kerala State during recent years. The number of affiliated colleges imparting instruction in higher education in various courses of study rose from 82 in 1960-61 to 149 in 1967-68*. The rapid increase in the number of colleges over this period is indicated in the following table:

Courses of Study	Number of Colleges		
	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68
Arts, Science, Commerce & Oriental Studies.	53	106	115
Agriculture	1	1	1
Education	18	19	19
Engineering & Technology	4	6	6
Law	2	2	2
Medicine(including Ayurveda)	3	5	5
Veterinary Science	1	1	1
Total	82	140	149 **

Of the 149 colleges in 1967-68, 117 were established after 1947; 2 colleges are more than a hundred years old, 11 colleges are between 50 and 100 years old, 9 colleges between 25 and 50 years old, and the rest 62 colleges are less than 5 years old. In 1967-68, there were 33 colleges each with an enrolment less than 250 students; 12 colleges having an enrolment between 251 and 500; 49 colleges with an enrolment between 501 and 1000, and 55 colleges with enrolment above 1000.

The student enrolment in higher education in the State was 44,425

* With the passing of the Calicut University Ordinance on 22nd July, 1966 the jurisdiction of the Kerala University was limited to the revenue districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Ernakulam. Thus colleges in the districts of Calicut, Palghat, Cannore and Trichur came under the jurisdiction of newly established university of Calicut. The number of colleges in these districts in 1967-68 was 52.

** 27 of these were Government Colleges(Arts, science and Commerce college - 13; Agriculture College - 1; Teachers' Training Colleges- 4; Engineer Colleges-2; Law Colleges -2; Medical Colleges-4 and Colleges of Veterinary Science-1). The rest 132 were non-Government Institutions.

in 1960-61. This rose to 1,40,147 in 1967-68. This shows more than a three-fold increase over the period. The growth of the student enrolment is indicated in the following table:

Student Enrolment : 1960 - 61 to 1967-68

(Figures within brackets indicate the percentages)

Year	Student Enrolment			General population of Kerala	Students per million of population
	Men	Women	Total		
1960-61	33,354 (70.6)	13,071 (29.4)	44,425	166,37,300	2,670
1961-62	34,899 (69.8)	15,091 (30.2)	49,990	170,53,200	2,931
1962-63	37,384 (68.2)	17,415 (31.8)	54,799	174,79,500	3,135
1963-64	44,157 (66.5)	22,230 (33.5)	66,387	179,16,500	3,705
1964-65	54,073 (64.7)	29,467 (33.5)	83,540	183,62,200	4,550
1965-66	73,970 (65.0)	30,844 (35.0)	113,814	188,23,500	6,046
1966-67	79,964 (66.0)	45,006 (36.0)	124,970	192,97,700	6,475
1967-68	39,127 (63.6)	51,020 (28.4)	140,147	197,90,000	7,082

The faculty-wise break-up of the student in 1967-68 was as

follows:

Student Enrolment - Faculty-wise

1967 - 68

(Figures within brackets indicate percentages)

Faculty	Student Enrolment		Percentage of student enrolment in Kerala with reference to all India enrolment
	Kerala	All - India	
<u>General Education</u>			
Arts, Science, Commerce and Oriental Learning	127,179 (90.7)	18,36,034 (84.6)	0.7
<u>Professional Education</u>			
Agriculture	339 (0.24)	51,639 (2.3)	0.7
Education	2,492 (1.8)	43,102 (1.9)	5.8
Engineering & Technology	5,337 (3.8)	1,04,266 (4.7)	5.1
Law	1,244 (0.9)	44,581 (2.0)	2.8

Faculty	Student Enrolment		Percentage of student enrolment in Kerala with reference to all-India enrolment
	Kerala	All - India	
Medicine(including Ayurveda)	3,222 (2.4)	53,422 (3.8)	4.0
Veterinary Science	234 (0.16)	6,610 (0.3)	3.5
Others(Music, Fine Arts etc.)	-	9,318 (0.4)	-
Total	1,40,147	22,18,972	6.3

It is apparent that 90.7% of the total student population in Kerala was enrolled in the field of general education as against the all-India percentage of 84.6%. This shows that the enrolment in the various sectors of professional education was relatively less than the general. In agriculture, for instance, the percentage enrolment in Kerala was only 0.24 as against 2.3 for the entire country.

The stage-wise student enrolment in the State during 1967-68 is indicated in the following table:

Student Enrolment - Stage-wise : 1967-68
(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Stage	Student Enrolment		Percentage of student enrolment in Kerala with reference to all-India enrolment
	Kerala	All India	
Pre- University	78,827 (56.25)	4,85,271 (61.9)	16.2
Intermediate	-	3,43,807 (15.5)	-
Pre-Professional	121 (0.09)	10,633 (0.9)	0.6
Under Graduate	55,137 (30.34)	12,11,083 (54.5)	4.6
Post Graduate	4,949 (3.53)	1,17,250 (5.3)	4.2
Research	124 (0.09)	11,479 (0.5)	1.1
Diploma/Certificate	969 (0.70)	30,449 (1.4)	3.2
Total	1,40,147	22,18,972	6.3

This indicates that 56.3% of the total student population in the State was enrolled at the pre-degree level, 39.3 at the under-graduate level, 3.5% at the post-graduate level and only 0.09% at the research level. The percentages at the undergraduate, postgraduate and research levels are significantly lower than the all-India averages, while at the pre-university level, the percentage is far in excess of the all-India figure. These imbalances are likely to create difficulties in the future. As the pre-university students move up the educational ladder, there shall be a considerable pressure and strain on the existing facilities at the undergraduate, postgraduate and research levels.

The regional imbalances in the existing facilities for higher education within the State are indicated in the following table:

Student Enrolment - District-wise
1967 - 68

District	Area in Square Miles	Population (Mid-year estimates)	Number of colleges	Student Enrolment (Higher Education)	Number of Students per million of population (R/P)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Alleppey	698	21,21,458	17	14,718	6,937
Calicut	2,042	30,63,690	17	12,607	4,115
Cannanore	2,744	20,83,887	9	7,513	3,608
Ernakulam	1,270	21,77,494	20	19,328	8,681
Kottayam	2,320	20,28,673	21	21,000	10,352
Palghat	1,982	20,79,929	9	6,953	3,343
Quilon	1,944	22,72,683	16	20,341	8,950
Trichur	1,149	19,19,828	17	14,893	7,757
Trivandrum	847	20,42,328	23	22,784	11,156
Total	15,002	1,97,90,000	149	1,40,147	7,082

In terms of number of students in the field of higher education per million of population, the district of Trivandrum tops the list and is followed in descending order by the districts of Kottayam,

Quilon, Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey, Calicut, Cannanore and Palghat. The district of Cannanore is the largest in area and has only 9 colleges as against the district of Alleppey which is the smallest in area with as many as 17 colleges. In relation to its area and population Trivandrum district has the highest number of colleges - a college for every 37 square miles of area.

In 1967-68 the Kerala State had 23 university departments located at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut with a student enrolment of 927 (almost exclusive at the postgraduate and research levels) and a teaching staff of 112. The colleges in the State affiliated to the Kerala and Calicut Universities which number 149, had a student enrolment of 1,39 (at all levels) with a teaching staff of 6,986. Thus approximately 99.3% of the student population in the field of higher education in the State was in the affiliated colleges in 1967-68. The staff student ratio in the university departments was 1 : 8.2 as against 1 : 20 in the colleges. The ratio of senior staff (including Principals, Professors and Assistant Professors) to Junior staff (consisting of Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers, Tutors and Demonstrators etc.) in the affiliated colleges was 1 : 5.5 as against 1 : 2.2 in the university departments.

The Statistics given above indicate the tremendous upsurge in the field of higher education in the Kerala State and as well as the disparities and imbalances which call for co-ordination of the existing facilities and careful planning for further development. The affiliated colleges obviously have a place of overwhelming importance in the educational set-up of the State and plans for their development deserve a high priority and sympathetic consideration.

Liaison between Universities and their Affiliated Colleges

There is an obvious need for a suitable and effective machinery in the universities of the State to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities resulting from their affiliating functions. In this

connection, the following observation of the U.G.C. Committee on Standards of University Education is significant:

"It is not enough for the university to lay down the conditions and to grant affiliation on the basis of these conditions and then to dissociate itself from or become uninterested in the activities of the college. Much good can accrue from bringing the universities and colleges closer together The present bond of affiliation is far too tenuous, and the colleges, particularly the smaller and more distant ones cannot acquire the feeling of being part, in any real sense, of the university. Affiliation, from the Latin *fillius*, a son has the meaning of being adopted as a member of the family...."

Apart from affiliating colleges, it is necessary for the universities to show continuing interest in the development of collegiate education and to provide active assistance and cooperation for this purpose.

The Kerala University has a provision in its Statutes and Regulations for periodical inspection of colleges. For a variety of reasons the periodical inspection of a large number of colleges as envisaged in the University Statutes could not be undertaken. The final reports of a few colleges that have been visited are also not yet available. The Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University pointed out that the periodical inspection of colleges is a "time-consuming process".

The Education Commission (1964-66) observed:

"It is necessary to arrange for periodical inspection of all colleges, preferably once in every three years with a view to ensuring that proper standards are maintained. It has been brought to our notice that this periodical inspection of colleges is now always carried out. One of the main difficulties, especially felt by the universities which have large numbers of affiliated colleges is that there is no permanent staff for such inspection, that it is very difficult to get together a group of suitable teachers on an honorary basis to constitute the inspection committees and that this difficulty becomes greater when persons from outside the university are to be associated with them, as is obviously desirable. We do not think it would be advisable to entrust the periodical inspection entirely to a whole-time paid staff. It is always necessary to associate eminent university and college teachers with them and in an honorary capacity. We are of the opinion however, that the existence of a small nucleus staff for the purpose will greatly assist in the proper organisation of this programme."

The Committee suggests that the Universities of Kerala and Calicut may consider the question of devising an appropriate machinery and procedure for visiting colleges periodically. Such a machinery, which could function under the guidance and supervision of a senior academician assisted by a small advisory group of eminent university and college teachers

would inter-alia enable the university to undertake or promote the following:

- (i) Advising the colleges regarding the planning and development of their laboratories, libraries, reading rooms etc.
- (ii) Publication of a periodical newsletter for the benefit of the colleges giving them information about new reading material specialised equipment, programmes of research, improved methods of instruction, orientation programmes etc. Contribution to the newsletter would be invited from eminent university and college teachers.
- (iii) Making a special study of problems peculiar to collegiate education and preparing a perspective plan for the growth and development of colleges, including the location of new colleges with reference to the special needs of particular areas.
- (iv) Considering new and fruitful lines of development in the field of collegiate education, diversification of courses etc., to suit the changing socio-economic conditions.
- (v) Inter-change of selected academic personnel between the university departments and similar departments in outstanding colleges for a limited period. (Some senior teachers of the university department or outstanding colleges may visit other colleges for delivering lectures, conducting seminars for short periods etc.).
- (vi) Organisation of refresher courses/orientation programmes periodically by some university departments for the benefit of teachers in the affiliated colleges. These courses/programmes should include discussions on better methods and techniques of instruction.
- (viii) Provision of opportunities for selected postgraduate students to spend an academic term or even half a term in the university department concerned or an outstanding college department. This would enable such students to utilise the library and laboratory resources of these departments and also bring them into association with outstanding teachers available in the area. In vacation time, library and laboratory facilities and hostel accommodation at university headquarters should be made available to college teachers, who wish to avail of these facilities.

The above suggestions would require a planned and coordinated action and close collaboration between the university departments and the colleges. To begin with the programme recommended may cover a few selected colleges and university departments and these could be further expanded in due course. However, a beginning has to be made as early as possible.

Postgraduate Studies

Apart from the university departments located at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Calicut, postgraduate studies are being conducted by 36 colleges within the jurisdiction of Kerala and Calicut Universities. The number of postgraduate colleges giving instruction at the postgraduate level in various disciplines and the student enrolment in these colleges

and the related university departments during 1967-68 was as follows:

Subject	No. of post-graduate colleges	Student Enrolment - Postgraduate level	
		Postgraduate Colleges	University Departments
Arabic	1	4	-
English	19	582	97
Economics	15	510	31
Hindi	6	219	42
History	7	235	29
Malayalam	8	287	-
Political Science	2	88	38
Philosophy	2	65	-
Sanskrit	2	19	-
Sociology	2	113	-
Social Work	2	75	-
Law (LL.M)	2	23	12
Commerce	11	271	-
Physics (mainly Applied Physics)	12	278	27
Chemistry (mainly Applied Chemistry)	14	322	29
Mathematics	18	487	25
Botany	13	221	20
Zoology	13	201	12
Statistics	2	45	35
Home Science	2	64	-

It is obvious that in a large number of disciplines the university departments have a very small students enrolment at the postgraduate level and the vast bulk of students are in the affiliated colleges. In view of the limited intake in the University Departments and the increasing output at the graduate level, there is a rising demand for facilities for postgraduate instruction in the affiliated colleges and a continuing pressure on the university for affiliating colleges for postgraduate studies. Almost every college conducting courses for the first degree wishes to acquire the status and prestige of a postgraduate college by starting

instruction at the postgraduate level in one or more subjects. The normal practice is to affiliate new institutions for postgraduate course in one or two disciplines at the beginning, and with a very small intake on the recommendations of an Inspection Commission appointed by the university. Thereafter the enrolment is gradually increased and fresh disciplines added. There is at present no helpful liaison or collaboration between sister departments of the neighbouring colleges on the one hand, and between these departments and the university departments on the other. The yearly intake of students to postgraduate courses in colleges is usually limited to 8 to 10 in science subjects and to 15 - 20 in the humanities and social sciences. The intake to the university department is usually 15 - 20.

It appears that not much thought has as yet been given to an overall policy for developing postgraduate studies on a co-ordinated and planned basis. Sometimes two or more colleges located in close proximity in the same area or town are allowed to organise postgraduate studies in the same disciplines, without any attempt at co-operative teaching and pooling of the limited resources of the colleges concerned or collaboration with the university departments. At Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam, Alwayee, Changanacherry, Pandalam, Trichur and Calicut and their neighbouring areas/towns, for instance, there are a number of postgraduate colleges giving instruction in the same disciplines. This leads to wasteful overlapping and duplication and in view of the limited resources of the colleges concerned, in terms of library and laboratory facilities and competent staff, such proliferation of postgraduate teaching is not conducive to an improvement of academic standards. It ^{was} incidentally noted, however that in some institutions the introduction of postgraduate courses has to some extent helped to improve teaching at the undergraduate level. In this connection, the Committee agrees with and strongly supports the following opinion expressed by Chairman, University Grants Commission in his address to the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in April 1969:

"In several parts of the country there is at present too much fragmentation of facilities at the postgraduate level. A major step towards strengthening of postgraduate education

would be to pool together the available resources. There are far too many colleges and university departments in close proximity to one another (in a few cases separated by no more than the width of a public road) providing postgraduate courses in the same subject; and almost invariably the facilities at each place in terms of staff, laboratory, equipment and library are deplorably inadequate There is an urgent need for effective coordination and rationalisation of postgraduate education and elimination of wasteful fragmentation concentration of effort and rational deployment of available resources would bring about a distinct improvement in quality, at present deplorably low in several places."

The Committee recommends that the Kerala and Calicut Universities may exercise adequate caution and restraint in giving affiliation to new colleges for postgraduate instruction, and to develop facilities for such studies at selected places through a well-planned and carefully organised programmes of cooperative teaching to be undertaken by sister departments of neighbouring colleges with the help of the university departments. This is allowed by the statutes of the Kerala University adopted under Section 25 and 70(7) of the Kerala University Act, which have so far not been availed of in practice. The relevant provisions are reproduced below:

- (a) On the application of the Heads of two or more colleges, the Syndicate may sanction the making of inter-collegiate arrangements for the delivery of courses of lectures jointly to the students of these colleges.
- (b) On the recommendation of the Faculty, the Syndicate may arrange courses of lectures to be delivered by the teachers of the University on subjects which form part of courses of instruction to be undertaken in any college recognised in such subject or groups of the subjects.
- (c) The Syndicate shall have power, on the recommendation of the Faculties, to make from time to time arrangements for lectures or courses of lectures by eminent persons on such subjects the Syndicate may decide.
- (d) Attendance of students at courses of lectures under clauses (a), (b) and (c) above for the purpose of attendance certificate shall be deemed to be attendance put in at similar courses of lectures in the colleges to which they belong.

In order to work out a concrete plan on coordinated postgraduate teaching as suggested above, it may be useful to appoint committees of Principals and Heads of the Departments concerned of neighbouring colleges of the existing centres of postgraduate instruction. The senior staff of the university departments could also be associated with such committees. It may be stated that suitable arrangements could be made for colleges situated at some distance from these centres to join

the programmes of comparative teaching once or twice a week in selected subjects or papers. The proposal for cooperative teaching between sister departments of the colleges was widely welcomed in the course of discussions with the principals and staff of the institutions concerned. The association of the university departments with this venture will be of an advantage in working out arrangements for extension lectures by the university staff in selected courses or papers and for maintaining academic liaison between the college departments engaged in postgraduate instruction at the various centres and the departments of the universities. The Committee feels that in spite of administrative and other difficulties, a beginning could be made in the field of cooperative teaching at the postgraduate level by at least those institutions who are willing and prepared to support this programme.

Undergraduate Courses

The student enrolment in 1967-68 at the Pre-University and undergraduate levels was 78,827 (56% of the total enrolment) and 55,137 (38% of the total enrolment). This incidentally indicates the pressure on the existing facilities for undergraduate education at the colleges will increase considerably in the coming years. In view of the rapid growth of student enrolment a large-scale expansion of facilities at the undergraduate level would become necessary unless the admission to undergraduate courses is made rigidly selective and alternative employment - oriented vocational courses are separately provided. In 1967-68 there were 49 colleges with an enrolment between 501 and 1000 and 55 colleges with an student enrolment above 1,000. Sixteen colleges had an enrolment above 2,000. These figures will soon change when a large proportion of students in the junior colleges move up the educational ladder.

In the light of these facts, the following observations are for consideration:

- (1) The number of whole-time students to be admitted to a college be determined with reference to the laboratory, library and other facilities and to the strength of the staff. Overcrowding, particularly in the science courses, will result in undue strain on the existing facilities, resources and may lead to a deterioration of the present standards.

- (ii) A phased programme of expansion will have to be carefully worked out in relation to the manpower requirements and the growing needs and aspirations of the society.
- (iii) The question of introducing employment-oriented courses at the undergraduate stage, designed for the acquisition of special skills may be examined. Such diversified vocational courses with an emphasis on actual work experience or sufficient workshops practice may be linked with or related to basic courses in science, languages etc.
- (iv) Opportunities have to be provided for part-time and non-formal education through correspondence courses, evening classes etc., as recommended by the Education Commission. This will be helpful to those in employment and will also reduce the pressure on the available facilities for full-time education. In view of the special situation in the Kerala State, it may be useful to make an immediate beginning with correspondence courses in selected subjects at the pre-degree and undergraduate stage, and if possible at the postgraduate level.*
- (v) The expansion of enrolment in the existing institutions, may be more economical than the establishment of new institutions.

The Committee welcomes the introduction of the B.Sc. special courses which are run by 17 colleges in the State. The number of colleges conducting such courses in Physics is 9, in Chemistry 11, in Botany 7, in Zoology 9 and in Mathematics 14. Only students with a high level of performance (i.e. with 60% marks and above in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and a minimum of 50% in Botany or Zoology) in the pre-degree examination are eligible for admission to these courses. The syllabus has been upgraded in an effort to achieve higher standards. The Committee makes the following recommendations in this connection:

- (i) It would be useful if the teachers conducting these courses in various discipline are given special orientation courses. The possibility of running special summer institutes for these teachers may be examined.
- (ii) The functioning of the special courses in the colleges concerned may be periodically assessed.
- (iii) The university may consider the introduction of similar special courses in the humanities, social sciences and commerce to meet the needs of talented students in those disciplines.
- (iv) It may have to be ensured that the students who do well in the special courses are not denied admission to postgraduate in their own or other colleges.

* Dr. N. V. Subba Rao was not in favour of correspondence courses at the postgraduate level, since in his opinion postgraduate courses should be whole-time courses.

- (v) As a consequence of the upgrading of the syllabus for special courses, the syllabus for postgraduate studies in the related subjects will also have to be reviewed and suitably improved. The students admitted to such courses from the general stream (i.e., B.A./B.Sc.) may require special orientation to cope with the new syllabus for postgraduate studies. Intensive orientation courses for eligible students of the general stream could as a special case, be arranged in vacation time.

Junior Colleges

The pre-degree courses* in Kerala extends over two years. This academically is an advantage over the pre-university course of one year which was too short to provide adequate preparation for further studies. Apart from the degree and postgraduate colleges the pre-degree course is being conducted by 42 junior colleges. The Committee has had the opportunity of visiting two junior colleges in each district selected by the universities.

Under the present system, the pre-degree courses is not, by and large, one of the terminal stages and the students proceed from pre-degree courses to undergraduate courses leading to the first degree as a matter of course. The result is that every junior college aspires to become a degree college in due course and is generally regarded as a degree college in the making. The following suggestions are made for consideration:

- (i) It may be an advantage if the big degree/postgraduate colleges are relieved of the burden of pre-degree courses which could be run in separate institutions. This would help such colleges to concentrate their resources on degree and postgraduate work.
- (ii) The junior colleges running pre-degree courses could be developed as institutions where short-term diversified vocational courses** could be run along with courses of general education. While some outstanding junior colleges could in course of time become degree colleges, the rest could function as self-contained institutions offering a wide variety of employment-oriented courses. This would be conducive to the growth of these institutions and add new dimensions to their work. The training in the junior colleges for vocational courses has to be necessary to equip at least a number of such institutions with the essential workshop facilities and arrangements for work experience.
- (iii) Junior Colleges offering preparatory and terminal courses may consider using audio-visual aids and making provision for more intensive practical work (accompanying theoretical instruction) wherever necessary or desirable.

* It was observed that courses in earth sciences - particularly geology in the science group and geography in arts group - are largely absent and need some encouragement.

** These would require consideration by an expert committee keeping in

- (iv) The concept of a junior college, as an institution existing in its own right with its own specific aims and objectives, may be defined more explicitly by the universities. In this connection the experience of running such institutions in the U.S.A. and Japan may also be useful.

Libraries and Laboratories

It appears that in a large number of colleges adequate attention has not been given to the improvement of library and reading room facilities. The student enrolment has been rising at a rapid pace without a commensurate expansion of libraries and reading rooms. The provision of an adequate and well-equipped library with suitable reading room accommodation ought to receive the first priority in the development plans of colleges. It was observed that a number of colleges are ill-equipped as regards up-to-date modern books, particularly in science and technology, and have stocked books which now deserve to be weeded out. A large majority of colleges do not subscribe to the essential journals and periodicals. A few colleges do not have adequately qualified library staff. The Committee suggests that the colleges should review the growing needs and requirements of their libraries and make a special effort to meet them on a priority basis. Reading room accommodation should generally be available for about 20% - 25% of the total student enrolment. Attention has also to be given to the provision of suitable lighting arrangements and proper reading - room tables and furniture. The open shelf system should as far as feasible be tried out so that books are easily available to the students. Library buildings have to be very carefully planned and suitably designed keeping in view the needs for future expansion. It would be an advantage if the university undertakes to provide to the colleges lists of essential books and journals in various disciplines periodically. Apart from bibliographical information, expert advice regarding detailed planning and administration of libraries and reading rooms should also be available to the colleges.

It was also felt that not many students read books outside the prescribed curricula. Most of them, in case they have the reading habit, spend their leisure reading ordinary English and Malayalam fiction. In the courses of discussions with the student representatives in the colleges, it appeared that they were not well-acquainted with the reputed classics and other great books of recognised excellence. In a few

colleges only some effort is made to direct student attention to important books and reading. It would be helpful if small lists of important books in various fields, suitable for students' reading and comprehension are made available to them from time to time, and teachers have periodical discussions with students on these books in the tutorial groups. Care has to be taken to see that multiple copies of these books are available in the college library.

The provision of requisite science equipment also needs the attention of authorities in a number of colleges. It was observed that the equipment available in a few colleges was not adequate and in some cases a part of it was unserviceable. In a few laboratories light arrangements was extremely poor. Most of the colleges do not have fume chambers in their chemistry laboratories. A few of them have laid their gas and water pipes through gutters with the result they are corroded by acids flowing down the drain and have to be replaced periodically. In some colleges there is very little emphasis on practical work during the first and second year of the three-year degree course, and most of the practical work is taken up in the final year. Not much attention has been given to the provision of good demonstration apparatus and the essential charts and models. Hardly any college has provided suitable workshop facilities. The Committee suggests the planning and designing of new laboratories should not be entirely left to teachers who do not have the requisite experience and that this should be undertaken in consultation with the experienced staff of the university departments or sister colleges. If necessary, the colleges concerned could specially invite some senior teachers to visit them and to help them in planning and designing their laboratories and acquiring suitable equipment. It should be possible for at least a few outstanding colleges conducting science courses to have suitably equipped workshops with one or two technicians, for repairing unserviceable equipment and also fabricating some equipment or spare parts required. A few workshops could also be equipped with lathes. Students should be encouraged to have some workshop practice. It was observed that in a number of colleges students are not ever familiar with the names of popular journals in science. The practice

of reading such journals has to be cultivated and encouraged.

Student Problems

Student enrolment in Kerala in higher education rose from 44,425 in 1960-61 to 1,40,147 in 1967-68. The increase in numbers was more than threefold during the period. In view of this there is a pressing need for an adequate provision for student welfare and services in the colleges.

The college should not be regarded as a barren anteroom to life; it is a part of the life and the students' stay there should be a happy and stimulating experience. A congenial environment and a healthy corporate life are helpful to serious intellectual pursuits and proper development of personality. The conditions in which the students have to live and work significantly affect the general atmosphere. The provision of essential amenities has a healthy influence on student attitudes and performance.

A large number of colleges visited by the committee have provision for what is called tutorial supervision. The tutorial groups are placed under the supervision of the staff members for general guidance and meet once a week. In some institutions these meetings serve a useful purpose and help the students in solving some of their problems and difficulties. However, there is need for tutorial work in the disciplines concerned (through discussions and written assignments). In order to provide this, the number of formal lectures could, if necessary, be reduced to some extent.

The colleges in the State do not, by and large, have any consultative machinery such as joint councils of students and teachers, for looking into the needs and difficulties of the student community. Such a machinery, the committee feels, would be helpful in identifying and dealing with the problems and difficulties which agitate the minds of students and also give the students closer sense of participation in the affair of the college. It would be an advantage if effective and meaningful student collaboration is secured in the management of hostels.

games, cultural programmes etc. Student opinion has also to be taken into account regarding the provision of essential physical facilities. The need for setting up joint committees of teachers and student representatives was emphasised in many colleges in the course of discussions which the Committee had with student representatives.

Some of the major difficulties mentioned by the student representatives which deserve the careful consideration are:

(i) Most of the colleges located in big towns or small townships in the countryside have a large number of day scholars on rolls who come daily to these colleges from places within a radius of about 10 to 15 miles. Very few colleges have as yet provided non-resident student centres for benefit of such students. It would serve an essential and pressing need of the student community if colleges give a high priority to the provision of suitable non-resident student centres. Some of the big colleges need larger accommodation than that usually provided in the centres for which the University Grants Commission provides a grant of Rs.35,000. In a number of colleges which the Committee visited, the non-resident student centres were not adequately furnished and very few of them had lockers where students could keep their books or lunch boxes.

(ii) The hostel accommodation was available in the colleges for 26,340 students in 1967-68 i.e. for about 19% of the total student enrolment. As per information furnished by the colleges about 5,800 students live in private lodges. A large number of students come to colleges from distant hamlets and townships on foot, by buses, railway trains and on cycles. About 40,000 travel daily by buses, about 4,000 by trains, about 4,500 on cycles and the rest on foot. In view of the limited hostel accommodation and inadequate transport facilities students generally have to face serious difficulties. While hostel accommodation has to be increased as far as possible, it is obvious that adequate provision for this, in view of the numbers involved, may not be immediately feasible within the resources available to the colleges. However, efforts also have to be made to improve transport facilities. The public buses are normally overcrowded during peak hours and sometimes there are unpleasant incidents. In view of the

inadequacy of bus transport students are always in a hurry to leave for home after formal instruction ceases. In many colleges, particularly the outlying colleges in the countryside, the college campuses have a deserted look after the day's lectures are over, and the available library and reading room facilities are not utilised. This was the general complaint in many colleges visited by the Committee. The Committee feels that to some extent the difficulty can be mitigated if, in consultation with the local transport authorities, the principals agree to stagger the timetable or schedule of work suitably.

(iii) Information was collected by the committee on the distribution of students according to the occupation and annual income of their parents. Though all the colleges could not provide this information the available data relating to Colleges of Kerala University indicates:

- (a) 50.7% of the students belong to families engaged in agriculture, 14.6% are sons and daughters of people engaged in business and trade, 22.8% those of persons in employment or service, and the rest 11.9% come from families engaged in various other occupations.
- (b) The annual income of the parents of 48% of the students is less than Rs.1500, of 17.9% Rs.1500-2500, of 24% between Rs.2500-5000, and of 10% Rs.5000 and above.

These facts indicate that a considerable proportion of students come from low-income groups and families engaged in agriculture. In view of this, the Committee makes the following suggestions:

- (a) There has to be an adequate provision of freeships and scholarships for students from low-income groups, who have done reasonably well in public examinations and satisfy the basic academic requirements. This requires careful consideration in the light of the resources available. In any case, a provision has to be made to ensure that no talented or outstanding student is handicapped in pursuing his studies on account of poverty.
- (b) The University Grants Commission has been making a small contribution to the students aid fund in the colleges on the basis of the student enrolment wherefrom financial assistance is given to needy students for paying their tuition and examination fees, and other expenses relating to their studies. In view of the growing enrolment in the colleges and the large number of needy students who require financial assistance, the resources for the students aid fund should be suitably increased. The Commission may consider, if it is possible to double its contribution to the student-aid fund. Donations to this fund should be invited from well-

* The position in colleges now affiliated to the Calicut University would not be very different.

to-do parents. Some contribution to the fund may also be provided by the State Government.

- (a) Each college may have a well-stocked textbook library wherefrom poor deserving students can borrow standard textbooks on long term loans. A number of colleges have established such libraries with the assistance of the University Grants Commission. A continuing effort is necessary to expand and enrich these textbook libraries. At the end of the session well-to-do students should be invited to donate their textbooks to the libraries. A part of the normal library budget of the college should also be used for expanding textbook libraries.
- (d) It was observed that the normal expenditure in the college for a resident student ranges from Rs.80/- to Rs.100/- per month exclusive of tuition fee and expenditure on books and stationery. This places the available hostel accommodation beyond the reach of a large proportion of the student population. Apart from the efforts to reduce the expenditure required for hostel accommodation each college should also provide a number of hostel freeships.

In the course of informal talks with some Principals and members of the staff, the committee was given to understand that in some institutions capitation fees or donations are levied for admission to various courses. Such institutions were not named but it was stated that this is an open secret. It was also mentioned that appointment of the teaching staff in some institutions also are offered in return for cash consideration or donation which in the case of lecturers ranges between Rs.3 to Rs.5,000. The Committee was not able to find any positive or concrete evidence of these malpractices, though it was mentioned in whispers that these were rampant in some institutions, which could be identified. Investigations were undertaken.

The Committee feels that even if rumours about the malpractices referred to above are ill-founded or exaggerated, the fact that there are persistent rumours afloat is itself very distressing. Even stray instances of the levy of compulsory donations from students seeking admission and teachers seeking employment are highly reprehensible, and call for the severest condemnation and drastic preventive action. There are some who try to defend these malpractices on the ground that the maintenance and development grants are inadequate and private resources were dwindling. Such arguments are misleading and specious, and ignore the fact that compulsory levies are based on exploitation and disregard for merit in admission of students, appointment of teachers, conduct of examinations in academic institutions have to ^{be} above suspicion and guided solely

consideration of merit. The Committee is convinced that it is much better for a management to run an institution with meagre resources instead of resorting to malpractices to raise funds.

The Kerala University earlier requested the principals of Colleges to give an assurance to the university on behalf of the management that no money as capitation fees, donations or other forms of inducement from students for admission to various courses had been received or would be demanded. Perhaps a similar assurance is taken by the Director of Collegiate Education. The Committee realises that it would be extremely difficult to obtain positive evidence of the malpractices referred to above, but it is suggested that if complaints are received in this regard, they should be viewed seriously, investigated and appropriate action taken. If necessary, the university could consider disaffiliating such institutions. The University Grants Commission intimated to the University of Kerala in September 1965 its strong disapproval of the practice of levying donations or capitation fees or heavy admission fees for admission to various courses. The Commission has already decided to delete from the list of colleges prepared under section 2(f) of the UGC Act the names of those colleges which resort to such practices, thus debarring them from any assistance for development programmes from the University Grants Commission. Similar action would also be justified against institutions where appointments on the teaching staff are 'sold'. Apart from these measures it is also necessary to build up a strong public opinion against such malpractices.

Teachers - their problems and welfare

The University Education Commission (1949) referred to teachers as the 'corner-stone of the arch of education' and the Education Commission (1964-66) described their role and influence as under:

"Of all the different factors which influence the quality of education and its contribution to national development, the quality, competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant. Nothing is more important than securing a sufficient supply of high quality recruits to the teaching profession, providing them with best possible professional preparation and creating satisfactory conditions of work in which they can be fully effective."

The courses of all plans of development largely depends on the ability

and devotion of teachers, and there can be little progress in the field of higher education if universities and colleges are not able to recruit and retain adequately qualified and competent staff. The provision of essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession is an important factor in the maintenance and improvement of the standards of education.

The total number of teachers in the affiliated colleges in Kerala in 1967-68 was 6,986. The problems relating to the welfare and conditions of work of this community of teachers deserve serious consideration.

Recruitment to the teaching staff in the private affiliated colleges is made by the governing bodies. In several colleges the selection committees constituted by the governing bodies make appointments without the benefit of expert advice. In a number of institutions even the heads of the college departments for which appointments are made are not invited to sit on the selection committees, though it was stated that they were informally consulted. External experts from the university or other colleges are not invited. Under the circumstances, the members of the selection committee have to depend largely on paper qualifications. The Committee feels that the colleges should be assisted by competent experts in the recruitment of teachers. It appears that the managements of most colleges do not object to the heads of the college departments serving as advisers on the selection committee, but they are opposed to any representation of university experts on such committee. However, it is generally admitted, by and large, that expert advice in recruiting academic personnel would be helpful and ought to be available. The Committee thinks it would be desirable if selection committees are assisted by the heads of college departments concerned, besides the Principals, and also by external experts preferably representatives of the university. It was specially emphasised that the selection of the postgraduate professor should be made by a committee consisting of at least two experts in the subject concerned. A small panel of names for each appointment may be submitted to the college managements for their own free choice.

This may, perhaps, meet objections raised by private managements, and also ensure that appointments are made, by and large, in the light of academic requirements.

The basic requirements for appointments to the teaching staff, as prescribed by the university is a postgraduate degree, first or second class. It has, however, to be emphasised that in case a candidate with superior qualifications, say a first class postgraduate degree or a research degree is available, a person with a second class postgraduate, though otherwise eligible under the rules of the university, should not be appointed unless there are strong reasons, to the contrary, which should be duly recorded. Perhaps, the basic requirements of a first and second class postgraduate degree should be stated a little differently so as to make it quite explicit that the best candidate will be taken subject to the basic minimum qualifications. It may also be useful to spell out the desirable qualifications (including research, teaching experience etc.) along with the basic requirements. It was felt that postgraduate departments in colleges should have some staff with research experience/degrees.

It has to be emphasised that selection procedure for academic staff has to be above suspicion in the interests of the institutions themselves. The benefit of doubt, if any, should always go to the institutions. An appointment made on non-academic or parochial considerations will be a continuing wrong against the institution itself and its student community for a number of years.

The Committee was informed that in many institutions a large number of teachers, even those who have been confirmed, have not yet been called upon to execute the agreement forms prescribed by the statutes of the university. In a number of colleges, the Provident fund rules are not rigidly adhered to. In some cases, the teachers make their subscriptions under the rules, but the matching contribution from the management and the university/State Government is not deposited in their provident fund accounts. These are matters which require peremptory and stringent action. There is considerable resentment among teachers in several institutions regarding these issues. Steps may also

be taken to see if the subscription by teachers and the matching contribution could be raised and brought at par with those in other universities. In this connection it is suggested that the schemes relating to general provident fund cum pension cum gratuity and contributory provident fund cum gratuity which were brought to the notice of the universities and State Governments by the University Grants Commission, may be considered for early implementation.

In a number of postgraduate departments in the colleges, there is only one professor in each department and the rest are all lecturers. The grant-in-aid rules of the State Government have made a provision for one senior position i.e. a professorship - grade I for a postgraduate department and a professorship grade II for an undergraduate department. It has also been specifically laid down that there will not be any grade II professors for departments having post-graduate courses. The Committee feels that in view of the requirements for conducting postgraduate courses including the specialization provided in the syllabus there is for at least two senior positions in each postgraduate department a college. For academic reasons this appears to be necessary, but since this will involve heavy financial commitment, the matter may be examined by the university and the State Government.

It was observed that the proportion of teachers in the affiliated colleges having research qualifications or research experience is almost insignificant. By and large study leave is not available to teachers for improving their qualifications though there is a provision for such leave under the statutes of the University. Not many teachers have as yet been able to avail of the small grants for research or learned work available from the University Grants Commission. The university departments may consider if it is feasible to associate outstanding teachers with research qualifications or experience in the colleges with their teaching/research programmes for short periods. It would be desirable to provide facilities for research in the universities to teachers from affiliated colleges, particularly in vacation time. Study leave should be available without difficulty to teachers who want to undertake research, consistently with the exigencies of work in the institutions concerned.

As pointed out earlier there is an imperative need for conducting refresher courses/orientation programmes in selected university departments for the benefit of college teachers. In some fields it may be possible to extend the benefit of such courses or programmes to teachers in far-flung areas through correspondence.

In many colleges visited by the committee, teachers were highly critical of the existing library and laboratory facilities particularly the absence of the essential journals and some indispensable equipment. This has to be looked into. These difficulties the committee thinks can be largely overcome with the help of development grants available from the University Grants Commission.

In course of discussions with teachers in various colleges, it was generally felt that it would be useful to plan the teaching programme to advance and make cyclostyled synopses of lectures with suggestions for further reading, giving precise references to chapters and page numbers of books and journals. This would encourage students to prepare themselves for the lectures and do some essential reading. In this connection it was suggested that some financial assistance for duplicators should be made available to colleges.

The staff in a number of colleges visited by the committee emphasised the need for adequate residential accommodation for teachers. It appears that very few colleges have as yet availed of the benefit of U.G.C. grants for the construction of the teachers' hostels. Perhaps colleges have not given priority to such projects. It would be useful to draw up a phased programme for the construction of teachers' hostels and to make use of the grants available for the purpose.

Financial Assistance to Colleges

Under the grant-in-aid rules adopted by the State Government a 'teaching grant' to the extent of 80% of the excess of the approved recurring expenditure over the income from tuition fees reckoned at standard rates in the previous financial year is provided to the private affiliated colleges by the Directorate of Collegiate Education. The calculation of tuition fees at standard rates for determining the grants, though

the actual fees levied are a little higher, provides some help & relief to the colleges concerned. However, apart from 80% of the approved deficit in the normal maintenance expenditure, which is met under the 'teaching grant', separate grants for buildings and equipment, for which a provision has been made in the grant-in-aid rules, have generally not been made available, to the colleges by the State Government. Hence for all development projects the private colleges have to rely on their own funds. In case assistance is available from the University Grants Commission for development projects, the matching funds have to be found by the colleges themselves. In view of the pressing need of the colleges for extension of residential accommodation for staff and students and the improvement of library and laboratory facilities, the Committee suggests that the possibility of providing building and equipment grant to private affiliated colleges may be explored by the State Government. This would supplement the efforts being made by the University Grants Commission to develop collegiate education in the State.

While the colleges were generally appreciative of the help and assistance given by the University Grants Commission for various development projects, it was felt that the over-all ceiling of assistance (Rs. 1.50 lakh for the Plan period) for the construction of hostels, staff quarters and non-resident student centres and the extension of library and laboratory facilities was totally inadequate in relation to the essential requirements, particularly of colleges with very large enrolment. The Committee suggests that the Commission may consider raising the ceiling substantially. Colleges which have done outstanding work should receive greater recognition and assistance.

As regards development grants to colleges for postgraduate study, the Committee feels that while assistance for books and equipment may be provided to the colleges running postgraduate courses in accordance with the normal rules of the Commission, but substantial assistance for the development of such courses should be made available keeping

in view the suggestions made in this report as regards co-ordination of facilities and teaching at selected centres for postgraduate study.

* * * *

The Committee appreciates the great contribution made by the private affiliated colleges to the cause of higher education in Kerala State and is deeply grateful to the State Government, university authorities, college managements, staff and students who rendered valuable assistance and co-operation to the Committee in accomplishing its work. The observations and suggestions made by the Committee have emerged out of the fruitful and interesting discussions and free exchange of ideas with various sections of the academic community in the State, and are largely based on a broad consensus of opinion. The Committee earnestly hopes that these may be helpful in determining concrete measures and programmes for the development of collegiate education in the State.

Appendix I

TCUR PROGRAMME OF THE UNIVERSITY
GRANTS COMMISSION'S VISITING COMMITTEE

17.4.68 11 A.M. General discussion at the University
Buildings, Trivandrum.

After lunch.

The Visiting Committee for Ernakulam and
Calicut leaves for Ernakulam.

I. PROGRAMME AT TRIVANDHUM

18.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 1 P.M.	Visit to Women's College
After lunch	2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	-do- All Saints' College
19.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 1 P.M.	-do- Mar Ivanious College (Lunch at the College)
After Lunch	2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M.	-do- Mahatma Gandhi College.
20.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 1 P.M.	-do- Sethu Parvathi Bhai Memorial N.S.S. College. for Women, Perunthanni (Lunch at College)
After lunch	3.00 P.M. to 5 P.M.	-do- Sanskrit College
22.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.	-do- Loyola College & St. Xavier's College
23.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M.	-do- University College, Trivandrum.

II PROGRAMME AT ERNAKULAM & CALICUT

18.4.68	9.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.	Visit to Maharajah College. St.
	11.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.	Visit to Albert's College (lunch at the College).
After Lunch	3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Visit to S.H. College, Thevara.
19.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.	Visit to St. Teresa's College (Lunch)
After lunch	3.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Visit to Mar Athanasius College, Kothamangalam
20.4.68	9.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	Visit to Sanskrit College, Tripunithura
	11.30 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.	Visit to U.C. College Alwaye (lunch at the College).
After lunch	3.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Visit to Sree Sankara College, Kalady.

5.30 P.M. RETURN TO ERNAKULAM

P.T.O.

Sunday	21.4.68	Halt at Ernakulam Afternoon Leave for Calicut
Monday	22.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Visit to Govt. Arts & Science College. After Lunch 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Visit to Malabar Christian College.
Tuesday	23.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Visit to Farook College Feroke. After lunch 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Visit to providence Women's College.
Wednesday	24.4.68	10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Visit to Josepi's College Devagiri. (Lunch at the College) 3. P.M. Leave for Ernakulam
Thursday	25.4.68	Leave Cochin.

T E A M ' B '

Appendix III

LIST OF COLLEGES TO BE VISITED BY THE U.G.C. TEAM.

CANNANORE (3rd, 4th and 5th October).

1. Government College, Kasargod.
2. Payyanur College, Payyanur.
3. Sir Syed College, Taliparamba.
4. Pazhassi Raja N.S.S. College, Mattanur.
5. Sree Narayana College, Cannanore.
6. Nirmalagiri College, Kuthuparamba.
7. Govt. Brennen College, Tellicherry.

KOZZHIKODE (7th and 8th October)

1. Govt. College, Madappally, Badagara.
2. St. Mary's College, Sultan's Battery.
3. N.S.S. College, Manjeri.

PALGHAT (9th, 10th and 11th).

1. M.E.S. Kalladi College, Mannarghat-
2. N.S.S. College, Ottappalam.
3. Govt. Victoria College, Palghat.
4. Mercy College, Palghat.
5. Govt. College, Chittoor.
6. N.S.S. College, Nemmara.

TRICHUR. (12th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th October).

1. Sree Vyasa College, Wadakancheri.
2. Little Flower College, Guruvayur.
3. Sree Krishna College, Guruvayur.
4. Sree Kerala Varma College.
5. St. Thomas College, Trichur.
6. St. Mary's College, Trichur.
7. St. Joseph's College, Irinjalakuda.
8. Christ College, Irinjalakuda.
9. Sree Narayana College, Nattika.
10. Kudungallur Kunkukuttan Thampuran Memorial College, Irinjalakuda.

ERNAKULAM. (18th and 19th October).

11. Sree Sankara Vidyapeedhom Junior College, Perumbavoor.
22. Nirmala College, Muvattupuzha.
33. Newman College, Thodupuzha.
41. St. Peter's College, Kolencherry.
55. St. Paul's College, Kalamassery.
65. Chochin College, Cochin-2.

JOINT MEETING - ERNAKULAM

220 th October, 1968.

Appendix IV

Questionnaire for Colleges Affiliated to the University of Kerala/Calicut to be filled by the Principals.

h 1. Basic Information.

Name of the College

Year of Establishment

Management

Courses of Instruction in the College.

Different subjects taught and text books suggested.

Enrolment 1967-68 and 1968-69 sexwise and classwise separately.

Students, Residence-wise, i.e. in (i) Hostels, (ii) Lodges and (iii) with parents and relatives.

Students conveyance-wise (i) Cyclists (ii) by train (iii) by bus or boat (iv) by car (v) on foot, leaving students in Hostels and Lodges.

Married students.

Students from rural areas.

First general learners if any (i.e. students of illiterate parents)

Working hours of the college.

Total built up area of the college buildings -departmentwise giving number of rooms with their sites for classes, staff rooms, laboratories etc., in the case of Science Departments the area for lectures theatre, laboratories, dark room, store room, class room, preparation room etc., may all be given with their total number in each case.

Members of the managing committee indicating their qualifications and occupation in the case of non-Government colleges.

II ((1)

Detailed information in respect of enrolment for 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1968-69 as below:-

Year 196.....196

	Arts (2)	Science (3)	Commerce (4)	Total (5)
<u>University Course</u>				
1st year				
2nd year				
<u>Post-graduate</u>				
1st year				
2nd year				
<u>Aggregate</u>				
Total				

Separately for each year

2. Admissions for 1967-68 and 1968-69 as below:-

Class/Faculty	Arts	Science	Commerce
<u>Pre-Degree Course</u>			
I Year	No applied		No admitted
<u>1 Year of Degree Course</u>			
	No. applied		No. admitted
<u>1 Year of Post-Graduate Course</u>			
	No. applied		No. admitted

3. Name of feeder schools with students admitted for first year classes

4. Examination results as below:

	<u>B.A.</u>		<u>B.Sc.</u>		<u>B.Com.</u>	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
1963-64	I, II, III		I, II, III		I, II, III	
1964-65						
1965-66						
1966-67						
1967-68						

	<u>M.A.</u>		<u>M.Sc.</u>		<u>M.Com.</u>	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
1963-64	I, II, III		I, II, III		I, II, III	
1964-65						
1965-66						
1966-67						
1967-68						

5. Subject-wise break up of results.

Section III Physical Facilities

1. Library

- (a) Total area
- (b) No. of reading seats.
- (c) Total No. of books, language-wise and subject-wise (it may also be indicated how many books are on Kerala, on India and on other States).
- (d) Hours of work of the library
- (e) Average number of books issued per week to students and to teachers.
- (f) Is there open shelf system in the Colleges? If not, why not?
- (g) Procedure for purchasing books.
- (h) Have you any programme for encouraging reading interests of students?

How do you know what books a particular, student has taken in a year?

- (i) Number of books being added every year-subject-wise and money spent on it.

Policy for weeding out old and unwanted books, How many are weeded out every year.

Qualifications of the Librarian.

Please give full details of text books, collection of the Library.

Are you departmental libraries?

Do you have a basic list of books for each subject?

Laboratories

Number of students in Science:

Pre-Degree

Degree

Post-graduate degree

Arrangement for practicals- Coordination between theory and practical : Plan of work.

Facilities available in different laboratories.

Annual expenditure for Science laboratories from 1963 to 1967 Department-wise and year-wise.

Play Grounds

Area and description in respect of games for which facilities have been provided.

Qualification of instructor and details of arrangement of sports and games for students.

Interest of students

Indicate your outstanding activities during 1967-68

A note on N.C.C. activities in the College.

A note on social service activities in the College (only specific programmes to be indicated).

Details regarding residential accommodation for students.

Please give full details regarding messing charges room's rent, lighting charges, water charges etc.

Please add a general note on the changes that are noticeable in the composition of the students population for the last 10 years.

Please indicate the facilities available in the college and in the town for sports, debates and cultural activities and how far students of the college intermingle with students of other colleges.

Please give details regarding the activities of students' societies, Honors Clubs etc., for the year 1967-68. A copy of the constitution of the students' union with the list of office bearers for the last five years may be given. How the office bearers have fared in their final examinations, may also be indicated.

Please give details regarding the committees that have been constituted to assist the principal in his work and their activities

9. If the college has organised orientation programme, health service, employment information and guidance, canteen, non-residence centre, students aid fund, or any other activities like water coolers, Photographic clubs etc., please append their details. Details of provisions by way of fee concessions and scholarships may also be given.
10. Please give details of the different types of fees charged by the College in 1967-68 from students.

Section IV (i) Teaching Staff.

- (a) Please attach a list giving total number of teachers, subjectwise with their names, addresses, educational qualifications (including division or class) length of service in the college, previous experience, research experience, publications, if any.
- (b) Please indicate how many of the teachers are taking special interests in improving the library facilities and encouraging the reading interests of the students in special terms, It may also be indicated if any of the teachers has been given study leave with pay or without pay for the last five years.
- (c) If there is a staff council, please indicate its functions and activities for the year 1967-68.
- (d) Please give the details regarding individual rooms or cubicles if available for teachers.
- (e) Please indicate the procedure obtaining in the College for selection of teachers, indicating the composition of the selection committee. Is it followed?
- (f) Please outline the difficulties experienced by the College in recruiting, retaining suitably qualified teachers.
- (g) Please give the number of teachers who are on temporary appointments giving also details regarding agreements from for teachers appointed rules regarding probation period, confirmation, termination of service etc.
- (h) Scales of pay for various categories of teachers be indicated.

(2) Teaching Methods

- (a) Please attach a copy of the latest time-table of the college.
- (b) Please give the teaching load of teachers and Principal, Give also details regarding tutorials and other innovation programmes if any.
- (c) It may be indicated if any of the teachers are incharge of the library supervision and if any attempt has been initiated to reduce the class room lectures and prepare students for self study under the guidance of teachers.
- (d) It may also be indicated if there are discussion groups, study circles or seminars organised regularly by the College.

Section V. Income and Expenditure of the College for the last 3 years

(A) Annual Income	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
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1. Maintenance Grant from State Government.

Management Contribution

Other sources *

Development grant from:

State Government

U.G.C.

Other Sources

Total Income

Expenditure	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Salaries of teaching			
Administration			
Library books and journals			
Equipment			
Buildings			
(a) Academic			
(b) Others.			
Scholarships, Fellowships and Stipends.			
Any other developmental experience.			
Total			

A brief note explaining the developmental activities and projects undertaken by the college may be given.

Any special difficulties and problems may be highlighted.

It may be stated if the College has evolved any scheme by which the placement of the old students is taken note of. what special facilities are available in the college for this purpose ?

Please indicate any academic distinction won by the College for the last five years. Its position in the university etc.

A table indicating the occupational pattern of the parents of the student may be given with their annual income as below :

(i) Parents who are agriculturists, business people who are in service Government or Private and self employed people like Doctors, Advocates etc.

((ii) Parents whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,500/- between Rs. 2,500/- and Rs. 5,000/- and more than Rs. 5,000/-.

Is the College keeping a cumulative record of day to day non-routine activities? If so the details may be given.

What are the areas where the University is collaborating with the colleges.

. Has the College any parent-teacher organisation?

O. Any other details.

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Annexure II to Item No. 32

Opinions of some members of the U.G.C. Committee on the report on the non-professional colleges affiliated to the Kerala and Calicut Universities.

Dr. N.V. Suba Rao, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Osmania University.

"I agree in general with the report that has been very well prepared taking all the statistics and information."

Dr. M.N. Viswanathiah, Dean of the Faculty of Science, Mysore University.

"I should compliment you and your staff for the excellent report that you have prepared. All aspects have been covered up exhaustively with apt references from Dr. Kothari Commission report also. I have no hesitation to endorse the report as it is."

Dr. M.V. Pylee, Dean, Faculty of Commerce, The School of Management Studies, Ernakulam.

"The report reads very well and I would like to congratulate you and for the very constructive and realistic suggestions you have included in it. I have gone through the report very carefully and I have no doubt that it would be of great value for formulating our future policy for higher education in Kerala."

v) Prof. V.R. Pillai, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Kerala University

"Let me at once congratulate you on the comprehensive coverage of your report which shows a deep insight into the problems of higher education in this area. I am generally in agreement with your findings and suggestions".

v) Dr. D.G. Moses, Retired Principal, Hislop College, Nagpur.

"Your draft report on the non-professional colleges affiliated to the Kerala and Calicut Universities is excellent. It has included all the points we noticed in your visits to the College in Kerala University. It is a veritable mine of information and suggestions for new action, if only the Principals would take the time to go through it carefully, My heartiest congratulations on this excellent report."

vi) Dr. R.N.S. aksena, Director, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra

"I have gone through it and I am in entire agreement with its comments. I congratulate you for having brought out such a nice report."

(1A3)

Co-ordinator will be able to formulate a scheme to introduce National Service as a discipline for study. I am told that the estimated expenditure on this account will be roughly of the order of Rs.20,000/- per School per year.

I shall be obliged if the University Grants Commission could consider and agree to meet this expenditure in respect of these Schools of Social Work whose names appear in Annexure I to the enclosed letter. I trust that you will examine this request as a special case and should any rule stand in the way of helping any School of Social Work, because they are not direct University Departments, you will no doubt consider the possibility of relaxing such a rule.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that the following Schools of Social Work do not come under the purview of Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act.

- i) Gandhian Institute of Studies Rajghat, Varanasi.
- ii) P.S.G. School of Social Work, Coimbatore.
- iii) Madras School of Social Work, Madras.
- iv) Indian Institute of Social Welfare & Business Management, Calcutta.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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



EDUCATION MINISTER
INDIA

D.O.No.F.10-47/69-YS.I

New Delhi-I
September, 24, 1969.

My dear Vice-Chancellor,

The much debated and the overdue Social Service Scheme will now be introduced in the universities and colleges on a selective basis in certain universities/colleges.

2. The constraint of resources does not permit us to give wider coverage just immediately as was envisaged in my predecessor's D.O.letter No.F.10-6/68-YS.I dated July 27, 1968. But I have every hope that the experience that we may gain this year and the effort that we may put in during the coming months may enable us to convince all concerned the need for larger allocation of funds from next year so as to cover at least one lakh students. Your University is one such university where the NSC programme should begin this year.

3. The enclosed note discusses the broad outlines of the scheme, the staffing pattern, the manner in which selection of institutions is to be made, the number of students from your university/college that would be involved during the current year in the programme and the total grant that would be made available per university.

4. As you know the Directorate-General of NCC is responsible for the development of the NCC programme through the Directorate of NCC located in the States. It is the intention of the Minister of Education and Youth Services to make Schools of Social Work in the country develop expertise in regard to the programme content of NSC programme and thus be of use to the universities in the development of their own programme. The note will explain that we have designated a School of Social Work which would establish liaison with your university.

5. The other important aspect to which I would like to invite your attention is that in developing any NSC programme what we should ensure is that the students engaged in social service should get a sense of involvement in the national development as well as get a work experience which might lead them to find avenues of employment for themselves as a self-employed person other than as a job seeker on completion of the university career.

6. As regards payment of grants, it has been indicated in the note that your university will receive the Central grant direct and that your university should write directly to the State Government concerned for obtaining their share of the grant. I am also writing to the Chief Ministers. I suggest that you may now commence implementing the NSC programme in the light of the enclosed note and also arrange to advance the required funds to the institutions concerned. We shall be reimbursing on receipt of your details of expenditure. Kindly ensure that the staff cost should not exceed 20% of the total expenditure of Central and State and that in developing the programme the total expenditure should not exceed more than Rs.120/- (Rs.70/- from the Centre and Rs.50/- from the States) per student during the current year.

(1A5)

7. I regret that we have taken rather a long time in finalising the programme; but I am aware that you have already selected institutions, your teachers and student leaders and that only a review is necessary on the lines indicated in the enclosed note and thereafter the programme can be put on the ground.

8. The School of Social Work designated for your University will be contacting you. Officers from this Ministry would also be establishing contacts so that correspondence could be avoided and decisions may be reached informally as quickly as possible. A fully-cos copy of the schemes that you will be implementing may kindly be sent to us and to the State Government concerned for information.

9. You may be interested to know ^{that} Prof. S.N. Ranade, Principal, Delhi School of Social Work has kindly agreed to advise the Ministry on this development of the N.S.C programme.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(V.K.R.V.Rao)

A NOTE ON NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

Introductory

Originally, the National Service Scheme was to be offered as an alternative to the compulsory NCC. In other words, it was expected that every boy studying in the first two years of the degree course could choose either the NCC or the NSC, an exemption being given only to outstanding sportsmen for whom special facilities for coaching were to be provided under the National Sports Organisation. Both NCC or NSC were, however, to be voluntary for girls.

2. But owing to the constraint of resources, the Ministry of Education & Youth Services have been asked to implement the scheme on a selective basis and the financial allocation that is now available during the fourth Five Year Plan period is only Rs.6.5 crores for both NSC and NSO programmes. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have earmarked a sum of Rs.4.90 crores for the development of NSC programme during the Fourth Plan period. This will represent the Central Share of the NSC expenditure. During the current year, Ministry of Education and Youth Services have provided a sum of Rs.35.5 lakhs for the development of NSC programme. Since the provision of funds this year is small, it is necessary to make a careful selection of institutions which may be able to start implementing the National Service Scheme effectively.

Selection of Institution/Guide Line for implementation of programme.

3. In Annexure I will be found names of universities which will implement the programme during the current year and the maximum number of students, which each university could involve. The universities mentioned in Annexure I are requested to follow the guidelines below in the matter of selection of institutions and implementation of the programme. For selecting institutions for 1969-70 the following criteria may be adopted:

- a) Institutions which have a tradition of social service, where the atmosphere is favourable and where the necessary leadership is available;
- (b) Colleges which have the necessary potential to develop the Programme and are in the vicinity of schools of social work or university departments of social work which will be playing a leading part in the development of the Programme in their neighbourhood;
- (c) Colleges which have done good work under the Planning Forums' Programme; and
- (d) Some special institutions which have been taking an interest in the Programme over the years, and have developed the necessary expertise.

4. In the matter of implementation of the programme and provision of staff for this purpose the following criteria should be kept in view:

- (a) No institution should be selected which would not involve a minimum of 200 students;
- (b) The National Service Programme year will be the usual academic year of the university concerned;

(c) Every student attending the N.S.C. will be required to put in minimum of time equivalent to 120 hours each academic year.

(d) There would be considerable flexibility in the programme to be developed during term time and institutions will be free to develop suitable projects on the basis of local needs, the wishes of the staff and students and the resources available. To sustain interest of the students a diversity of programmes will be emphasised and attempted and wherever possible the programme could also be related to the studies of the students.

(e) For every batch of 200 students the University could appoint a part-time teacher from the college staff who could be paid an honorarium at the rate of Rs.300/- per quarter. The part-time teacher so appointed would be required not only to develop the programme but also to prepare a quarterly progress and evaluation report of the programme which should be forwarded to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. If the Universities need any additional staff they may employ them depending upon the size of the programme undertaken and the number of students involved but the expenditure on staff shall not exceed more than 20% of the total expenditure incurred on the scheme.

(f) The part-time teacher may be assisted by student leaders at the rate of one leader for every group of 50 students. The out of pocket expenses of the student leaders will be paid for from the contingencies to be provided for in the scheme of Social Services.

ROLE OF SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

5. In Annexure I names of Schools of Social Work with whom each particular university and the institution selected by them should establish liaison have been stated. The universities are requested to kindly contact the Schools of Social Work designated for them for assistance in the orientation of teachers, student leaders and for development of academic and technical content of the various programmes which the universities may like to develop. Ministry of Education and Youth Services have separately advised the Schools of Social Work to render the necessary service as mentioned above.

ROLE OF SPECIALISED INSTITUTIONS

6. Ministry of Education and Youth Services have also decided that the Tata School of Social Work, Bombay, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and Delhi School of Social Work will jointly take up the responsibility to conduct research relating to the NSC programme so as to relate the same with the programme of studies and to provide the necessary work experience, to evaluate the various action programmes from time to time and standardise the programme of training of teacher and student leaders. They will also undertake to produce the literature necessary for the NSC programme.

LOCAL AND INTER-STATE CAMPS

7. In addition to the institutional programme which may be developed universities should organise local camps consisting of small number of students for purpose of vigorous pursuit of on-going programme of social service. For this purpose careful planned programme of camps need to be developed by each university. Besides local camps it is proposed

to organise five inter-state camps during the current year and for organising such camps the responsibility will be entrusted to selected Schools of Social Work. Ministry of Education and Youth Services will render all assistance to Schools of Social Work for organising such camps. Such inter-state camps will generally concern themselves with programmes of national integration, programmes of emergency relief, programmes to increase productivity and for taking up projects designed to develop national consciousness.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

8. As regards the financial arrangement between the Centre and the States, the N.S.C. will be developed jointly by the Centre, States and Universities. The expenditure will be shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 2 : 1 like that of the ICC.

The Central share of expenditure would be limited to Rs.100/- per student and that of the State Rs.50/-. Out of the Central share of 100 per student, Rs.70/- per student will be available to the Universities as direct grant and the balance of Rs.30/- will be utilised by the Central Govt. for meeting the financial commitments of the three institutes (Tata School of Social Work, Bombay; IIT, Varanagar and Delhi School of Social Work); 75% of inter-state and national camps and other contingent expenditure of the Central Government and for financing orientation of teachers programme by the Schools of Social Work.

CONCLUSION

9. On the basis of this pattern universities are advised to start implementing the N.S.C. programme in consultation with their designated Schools of Social Work and for this purpose they will receive directly from the Central Government their share of expenditure limited to Rs.70/- per student for the number of students mentioned in Annexure I; and they will themselves arrange to obtain from the State Government their share of Rs.50/- per student for the number of students as mentioned in Annexure I.

10. In the light of the principles stated in the preceding paragraphs, Universities should draw up the details of the programmes to be undertaken during 1969-70 and prepare the details of estimates of expenditure to be incurred on the same. This should include the following items:

- (a) honorarium to be paid to part time teachers and expenditure on any additional staff required,
- (b) Expenditure to be incurred on projects to be undertaken including expenses on travel contingent items etc;
- (c) Cost of simple uniform to be provided to students.

11. Ministry of Education and Youth Services have accepted the kind offer made by Prof. S.N. Ranade of the Delhi School of Social Work to act as honorary adviser of the programme.