

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1967-68

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

NEW DELHI

University Grants Commission
New Delhi
(INDIA)

NOTE

Figures given in the report have been rounded.

1 lakh = 1,00,000

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

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1967-68

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CONTENTS

		PAGE
1. STATISTICS	...	1
Universities	...	1
Colleges	...	2
Student Enrolment	...	2
Teaching Staff	...	2
Output	...	3
2. NEW UNIVERSITIES	...	4
3. INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES	...	5
4. CENTRES OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES	...	5
5. DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES	...	5
Visiting Committees	...	6
Payments	...	7
Science Subjects, Humanities and Social Sciences	...	7
Engineering and Technology	...	8
Miscellaneous Projects	...	9
(a) Publication Grants	...	9
(b) Assistance to Teachers for Research and Learned Work	...	9
(c) Retired Teachers	...	9
(d) Residential Accommodation for Teachers and Students	...	9
(e) Students' Study Homes	...	10
(f) Gandhi Bhavans	...	10
(g) Students' Aid Fund	...	10
(h) Unassigned Grants	...	10
6. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	...	11
Maintenance Grants	...	11
Retirement Benefits	...	11
Campus Development	...	11

7. CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY	...	12
8. SUMMER INSTITUTES, SEMINARS AND REFRESHER COURSES	...	13
Summer Institutes for School Teachers	...	14
Summer Institutes for College Teachers	...	14
Summer Institutes in the English Language Teaching	...	14
Summer Institutes for Talented Students	...	15
Summer Institutes in Social Sciences Assessment	...	15
Refresher Courses, Seminars and Symposia	...	15
9. CORRESPONDENCE COURSES	...	16
10. AREA STUDIES	...	16
11. EXAMINATION REFORM	...	17
12. CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES	...	17
Conference of Vice-Chancellors	...	17
Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors	...	19
Meeting with Vice-Chancellors of Southern Universities	...	20
Review Committees	...	20
Advisory Committee on History Programmes	...	21
Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management	...	21
Committee on Audio-Visual Aids in Higher Education	...	22
Panel on Employment Information and Students Service Bureaux	...	22
Other Committees	...	22
13. DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO COLLEGES	...	23
Postgraduate Studies	...	23
Other Projects	...	23
Centenary Grants	...	24
Grants for Semi-Micro Equipment	...	24
Libraries	...	24
Chalk Boards	...	25
Students' Aid Fund	...	25
14. GRANTS TO DELHI COLLEGES	...	25

15. SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS	...	25
Fellowships	...	26
Research Scholarships	...	27
Studentships	...	28
16. STUDENT WELFARE	...	28
17. FOREIGN AID PROGRAMMES	...	29
United States P.L. 480 Programme	...	30
Colombo Plan	...	30
Exchange of Visits by Scientists between United Kingdom and India	...	30
Cultural Exchange Programmes	...	31
Other Programmes of Foreign Aid	...	31
18. FOREIGN EXCHANGE	...	32
19. FUNDS	...	33

APPENDICES

I. Indian Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities : 1967-68—Arranged Chronologically	...	35
II. Distribution of Colleges according to Courses of Study : 1965-66 to 1967-68	...	38
III. Growth of Student Enrolment : 1957-58 to 1967-68	...	39
IV. Student Enrolment : Faculty-wise : 1965-66 to 1967-68	...	40
V. Student Enrolment : Stage-wise : 1965-66 to 1967-68	...	41
VI. Strength and Distribution of Teaching Staff in University Departments/University Colleges : 1965- 66 to 1967-68	...	42
VII. Distribution of Teaching Staff in Affiliated Colleges according to Designation : 1965-66 to 1967-68	...	43
VIII. Degrees Awarded : 1963-64 to 1965-66	...	44
IX. Grants Paid in 1967-68 to the Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities for Science Departments	...	46
X. Grants Paid in 1967-68 to Universities and Institu- tions Deemed to be Universities for Departments in Humanities and Social Sciences	...	48

XI. Grants Paid in 1967-68 to Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities, for of Hostels, Library Buildings and Staff Quarters.	...	51
XII. Grants for Engineering and Technological Education : 1967-68	...	53
XIII. Centres of Advanced Study	...	54
XIV. Faculty-wise Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges : 1967-68	...	56
XV. Development Grants Paid to Colleges : 1967-68	...	57
XVI. Expenditure under Plan and Non-Plan Projects : 1967-68	...	58

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure—I. University Enrolment : 1957-58 to 1967-68	...	59
Figure—II. Faculty-wise Enrolment : 1965-66 to 1967-68	...	60
Figure—III. Enrolment at Different Stages : 1965-66 to 1967-68	...	61
Figure—IV. Postgraduate Enrolment : 1957-58 to 1967-68	...	62
Figure—V. Research Enrolment : 1957-58 to 1967-68	...	63
Figure—VI. Distribution of Staff according to Designation : 1967-68	...	64
Figure—VII. Faculty-wise Distribution of Staff : 1967-68	...	65

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

April 1967 to March 1968

In compliance with Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, we present to the Government of India a report on the work of the Commission for the year 1967-68 to be laid before Parliament.

There were a number of changes in the membership of the Commission during the period under review*. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, was appointed member of the Commission with effect from 10th October, 1967 in place of Dr. D.C. Pavate, who resigned consequent on his appointment as Governor of the Punjab State. Professor V.K. Gokak, Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, was appointed a member of the Commission on 22nd February, 1968 in place of Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, who ceased to be a member of the Commission when he resigned as Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, on his appointment as Ambassador of India to the United States of America.

Shri K.L. Joshi retired as Secretary of the University Grants Commission on 8th September, 1967.

We are grateful to Nawab Ali Yavar Jung and Dr. D.C. Pavate for the valuable advice and help they gave to the Commission during their tenure as members. We also place on record our appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the organization by Shri K.L. Joshi during his tenure as secretary.

STATISTICS

Universities

The number of universities at the end of the Third Plan was 64. With the establishment of new universities at Kanpur and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, Berhampur and Sambalpur in Orissa, and Surat and Rajkot in Gujarat, the number of universities rose to 70 in 1966-67.

* There were two changes in the membership of the Commission in April, 1968. Shri P. Govindan Nair, Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), was appointed a member of the UGC on 2nd April, 1968 in place of Shri T.P. Singh, who resigned. Shri G.K. Chandiramani, Secretary, Ministry of Education, was appointed member of the Commission on 30th April, 1968, on the retirement of Dr. P.N. Kirpal from the Ministry.

The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad was declared to be an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act. The number of such institutions has now risen to ten. A chronological list of the universities and institutions deemed to be universities, indicating the total student enrolment in 1967-68, is given in appendix I.

Colleges

The number of colleges rose from 2,572 in 1965-66 to 2,899 in 1967-68. The distribution of colleges according to courses of study in 1967-68 was : arts, science and commerce 2,054; engineering and technology 106; medicine, pharmacy, nursing and dentistry 141; law 66; agriculture 54; veterinary science 21; teachers' training 202; oriental learning 179; and others (including physical education, music and fine arts) 76. The break-up of colleges, course-wise, during the period 1965-66 to 1967-68 is shown in appendix II.

Student Enrolment

The total enrolment in the universities and colleges* in 1967-68 was 22,18,972. This showed an increase of 2,69,960, i.e. 13.9% over the enrolment in the preceding year. During the last three years, the student enrolment has been rising at an average rate of 13.2% per annum. The statements given in appendices III to V indicate the annual increase in enrolment since 1957-58 and the trends in enrolment faculty-wise and by stages of instruction during the period 1965-66 to 1967-68.

During the last two years, the increase in the student enrolment was 4,90,199. Of this, the maximum increase of 43.2% was in arts courses; in science, the increase was 35.2%; in commerce 11.1%; in engineering and technology 3.8%; in medicine 2.7%; in education 2.0%; in law 1.5%; in agriculture and veterinary science 0.1% and other courses 0.3%.

In arts courses (including oriental learning), the percentage enrolment increased from 40.9% in 1965-66 to 41.4% in 1967-68. In science, it rose from 32.7% to 33.3% during this period. In engineering and technology, medicine, agriculture, veterinary science and law the percentage declined from 4.9% to 4.7%; 4.0% to 3.8%; 3.0% to 2.3%; 0.4% to 0.3% and 2.2% to 2.0%, respectively; commerce showed an increase from 9.6% to 9.9%.

At the graduate level, the percentage enrolment decreased from 54.6% to 54.5% during this period. The percentage enrolment at the postgraduate and research levels remained constant at 5.3% and 0.5%, respectively. However, the actual enrolment at the graduate, postgraduate and research levels increased by 2,67,068; 25,420 and 2,846 respectively.

Teaching Staff

During the period 1965-66 to 1967-68, the strength of the teaching staff in university departments and in university colleges rose from

* Including the enrolment in intermediate classes affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

14,291 to 17,456. The number of professors increased from 1,273 to 1,606, readers from 2,115 to 2,575 and lecturers (including assistant professors and assistant lecturers) from 9,710 to 12,110. The strength of tutors and demonstrators declined from 1,193 to 1,165. The proportion of professors and lecturers in the total academic staff increased from 8.9% to 9.2% and from 68.0% to 69.3% respectively. The overall strength of the teaching staff in the universities has increased by 22.1% during the last two years.

In affiliated colleges, the strength of the total academic staff rose from 70,385 in 1965-66 to 84,998 in 1967-68 which shows an increase of 20.8%. The number of senior teachers (including principals and heads of departments) increased from 10,211 to 11,655, lecturers (including assistant lecturers) from 50,837 to 61,861 and tutors and demonstrators from 9,337 to 11,432. The proportion of senior teachers in the total academic staff declined from 14.5% to 13.7%, and that of lecturers increased from 72.2% to 72.8%. The proportion of tutors and demonstrators increased from 13.3% to 13.5%.

The ratio, on an average, of junior to senior posts was about 3:1 in 1967-68 in the university departments and university colleges. The corresponding ratio for affiliated colleges was about 6:1. The overall staff-student ratio* changed adversely from 1:17.6 to 1:18.7 during the period under review.

The strength and distribution of the teaching staff according to designation in the universities and colleges are shown in appendices VI and VII.

Output

During the period 1963-64 to 1965-66, the percentage increase in the output of graduates was most significant in the field of medicine (45.6%), followed by engineering and technology (34.3%), science (24.6%) and commerce (18.8%). The increase was small in the fields of agriculture (3.9%), arts (11.7%), education (13.4%) and law (15.9%). In the veterinary science faculty there was decrease in the out-turn of graduates by 14.4%.

The percentage increase in the output at postgraduate level was the maximum for agriculture (44.8%). Next in descending order were : medicine (36.1%), commerce (25.2%), science (21.6%), arts (15.2%) and law (13.6%). In engineering and technology, the increase was only 1.0%, and in education 3.3 per cent. In veterinary science, the out-turn at the postgraduate level decreased by 4.6% during this period. The turn-over figures for doctoral degrees awarded by the universities were 1,056 in 1963-64 and 1,435 in 1965-66. These show an overall increase of 35.9%.

The output statistics in the different faculties are given in appendix VIII.

*Excluding intermediate classes affiliated to Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

NEW UNIVERSITIES

The Commission's views and policy regarding the establishment of new universities were stated in the earlier reports. The Commission is of the opinion that no new university be established without very careful examination of all relevant facts and reasonable assurance about the availability of funds, competent staff and other basic pre-requisites. The over-riding consideration should be that the establishment of a new university would effectively help in improving the standards of education and research.

The Commission has emphasized that no university should be established without prior consultation with the UGC. It is obvious that in dealing with the question of establishing a new university, the principles of university structure, organization and policy, it is necessary to maintain co-ordination on an all India level, and this is a specific function of the UGC in the field of higher education.

The proposal of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of a university at Nainital (Kumaon University) was agreed to by the Commission on recommendation of its committee which considered the matter in all its relevant aspects. The Commission also agreed to the establishment of universities at Sambalpur and Berhampur in view of the special circumstances of the Orissa State. The Commission recommended to the State Government that one of the universities, preferably, the Utkal University, be made a federal/unitary type of university, the other two being of the teaching-cum-affiliating type.

The Commission considered a proposal received from the State Government of Kerala for the establishment of two new universities at Calicut and Ernakulam. The proposal was referred to the standing committee on new universities*. As advised by the UGC committee on new universities, the Commission did not agree to the proposal for establishment of universities in Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh) and at Dayal Bagh (Agra). The Commission agreed with the recommendation of the committee that instead of establishing a university in Himachal Pradesh, two university centres may be developed, one at Solan, where the emphasis should be on agricultural education, and the other at Simla which should provide facilities for postgraduate studies in science, humanities and social sciences. It was recommended that a planning board should be set up to prepare a programme for the development of the centres.

A committee was appointed on the suggestion of the State Government of Bihar to consider the proposal for the reorganisation of the Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya. The report of the committee was forwarded to the state government for its views.

* The Commission later considered the recommendations of the committee and expressed the view that there was need for two more universities in Kerala State, a 'federal' university at Ernakulam and a 'teaching-cum-affiliating' university at Calicut. If the state government could not find adequate resources for setting-up two universities in the near future, as is likely, considering the relatively large resources required for the purpose, the programme should be phased and, in that case, Calicut may be given the first priority.

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, 'the Central Government may on the advice of the University Grants Commission declare by notification in the official gazette that any institution of higher education other than a university shall be deemed to be a university for the purpose of this Act'. The need for such institutions having the academic status and privileges which ordinarily belong to a university, but with more specific and limited function and scope, has also been recognised by the Education Commission (1964-66).

On the advice of the University Grants Commission, the Government of India declared the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad to be an institution 'deemed to be a university' under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, with effect from 1st July, 1967.

The Ministry of Education sought the views of the Commission on proposals of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Poona and the Christian Medical College, Vellore for recognition as institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act. After examination of these proposals, the Commission regretted its inability to recommend to the Government of India that the Vidyapith and the Medical College be declared as institutions deemed to be universities.

CENTRES OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

The Commission's policy regarding the development of centres of postgraduate education was described in the report for 1966-67. Such centres are to be developed under the auspices of the universities concerned, in collaboration with the colleges located in the neighbourhood. The Commission agreed to the proposals of the Andhra, Mysore, Osmania, Panjab and Sri Venkateswara Universities for the establishment of centres of postgraduate studies at Guntur, Mangalore, Warangal, Rohtak and Anantpur, respectively. The universities were informed that in view of the limited funds available, the Commission would not be in a position to provide assistance exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs for each of these centres up to 1970-71. Committees were appointed to look into the proposals of the universities for the development of these centres. The reports of these committees were sent to the universities and the state governments concerned, for their views. These have been received and are under consideration. The proposal of the Madras University for the establishment of centres of postgraduate education at Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli was examined by a visiting committee appointed for the purpose. The report of the committee was sent to the university and the state government for their comments*.

The Commission regretted its inability to accept a proposal received from the Gujarat University for the establishment of a postgraduate centre at Nadiad.

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

The development programmes of the universities for each Plan period are examined and discussed with the universities by visiting committees

* These have since been received and are under consideration.

appointed by the Commission. Proposals received from time to time from the universities are also considered in the light of academic needs and financial allocations made available to them for the Plan period. Under the policy and pattern of assistance approved by the Commission for the Fourth Plan period, recurring and non-recurring grants for the development of university departments engaged in postgraduate work and research, are generally provided on a cent per cent basis. In the case of postgraduate departments doing undergraduate work also, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of non-recurring and 50% of the recurring expenditure is shared for the development projects accepted by the Commission. The approved expenditure on books and journals, seminars, summer schools and institutes, fellowships and scholarships, and the development projects of the centres of advanced study is fully met by the Commission. For library buildings and general amenities like hostels, staff quarters etc., the universities/state governments have to contribute the prescribed matching share of the expenditure. In some cases, the Commission's assistance for general schemes is subject to a fixed ceiling.

Pending the allocation of funds for various development programmes of the universities in the light of the recommendations of the visiting committees, basic grants were provided to the universities for meeting their urgent needs for the purchase of science equipment, books and journals.

Visiting Committees

By 1967-68, the development programmes of 65 universities, including institutions deemed to be universities, were assessed by visiting committees appointed by the Commission. The development needs of agricultural universities are looked after by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, since funds for agricultural educations are not placed at the disposal of the Commission.

In the light of the recommendations of the visiting committees, grants amounting to Rs. 44.47 crores were allocated to 62 universities, including institutions deemed to be universities*. This is inclusive of an amount of Rs. 10.44 crores in respect of schemes continuing from the earlier Plan period. Grants have been allocated for the recruitment of additional staff, provision of library and laboratory facilities, purchase of books and equipment, construction of essential buildings etc. In view of the limited funds available, the universities were requested to select out of the programmes recommended by the visiting committees and accepted by the UGC, such schemes and projects in the first instance, as would require an outlay not exceeding 70% of the total allocations, including the cost of the continuing schemes. The following order of priorities was suggested:

- (i) continuing schemes from the Third Plan
- (ii) library books and journals
- (iii) appointment of additional staff

* By November, 1968, grants amounting to Rs. 46.36 crores have been allocated to 66 universities and institutions deemed to be universities.

- (iv) purchase of equipment
- (v) construction of building

The universities were informed that in the case of schemes involving recurring expenditure, the Commission's assistance would extend up to 1970-71*, and thereafter the schemes concerned would have to be continued by the universities themselves. The universities were requested to assure the Commission, in consultation with the state government, if necessary, that schemes of a continuing nature would be maintained by the university after the Commission's assistance ceased. The state governments were also requested by the Commission to provide adequate funds for the maintenance of schemes continuing from the Third Plan period.

Payments

The development grants paid to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities in 1967-68 are shown in the following table :

Development Grants to Universities : 1967-68

(Rupees in Lakhs)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
Science Subjects	257.35
Humanities and Social Sciences	115.00
Engineering and Technology	203.65
Miscellaneous Schemes**	359.47
Total :	935.47

The details of grants paid to the universities under various heads are given in appendices IX-XI. Payments are made in instalments, in accordance with the progress in the implementation of the development schemes accepted by the Commission.

Science Subjects, Humanities and Social Sciences

The break-up of payments made to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities for the development of higher education in science subjects, humanities and social sciences is as follows :

* The Commission later decided to extend assistance for such schemes up to 1973-74.

** Construction of hostels, library buildings and staff quarters, provision of student amenities etc.

**Grants for Departments in Science Subjects,
Humanities and Social Sciences : 1967-68**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

<i>Items of Expenditure</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>	
	<i>Science Subjects</i>	<i>Humanities and Social Sciences</i>
1	2	3
Equipment	67.68	1.88
Laboratories and other Buildings	83.67	20.56
Books and Journals	26.92	22.05
Staff	25.91	49.14
Centres of Advanced Study*	53.17	20.01
Total :	257.35	113.64

On the recommendations of the visiting committees, grants amounting to Rs. 91.71 lakhs have been allocated to the universities for the construction of library buildings. In 1967-68, grants amounting to Rs. 19.64 lakhs were paid to the universities concerned, on this account.

Engineering and Technology

The grants paid by the Commission to the university departments and institutions maintained by the universities for the development of education in engineering and technology, during 1967-68, amounted to Rs. 203.65 lakhs, as per details given in appendix XII.

The general question of intake to courses in engineering and technology and its relation to employment possibilities is under examination of the standing committee on engineering education of the Commission.

The Commission accepted the proposal of the Jadavpur University for the establishment of a computer centre, which is expected to provide facilities for research, postgraduate teaching and other programmes in computer technology. Grants were sanctioned for postgraduate courses in textile and chemical engineering to the Madras University. The proposal for the introduction of a postgraduate course in chemical engineering at the Annamalai University was also accepted. The Commission approved a scheme for the introduction of a five-year integrated course in metallurgy at the M.S. University of Baroda. The institution of a course for the master's degree in business administration at the Delhi University and a postgraduate diploma course in the subject at the Rajasthan University, was agreed to.

* Inclusive of grants for the parent departments of the centres of advanced study.

The possibility of promoting close collaboration and interaction between university departments and industries in the neighbourhood, as attempted by the University of Bradford, United Kingdom, was discussed with Professor R.A. Mckinlay, pro-vice-chancellor of the university, during his visit to Delhi. It seemed that an effective step in that direction would be to organise suitable 'sandwich courses', say six months in industry, in a few selected universities, on an experimental basis, in the field of engineering and technology.

Miscellaneous Projects

Information about grants given to the universities for a number of general projects and schemes, is given below :

(a) Publication Grants

For the publication of research works and doctoral theses, an earmarked grant on a cent per cent basis is available to the universities for a period of five years which can be spent by them according to their requirements. A sum of Rs. 11.40 lakhs was allocated for the period ending 1970-71 to 67 universities and institutions deemed to be universities for this purpose.

(b) Assistance to Teachers for Research and Learned Work

Under this scheme, a grant up to Rs. 5,000 may be given to a teacher in a year for field work, books, chemicals, equipment etc. needed by him for his research work. Grants amounting to Rs. 5.25 lakhs were approved in 1967-68 for 196 projects in humanities and social sciences and 303 projects in science subjects, engineering and technology. The benefit of this scheme is available to teachers in universities as well as colleges.

(c) Retired Teachers

The Commission has been assisting universities and colleges to utilise the services of selected teachers, who have crossed the normal age of retirement, but are fit to continue their teaching and research. An honorarium of Rs. 6,000 per annum and an annual grant of Rs. 1,000, for meeting expenditure on contingencies relating to the work undertaken, are provided to a retired teacher under the scheme. In 1967-68 awards were offered to 59 teachers under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 11.24 lakhs was paid to the universities and colleges, during the year, for disbursement to the teachers working under the scheme.

(d) Residential Accommodation for Teachers and Students

There is a pressing need for adequate residential accommodation for students and teachers. Within the available resources, limited assistance is being given to the universities for the construction of staff quarters, teachers' hostels and students' hostels. The payments on

this account to the universities, in 1967-68, amounted to Rs. 28.20 lakhs for staff quarters, Rs. 17.59 lakhs for teachers' hostels and Rs. 57.39 lakhs for students' hostels*.

(e) *Students' Study Homes*

The Commission has been providing assistance to the universities for the construction of students' study homes. A students' study home normally offers reading room facilities for about 100 students at a time, with stacking room for 5,000 books, a cafeteria and a dining hall. The Commission's assistance for a students' study home is Rs. 1,00,000, against an estimated cost of Rs. 1.25 lakhs, and a further grant for books may also be provided. The proposals of 17 universities have so far been accepted for the establishment of students' study homes. An amount of Rs. 1.89 lakhs was released to the universities on this account in 1967-68.

(f) *Gandhi Bhavans*

Assistance has so far been provided to 13 universities, in collaboration with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, for the construction of Gandhi Bhavans. During 1967-68, the proposal of Sardar Patel University for the construction of a Gandhi Bhavan was approved. Assistance to a university for this purpose is limited to Rs. 1,00,000, which is shared by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the UGC on a 50 : 50 basis. Gandhi Bhavans have started working in the universities of Allahabad, Andhra, Delhi, Jadavpur, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnatak, Kerala, Mysore, Nagpur, Panjab and Rajasthan. A small grant for recurring expenditure has also been provided to the Delhi, Jadavpur, Panjab and Rajasthan Universities. Payments for Gandhi Bhavans during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 47,500.

(g) *Students' Aid Fund*

The Commission's annual contribution to the students' aid fund in a university is equal to the amount subscribed by the students and collected from other sources, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. Financial assistance is given to needy students from the students' aid fund for paying their tuition or examination fees, purchasing books and meeting other expenditure, related to their studies.

(h) *Unassigned Grants*

The Commission gave unassigned grants to the universities for a number of miscellaneous programmes, which could be utilised by them according to their needs in this regard, without reference to the Commission. In 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 11.87 lakhs was paid to the universities as unassigned grants.

Some of the important purposes for which unassigned grants may be utilised by the universities are :

* Payments to colleges on this account are indicated separately under "Development Grants to Colleges."

- (i) exchange of teachers
- (ii) extension work by university teachers
- (iii) travel grants to teachers for attending international conferences
- (iv) (a) travel grants to teachers for visiting centres of research etc.
- (b) T.A. and D.A. payable for attending conferences/seminars, arranged by other universities and non-university organisations.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

Maintenance Grants

Under section 12 of the UGC Act, grants for maintenance, in addition to those for development, are provided on a cent per cent basis to universities established or incorporated by a Central Act.

The budget estimates of the central universities for 1967-68 were examined by a committee and the block grants payable to the universities for the year were determined, as under :

<i>University</i>	<i>Rupees in Lakhs</i>
Aligarh Muslim University	174.00
Banaras Hindu University	212.32
Delhi University	99.80
Visva-Bharati	48.00
Total :	534.12

The grants indicated above are inclusive of the maintenance expenditure with effect from 1st April, 1967 in respect of the development schemes, initiated earlier.

Retirement Benefits

The rules of the scheme relating to general provident fund-cum-pension-cum-gratuity and contributory provident fund-cum-gratuity, approved by the Government of India, were circulated to the central universities for framing the necessary statutes. These have also been brought to the notice of the other universities and the state governments concerned.

Campus Development

The Commission has been making grants to central universities for schemes relating to the improvement of university campuses, the construction of administrative buildings and the provision of essential services. Grants, amounting to Rs. 14.60 lakhs, were paid to these universities during 1967-68, on this account.

CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY

Perhaps the most pressing need in the field of higher education is to improve quality and raise standards, particularly at the postgraduate and research levels. The concentration of our relatively meagre resources, in terms of competent personnel and specialised equipment, at a few selected centres, is obviously necessary to provide suitable conditions and facilities for advanced studies and research, and to encourage the 'pursuit of excellence'. The Commission has been providing special assistance to 27 university departments*, carefully selected on the basis of their existing facilities and potentialities for further development, to function as centres of advanced study in specific fields.

As recommended by the advisory committee on centres of advanced study, the Commission agreed in principle to recognise the department of bio-chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the department of sociology in the University of Delhi and the department of history in the Aligarh Muslim University, as centres of advanced study.

During the year under review, grants amounting to Rs. 73.18 lakhs** were paid to the centres for their activities and programmes.

The centres of advanced study strengthened their teaching and research programmes during the year. The number of students receiving training at the postgraduate and research levels at these centres in 1967-68 was about 2,000 and 750, respectively. As in previous years, a few centres offered courses extending over one full academic year for teachers of the affiliated colleges, for acquainting them with new developments and techniques in their field of work. This programme is expected to help in raising standards of instruction in the colleges, and is to be expanded in the future years. The centres of advanced study organised a number of seminars and symposia on specialised topics, and brought out publications giving information about their research and other programmes. A number of distinguished scientists and scholars from abroad visited the centres during the year. The centre of advanced study in zoology, Delhi University, organised the fifth international symposium on comparative endocrinology in November, 1967 and about 200 endocrinologists from 34 countries and an equal number from India, participated in the symposium.

The progress of work at the centres was reviewed by the advisory committee for the centres of advanced study and by assessment committees. The suggestions made by these committees have been communicated to the centres.

As in previous years, UNESCO continued to assist the centres of advanced study in developing their programmes of teaching and research. This assistance as hitherto came mainly from the USSR for

* A list of the centres of advanced study (which have since increased in number to 30) and their areas of specialisation is given in appendix XIII.

** This includes payments for the normal development programmes of the parent departments.

equipment, services of experts and training fellowships for Indian scholars and technicians in the USSR. Eight teachers from the centres visited the USSR for advanced training in specialised areas. Equipment worth 91,471 roubles and \$ 72,369 in convertible currency was supplied to the centres, during the period under review. An IBM 1130 computer was made available to the centre of advanced study in physics, Madras University, at a cost of \$ 68,414. The services of Soviet technicians were provided for the installation of liquid helium and nitrogen plants in the department of physics, Delhi University.

The mission appointed by UNESCO for evaluating the programme of UNESCO assistance to centres of advanced study recognised that the establishment of these centres was an effective instrument in the improvement of academic standards in the field of higher education and research, and made the following recommendations :

- (i) With a view to promoting greater contact and collaboration between the centres of advanced study in India and institutions of higher learning and research in the USSR, it would be helpful to establish small advisory groups for liaison.
- (ii) The UNESCO programme should make a separate provision for inviting senior staff members to visit the institutions of Soviet Union for short periods.
- (iii) There should be some arrangement for providing quick exchange of personnel for consultation.
- (iv) UNESCO may provide assistance on a bigger scale for the development of the centres.

Steps were taken to formulate proposals regarding assistance from UNESCO during biennium 1969-70. As suggested by the evaluation mission, these proposals include the setting-up of documentation, instrumentation and computation units.

The services of Professor N.P. Klepikov, physics faculty, Moscow State University, were made available to the Commission for a period of one year for co-ordinating the programme of UNESCO assistance, in place of Professor Yu. V. Novozhilov, vice-rector, University of Leningrad, whose term as co-ordinator of the programme ended in September, 1967.

The UK Government continued to give assistance to some centres of advanced study. Under this programme, the services of the British scholars and scientists, training facilities for Indian teachers in the UK and some specialised equipment were provided to selected centres. Some centres were visited by a number of British scholars and scientists. Six teachers from the centres visited the United Kingdom.

SUMMER INSTITUTES, SEMINARS AND REFRESHER COURSES

The programme of summer institutes, seminars, refresher courses and academic conferences is intended to acquaint teachers with current developments in their respective fields of work and modern curricula

and techniques of instruction, to enable them to improve their professional competence.

Summer institutes are organised by the Commission in collaboration with the United States Agency for International Development and the National Science Foundation, USA.

Summer Institutes for School Teachers

During 1967-68, 60 summer institutes for school teachers (15 in mathematics, 16 in physics, 16 in chemistry, and 13 in biology) were conducted at different centres in the country in collaboration with the National Council of Educational Research and Training and the United States Agency for International Development. One institute in physics was organised in collaboration with the British Council at the Doon School, Dehra Dun, under the auspices of the Meerut University. The total number of participants in these institutes was 2,416. Four academic-year institutes (two each in mathematics and chemistry) were also organised in 1967-68 for school teachers. These were held during weekends and holidays, so that the normal work of teachers was not disturbed.

Funds for the school-level institutes were provided by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, Ministry of Education. The USAID provided some books and equipment, and made available the services of 81 American consultants who worked as co-ordinators and as members of the academic staff of the institutes. So far 172 institutes have been organised in science subjects for school teachers and 6,715 teachers have attended these institutes.

Summer Institutes for College Teachers

In 1967-68, 49 summer institutes (13 in mathematics, 14 in chemistry and 11 each in physics and biology) were organised for college teachers and 1,867 teachers participated in these institutes. One academic-year institute was organised for college teachers in mathematics at Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Gujarat University. Payments to the universities in 1967-68 in respect of college-level institutes amounted to Rs. 44.85 lakhs. The USAID provided some books and equipment, as well as the services of 55 American consultants. Since the inception of the programme in 1964-65, 129 institutes in science subjects have been held for college teachers, and 4,833 teachers have participated in these institutes.

Summer Institutes in the English Language Teaching

Nine summer institutes in English language teaching, for college teachers, were organised in 1967-68 in collaboration with the British Council. These were attended by 470 teachers. The object of these institutes was to acquaint selected college teachers with modern methods of teaching English as a language. The British Council made available the services of two experts for each of these institutes and also some books and reading materials. The Central Institute of English, Hyderabad provided the services of their specialists for these institutes.

So far, 19 such institutes have been held, and 928 teachers from colleges have attended them.

Summer Institutes for Talented Students

Two summer institutes, one each in chemistry and mathematics were organised in 1967-68 under the auspices of the Panjab and Madurai Universities for talented undergraduate students. Fiftythree students selected on an all-India basis attended these institutes in 1967-68. These institutes are intended to give advanced instruction, through specially designed courses to selected undergraduate students.

Summer Institutes in Social Sciences

One institute in political theory and behaviour was organised in 1967-68, under the auspices of the Bangalore University. The purpose of this institute was to provide training in research methodology in the social sciences.

Assessment

The programme of summer institutes is reviewed every year in evaluation conferences attended by the directors of the institutes and by on-the-spot discussions by the members of the science panels set-up by the National Council of Science Education. In the light of the reports furnished by the directors of the institutes and the comments of the panel members, steps are being taken, wherever necessary, for further improvement of the programme.

The steady increase in the number of summer institutes, from 32 in 1964-65 to 120 in 1967-68, testifies the value that is attached to participation in such institutes by school and college teachers in the various disciplines in which they have been held. The number of participants rose from 640 in 1964-65 to 2,381 in 1967-68 in the summer institutes for school teachers. In those for college teachers, the increase in the same period was from 659 to 2,377.

In the light of this experience, follow-up activities designed to improve the standards of teaching in our schools and colleges are under active consideration. These include the modernisation of curricula, preparation of new textbooks and manuals to keep pace with new developments in various fields, and the improvement of laboratory equipment required for modern methods of teaching.

Refresher Courses, Seminars and Symposia

Apart from summer institutes, the Commission has been providing assistance to the universities for refresher courses, seminars, symposia and academic conferences. During 1967-68, 193 proposals were received from 55 universities for such programmes. Of these, 118 proposals, relating to science subjects and the humanities and social sciences, were accepted.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

It was stated in the report for 1966-67 that the Ministry of Education transferred to the Commission the scheme relating to the introduction and extension of correspondence courses. A committee appointed by the Commission to recommend steps for implementing the scheme has, inter alia, made the following recommendations :

- (i) Correspondence courses should be started in well-established universities with strong faculties, and duplication of courses for the same degree may be avoided.
- (ii) Universities which offer correspondence courses should also make provision for 'contact classes', for a specified period, at different centres.
- (iii) Special library facilities would be necessary for correspondence courses.
- (iv) Correspondence courses should, in the first instance, be undertaken by a selected number of universities.

The Commission decided that the existing facilities for correspondence courses in the Delhi University should be strengthened and extended, and that proposals of universities which desire to introduce correspondence courses, through the regional languages, may be considered on merit. The proposals of the following universities for starting correspondence courses were accepted by the Commission :

<i>University</i>	<i>Course</i>	<i>Medium</i>
(i) Punjabi University, Patiala.	Pre-Degree B.A.	Punjabi and English Punjabi
(ii) Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	Pre-University } (Commerce) } B. Com. }	} Hindi

It has been agreed that grants to the Rajasthan and Punjabi Universities for the introduction of these courses be paid for a period of four years, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs for each university for this purpose. It is expected that the scheme will become self-supporting at the end of this period.

AREA STUDIES

India has close social, political and economic relations with several countries and there is an obvious need for developing studies relating to the life, institutions, culture and languages of these countries. The programme of area studies envisages the development of a few centres in selected universities for undertaking specialised studies and research on specific areas. Resources at the disposal of the Commission being extremely limited, it has been necessary to introduce a phased programme, priority being given to areas in which India's interest is somewhat greater than in the more distant regions. A

standing advisory committee on area studies has been appointed to examine proposals received from the universities in this regard and to recommend measures for the implementation of this programme.

Grants were approved for the development of west Asian studies at the Aligarh Muslim University and south-east Asian studies at the Jadavpur University. Proposals for the development of studies relating to Pakistan at the Jadavpur and Delhi Universities were also accepted. A scheme for the development of Japanese studies in Delhi University was approved in principle. The Commission agreed to provide assistance to the Rajasthan University for studies relating to south Asia.

The Delhi University held a seminar on the organisational aspects of the programme of area studies. The seminar made a number of useful suggestions regarding the organisation and development of area studies which were accepted by the Commission.

EXAMINATION REFORM

The report on examination reform prepared by an expert committee, appointed by the Commission, was earlier circulated to the universities for their observations and necessary action.

A committee, consisting of two experts from each of the four central universities, was appointed to review the examination system of the central universities.

The Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and Meerut University have introduced the semester system for instruction and evaluation. A brochure on this system is being prepared for the information and guidance of other universities.

A note has been circulated to the universities on the 'credit system, of organising undergraduate studies.

CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES

During the year under report, a number of conferences were convened and committees constituted to examine important academic issues. Information about these conferences and committees is given below.

Conference of Vice-Chancellors

A conference of vice-chancellors, convened by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission, held in New Delhi on September 11-13, 1967, considered the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66), more specifically those relating to higher education, and issued the following statement :

1. The gravity of the times, and the crucial role of education in national development, welfare and security, serve to underscore the imperative and immediate need of strengthening universities, upgrading the quality of education and linking it closely to

the economic growth of industry and agriculture. The universities, apart from their major role of imparting and advancing knowledge, have a direct obligation to promote a sense of common citizenship and culture, to vigorously further national integration; and to make a direct contribution to national productivity.

2. The resources at present made available to universities and colleges are totally inadequate in relation to their tasks and responsibilities. The conference would earnestly urge the central and state governments to raise substantially (at least double within the next five years) the level of financial assistance to universities and colleges. If the resources are to be effectively utilised, universities should have a much greater degree of financial autonomy and control in the matter of deployment of the funds made available to them.
3. The conference agreed that high priority should be given to the development of libraries, laboratories, provision of 'reading seats', provision for hostels and staff quarters, organisation of a contributory health scheme for students and teachers and better conditions of service and work.
4. The conference welcomed the suggestion regarding setting-up of development panels in universities and colleges to process the examination and implementation of the recommendations of the Education Commission.
5. The conference considered the question of the place of regional languages in higher education and *affirmed its conviction that energetic development of Indian languages and literature is vital for the promotion of higher education and national culture generally.* The subject of change-over of medium of education to regional languages, the conference stressed, could only be considered as an integral part of a deliberate policy and plan with a view to improving the quality of education, promoting creativity and national integration and bringing education closer to the needs and aspiration of the community.
6. *The conference was in general agreement with the recommendations of the Education Commission with regard to change-over in the medium of education.* But higher education is a closely integrated system and any modification, such as a change in the medium of education, would have a direct effect on other parts of the system. The conference recognised that the change-over in the medium of education, if properly carried out, would be a major step towards improvement of higher education and towards strengthening of its roots in our soil. The programme should be pursued in a sustained and systematic manner. The conference endorsed the statement of the Education Minister that "the programme of change-over to regional languages as media of education will have to vary from university to university, from

subject to subject, and even from institution to institution, in the same university. The criteria in each case should be that the change-over helps, at every stage, to raise standards." The manner and speed of the change-over should be left to the university. This was in accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, and was reiterated by the Education Minister in his address to the conference.

7. The conference felt that at the undergraduate stage, the change-over in the medium of education to regional languages, could be carried through in about five to ten years, depending on the degree of preparatory work already done, on the nature of the subject and other relevant factors. In the programme of change-over the importance of English should be fully recognised and adequate arrangements made for its study at the undergraduate level.
8. At the postgraduate and research level the question of "medium of education" loses its usual meaning, as students will have to depend, for instance, in science, medicine and technology, on books and journals in English and other important world languages (because of the universality and rapid growth of knowledge).
9. In the case of all-India institutions, the present arrangements regarding the medium of education may continue, as recommended by the Education Commission.
10. In the case of large cities, with multi-lingual population, the medium of education may continue to be English, in addition to the regional languages which the university would provide.

The University Grants Commission agreed with the above recommendations of the vice-chancellors' conference and decided to take steps to implement, as early as possible, the important recommendations made by the Education Commission (1964-66) relating to examination reform, improvement of curricula and teaching methods etc. The suggestion regarding the setting-up of development panels concerned with the formulation of programmes of educational reform and development in the universities, and the determination of priorities within the framework of available resources was also welcomed. The Commission while concurring with the statement adopted by the vice-chancellors regarding the medium of instruction, generally emphasised the need for adequate preparatory work in this regard and stressed that the manner and pace of the change-over in the medium should be left to the university system, and it should be a part of the general programme of improvement of standards.

Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors

An important step towards strengthening relations between UGC and the universities was the setting-up by the Commission of an advisory committee of vice-chancellors (consisting of 16 vice-chancellors). The committee would meet two or three times in a year. It would advise

the Commission on matters regarding development of higher education, coordination between different universities of specialised facilities for postgraduate studies and research, and other problems engaging the attention of the universities and the Commission.

The advisory committee at its meeting held in March, 1968, generally supported the introduction of the semester system in the universities, and the institutions of visiting professorships and visiting studentships. The committee, inter alia, emphasised that a much bigger allocation of funds for higher education was necessary to raise its quality and link it with national needs.

Meeting with Vice-Chancellors of Southern Universities

The Commission met the vice-chancellors of southern universities at Madras in December, 1967, to discuss some of the important recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) and of the conference of vice-chancellors held in September 1967. The following recommendations were made :

- (i) Development panels should be set up in the universities for indentifying priorities and coordinating development of teaching and research in the light of the available resources and the special requirements of each university.
- (ii) Since resources for development of higher education are limited, it would be necessary, during the next five or ten years to concentrate efforts on programmes for consolidation and improvement of standards of postgraduate education and research. There is also a need to give adequate attention to the improvement of undergraduate education and to assess selected institutions in this field.
- (iii) It is necessary to examine the present arrangement for undergraduate education and to relate future development in this field directly to the requirements of national development.
- (iv) It would be desirable to explore the possibility of enabling postgraduate students to do a part of their work in institutions other than their own, where special facilities pertaining to such studies were available.
- (v) While facilities for sports and games should be provided in the universities and colleges, such a programme should not be treated as an alternative to the National Cadet Corps. NCC training should, on the whole, be voluntary and the national service scheme proposed to be introduced should be evolved by the universities themselves. In this process the teachers and the local community should be involved.

Review Committees

As stated in the earlier reports of the Commission, a number of review committees were appointed to examine the existing syllabi and

facilities for teaching and research in different disciplines, and to suggest further improvements. The value and significance of the work of these review committees is obvious in view of the rapid advance in various fields of knowledge. As a matter of fact, there is a need for a continuing review of the current academic courses and programmes, in order to keep pace with new developments.

The reports of the review committees concerned with the following subjects have been printed and made available to the universities:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Mathematics | (6) English | (11) Political Science |
| (2) Botany | (7) Social Work | (12) Philosophy |
| (3) Bio-chemistry | (8) Library Science | (13) Psychology |
| (4) Chemistry | (9) Education | (14) Arabic and Persian |
| (5) Geography | (10) Sociology | |

The review committees dealing with anthropology and economics have finalised their deliberations and their reports are expected to be available soon. The committee concerned with history has also completed its work.

The review committees have recommended improved syllabi and made other suggestions for raising the level of academic achievement in the disciplines concerned.

Advisory panels have been constituted by the Commission in the physical sciences, including mathematics and statistics, biological sciences and earth sciences. These panels, which consist of distinguished scientists in different fields, will advise the Commission on matters considered appropriate for the promotion of teaching and research. They will also examine the progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the review committees.

Advisory Committee on History Programmes

A seminar on modern techniques in historical studies was organised at the Delhi University, in collaboration with the British Council. It was generally emphasised in this seminar that the teaching of western history in the Indian Universities has not kept pace with modern developments. The Commission appointed an advisory committee on history programmes to recommend measures for improving the standards of teaching and research in the history of countries outside India. The committee recommended the development of a few university departments of history as specialised centres for the study of specific regions, and the organisation of a regular programme of summer schools and seminars on the history of different regions. The recommendations of the committee were referred to the universities for their consideration. A seminar was organised in January, 1968 by the Delhi University and the Indian School of International Studies on 'British History of the 17th Century.'

Committee on Transport Economics and Transport Management

The Commission had appointed a committee to suggest measures for the development of teaching and research in the field of transport

economics and transport management. The report of the committee was finalised and referred to the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Railways, and the All-India Council for Technical Education, for their views.

Committee on Audio-Visual Aids in Higher Education

A committee was appointed to report on the use of audio-visual aids, including 'programmed learning', in the field of higher education in India. The report of the committee has since been finalised.

Panel on Employment Information and Students Service Bureaux

The committee on the coordination of university education with manpower requirements appointed a panel to suggest measures for improving the supply of employment information and the working of students service bureaux in the universities. The panel has, inter alia, suggested :

- (i) An advisory committee may be constituted, including eminent economists and sociologists as well as representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Manpower Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Directorate of Employment and Training, to advise universities regarding manpower studies etc. The committee may also advise the Director General of Employment and Training regarding the establishment of Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux in the universities.
- (ii) The universities may be requested to constitute study groups, with representatives of various departments and research boards, to discuss and organise programmes recommended by the advisory committee.
- (iii) The employment records of all out-going students may be maintained by universities and colleges, on a continuing basis.

The Commission has constituted an advisory committee to consider manpower problems, so far as they are relevant to the universities, and other matters relating to students' service bureaux. The work of the committee is in progress.

Other Committees

Committees have been constituted to examine the following issues :

- (i) The working and organisational set-up of university libraries and current techniques of training in library science.
- (ii) Facilities for the teaching of criminology at the university stage and the establishment of a central institute of criminology and forensic sciences.
- (iii) Facilities for students appearing at the university examinations as private candidates.

- (iv) Participation of university and college teachers in family planning programmes.
- (v) Provision of books for students at cheap rates.

Some of these committees have finalised their recommendations and the work of the others is in progress.

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO COLLEGES

The number of colleges rose from 2,572 in 1965-66 to 2,899 in 1967-68. The student enrolment in the affiliated colleges in 1967-68 was 16,59,655*, as against 2,59,317 in the university colleges and departments. This indicates that 86.5% of the students were enrolled in the affiliated colleges. The faculty-wise enrolment in the universities and affiliated colleges is shown in appendix XIV. Nearly 45% of the postgraduate students and 10% of the research scholars in various faculties were in the affiliated colleges. About 83% of the teachers in the field of higher education were working in the affiliated colleges. These facts indicate the urgency and importance of helping colleges to improve their staff, equipment, libraries, laboratories and other facilities. The quality of university education in India will largely depend on the standards maintained by the affiliated colleges.

Within the resources available, the Commission has been providing assistance to colleges for various projects. A statement of the development grants paid to the colleges during 1967-68 is given in appendix XV.

Postgraduate Studies

In 1967-68, 467 colleges were conducting postgraduate courses in various sectors of higher education, and a significant proportion of postgraduate students were receiving instruction in these colleges. The Commission has been giving assistance, on a sharing basis within prescribed ceilings, to selected colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects and the humanities and social sciences. Grants are provided for additional staff, teaching accommodation, library and laboratory facilities etc. The Commission does not share expenditure on contingencies, non-teaching staff and the maintenance of laboratories.

In 1967-68, grants amounting to Rs. 12.55 lakhs were paid to 53 colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects. For the humanities and social sciences, grants released to 59 colleges during the year amounted to Rs. 6.17 lakhs.

Other Projects

The Commission continued to provide grants for selected arts, science and commerce colleges, on a prescribed sharing basis, for the construction of libraries, laboratories, students' and teachers' hostels, non-resident students' centres, and staff quarters, and for the purchase of science equipment, books and journals. Grants for these purposes to a college are

* Excluding enrolment in intermediate classes under the jurisdiction of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

normally limited to a ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs*. During 1967-68, the Commission approved the following grants and projects for colleges:

- (i) Grants amounting to Rs. 14.03 lakhs were sanctioned for 58 colleges for the extension of library facilities.
- (ii) A sum of Rs. 52.89 lakhs was sanctioned for 92 colleges for the development of laboratory facilities.
- (iii) Proposals of 13 colleges for the construction of men's hostels and ten colleges for the construction of women's hostels were accepted. The Commission's grants for these were limited to Rs. 16.40 lakhs and Rs. 10.92 lakhs respectively.
- (iv) Proposals of 11 colleges for the construction of non-resident students' centres were approved. The Commission's share of the expenditure for this purpose was limited to Rs. 3.85 lakhs.
- (v) Grants amounting to Rs. 9.97 lakhs, were sanctioned for 15 colleges for the construction of teachers' hostels and staff quarters.

Centenary Grants

Centenary grants have so far been sanctioned for 51 colleges, which have served the cause of education in India for 100 years. This assistance is limited to Rs. 1,00,000 per college. Grants amounting to Rs. 5.15 lakhs were paid to the colleges concerned in 1967-68, under this programme.

Grants for Semi-Micro Equipment

The Commission has been assisting chemistry departments in the colleges, to the extent of Rs. 5,000 each, for the purchase of semi-micro analysis equipment. This equipment helps in reducing the recurring cost on chemicals. During 1967-68, 96 more colleges received grants amounting to Rs. 4.8 lakhs, under this scheme.

Libraries

The Commission gives basic grants for books to all arts, science, commerce and teachers' training colleges.

In 1967-68, grants amounting to Rs. 24.58 lakhs, were paid on this account to 1,131 colleges.

It was also agreed to give Rs. 15,000 to each of the medical colleges for the purchase of books. In 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 5.92 lakhs was paid to 79 medical colleges for this purpose.

Grants were given to arts, science and commerce colleges for purchasing multiple copies of standard textbooks, so that students may

* Inclusive of grants payable or paid after the Third Plan period in respect of the schemes continuing from the Third Plan period.

borrow them on a long-term basis. Payments made to the colleges, so far, for this purpose amount to Rs. 87.39 lakhs.

Chalk Boards

Arts, science, commerce and teachers' training colleges are being assisted, to the extent of Rs. 1,000 per college, for the provision of improved chalk boards, and grants were made to 39 colleges during 1967-68.

Students' Aid Fund

Financial assistance is given to needy students from the students' aid fund in the colleges for paying their tuition or examination fees, for purchasing books or meeting other expenses related to their studies. The Commission's contribution to the students' aid fund was determined on the basis of the student enrolment and the amount subscribed by the students and collected from other sources, subject to the limit of Rs. 3,000 per college. In 1967-68, grants amounting to Rs. 14.93 lakhs, were released to the colleges, under this scheme.

GRANTS TO DELHI COLLEGES

The University Grants Commission continued to make maintenance grants to the non-government constituent/affiliated colleges of the Delhi University. A committee was appointed to consider the proposal of the Delhi University that the basis for the payment of these grants might be liberalised, in view of the limited resources and increase in expenditure of the colleges. On the recommendations of this committee, the Commission agreed to raise its assistance in respect of the maintenance grants to the non-government colleges of the Delhi University, from 90 per cent to 95 per cent of the approved deficit, with effect from 1967-68. The approved non-recurring expenditure is shared by the Commission to the extent of 50 per cent. For starting B.Sc. (General) Group 'A' and 'B' courses, the Commission has decided to meet the approved non-recurring expenditure, to the extent of 75 per cent. The teaching of physics and chemistry, as subsidiary subjects for honours students, was transferred from the university to some colleges. The Commission decided to give cent per cent assistance for non-recurring expenditure on this account.

To meet the increased admission requirements of students in 1967-68, the Delhi Administration sponsored six new colleges. A new private college for women also started functioning with effect from the academic year 1967-68.

The maintenance grants paid to the non-government colleges of the Delhi University in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 180 lakhs. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 15.14 lakhs were provided to these colleges for specific purposes.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The enrolment at the postgraduate and research levels in various faculties has increased significantly during recent years. In 1965-66, the postgraduate enrolment in the various sectors of higher education was

91,830, which rose to 1,17,250 in 1967-68. Thus during three years, enrolment for postgraduate studies has increased by almost 28%. In the field of research, the enrolment increased from 8,633 in 1965-66 to 11,479 in 1967-68, representing an increase of about 33%. The turn-over figures for doctoral degrees awarded by the universities were 1,056 in 1963-64 and 1,435 in 1965-66. This shows an overall increase of 35.9%.

With the increase in the volume and diversity of postgraduate studies and research now being undertaken in the universities and colleges, the need for scholarships and fellowships has also been growing rapidly.

The Commission appointed a committee to review the work of the schemes relating to scholarships awarded, at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels, by different agencies. The committee, inter alia, suggested that the number of scholarships in agriculture and veterinary science should be increased, the value of postgraduate scholarships raised and a provision made for a small annual grant to the scholars for books. It was also suggested that the scholars be required or encouraged to help in some academic activities or remunerative work. It was decided to obtain the views of the Government of India on the suggestions made by the committee.

Provision has also been made for a specific number of scholarships and fellowships to be awarded every year, apart from the scholarships and fellowships created for the various centres of advanced study and made available to the universities for programmes of research.

Information about the fellowships, scholarships and studentships awarded by the Commission during 1967-68, is given below :

Fellowships

Senior and junior fellowships in the humanities (including social sciences) and science subjects are being provided by the Commission every year to promote advanced study and research in various fields. Senior fellowships are of the value of Rs. 500 per month and are meant for those who have obtained a doctoral degree or have equivalent research work to their credit and have shown some aptitude for original work. Junior fellowships are of the value of Rs. 300 per month and are generally intended for persons who have at least one year's research experience after obtaining the master's degree. These fellowships have a normal tenure of two years which may be extended by a maximum period of one year in special cases.* Each fellowships, junior or senior, carries a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for expenditure on contingencies related to the research undertaken. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 is available during the tenure of the fellowship for field work and publication of the research work completed.

The Commission agreed to take over the scheme of the Ministry of Education for the award of post-doctoral research fellowships in science subjects on the understanding that the additional funds for the implementation of the scheme would be provided by the Ministry.

*The commission has now decided that the tenure of junior fellowships be three years.

During 1967-68, the Commission awarded 38 senior fellowships and 126 junior fellowships in science subjects and 22 senior fellowships and 88 junior fellowships in humanities and social sciences. At the end of 1967-68, the number of scholars engaged in research under the fellowships awarded by the Commission was 193 in science subjects, and 163 in humanities and social sciences. A grant of Rs. 8.86 lakhs was paid by the Commission to the universities and colleges for fellowships in science subjects and Rs. 7.91 lakhs for those in humanities and social sciences.

In addition to the fellowships mentioned above, the Commission has been providing research fellowships in engineering and technology of the value of Rs. 400 per month. These fellowships also carry a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for expenditure on contingencies related to the research undertaken. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is made available for field work and publication of the research work completed during the tenure of the fellowship. During 1967-68, 26 fellowships were awarded for research in various fields of engineering and technology. At the end of the year, 50 scholars were carrying on research in engineering and technology under the fellowships awarded by the Commission. A grant of Rs. 3.03 lakhs was made available to the universities and colleges for these fellowships.

Research Scholarships

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 250 per month are provided by the Commission every year for research in science subjects and in humanities and social sciences. These scholarships have a tenure of two years, which may be extended, in special circumstances, by one year.* The scholarships are allocated to the universities, who are requested to distribute them (in different subjects or disciplines) according to their requirements and to award them on the basis of academic merit. In 1967-68, 321 scholarships were made available by the Commission to 60 universities. A grant of Rs. 14.94 lakhs was paid to them on this account.

As a result of the transfer of the scheme relating to the research training scholarships in science subjects from the Ministry of Education to the University Grants Commission, the total number of research scholarships likely to be available to the universities in 1968-69 will be about 600.

The Commission has decided that two-thirds of the total number of scholarships allocated to the universities will be earmarked for science subjects and the rest for humanities and social sciences, and the universities be requested to set apart some scholarships for encouraging research work in their affiliated colleges, wherever such facilities are available.

On the recommendation of a committee appointed to suggest measures for promoting academic communication between the hill areas of the north east India and the other parts of the country, the Commission decided to provide scholarships for research and postgraduate studies for students of the hill areas of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and NEFA. The value of these scholarships is Rs. 250 per month and Rs. 120 per month,

*It has been decided that the tenure of these scholarships be three years.

respectively. In 1967-68, 28 scholarships for postgraduate studies and two for research were awarded under the scheme.

Studentships

The Commission continued to provide assistance to the universities concerned for awarding junior fellowships of the value of Rs. 250 per month each to students admitted to postgraduate courses in engineering and technology. Grants amounting to Rs. 23.15 lakhs were released on this account during 1967-68.

The Commission had earlier instituted a few scholarships, of the value of Rs. 1,200 per annum, for promoting honours and postgraduate studies in Arabic and Persian. During 1967-68, scholarships were awarded to 16 students for these studies, and a grant of Rs. 0.25 lakhs was paid to the universities and colleges concerned.

The Commission has been providing scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 per month each, to students of geophysics and applied geology, for postgraduate studies. During 1967-68, 144 studentships were awarded for such studies and grants amounting to Rs. 2.01 lakhs were paid to the universities concerned for the purpose.

STUDENT WELFARE

It was emphasised that programmes of student welfare form an integral part of educational development, and an improvement of the conditions in which students live and work is expected to have a salutary effect on student attitudes and performance, and will be generally conducive to creating a helpful atmosphere for serious studies. Problems relating to student welfare and allied matters have already been examined, and the panel of vice-chancellors and educationists set-up by the University Grants Commission in October, 1966, *inter alia*, suggested that the following steps may be taken urgently :

- (i) Deans of student welfare may be appointed in universities and colleges, where they do not exist, and the Dean's organisation in other educational centres should be strengthened. Counselling and guidance facilities may be provided, information and employment bureaux strengthened, and effective orientation programmes instituted.
- (ii) Library facilities may be expanded and reading seats provided. Day-study-centres should be established. Hostel accommodation should be increased and medical and recreational facilities made available for students. Financial aid should be given to needy students. Necessary steps may be taken to ensure better living and working conditions for students and for better employment of their leisure hours.
- (iii) Personal contacts between teachers and students should be promoted.
- (iv) Proctorial arrangements, with the participation of students, should be strengthened.

These recommendations were brought to the notice of the universities. It was estimated that funds amounting to Rs. 67 crores, would be required in the Fourth Plan for implementing schemes relating to student welfare. It was, however, found that funds of this magnitude, could not be made available.

The Commission continued to provide limited assistance to the universities and colleges, within the framework of the resources available for the following purposes :

- (i) library facilities, including the establishment of textbook libraries
- (ii) students' study homes and non-resident students' centres
- (iii) hostels
- (iv) research scholarships and fellowships
- (v) students' aid fund

Information about these programmes has already been given earlier in this report.

A number of universities and colleges were affected by student unrest which is the result of varied factors and circumstances. The Education Commission (1964-66) observed that "the responsibility for the situation is not unilateral—it is not merely that of students or parents or teachers or state governments or political parties but multilateral. All of them share it, together with many factors in the objective situation, and no effective solution is possible unless each agency responsible for the malaise does its own duty. Some of the remedies for student unrest, therefore, go beyond the education system."

The University Grants Commission has in this connection emphasized the necessity of careful and sympathetic consideration of the genuine needs and difficulties of students and of devising a consultative machinery, so that the authorities in the universities and colleges could discuss them periodically with students in order that remedial action could be taken expeditiously. It was suggested to the vice-chancellors that advisory councils of teachers' and students' representatives be set up in order to identify and deal with difficulties which agitate the minds of students, and to take appropriate action (wherever possible advance action) to deal with them. The suggestion has, by and large, been welcomed by the universities.

FOREIGN AID PROGRAMMES

Foreign aid programmes for the benefit of the universities are operated by the University Grants Commission, in collaboration with the union ministries concerned. As in previous years, several universities received assistance from UNESCO and some foreign countries in 1967-68.

Reference has been made earlier in this report to the assistance made available by the UNESCO, USSR and UK for centres of

advanced study, as well as to that provided by the United States Agency for International Development and the National Science Foundation, USA, for the programme of summer institutes.

In addition to the assistance mentioned above, foreign aid was also available from other sources and agencies. Information about some of the important programmes relating to such assistance is given below.

United States P.L. 480 Programme

As in previous years, assistance from the rupee funds of the United States P. L. 480 Programme was provided to a number of university departments and other institutions for specific research projects in agricultural, physical and biological sciences.

A national screening committee, with Professor D. S. Kothari as the chairman, has been appointed by the Government of India to scrutinise proposals, mainly in the physical and biological sciences, received from the universities and other research institutions, for support from the United States P. L. 480 funds. During 1967-68, this committee cleared 20 proposals received from the universities, which are estimated to cost Rs. 76.54 lakhs. Seven such proposals costing Rs. 23.03 lakhs were sent to the Indian Council of Medical Research for clearance. Seventeen proposals, estimated to cost Rs. 50.10 lakhs, were referred for clearance to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Colombo Plan

Under the Colombo Plan, assistance is provided to each other for higher education/research by countries, such as, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, United Kingdom etc. This assistance covers exchange of expert personnel, supply of equipment and training of scholars.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, support was given to some universities for their programmes of postgraduate teaching and research. Proposals were received from the universities for the services of experts, training of Indian teachers abroad, and supply of equipment, and these were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance. Eighteen proposals were accepted by the technical assistance selection committee of the Ministry of Finance during 1967-68.

Exchange of Visits by Scientists between United Kingdom and India

The programme for the exchange of visits by young scientists, between India and the UK, was sponsored in collaboration with the Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom and the British Council. Since 1962, when the programme was initiated, 40 scientists have so far exchanged visits, both ways. The advisory committee for this programme considered the possibility of increasing the number of participants and also the provision of a few places for social scientists. Under this programme, during the year under review, six scientists from the United Kingdom visited India and six teachers from Indian universities visited the United Kingdom.

Cultural Exchange Programmes

Under the programmes of cultural exchange, finalised by the Government of India with the Governments of other countries, the Commission arranges exchange of visits by educationists, teachers and scholars.

Such exchange programmes have been in operation between India and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, USSR, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic. Under these programmes visits by 75 foreign educationists, scholars to India have so far been arranged, as against visits by 66 Indian teachers/ scholars to various countries. During 1967-68, 22 Indian teachers scholars visited different countries under the items of cultural exchange programmes assigned to the Commission for implementation, and 19 teachers scholars from various foreign countries visited India. The Indian participants include young scholars and teachers, who go out for further training and research for short periods, as well as others who visit important centres of study to give lectures and participate in seminars etc. Reciprocally, the visitors from abroad go to selected university centres and other institutions in India, depending on their specialities. Reports are received by the Commission from foreign participants coming to India and Indian participants going abroad.

The selection for participation in the cultural exchange programmes are made on the recommendations of a committee constituted by the Commission. The foreign participants are selected by the countries concerned, and their placement and itinerary in India are organised by the Commission, in consultation with the universities and laboratories to be visited by them.

Other Programmes of Foreign Aid

Information about certain other projects, involving foreign aid, is given below.

The National Science Foundation of USA agreed to provide a grant of \$ 40,000 for equipment to the Nizamia Observatory, Hyderabad.

Professor Samuel Devons, FRS, professor of physics, Columbia University, New York, visited Andhra University, as Liverhulme Professor. Mr. R. A. McKinlay, pro-vice-chancellor, University of Bradford visited India, under a programme organised by the British Council.

The information received from the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, regarding the organisation of various post-graduate training seminars and conferences organised, by the UNESCO was brought to the notice of the universities and colleges and name of suitable persons recommended for participation in such programmes.

Under the Indo-USSR Agreement of Economic and Technical Cooperation, it is proposed to set up a specialised institute of earth sciences with Soviet assistance, in the department of geophysics, Osmania University, Hyderabad. Professor M. I. Plusnin, head of the geological

department, Biological Prospecting Institute, Moscow, visited India and helped in working out a detailed project for starting a centre of exploration geophysics in the Osmania University.

The Government of India agreed to a proposal of the University of Delhi for receiving assistance, over a period of about five years, to the extent of \$ 5million, from the Ford Foundation. A reference to this was made in the last year's report. This assistance is to be utilised for the development of laboratories, libraries, construction of faculty and residential buildings, institution of visiting professorships, deputation of teachers/scholars for training abroad, and the appointment of additional staff. Of the total assistance from the Ford Foundation, about \$ 1 million have been allocated for the development of libraries and \$ 2.3 million for the import of equipment for the science departments of the university.

The proposal of the Delhi University for accepting Ford Foundation assistance for the development of the law faculty of the university, apart from the assistance of \$ 5 million referred to above, has been accepted in principle. The Commission has also concurred with the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for utilising assistance from the Ford Foundation for the development of its law faculty.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

It was stated in the report for 1966-67, that in view of the development of specialised courses and the increase in the volume and diversity of research programmes, there is a pressing need for adequate foreign exchange, particularly for sophisticated equipment, which cannot at present be fabricated within the country. It may, however, be emphasised that the foreign exchange provided to the universities has so far been very inadequate in relation to their essential requirements. During 1967-68, the Government of India, released foreign exchange to the universities and colleges worth Rs. 19.60 lakhs and Rs. 7.35 lakhs for imports from the rupee payment area and the free resources area, respectively. This exchange was made available for equipment items and accessories required for maintenance and replacement. Licences were also issued by the Government of India for the import of books and journals required by the universities and colleges. Bulk import licences were given to the State Trading Corporation by the Government of India for the import of equipment, required by educational institutions, from East European countries.

During the year under review, UNESCO coupons worth \$20,000 were made available for the purchase of scientific equipment, chemicals etc., by the universities and colleges. The proposals received in this regard were examined and sent to the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, with suitable recommendations. UNESCO coupons of the value of \$ 29,216 have so far been provided for the needs of the universities and colleges. It may be stated that the allocation of UNESCO coupons has not been sufficient to meet the total requirements of the institutions.

FUNDS

The expenditure on plan and non-plan projects during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 11.45 crores and Rs. 7.52 crores, respectively. The break-up of the expenditure, under major heads, is shown in appendix XVI.

It was estimated that the requirements for 1967-68 for plan projects would be of the order of Rs. 14 crores for the continuing schemes, and Rs. two crores for new schemes. Against this, the Government of India agreed to a budget provision of Rs. 11 crores only for plan projects, including those relating to engineering and technology. The funds provided were far short of requirements, and it became necessary to restrict severely expenditure on development and to defer the implementation of a number of schemes and projects.

* * * *

Over the last five years, from 1963-64 to 1967-68, the number of universities increased from 61 to 70, and of colleges from 2,111 to 2,899. During the same period the student enrolment in higher education rose from 13.85 lakhs to 22.16 lakhs, at the average rate of about 12 per cent per annum. In 1963-64, the development grant made available to the UGC was Rs. 7.80 crores. The grant for 1967-68 was Rs. 11 crores. The per capita expenditure on development has sharply fallen in comparison with the rising enrolment and the increased cost of buildings, books, equipment and other essential facilities. Without some minimum provision of basic tools of education, plans of educational development can be little more than wishful thinking. It cannot be gainsaid that expenditure on higher education has to be much more (in relation to the importance and magnitude of the problems facing the country) than what we are spending currently. The question of adequate resources is of crucial importance, and the necessity for a substantial increase in the outlay on higher education requires no emphasis.

Within the resources available, the Commission has made attempts to meet the challenge of the rising student enrolment, on the one hand, and the urgent need to improve the quality of higher education, on the other. In spite of the paucity of resources, there has obviously been a significant increase in the volume and diversity of educational efforts at various levels. The development grants disbursed by the Commission have helped the universities and colleges to provide the physical and academic facilities needed for advanced studies and research. Many of the review committees, appointed by the Commission to examine the existing syllabi and facilities for research in various subjects of study, and to make suggestions for their improvement and modernisation, have completed their work. The reports of these committees are intended to help the universities in reforming their syllabi and improving the standards of teaching and research. The programme of seminar and summer schools, sponsored by the Commission to acquaint teachers with new developments in their respective fields of work, has yielded gratifying results. Centres of advanced study have been established and developed in order to encourage the 'pursuit of excellence' at the postgraduate and research levels. As in previous years, financial assistance was given to the universities

and colleges for strengthening their staff, equipment, libraries, laboratories and the expansion of other facilities. The Commission continued to provide grants to teachers for research and learned work. The services of selected teachers are being utilised after their superannuation for teaching/research under a scheme approved by the Commission. Travel grants are made available to teachers and research workers to enable them visit and work at centres of research or advanced study in the country, and for attending academic conferences abroad. Research scholarships and fellowships are also being provided to promote advanced studies and research.

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

P. J. Philip
Secretary
November 30, 1968.

D. S. Kothari
Chairman
G. K. Chandiramani
S. Dhawan
P. B. Gajendragadkar
V. K. Gokak
P. Govindan Nair
D. S. Reddi
B. Shiva Rao
A. R. Wadia

D-6247
8/7/91

**INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITIES : 1967-68
ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY**

<i>Year of Estab- lishment</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Universities</i>	<i>Total Student Enrolment</i>
1	2	3	4
1857	(1)	Calcutta University	1,75,379
	(2)	Bombay University	75,312
	(3)	Madras University	92,137
1887	(4)	Allahabad University	12,862
1916	(5)	Banaras Hindu University (Varanasi)	11,689
	(6)	Mysore University	48,851
1917	(7)	Patna University	12,776
1918	(8)	Osmania University (Hyderabad)	41,230
1921	(9)	Aligarh Muslim University	6,700
	(10)	Lucknow University	19,754
1922	(11)	Delhi University	43,243
1923	(12)	Nagpur University	58,379
1926	(13)	Andhra University (Waltair)	47,789
1927	(14)	Agra University	33,356
1929	(15)	Annamalai University (Annamalainagar)	5,349
1937	(16)	Kerala University (Trivandrum)	1,38,695
1943	(17)	Utkal University (Bhubaneswar)	25,303
1946	(18)	Saugar University	24,111
1947	(19)	Rajasthan University (Jaipur)	40,958
	(20)	Panjab University (Chandigarh)	1,27,517
1948	(21)	Gauhati University	48,329
	(22)	Jammu & Kashmir University (Srinagar)	17,657
1949	(23)	Roorkee University	2,309
	(24)	Poona University	46,326
	(25)	M.S. University of Baroda	15,265
	(26)	Karnatak University (Dharwar)	39,159
1950	(27)	Gujarat University (Ahmedabad)	57,997
1951	(28)	S.N.D.T. Women's University (Bombay)	6,773
	(29)	Visva-Bharati (Santiniketan)	1,101
1952	(30)	Bihar University (Muzaffarpur)	49,642
1954	(31)	Sri Venkateswara University (Tirupati)	21,763
1955	(32)	Sardar Patel University (Vallabh Vidyanagar)	9,790

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
	(33)	Jadavpur University (Calcutta)	5,525
1956	(34)	Kuruksetra University (Kurukshetra)	3,535
	(35)	Indira Kala Sangit Vishvavidyalaya (Khairagarh)	111
1957	(36)	Vikram University (Ujjain)	28,956
	(37)	Gorakhpur University	22,484
	(38)	Jabalpur University	16,472
1958	(39)	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya (Varanasi)	647
	(40)	Marathwada University (Aurangabad)	21,282
1960	(41)	U.P. Agricultural University (Nainital)	1,317
	(42)	Burdwan University	32,282
	(43)	Kalyani University	1,673
	(44)	Bhagalpur University	31,717
	(45)	Ranchi University	32,048
1961	(46)	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya	—
1962	(47)	Punjab Agricultural University (Ludhiana)	2,862
	(48)	Punjabi University (Patiala)	7,823
	(49)	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (Bhubaneswar)	1,191
	(50)	North Bengal University (Siliguri)	17,262
	(51)	Rabindra Bharati (Calcutta)	1,350
	(52)	Magadh University (Gaya)	34,183
	(53)	Jodhpur University	7,539
	(54)	Udaipur University	6,418
	(55)	Shivaji University (Kolhapur)	32,491
1964	(56)	Indore University	15,377
	(57)	Jiwaji University (Gwalior)	17,689
	(58)	Ravi Shankar University (Raipur)	17,243
	(59)	University of Agricultural Sciences (Bangalore)	1,570
	(60)	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (Hyderabad)	2,607
	(61)	Bangalore University	27,675
	(62)	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (Jabalpur)	1,761
1965	(63)	Dibrugarh University	17,337
1966	(64)	Kanpur University	23,237
	(65)	Meerut University	30,837
	(66)	Madurai University	42,943
	(67)	Saurashtra University (Rajkot)	19,791
	(68)	South Gujarat University (Surat)	14,121
1967	(69)	Berhampur University	4,265
	(70)	Sambalpur University	8,035

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

<i>Year of Recog- nition*</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</i>	<i>Total Student Enrolment</i>
1	2	3	4
1958	(1)	Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)	845
	(2)	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)	513
1961	(3)	Indian School of International Studies (New Delhi)	143
1962	(4)	Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya (Hardwar)	130
	(5)	Jamia Millia Islamia (New Delhi)	1,040
1963	(6)	Gujarat Vidyapith (Ahmedabad)	478
	(7)	Kashi Vidyapith (Varanasi)	1,815
1964	(8)	Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Bombay)	131
	(9)	Birla Institute of Technology and Science (Pilani)	2,286
1967	(10)	Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad)	434
Total			19,18,972

- Note* : 1. The enrolment figures generally indicate the position as on August 15, 1967 and include the enrolment in constituent/affiliated colleges of the universities concerned. For Indira Kala Sangit Vishvavidyalaya, Rabindra-Bharati and Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, figures relate to the university campuses only. Information about enrolment in K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya is not available. For the colleges which did not send the statistics for 1967-68, the data of the previous year has been used.
2. The total does not include the enrolment in intermediate classes of the colleges affiliated to Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

* Year of recognition as an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

APPENDIX II

**DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGES ACCORDING TO COURSES
OF STUDY : 1965-66 TO 1967-68**

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Number of Colleges</i>		
	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>
1	2	3	4
Arts, Science and Commerce	1,769	1,915	2,054
Engineering and Technology	103	105	106
Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing and Dentistry	123	137	141
Law	70	69	66
Agriculture	54	54	54
Veterinary Science	20	20	21
Education	193	200	202
Oriental Learning	169	177	179
Others (Physical Education and Music & Fine Arts)	71	72	76
Total	2,572	2,749	2,899

APPENDIX III

GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT : 1957-58 TO 1967-68

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolment*</i>	<i>Increase over the Preceding Year</i>	<i>Percentage Increase</i>
1	2	3	4
1957-58	8,27,341	57,873	7.5
1958-59	9,28,622	1,01,281	12.2
1959-60	9,97,137	68,515	7.5
1960-61	10,34,934	37,797	3.8
1961-62	11,55,380	1,20,446	11.6
1962-63	12,72,666	1,17,286	10.2
1963-64	13,84,697	1,12,031	8.8
1964-65	15,28,227	1,43,530	10.4
1965-66	17,28,773	2,00,546	13.1
1966-67	19,49,012	2,20,239	12.7
1967-68	22,18,972	2,69,960	13.9

* Including enrolment of intermediate classes under the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

APPENDIX IV
STUDENT ENROLMENT* : FACULTY-WISE
1965-66 to 1967-68

<i>Faculty</i>	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arts (including Oriental Learning)	7,06,641	40.9	7,86,124	40.3	9,18,345	41.4
Science	5,65,254	32.7	6,54,899	33.6	7,37,858	33.3
Commerce	1,65,283	9.6	1,84,452	9.5	2,19,831	9.9
Education	33,546	1.9	38,241	2.0	43,102	1.9
Engineering and Technology	85,555	4.9	95,422	4.9	1,04,266	4.7
Medicine	70,688	4.0	77,286	4.0	83,422	3.8
Agriculture	51,190	3.0	52,935	2.7	51,639	2.3
Veterinary Science	6,257	0.4	6,553	0.3	6,610	0.3
Law	37,318	2.2	44,970	2.3	44,581	2.0
Others	7,641	0.4	8,130	0.4	9,318	0.4
Total	17,28,773	100.0	19,49,012	100.0	22,18,972	100.0

* Including enrolment of intermediate classes under the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad.

APPENDIX V
STUDENT ENROLMENT* : STAGE-WISE
1965-66 to 1967-68

<i>Stage</i>	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre-University	3,69,373	21.4	4,30,954	22.1	4,85,271	21.9
Intermediate	2,77,285	16.0	3,08,485	15.8	3,43,807	15.5
Pre-Professional	15,231	0.9	18,860	1.0	19,633	0.9
Graduate	9,44,015	54.6	10,53,750	54.1	12,11,083	54.5
Postgraduate	91,830	5.3	1,01,798	5.2	1,17,250	5.3
Research	8,633	0.5	9,668	0.5	11,479	0.5
Diploma/Certificate	22,406	1.3	25,497	1.3	30,449	1.4
Total	17,28,773	100.0	19,49,612	100.0	22,18,972	100.0

* Including enrolment of intermediate classes under the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

APPENDIX VI

**STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF IN UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENTS/UNIVERSITY COLLEGES
1965-66 TO 1967-68**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Lecturers*</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demonstra- tors</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	1,273 (8.9)	2,117 (14.8)	9,710 (68.0)	1,193 (8.3)	14,293
1966-67	1,401 (9.4)	2,320 (15.6)	10,264 (68.9)	915 (6.1)	14,900
1967-68	1,606 (9.2)	2,575 (14.2)	12,110 (69.3)	1,165 (6.7)	17,456

Note:— Figures within brackets indicate the percentage of cadre to the total staff in that year.

* Including assistant professors and assistant lecturers.

APPENDIX VII

**DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF IN AFFILIATED
COLLEGES ACCORDING TO DESIGNATION
1965-66 TO 1967-68**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Senior* Teachers</i>	<i>Lecturers**</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demonstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	10,211 (14.5)	50,837 (72.2)	9,337 (13.3)	70,385
1966-67	11,095 (14.2)	56,164 (71.6)	11,092 (14.2)	78,351
1967-68	11,655 (13.7)	61,861 (72.8)	11,482 (13.5)	84,998

Note : Figures within brackets indicate the percentage of the cadre to the total staff in that year.

* Including principals.

** Including assistant lecturers.

APPENDIX VIII

DEGREES AWARDED : 1963-64 TO 1965-66

<i>Faculty/Degree</i>	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>% Increase 1963-66</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Faculty of Arts				
B.A.*	81,394	94,257	90,928	11.7
M.A.	24,281	26,180	27,960	15.2
Doctorates	412	476	541	31.3
Faculty of Science				
B.Sc.*	34,046	38,230	42,437	24.6
M.Sc.	6,571	7,290	8,009	21.9
Doctorates	511	520	683	33.6
Faculty of Commerce				
B.Com.*	17,624	18,395	20,930	18.2
M.Com.	2,652	2,864	3,321	25.8
Doctorates	15	23	20	33.3
Faculty of Education				
B.Ed./B.T.	21,994	23,346	24,945	13.4
M.Ed.	784	303	310	3.3
Doctorates	14	22	17	21.4
Faculty of Law				
LL.B./B.L.	7,408	8,691	8,587	15.9
LL.M.	103	100	117	13.6
Doctorates	1	2	1	—
Faculty of Agriculture				
B.Sc. (Agriculture)	4,713	5,569	4,902	3.9
M.Sc. (Agriculture)	698	1,140	1,011	44.8
Doctorates**	52	127	92	76.9
Faculty of Veterinary Science				
B.V.Sc.	999	1,030	855	—14.4
M.V.Sc.	109	151	104	— 4.6
Doctorates	—	3	3	— 4.6

*Including honours.

**Inclusive of output figures of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

APPENDIX VIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Faculty of Medicine				
M.B.B.S.	3,789	4,635	5,516	45.6
M.D./M.S.	771	940	1,049	36.1
Doctorates	17	21	39	129.4
Faculty of Engineering/ Technology				
B.E./B.Sc. (Engg.)/ B.Sc. (Tech.) etc.	9,466	9,739	12,710	34.3
M.E./M.Sc. (Engg.)/ M.Sc. (Tech.) etc.	515	576	520	1.0
Doctorates	26	32	39	50.0

APPENDIX IX

GRANTS PAID IN 1967-68 TO THE UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

S. No.	University					Rupis
		Equipment	Laboratory Buildings	Library Books	Staff and Maintenance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra	—	1,00,000	45,000	—	1,45,000
2.	Aligarh	20,000	2,78,883	1,08,000	19,334	4,26,217
3.	Allahabad	2,53,000	—	60,000	7,045	3,20,045
4.	Andhra	2,46,000	15,000	50,000	1,83,400	4,94,400
5.	Annamalai	1,48,742	3,458	33,500	3,739	1,89,439
6.	Banaras	2,98,307	4,03,160	1,00,000	44,202	8,45,669
7.	Bangalore	1,00,000	—	90,000	—	1,90,000
8.	Baroda	2,02,000	65,359	70,000	20,150	3,57,509
9.	Bhagalpur	70,000	1,85,000	43,757	75,000	3,73,757
10.	Bihar	1,25,000	—	17,591	1,00,000	2,42,591
11.	Bombay	2,46,720	—	1,53,780	14,300	4,14,800
12.	Burdwan	2,15,000	—	50,000	70,000	3,35,000
13.	Calcutta	35,300	11,24,000	35,000	1,49,670	13,43,970
14.	Delhi	2,15,000	1,06,352	36,250	1,09,000	4,66,602
15.	Dibrugarh	50,000	—	50,000	—	1,50,000
16.	Gauhati	2,45,000	6,72,864	1,80,000	1,64,000	12,61,864
17.	Gorakhpur	1,20,000	81,500	—	—	2,01,500
18.	Gujarat	74,250	34,151	80,000	8,657	1,97,058
19.	Indore	—	—	12,000	—	12,000
20.	Jabalpur	—	—	25,000	—	25,000
21.	Jadavpur	39,364	50,000	79,000	2,821	1,71,185
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,78,143	1,80,165	—	80,000	4,38,308
23.	Jiwaji	15,000	—	25,000	—	40,000
24.	Jodhpur	—	60,000	—	—	60,000
25.	Kalyani	—	—	1,27,000	—	1,27,000
26.	Karnatak	1,05,000	2,17,000	51,000	1,38,299	5,11,299
27.	Kerala	58,000	60,000	50,000	75,000	2,43,000
28.	Kuruksetra	1,57,012	6,25,000	10,361	—	7,92,373

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Lucknow	1,20,622	1,96,000	—	81,105	3,97,727
30.	Madras	2,21,852	40,079	37,269	—	2,99,200
31.	Madurai	40,000	—	31,200	20,000	91,200
32.	Marathwada	1,59,000	2,05,000	—	5,324	3,60,324
33.	Mysore	1,25,000	68,069	55,000	30,600	2,78,669
34.	Nagpur	2,35,000	4,67,000	43,400	1,52,854	8,98,254
35.	North Bengal	1,48,000	5,70,000	—	43,902	7,61,902
36.	Osmania	54,000	70,000	60,000	21,769	2,05,769
37.	Panjab	5,25,574	5,01,386	1,05,112	44,886	11,76,958
38.	Patna	25,000	30,000	50,000	70,000	1,75,000
39.	Poona	70,583	—	37,281	7,824	1,15,688
40.	Punjabi	1,10,000	2,00,000	20,000	71,996	4,01,996
41.	Rajasthan	1,74,000	1,83,000	32,532	72,770	4,62,302
42.	Ravi Shankar	—	—	9,200	—	9,200
43.	Roorkee	1,12,500	—	1,20,000	1,11,513	3,44,013
44.	Sardar Patel	72,500	34,351	75,000	8,000	1,89,851
45.	Saugar	1,77,714	1,86,483	80,000	38,777	4,82,974
46.	Shivaji	35,000	1,46,250	74,000	40,750	3,05,000
47.	S.N.D.T. Women's	7,167	—	—	5,587	12,754
48.	Sri Venkateswara	35,000	2,50,000	25,000	85,105	3,95,105
49.	Udaipur	3,06,000	—	20,050	—	3,26,050
50.	Utkal	2,55,284	1,00,000	72,500	—	4,27,784
51.	Vikram	1,32,370	60,000	31,428	97,904	3,21,702
52.	Visva-Bharati	1,15,000	6,55,000	25,000	2,04,741	9,99,741
<i>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</i>						
1.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	99,000	—	23,977	—	1,22,977
2.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	10,000	—	9,000	—	19,000
3.	Indian Institute of Science	1,65,000	1,43,000	72,356	11,700	3,92,056
4.	Jamia Millia Islamia	20,000	—	—	40,000	60,000
Total		67,68,004	83,67,510	26,91,544	25,90,724	2,04,17,782
Centres of Advanced Study (Science)						53,16,740
Grand Total		67,68,004	83,67,510	26,91,544	25,90,724	2,57,34,522

APPENDIX X

GRANTS PAID IN 1967-68 TO UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR DEPARTMENTS
IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

48

<i>Rs./lacs</i>						
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Library Books</i>	<i>Staff and Maintenance</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agra	—	—	15,000	17,000	32,000
2.	Aligarh	4,042	72,500	20,195	2,40,500	3,37,237
3.	Allahabad	12,370	—	1,05,000	26,000	1,43,370
4.	Andhra	—	—	51,000	81,500	1,32,500
5.	Annamalai	5,000	1,652	19,000	79,923	1,05,575
6.	Banaras	—	2,05,507	—	4,68,447	6,73,954
7.	Bangalore	—	—	50,000	—	50,000
8.	Baroda	—	—	7,000	54,682	61,682
9.	Bhagalpur	—	—	16,163	75,000	91,163
10.	Bihar	—	—	16,096	50,000	66,096
11.	Bombay	—	—	40,000	69,312	1,10,267
12.	Burdwan	955	—	70,000	59,615	1,29,615
13.	Calcutta	—	—	20,000	55,400	1,17,315
14.	Delhi	81,000	41,915	20,000	1,13,000	5,08,500
15.	Dibrugarh	—	—	30,000	35,000	65,000
16.	Gauhati	—	19,564	50,000	75,000	1,44,564
17.	Gorakhpur	—	1,45,500	20,000	—	1,65,500
18.	Gujarat	—	—	85,000	30,000	1,15,000
19.	Indore	—	1,40,000	10,000	—	1,50,000
20.	Jabalpur	30,000	1,13,000	10,000	60,000	2,13,000
21.	Jadavpur	—	—	99,070	20,000	1,19,070
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	30,000	80,000	1,10,000
23.	Jiwaji	—	—	60,000	—	60,000
24.	Jodhpur	—	—	1,32,000	1,08,000	2,40,000
25.	Kalyani	—	61,000	23,000	—	84,000
26.	Karnatak	5,000	—	40,000	53,000	98,000
27.	Kerala	—	—	—	76,200	76,200
28.	Kuruksetra	2,243	—	70,000	50,000	1,22,243
29.	Lucknow	—	—	—	1,55,000	1,55,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Madras	—	—	20,000	65,067	85,067
31.	Madurai	—	—	20,000	—	20,000
32.	Magadh	—	50,000	—	—	50,000
33.	Marathwada	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
34.	Meerut	—	—	25,000	—	25,000
35.	Mysore	—	60,066	90,000	62,000	2,12,066
36.	Nagpur	—	—	—	2,10,000	2,10,000
37.	North Bengal	—	—	—	50,000	50,000
38.	Osmania	—	15,000	—	35,000	50,000
39.	Panjab	5,000	34	69,000	85,000	1,59,034
40.	Patna	—	44,603	1,00,000	1,01,500	2,46,103
41.	Poona	—	—	60,000	49,493	1,09,493
42.	Punjabi	—	2,26,000	53,000	50,000	3,29,000
43.	Rabindra Bharati	—	—	20,000	—	20,000
44.	Rajasthan	—	35,000	60,000	2,05,000	3,00,000
45.	Ranchi	—	—	—	85,000	85,000
46.	Ravi Shankar	—	—	25,000	1,05,000	1,30,000
47.	Roorkee	—	—	80,000	—	80,000
48.	Sardar Patel	1,710	—	49,000	1,22,406	1,73,116
49.	Saugar	2,673	—	60,000	53,000	1,15,673
50.	Shivaji	—	—	30,000	25,000	55,000
51.	S. N. D. T. Women's	—	—	40,000	11,091	51,091
52.	Sri Venkateswara	—	1,80,000	25,000	25,000	2,30,000
53.	Udaipur	—	—	20,000	—	20,000
54.	Utkal	—	—	5,000	75,000	80,000
55.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	—	10,000	—	60,000	70,000
56.	Vikram	—	2,35,000	40,000	1,00,000	3,75,000
57.	Visva-Bharati	—	—	—	3,05,000	3,05,000

APPENDIX X—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</i>						
1.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
2.	Gujarat Vidyapith	—	—	10,000	25,000	35,000
3.	Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya	—	—	17,000	60,000	77,000
4.	Indian Institute of Science	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
5.	Indian School of International Studies	—	3,30,000	—	4,37,000	7,67,000
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	8,000	20,000	20,000	1,05,000	1,53,000
7.	Kashi Vidyapith	—	30,000	15,000	83,000	1,28,000
8.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	30,000	—	25,000	10,000	65,000
Total		1,87,993	20,56,341	22,04,524	49,14,046	93,62,904
Centres of Advanced Study (Humanities and Social Sciences)						20,01,187
Grand Total		1,87,993	20,56,341	22,04,524	49,14,046	1,13,64,091*

* This is exclusive of grants amounting to Rs. 1,36,000 paid for area studies programmes.

APPENDIX XI

GRANTS PAID IN 1967-68 TO UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES FOR
HOSTELS, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND STAFF QUARTERS

						<i>Rupees</i>
S. No.	University	Hostels for Students	Library Buildings	Staff Quarters'	Teachers Hostels	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aligarh	15,52,497	—	5,80,000	—	21,32,497
2.	Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Andhra	—	—	—	85,000	85,000
4.	Annamalai	10,917	—	—	—	10,917
5.	Banaras	1,25,000	65,000	8,55,000	45,000	10,90,000
6.	Baroda	41,257	—	12,570	10,000	63,827
7.	Bhagalpur	73,000	1,00,000	—	50,000	2,23,000
8.	Bihar	—	60,000	90,000	1,15,000	2,65,000
9.	Bombay	2,20,000	—	30,000	—	2,50,000
10.	Burdwan	2,00,000	67,000	30,000	1,40,000	4,37,000
11.	Calcutta	13,904	2,50,000	—	—	2,63,904
12.	Delhi	—	—	3,40,000	—	3,40,000
13.	Gauhati	—	10,906	35,000	1,20,000	1,65,906
14.	Gorakhpur	1,69,000	90,000	—	1,35,000	3,94,000
15.	Gujarat	15,000	20,000	—	—	35,000
16.	Indore	—	—	—	75,000	75,000
17.	Jabalpur	35,000	55,000	60,000	5,000	1,55,000
18.	Jadavpur	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	55,000	19,133	74,133
20.	Jodhpur	90,000	—	50,000	—	1,40,000
21.	Kalyani	1,54,280	—	—	—	1,54,280
22.	Karnatak	1,50,000	—	25,000	5,000	1,80,000
23.	Kerala	—	—	—	1,35,000	1,35,000
24.	Kuruksetra	2,56,789	20,000	2,253	—	2,79,042
25.	Lucknow	—	3,000	—	—	3,000
26.	Madras	1,90,000	—	—	—	1,90,000
27.	Magadh	—	—	75,000	95,000	1,70,000
28.	Marathwada	—	5,000	—	30,000	35,000

APPENDIX XI—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Mysore	78,125	31,500	1,25,000	—	2,34,625
30.	Nagpur	35,000	—	—	84,000	1,19,000
31.	North Bengal	5,00,000	1,70,000	—	1,40,000	8,10,000
32.	Osmania	65,000	—	20,000	—	85,000
33.	Panjab	—	80,000	—	50,000	1,30,000
34.	Patna	3,05,000	—	60,000	1,00,000	4,65,000
35.	Poona	1,12,764	—	—	10,000	1,22,764
36.	Punjabi	—	2,10,000	9,500	20,000	2,39,500
37.	Rajasthan	—	—	5,811	—	5,811
38.	Ravi Shankar	—	1,50,000	—	—	1,50,000
39.	Roorkee	—	10,000	1,10,000	65,000	1,85,000
40.	Sardar Patel	2,00,000	—	—	—	2,00,000
41.	Saugar	20,000	—	—	60,000	80,000
42.	Shivaji	39,162	80,000	6,924	6,000	1,32,086
43.	S. N. D. T. Women's	6,451	—	—	—	6,451
44.	Sri Venkateswara	—	1,50,000	50,000	—	2,00,000
45.	Utkal	1,45,000	—	—	—	1,45,000
46.	Vikram	3,26,000	9,000	1,60,000	95,000	5,90,000
47.	Visva-Bharati	2,16,903	1,60,000	—	—	3,76,903
<i>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</i>						
1.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1,00,000	1,68,000	—	—	2,68,000
2.	Indian Institute of Science	2,50,000	—	—	—	2,50,000
3.	Indian School of International Studies	33,284	—	—	—	33,284
4.	Kashi Vidyapith	60,000	—	33,000	45,000	1,38,000
Total		57,89,333	19,64,406	28,20,058	17,50,133	123,32,930

APPENDIX XII

**GRANTS FOR ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL
EDUCATION : 1967-68***Rupees in Lakhs*

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
1	2
Improvement/Expansion of Existing Facilities	43.33
Five-year Integrated Courses	9.89
Degree Course in Chemical Engineering	6.75
Pharmaceutical Education	4.17
Courses in Business and Industrial Management/ Business Administration etc.	1.17
Postgraduate Specialised Courses including Research Schemes	34.97
Fellowships in Engineering and Technology (Junior and Senior)	26.18
Hostels	10.45
Staff Quarters	1.10
Revision of Salary Scales	6.82
Other New Schemes and Miscellaneous Items	8.82
Total	203.65

APPENDIX XIII
CENTRES OF ADVANCED STUDY

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Department Recognised as Centre of Advanced Study</i>	<i>Major Field of Specialisation</i>
1	2	3	4
I. SCIENCES			
1.	Annamalai	1. Marine Biology	Marine Biology
2.	Bombay	1. Mathematics	Pure Mathematics
		2. Chemical Technology	Applied Chemistry
3.	Calcutta	1. Mathematics	Applied Mathematics
		2. Radiophysics and Electronics	Radiophysics and Electronics
4.	Delhi	1. Physics	Theoretical Physics
		2. Chemistry	Chemistry of Natural Products
		3. Botany	Plant Morphology and Embryology
		4. Zoology	Cell Biology and Endocrinology
5.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	1. Bio-Chemistry*	Proteins, Lipids and Vitamins
6.	Madras	1. Physics	Crystallography and Biophysics
		2. Botany	Plant Pathology and Mycology
		3. Mathematics	Pure Mathematics
7.	Osmania	1. Astronomy	Astronomy
8.	Panjab	1. Geology	Himalayan Geology and Palaeontology
		2. Mathematics	Pure Mathematics
9.	Saugar	1. Geology	Structural Geology and Geomorphology

*Recognised during 1968-69.

APPENDIX XIII—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
II. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES			
1. Aligarh	1. History*	Medieval Indian ^r History	
2. Annamalai	1. Linguistics	Dravidian Linguistics	
3. Baroda	1. Education	Education	
4. Banaras	1. Philosophy	Indian Philosophy	
5. Bombay	1. Economics	Public Finance and Industrial Economics	
6. Calcutta	1. Ancient Indian History and Culture	Ancient Indian History and Culture	
7. Delhi	1. Economics	Economic Development and Economic History	
	2. Sociology*	Sociology	
8. Madras	1. Philosophy	Advaita and Allied System of Philosophy	
9. Poona	1. Economics (Gokhale Institute)	Agricultural Economics	
	2. Linguistics (Deccan College)	Applied Linguistics	
	3. Sanskrit	Sanskrit Literature	
10. Visva-Bharati	1. Philosophy	Metaphysics.	

*Recognised during 1968-69

APPENDIX XIV

**FACULTY-WISE ENROLMENT : UNIVERSITIES AND
AFFILIATED COLLEGES* : 1967-68**

Faculty	Enrolment			% in Affiliated Colleges	
	University Departments University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	1967-68	1966-67
	1	2	3	4	5
Arts	1,03,571	6,87,274	7,90,845	86.9	87.0
Science	62,429	5,47,929	6,10,358	89.8	91.0
Commerce	16,838	1,84,993	2,01,831	91.7	91.4
Education	5,124	37,978	43,102	88.1	87.8
Engineering/ Technology	29,564	74,702	1,04,266	71.6	73.7
Medicine	7,854	75,568	83,422	90.6	90.8
Agriculture	11,051	18,388	29,439	62.5	62.9
Veterinary Science	3,135	3,475	6,610	52.6	51.6
Law	17,750	26,831	44,581	60.2	59.6
Others	2,001	2,517	4,518	55.7	47.4
Total	2,59,317	16,59,655	19,18,972	86.5	86.8

* Excluding enrolment of intermediate classes affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh.

APPENDIX XV

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES : 1967-68

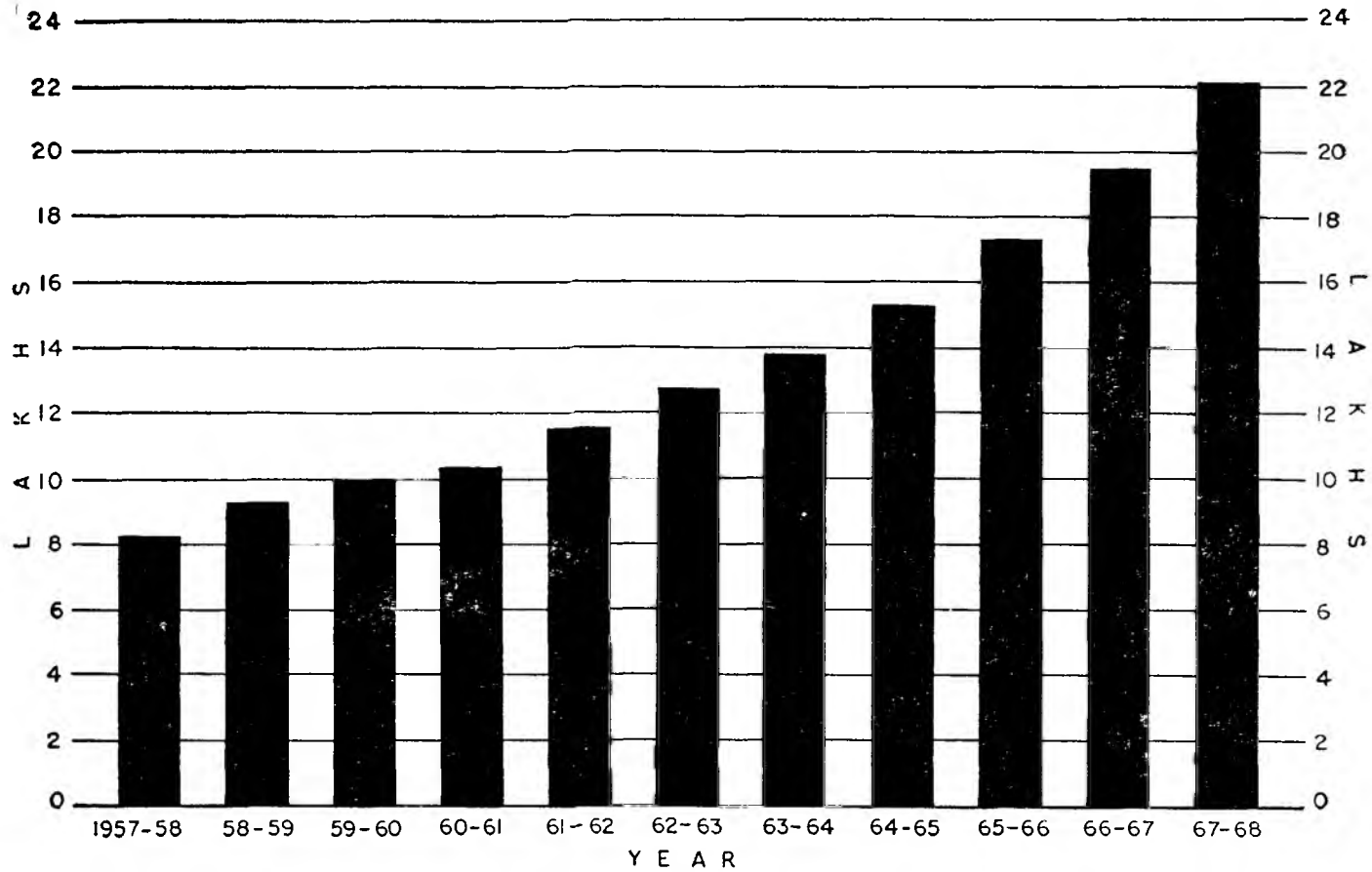
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees)</i>
1.	Construction of Hostels	10,58,358
2.	Improvement of Library and Laboratory Facilities	46,90,880
3.	Basic Grant for Purchase of Library Books	24,58,500
4.	Construction of Staff Quarters	2,17,476
5.	Development of Postgraduate Courses in Science Subjects	12,54,987
6.	Development of Postgraduate Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences	6,17,431
7.	Grants to Colleges of Delhi University for Specific Purposes	15,14,171
8.	Centenary Grants	5,15,000
9.	Students' Aid Fund	14,92,738
10.	Hobby Workshop	94,492
11.	Non-Resident Students' Centres	3,83,369
12.	Textbook Libraries	14,61,823
13.	Water Coolers	11,563
14.	Research Fellowships for Humanities and Science Subjects	2,51,622
15.	Scholarships in Arabic and Persian	16,968
16.	Financial Assistance to Research Workers	2,35,914
17.	Utilisation of Services of Retired Teachers	3,46,022
18.	Miscellaneous Schemes	3,02,750
	Total	1,69,24,064

APPENDIX XVI

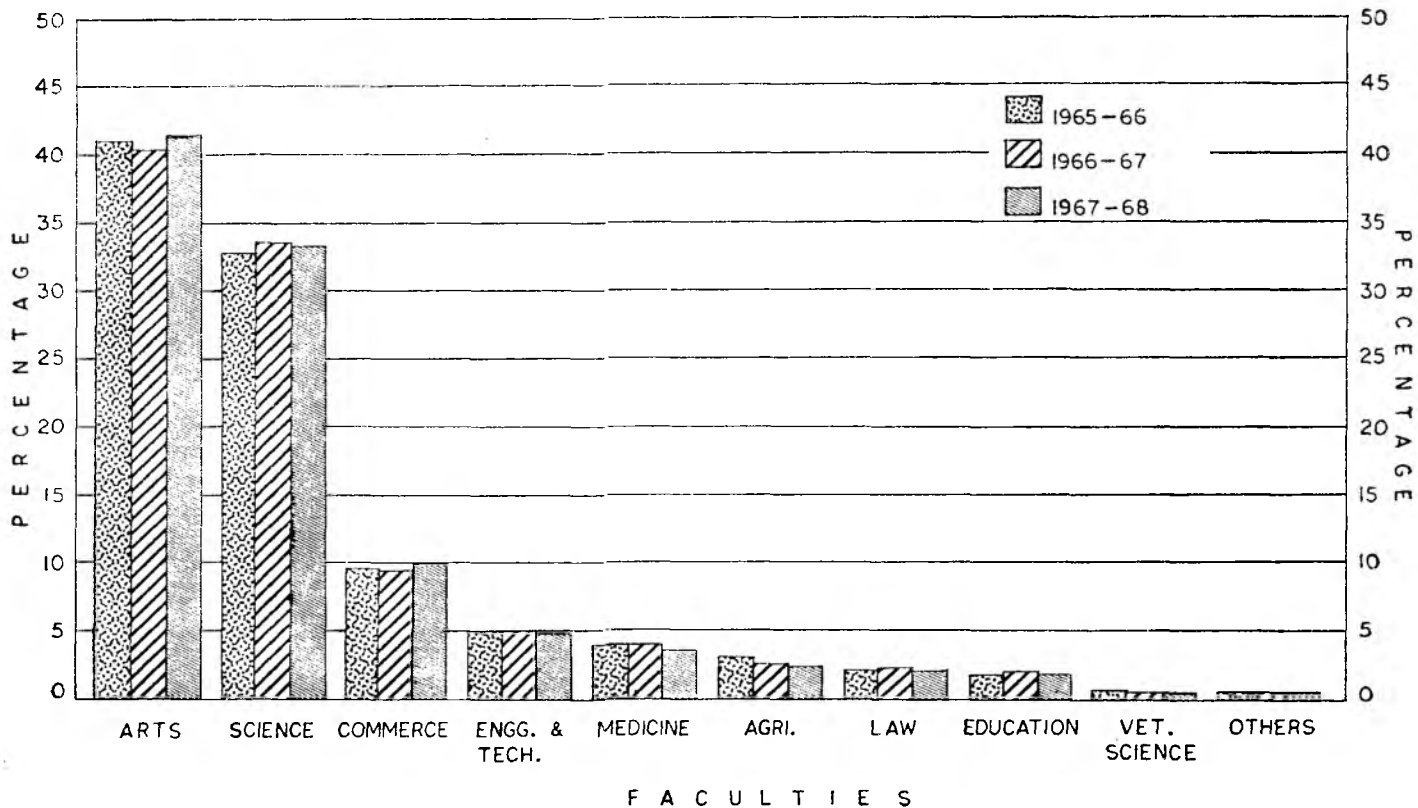
**EXPENDITURE UNDER PLAN AND NON-PLAN PROJECTS
1967-68**

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount (Rupees)</i>
NON-PLAN PROJECTS	
1. Administration Charges	27,33,527
2. Block Grants to Central Universities	5,44,99,839
3. Maintenance Grants to Constituent/ Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University	1,80,00,000
4. Grants to Central Universities for Schemes not covered under Block Grants	12,000
Total (Non-Plan)	7,52,45,366
PLAN PROJECTS	
1. Grants to Central and State Universities for Humanities	1,15,00,091
2. Grants to Central and State Universities for Higher Scientific Education and Research	2,57,34,522
3. Grants to Central and State Universities for Engineering and Technology	2,03,65,206
4. Grants to Constituent and Affiliated Colleges	1,69,24,064
5. Grants to Central and State Universities for Miscellaneous Schemes	3,59,47,325
6. Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred by UGC on Seminars, Conferences etc.	5,15,680
7. Expenditure from Grants received from the Govt. of India and other Sources for Specific Purposes	34,95,442
Total (Plan)	11,44,82,330
Grand Total (Plan and Non-Plan)	18,97,27,696

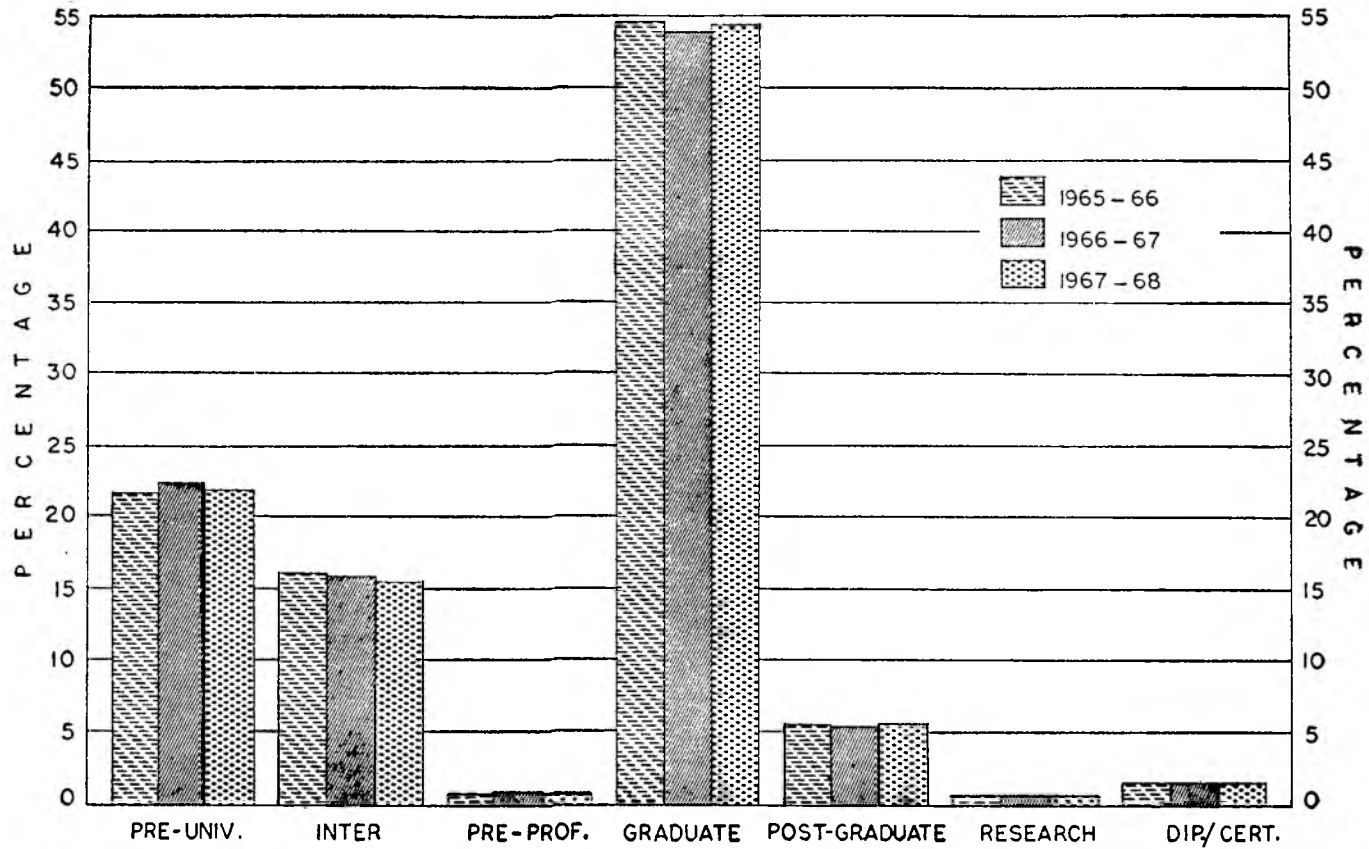
UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT
1957-58 TO 1967-68



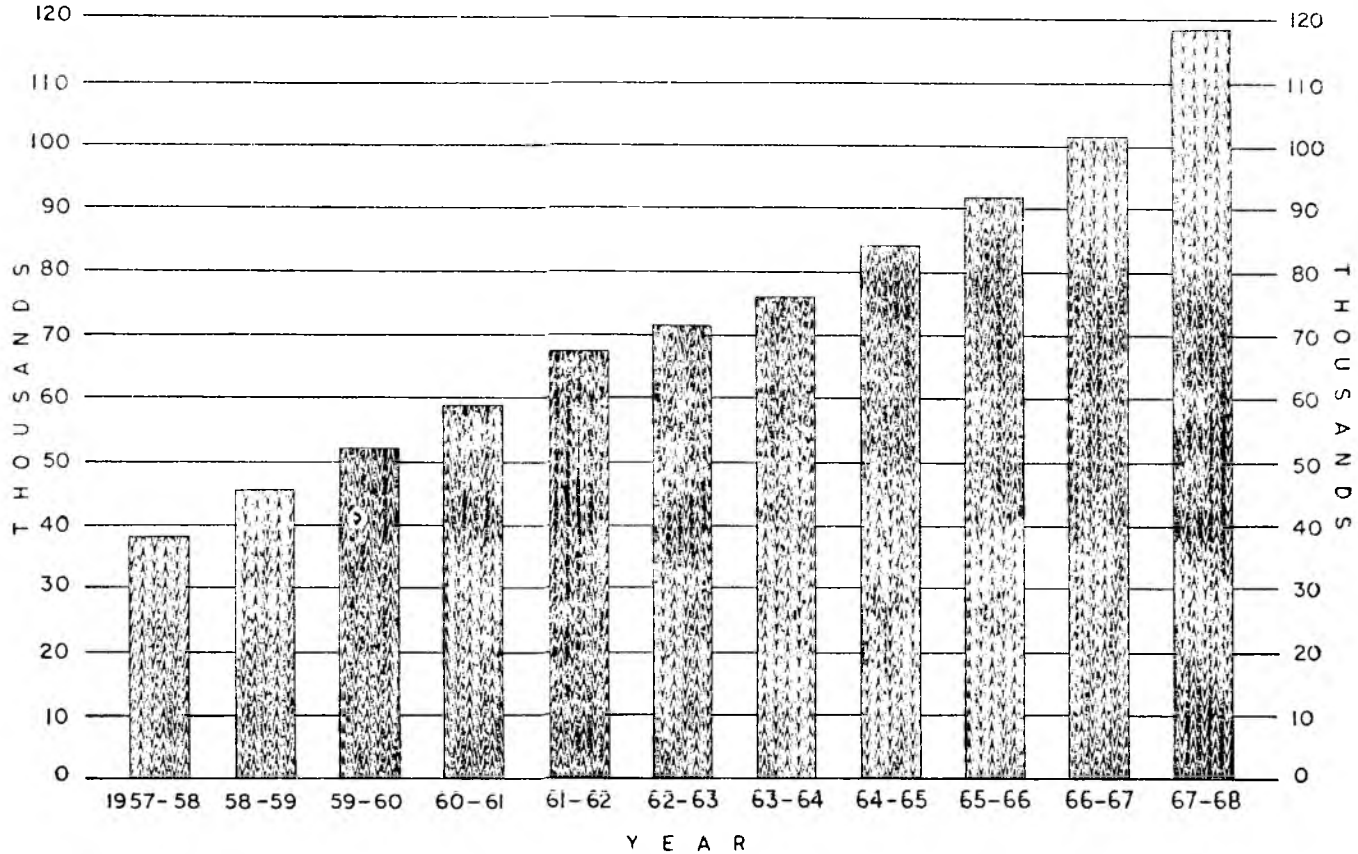
FACULTY-WISE ENROLMENT 1965-66 TO 1967-68



**ENROLMENT AT DIFFERENT STAGES
1965-66 TO 1967-68**

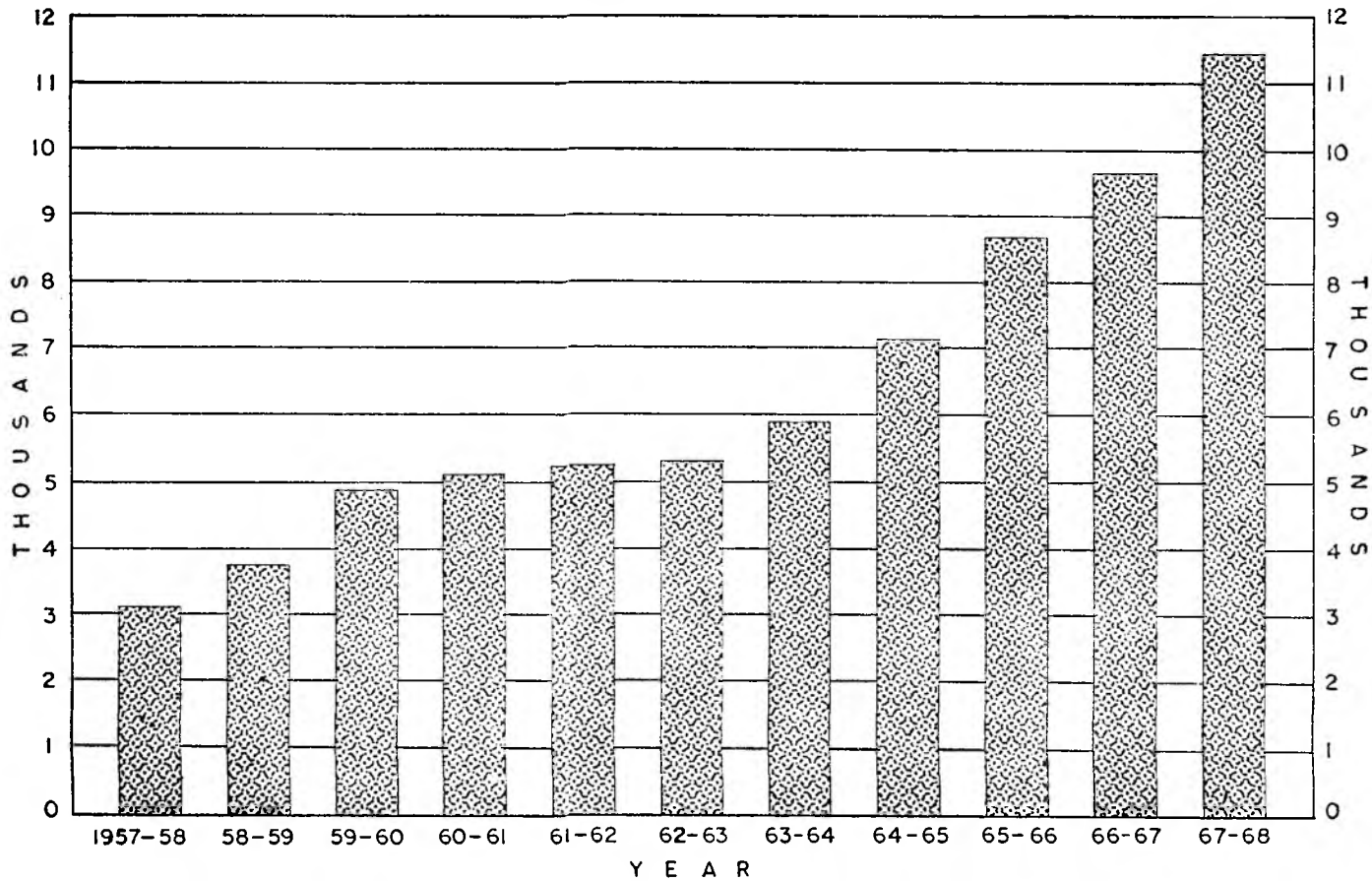


POSTGRADUATE ENROLMENT
1957-58 TO 1967-68



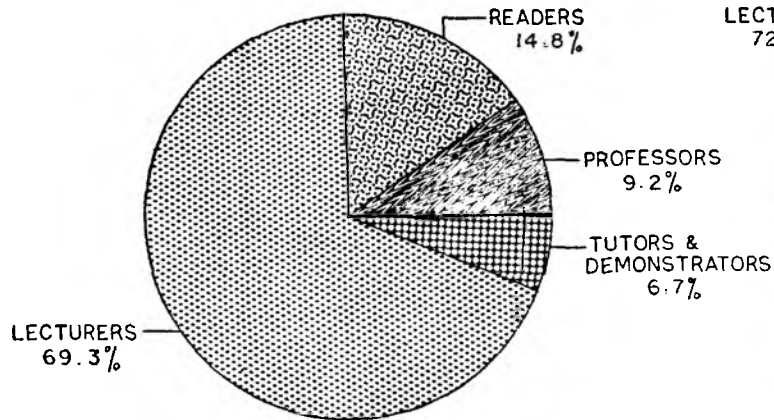
RESEARCH ENROLLMENT

1957-58 TO 1967-68

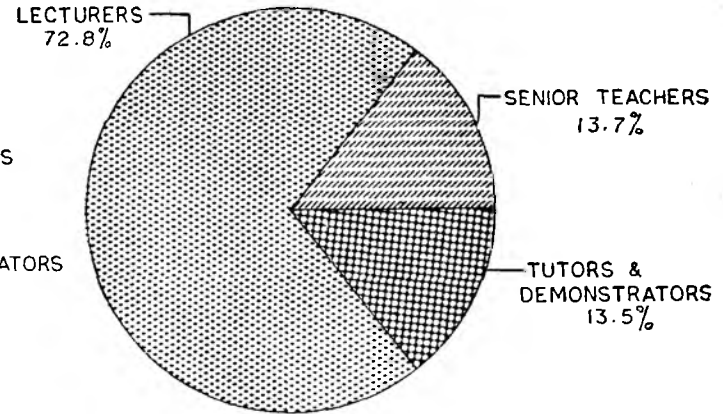


DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF ACCORDING TO DESIGNATION**1967-68**

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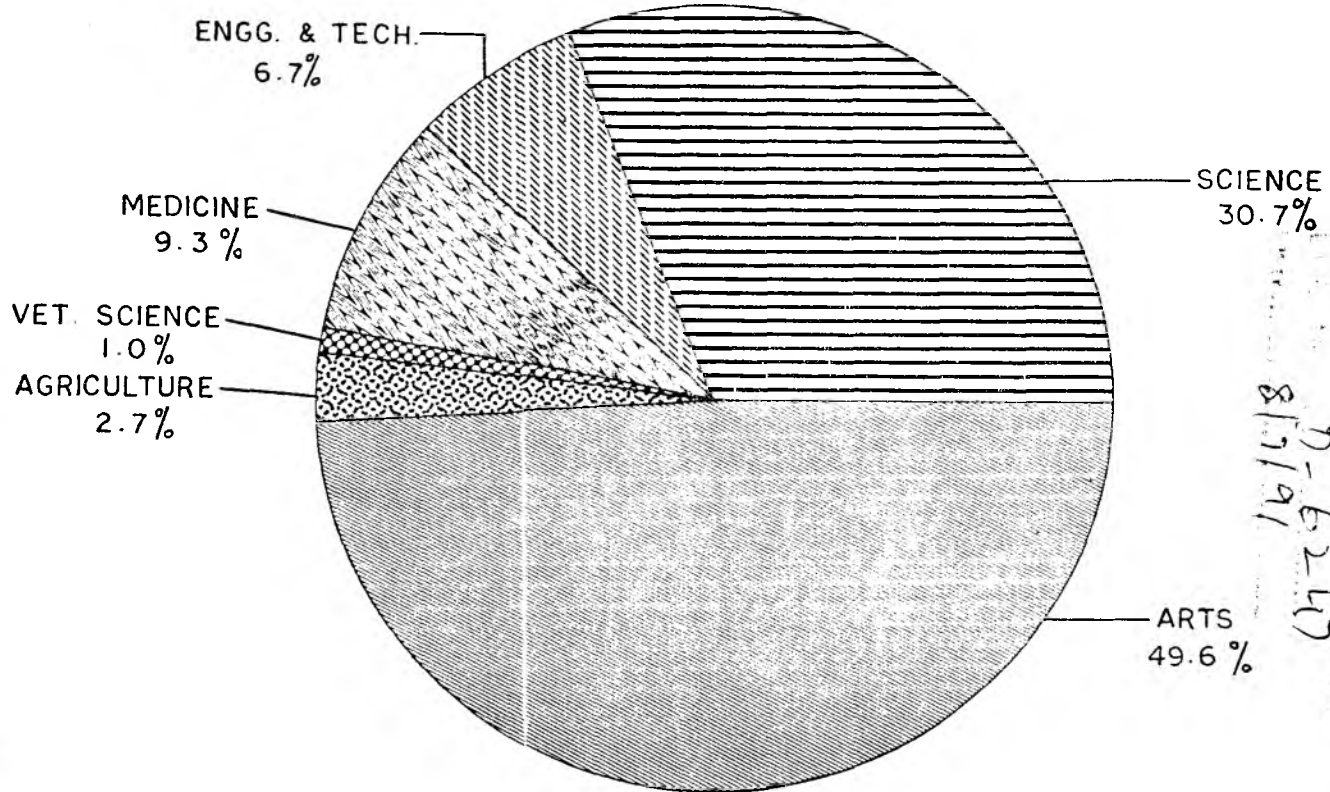


UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS



AFFILIATED COLLEGES

FACULTY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF
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