

# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## ANNUAL REPORT For The Year 1991-92

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In compliance with Section 18 of the UGC Act, 1956 (No. 3 of 1956)\* we have the honour to present to the Central Government the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1991-92 to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**  
**(1991-92)**

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**Vice-Chairman**

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\* (1) w.e.f. 17.10.1991.

(2) Dr. Manmohan Singh resigned w.e.f. 21.5.1991.

\*\* Shri K.V.R. Nair w.e.f. 24.12.1991.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
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Planning and Administration,  
17-B, Sri Aurangzeb Road,  
New Delhi-110016  
D-8016  
DSC No. 13-11-1991  
Date

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## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Role and Organization

University Grants Commission was set up as the apex national body for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and the determination and maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research in universities. It works in accordance with the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act (1956) as amended by the Parliament from time to time. It serves as a vital link between the Union and State Governments and institutions of higher education. To attain the objective of development of higher education, UGC *inter alia* allocates and disburses grants to universities and colleges; advises central/state governments on the measures necessary for improvement of university education, frames regulations on minimum standards of instructions, qualifications of teachers, etc.

The Commission has 12 members. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are full time salaried members, and act as functional heads. Of the remaining members, two represent the central government; four represent university teachers; and four represent Vice Chancellors, members of learned professions and reputed educationists. The Secretary is the executive head. UGC relies heavily on subject specialists and during an year has interaction with about 7000 academics and experts in formulation, evaluation and monitoring of its programmes.

### 1.2 Finances

UGC receives Plan and Non-Plan grants from the Central Government through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. In addition, there is a marginal amount under miscellaneous receipt by way of interest on bank accounts, refund of unspent balances of grant-in-aid, etc.

Details of Grants Received During 1991-92		
	Plan	Non-Plan (Rs. crores)
Grant-in-aid	152.02	260.00
Miscellaneous	8.80	10.00
Engg. & Technology	9.46	-
<b>Total</b> (including opening balance)	<b>170.28</b>	<b>270.00</b>

Details of grants released under Plan and Non Plan during 1991-92		
Plan	(Rs. in Crores)	% of Total Plan
(i) Central Universities	47.97	28.2
(ii) Institutions deemed to be Universities	10.62	6.3
(iii) State Universities	72.08	42.5
(iv) Science Centres	13.52	8.0
(v) Colleges of State Universities	20.55	12.1
(vi) Colleges of Central Universities	2.57	1.5
(vii) Miscellaneous	2.48	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>169.79</b>	<b>100</b>
Non Plan	(Rs. in Crores)	% of Total Non Plan
(i) Maintenance grants to:-		
(a) Central Universities	159.27	59.8
(b) Institutions deemed to be Universities	33.80	12.7
(c) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	57.31	21.5
(ii) State Universities for specific purposes	1.93	0.7
(iii) Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships etc.	6.44	2.4
(iv) Media Centres	2.48	1.0
(v) Grants to non University institutions	0.17	0.06
(vi) Establishment expenditure of UGC office	4.86	1.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>266.26</b>	<b>100</b>

### 1.3 Significant Milestones 1991-92

#### 1.3.1 Restructuring of UGC

UGC assigned a study to the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad in June '89 to review the present organisational structure, manpower planning and existing systems and procedures of UGC, following the suggestion made by the Parliament Estimates Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on UGC.

The report of the ASCI has since been processed for implementation. During 1991-92 the office of UGC was re-organized for enhancing functional efficiency.

#### 1.3.2 Review of Schemes of UGC

In 1991-92, a detailed review of all Schemes for their continued relevance was carried out, particularly in view of the changing financial scenario in the country.

Each scheme was reviewed at two levels, by an officer level committee and an academic committee.

#### 1.3.3 Computerization for programme implementation and monitoring

UGC caters to about 180 universities including institutions deemed to be universities and nearly 4000 eligible colleges. They apply to UGC for assistance under its various schemes. It also provides about 10,000 fellowships of different categories each year. All this work is done manually which results in delays in processing proposals. To bring about improvements in the system UGC has launched a major programme of creating a database through computers to aid in decision making, processing and monitoring its schemes. The computerized system is expected to become operational in 1993.

#### 1.3.4 Eighth Plan Outlay - Universities

Outlays for universities were discussed by expert committees, at which representatives from state governments had also participated. A total outlay of Rs. 110.65 crores was approved by the Commission and communicated to all universities at the beginning of the Plan Period.

#### 1.3.5 Eighth Plan Outlay - Colleges

In a significant departure from past practice, UGC sent expert committees to state capitals during 1991-92 to assess the proposals of colleges for development assistance from UGC during VIII Plan. Through this on-the-spot evaluation mechanism, proposals of 3100 colleges have been approved and an outlay of about Rs. 220 crores was approved for these colleges thereby reducing the delays involved in approval, sanction and release of grants to colleges.

#### 1.3.6 Vice Chancellor's Conference, 1991

UGC organized a one-day conference on 9th October '91 at Trivandrum. The main theme of the conference was "College Education in India : the Past and Future Perspective." On the basis of a theme paper prepared by UGC in consultation with experts, the conference deliberated on four broad issues.

The major recommendations and views that emerged include :-

##### (i) *Facilitators of Excellence*

- Improvement in the course and content of curricula was emphasized.
- The need to evaluate the performance of institutions and teachers was emphasized.
- The need for optimal utilization of available facilities, admission to post graduate

courses through entrance tests, training and retraining of teachers, improving efficiency in management of colleges alongwith providing minimum threshold infrastructure to colleges were also highlighted.

#### (ii) *Resources*

- Augmentation of additional resources to colleges was recommended since the college sector accounts for 80% of total enrolment in higher education.
- The need of rationalising tuition fee and providing its linkage with the cost of education was suggested. However, at the same time suggestions were made to provide adequate facilities like scholarship, freeship, subsidised loan etc. to students belonging to economically weaker sections.
- The question of generation of additional resources by way of donation, consultancy, taxation on employers who are beneficiary of education were also suggested.

#### (iii) *Role of Co-ordinating Bodies*

- Deep concern was expressed about the reservations of state governments to establish State Councils of Higher Education (SCHE) which can play a meaningful role in long-term planning and management of higher education in the states.
- It was noted with some concern that in the present management structure of colleges, the university to which the colleges are affiliated has practically no role to play once affiliation has been granted. It was recommended that a well defined structure should be set up through which state governments and universities can oversee the management of colleges.

- It was suggested that Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) should have a one day meet with State Education Secretaries and VCs each year to arrive at realistic policy decisions for improving the quality of college education.

#### (iv) *Governance of Colleges*

- Three different models for governance of colleges were recommended particularly for universities having a large number of affiliated colleges.
- **Statutory University Committee for Colleges** - which will be responsible for providing development grants to colleges and promoting cooperation between colleges and experts to provide academic and research support to colleges.
- **Central University of Colleges** - can work as a Resource Development Centre for all colleges located in Union Territories, it should among others examine financial requirement of colleges and recommend the same to government for approval.
- **Flexibility in Course Choice** - to offer courses of studies relevant to the manpower requirements and enhance employability potential of students, by cutting across disciplines and enable students to opt for combination of courses instead of traditional courses.

#### 1.4 Overview of Activities

During 1991-92 the number of Universities increased from 147 to 149 and institutions deemed to be Universities from 29 to 31. 392 new colleges were opened bringing the number to 7513. The student enrolment also increased from 44.25 lakhs in 1990-91 to 46.11 lakhs in 1991-92. The total teaching staff in universities





and affiliated colleges increased from 2.63 lakhs in 1990-91 to 2.70 lakhs in 1991-92.

(i) *Maintenance and Coordination of Standards*

- The report of the Gnanam Committee "Towards New Educational Management" alongwith recommendations of the Commission was submitted to the Ministry of H.R.D., Department of Education.
- A committee was appointed to review the working of Academic Staff Colleges (ASC). On the recommendations of this committee, UGC agreed to continue assistance to ASCs in the VIII Plan with the exception of 3 ASCs whose performance was not found to be satisfactory by the committee.
- 35,039 teachers have attended orientation and refresher courses in ASCs upto 31st March, 1992.
- Departments receiving assistance under Special Assistance Programme increased from 317 in 1990-91 to 336 in 1991-92.
- 111 departments continued to receive assistance under COSIST.
- Model curricula developed by Curriculum Development Centres are now available as printed documents at discounted price to institutions and individuals.
- UGC initiated development of vocational courses at degree level as a priority programme and constituted a high level core Committee in November, 1991 to develop curricula and suggest the infra-structural requirements.
- 314 colleges received assistance under COSIP and 784 colleges under COHSSIP during the year. As the programme is under review no new colleges were approved during the year.

- Subject panels in 27 subjects were reconstituted for 2 years w.e.f. November, 1991.
- 3 AVRCs at Jodhpur and Madurai Kamaraj Universities, and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta were upgraded to EMRCs bringing the total number to 7 EMRCs and 7 AVRCs.
- 541 programmes of 10,562 minutes duration were produced by the Media Centres during the year.
- A Talk Back Experiment was conducted jointly with ISRO from 25th to 30th November, 1991 during 1 to 2 p.m. slot.
- The Pre-School TV Project was completed during the year.

(ii) *Assistance to Universities under Plan and Non Plan*

- Rs. 16,123.79 lakhs were provided to central Universities under Non Plan, of which Rs. 15,927.01 lakhs was towards maintenance expenditure. Under Plan, Central Universities received Rs. 4,797.03 lakhs.
- Rs. 3,380.02 lakhs were provided under Non-Plan and Rs. 1,061.90 lakhs under Plan to institutions deemed to be universities.
- Rs. 7,208.11 lakhs was provided under Plan to State Universities to meet part of their development expenditure.

(iii) *Assistance to Colleges under Plan and Non Plan*

- Rs. 2055.33 lakhs was provided to colleges under Plan for their general development during the year.

- One college was granted autonomous status during the year bringing the total number of such colleges to 107. A review committee was constituted to evaluate the performance of existing autonomous colleges. The UGC accepted the report of this committee and agreed to continue its assistance for autonomous colleges during the VIII Plan.
  - Rs. 5,731.59 lakhs was released to colleges of Delhi University and BHU for their maintenance expenditure during the year and Rs. 256.87 lakhs to colleges of Central Universities under Plan.
- (iv) *Research and Studies in Emerging and Inter Disciplinary Areas*
- Assistance was continued for research in super conductivity at 24 selected universities.
  - 12 universities were provided support during the year to strengthen teaching, training and research in Biotechnology.
  - Pursuant to Supreme Court Judgement in November '91 UGC constituted 3 groups to develop programmes on general Environmental Education, Engineering and Technical Component of Environment and Enrichment and Public Awareness on Environment.
  - The expert group constituted by UGC on energy has prepared a one year course after graduation and two years for post graduate education. A few universities having potential in this area were selected to operate the programme.
  - Under the UGC-IIAS collaborative programme - 28 university and college teachers were selected to work at the institute as Associates. 2 research seminars at Delhi and Jodhpur were also organised.
- Assistance was continued to be provided to universities and colleges for setting up of computer facilities and for running courses in computer applications/computer science.
  - The programme of futures studies was reviewed by an expert committee in August, 1991.
- (v) *Inter University Centres*
- Phase 1 of the major experimental research facilities at Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi is fully operational and research groups from various universities are using these facilities.
  - Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune conducted and co-sponsored 9 scientific meetings in various universities/colleges. During the year 200 scholars came to the centre for academic pursuits.
  - The revised project proposal of Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) was considered by the Commission and it desired that the work in the VIII plan may essentially relate to automation of libraries and related activities. The Commission also desired that the programme details and financial implications of the project may be further examined by a committee.
  - The activities of Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) started in project mode at the Nuclear Science Centre w.e.f. 1.4.1991. On the basis of certain observations made by the Ministry of HRD, Department of Education, a revised project report has been prepared.
  - Rs. 30.24 lakhs were provided under Non Plan and Rs. 1,349.07 lakhs under Plan to Inter University Centres.

(vi) *Promotion and Preservation of Indian Culture, Heritage and Values*

- Support was continued for programmes of Gandhian Studies and Buddhist Studies. Universities having centres for Gandhian Studies have also accepted the suggestions of UGC to include Nehru Studies in their programmes.
- In keeping with the NPE 1986 for making value oriented education an integral part of the teaching and learning process, UGC made a start by sanctioning a project to Gujarat Vidyapeeth.
- Pursuant to the recommendations of the Hindi Teaching Committee of the Ministry of HRD, the Commission decided to provide financial assistance to selected universities for the introduction of courses in functional Hindi at post graduate and undergraduate levels.

(vii) *Non Formal Education*

- 93 universities and 1284 colleges continued to implement the programmes on Adult and Continuing Education with assistance from UGC.
- On the basis of the report of the review committee appointed by UGC the programme has been reorganised and the policies and strategies of National Literacy Mission have been adopted.
- UGC decided to continue financial assistance for the Population Education programme upto 31st March, 1995.
- On the recommendations of UGC, IGNOU has set up a Distance Education Council for determination of standards in Distance Education.

(viii) *Human Resource Development for Teaching and Research*

- 22 fellows were working under the scheme of National Fellowship.
- 266 major research projects and 376 minor research projects were approved during the year.
- 28 Emeritus Fellowships were awarded.
- As part of the austerity measures due to resource crunch, UGC did not provide assistance for organisation of seminars, symposia, workshops and travel grants to teachers for attending international conferences.
- 2 tests each were conducted in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences for award of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and eligibility for lecturership. 59,982 candidates appeared in the above tests and 1,989 qualified for both JRF and lecturership and 2,005 qualified for lecturership only.
- 20 JRFs and 7 Research Associates were selected from different developing countries.

(ix) *International Cooperation*

- UGC hosted the visits of 11 foreign scholars from various countries and deputed 52 Indian scholars under various bilateral exchange programmes.
- A delegation, from Egypt visited India from 28th March to 4th April, 1992 under the cultural exchange programme.
- A delegation each from France, Hungary, Japan, Iran, Czechoslovakia, Mauritius and Nepal visited the UGC.
- UGC made 9 nominations for Fellowships and 21 nominations for Scholarships against various slots available under the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships.



## 2

**EDUCATION SYSTEM****GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY**

The higher education system in India has been under considerable stress in the past decade due to the challenges offered by an increase in the numbers on the one hand and the need to maintain standards on the other. Despite the resource constraint, UGC has tried to provide the necessary facilities so as to strike a balance between the conflicting demands of quality and quantity in the higher education system.

### 2.1 Growth of Institutions and Student Enrolment

- (i) In terms of absolute numbers, there has been a consistent increase in enrolment as well as in the number of institutions, over the years.

	1982-83	1991-92
Universities	133	180
Colleges	5039	7513
Student Enrolment	31.33 lakhs	46.11 lakhs

- (ii) *Increase from last year*

	1990-91	1991-92
Central/State Universities	147	219
Institutions deemed to be Universities	29	31
Colleges	7121	7513
Student Enrolment	44.25 lakhs	46.11 lakhs

- iii) *New Universities established in 1991-92*

#### State Universities

- Manonmanian Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli (TN)
- Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technological University, Lonere.

#### Institutions Deemed to be University

- Forest Research Institute, Dehradun
- Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.

- (iv) *New Colleges during 1991-92*

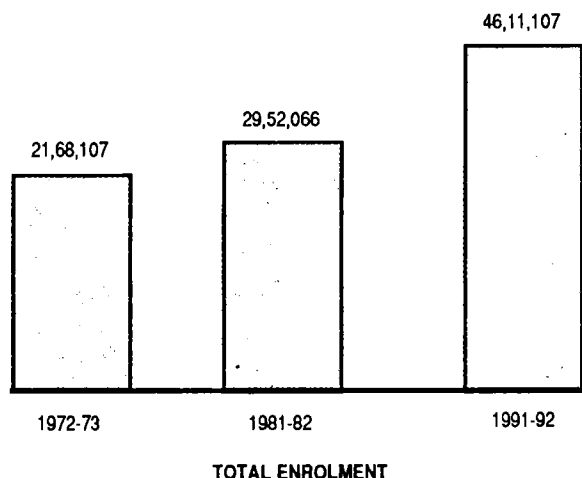
392 new colleges were established during 1991-92 of which 288 were arts/science/commerce colleges and 104 were professional colleges.

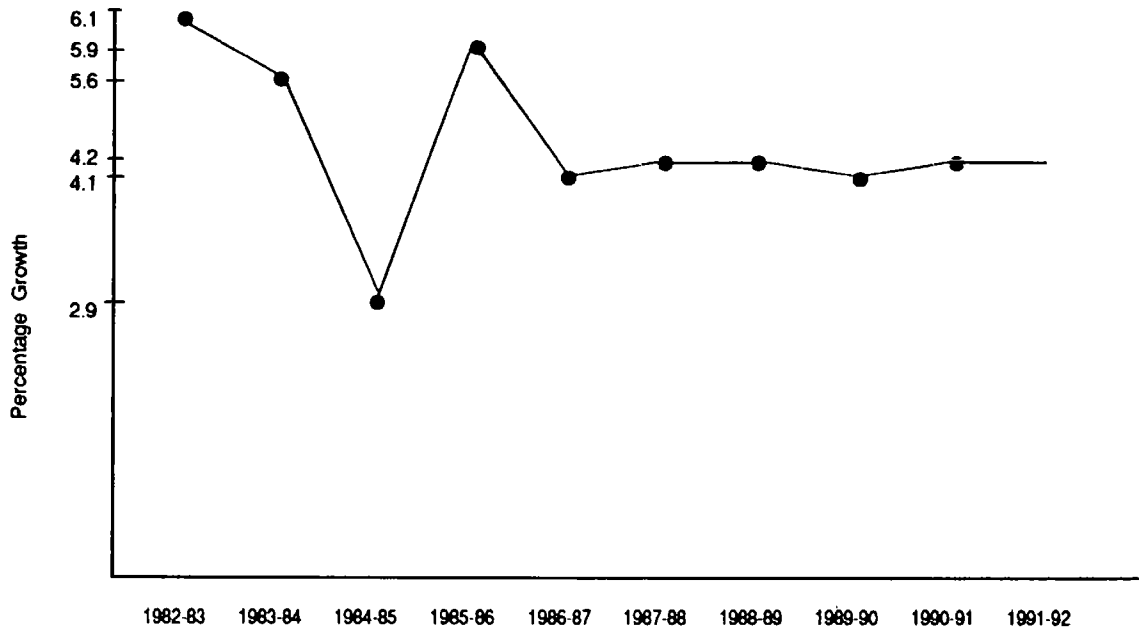
- (v) *Colleges recognized under Section 2f of UGC Act*

At the end of 1991-92 the total number of colleges recognized under section 2(f) of the UGC Act was 4278. In order to encourage traditional subjects, from this year, UGC has also decided to recognize colleges imparting oriental education if they are affiliated to a university. The equivalence of degrees like Acharya, Shastri, Siromani, Parangat etc. will be as approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

- (vi) *Growth Rate of Enrolment*

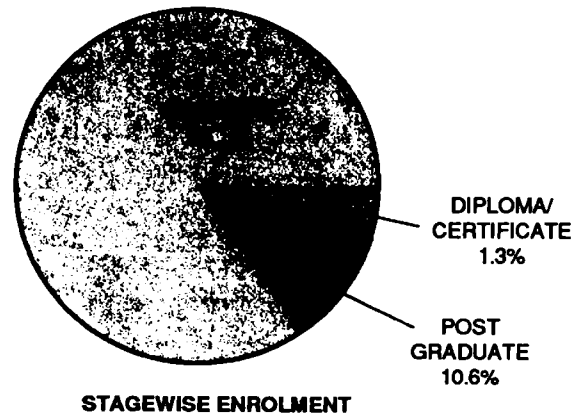
The average decadal growth rate of enrolment during 1982-83 to 1991-92 was close to 4.6% as compared to 3.7% recorded in the earlier decade.





**(vii) State Profile**

During the period 1987-88 to 1991-92 the all India average rate of growth of enrolment was 4.2%. There were wide deviations from the average growth rate among different states, with Tamil Nadu showing the highest growth rate of 9.3% and Orissa registering the lowest at 2.9% over the same period. The average growth rate of 15 states and union territory of Delhi were lower than the all India average of 4.2%.



**(viii) Stagewise Enrolment**

The percentage of enrolment at the graduate, postgraduate/research, diploma/certificate levels has remained almost the same in each year from 1987-88 to 1991-92.

**(ix) Facultywise Enrolment**

The enrolment as percentage of total enrolment has been the highest, in the faculty

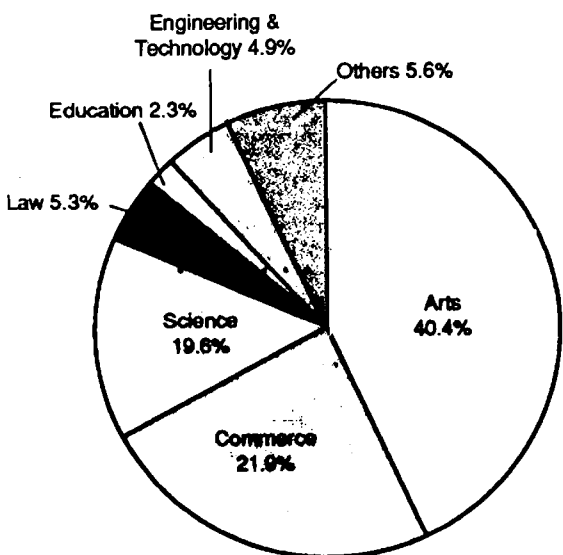
of Arts (including oriental learning) followed by the faculty of Commerce, Science and Law in that order. Yearly variations in the percentage of enrolment to total enrolment in all the faculties taken together have been marginal during the period 1987-88 to 1991-92.

(x) *Doctorate Degrees*

The number of doctorate degrees awarded registered a decline from 8,238 in 1988-89 to 8,016 in 1990-91. Out of the total number awarded in 1990-91 the faculty of Arts had the highest number with 3,210 degrees, followed by faculty of science with 2,950 degrees.

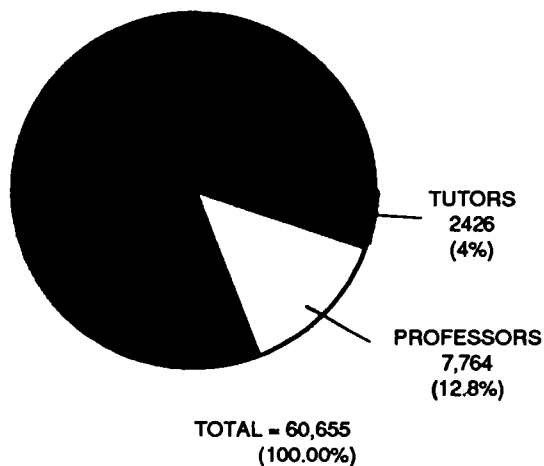
2.2 Staff Strength

In 1991-92 the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was about 2.70 lakhs as against 2.63 lakhs in the previous year.

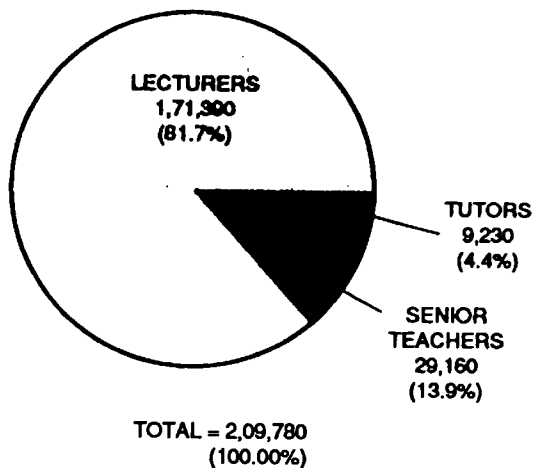


No. and Distribution of Teaching Staff According to Designation During 1991-92

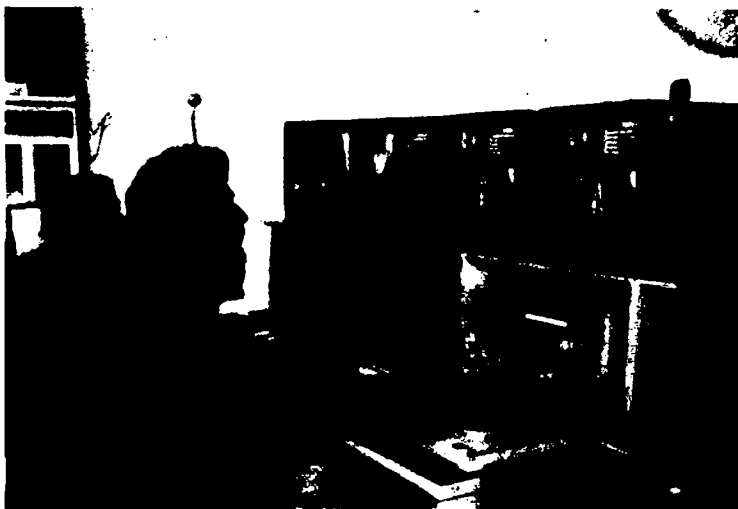
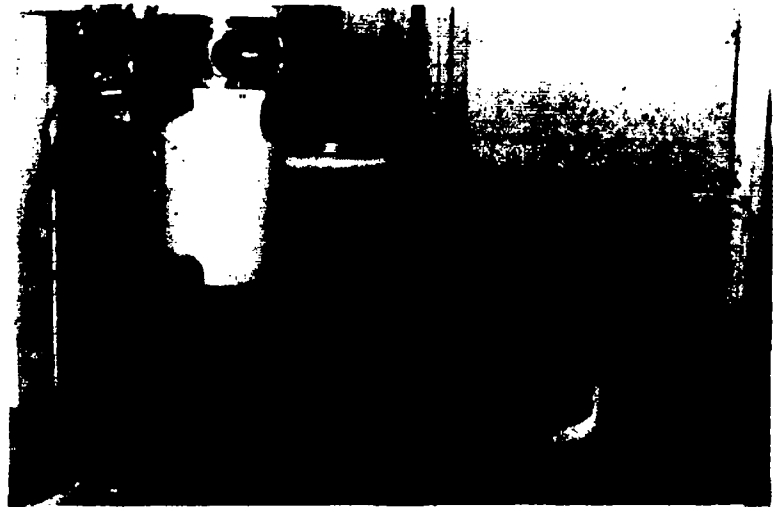
UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS/COLLEGES



AFFILIATED COLLEGES







## MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall in consultation with the universities concerned, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. A brief outline of initiatives taken during the year within the ambit of schemes/programmes being implemented for promoting excellence and enhancing standards in the higher education sector is given below :

### 3.1 Alternative Models of Management

During 1991-92 the report of the Gnanam Committee 'Towards New Educational Management', along with the recommendations of the Commission was submitted to the Department of Education. The Committee was appointed by UGC in pursuance of the provision contained in the Programme of Action of the National Policy on Education 1986 to review the management patterns including structure, roles and responsibilities of the various universities/bodies in the light of the new demands on the university system.

The Committee has made wide ranging recommendations relating to issues for improving efficiency in the management of universities which can be grouped in the following broad categories:

- composition, powers and functions of university authorities/bodies.
- relationship of universities with central/state governments and UGC, state councils of higher education.
- delegation of powers and decentralization in university management.

- autonomy in universities.
- role of teachers, students and society in management of universities.

The report was placed before the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) at its meeting held on 8th-9th March, 1991. In view of the far reaching repercussions of the recommendations contained in the report, a CABE Committee under the chairmanship of the Education Minister, Gujarat, was constituted to consider the recommendations of the report taking into account the views of the state governments, UGC and in the light of the National Policy on Education, 1986 and other developments since the formulation of the policy and to also suggest modalities for implementation of the recommendations. During 1991-92 the Committee held a series of meetings and finalised its recommendations.

### 3.2 Academic Staff Colleges

#### (a) *Orientation Programmes*

In 1987-88 UGC formulated a scheme of Academic Staff Colleges (ASCs) for organization of orientation programmes for newly appointed lecturers. Each of the 48 ASCs is expected to organise 5 or 6 orientation programmes of 4 weeks duration in a year. 90% of the teachers should be taken from the notified catchment area of the ASC and the remaining 10% from outside the state on an all India basis.

During 1991-92 UGC appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Professor P.N. Srivastava, former member Planning Commission, to review the working of ASCs. On the basis of the

recommendations of the Committee, the Commission agreed to continue assistance to ASCs in the 8th Plan with the exception of 3 ASCs at NEHU, Jadavpur and Viswa Bharati whose performance was not found to be satisfactory by the committee. At present, therefore, only 45 ASC's are functional. The assistance has been extended as follows; 18 ASC's upto March 1993; 4 ASC's upto March 1994 and 23 ASC's upto March 1995.

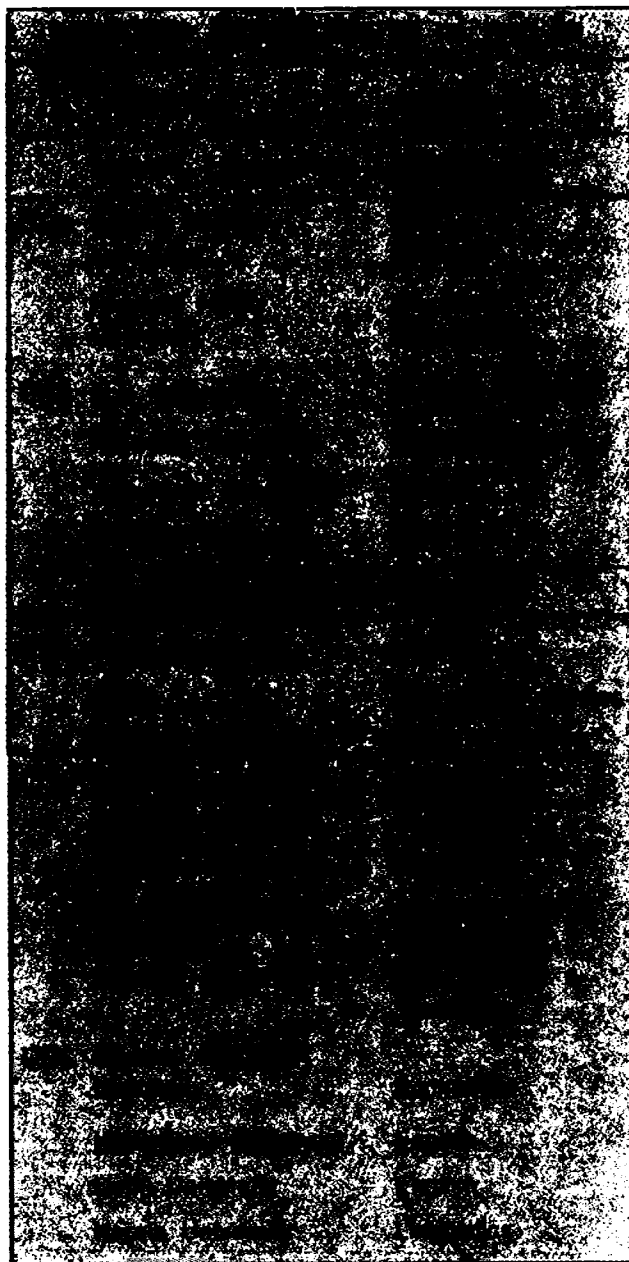
### (b) Refresher Courses

In 1988-89, 154 university departments and national/regional institutions were identified for providing subject oriented refresher training to serving teachers. Each centre is expected to organise 4-5 such courses during a year. In view of the large number of teachers who have to be trained the number of centres was increased to 180 in 1991-92.

	1991-92	1990-91
i) Orientation courses	100	100
ii) Refresher courses	180	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>254</b>

### 3.3 Special Assistance Programme(SAP)

For research in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences in thrust areas, UGC is assisting university departments at three levels viz. Centre of Advanced Study (CAS), Department of Special Assistance (DSA) and Departmental Research Support (DRS).



	Coverage in or on 31.3.1992			
	Departments in Humanities and Social Sciences		Departments in Sciences, Engineering and Technology	
	90-91	91-92	90-91	91-92
<b>CAS</b>	16	15	41	41
<b>DSA</b>	93	101	106	109
<b>DRS</b>	18	22	43	47

Assistance is provided for essential manpower, books and journals, renovation/upgradation of buildings, equipment and recurring expenditure on cent per cent basis. The assistance ranges from Rs. 25 to 50 lakhs for science subjects and Rs. 15 to 25 lakhs for humanities and social sciences for a duration of 3 years for DRS and 5 years for DSA and CAS.

With a view to ascertain excellence when the department is selected under the scheme, its achievements are examined by the concerned subject panel and its recommendations considered by UGC. Thereafter an expert committee visits the department to assess its needs. Regular and continuous monitoring is inbuilt in the programme. On the basis of research performance during the project duration assistance to a department is continued at the same level or upgraded to the next higher level or even discontinued.

The scheme has enabled University Departments to attract funds from various agencies like DST, CSIR, ICAR, DOE, MHRD etc. and to develop effective international linkages. Eminent scientists/academics from abroad have also visited these Centres.

During 1991-92 UGC accepted the recommendations of the expert Committees and the following University Departments were included in the programme.

### 3.4 Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST)

UGC assists selected Science and Technology departments in the universities for providing sophisticated and expensive equipment to help the university departments to become internationally competitive.

The Departments are selected through very stringent norms which are determined by the Standing Committee on Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology. For final selection assistance is taken from expert groups in the concerned areas.

Concurrent monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the scheme. The evaluation relates to the research output, scientific manpower trained, innovations in teaching, evaluation of students and updating of curricula.

Departments supported under COSIST have been given functional autonomy. Since a major portion of the support is for acquisition of sophisticated equipment, 5% of the cost of equipment is provided to these departments after two years from the date of installation for maintenance of these equipments.

During 1991-92 the performance of 10 departments which had completed more than 5 years under the scheme was evaluated by experts and only one department was found unsatisfactory for continued support.

<b>DETAILS OF SUPPORT PROVIDED TO DEPARTMENTS</b>		
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Deptts. selected</i>	<i>Total expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1983-84	12	452.2
1984-85	26	699.8
1985-86	16	380.3
1986-87	8	779.9
1987-88	19	999.5
1988-89	17	899.1
1989-90	12	799.7
1990-91	1	849.2

### 3.5 Curriculum Development

In 1986 UGC set up 27 Curriculum Development Centres (CDCs) (10 in Science and 17 in Humanities and Social Sciences) in different disciplines to :-

- review the existing syllabi at various levels
- suggest measures for modernising courses and restructuring them into unit courses
- develop alternate models with emphasis on learning

The Commission has received model curricula from all these centres which were discussed at national level workshops. The model curricula are now available as printed documents. 50% subsidy for printing has been provided by the U.G.C. A further concession of 25% for institutions and 40% for individual teachers is also available. Curriculum is also being developed in Photonics and Library Science.

#### *Restructuring of Courses*

UGC initiated this scheme in Vth plan to make first degree courses employment oriented and relevant to developmental needs. Restructured courses consist of foundation course, core course and an application oriented component. The foundation course aims to create awareness among the students about Indian history, culture, freedom movement, role of science and technology in India, culture of Asia and Africa, Gandhian thought etc. The core course would help students acquire broad familiarity with chosen disciplines, including study of one or more in depth. The applied course is intended to expose students to the world of work.

Rs.7.5 lakhs for a five year plan is provided to universities/colleges for introducing restructured courses. As on 31st

March, 1992, 9 universities and 209 colleges had introduced the restructured courses and UGC released Rs. 48.66 lakhs for the same.

#### *Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports*

UGC has been providing assistance to universities for a three year degree course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports. In 1991-92, 6 universities and 21 colleges had commenced the course out of the 20 Universities and 36 colleges which had been approved for starting the course.

### 3.6 Vocational Education

National Policy on Education 1986 has emphasized the need for vocationalization of education at different levels. UGC has initiated the development of vocational courses at degree level as a priority programme. A high level core committee was constituted in November '91 with the following terms of reference :

- Examination of courses at +2 level.
- Identification of areas for the degree stage.
- Development of curriculum in identified areas.
- Interaction with employers to ensure emphasis of skill acquisition.
- Suggest physical inputs for the course.

The committee met twice during 1991-92 and finalized the strategy to develop the programme. Sub groups for different disciplines have been constituted to work out the details. It is expected that the programme will be launched from the academic session 1993-94.

### 3.7 Examination Reforms

UGC has been emphasising implementation of various measures of examination reforms such as continuous internal evaluation, development of question banks, grading system, semester system and some minimum reforms relating to syllabi, question papers and conduct of examinations.

### 3.8 College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP), College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP) and University Leadership Programme (ULP)

a) COSIP was initiated in 1971 for bringing about qualitative improvement in the teaching of science subjects at the undergraduate level in the affiliated colleges by a multi-pronged approach which involves improvements in the subject matter, methods of instruction, syllabi, curricula, laboratory exercises, workshops, library and teaching materials. As on 31st March, 1992 COSIP was being implemented in 314 colleges.

b) COHSSIP:- COSIP was extended to Humanities and Social Sciences in 1974-75. New teaching methods, extension of library services, interdisciplinary programmes, examination reforms, remedial teaching and field/project work etc. were introduced as part of this programme.

Upto 31.3.1992, 685 colleges (including 50 teachers training colleges) had been assisted in the first phase and 99 in the second phase of the programme.

c) ULP was established to promote interaction between the faculties of selected departments of universities with similar departments of colleges affiliated to it so as to enhance the professional competence of college teachers. As on 31st March, 1992, 24 university departments in humanities and social science subjects and 41 university departments in science subjects were participating in the programme.

#### STATUS OF EXAMINATION REFORMS AS ON 31.03.1992.

Type of Reform	No. of Universities	No. of Deemed Universities	No. of Agricultural/ Technological Universities
Continuous internal evaluation	52	18	23
Question banks	18	8	5
Grading system	23	12	22
Semester system	51	13	9
Demarcation of Syllabus into well defined units	89		
Repetition of questions of previous examinations	89		
Restriction of choice to each unit of syllabus	84		
No examination without minimum number of lecturers	89		
Effective security measures etc. for smooth conduct of examinations	86		

As the programmes of COSIP, COHSSIP and ULP are under review assistance was provided to existing colleges/depts and no new college/depts were approved during 1991-92.

### 3.9 Subject Panels

UGC has panels of experts drawn from the university system which advise it on measures to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facilities available in different universities, indicate thrust areas, and on any other matter referred to it by UGC.

The recommendations of these panels go a long way in updating and modernizing courses and introducing new dimension in teaching and research. These panels were reconstituted with effect from November, 1991 for a period of two years in the following subjects :-

1. Engineering and Technology	2. Mass Communication Journalism
3. Management	4. Chemistry
5. Physics	6. Mathematical Sciences
7. Bio-Science	8. Linguistics
9. Art, History and Fine Arts	10. Philosophy
11. Sociology	12. Economics
13. Commerce	14. Social Work
15. Political Science	16. Anthropology
17. Languages	18. Education
19. Psychology	20. English & Western Languages
21. Indian, Oriental and African Languages	22. History & Archaeology
23. Law	24. Home Science
25. Earth Science	26. Library Science
	27. Geography

The panels so far only held meetings in the office of UGC at New Delhi due to which various panels were unable to meet or even if they met some members could not attend. UGC has therefore decided that panels can meet at other places of their convenience preferably at the place of work of the convenors of the panels.

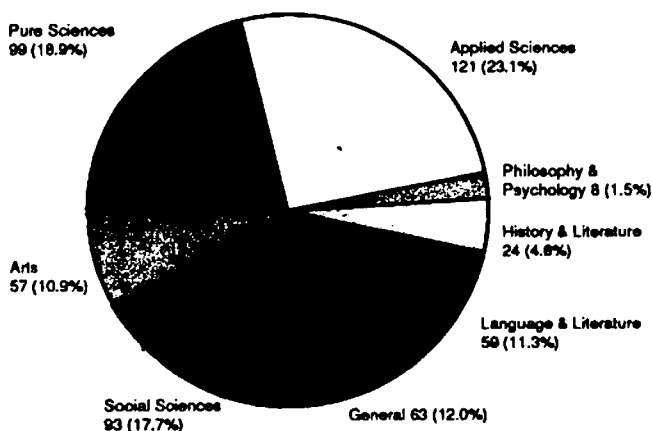
Upto 31.3.1992 eight subject panels had convened their first meeting. The recommendations of the panels are considered by UGC.

### 3.10 Mass Communication

#### a) *Countrywide classroom programmes*

UGC has been allocated two hour transmission time daily for six days a week from 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. for telecasting countrywide classroom programmes relating to higher education. These programmes aim at taking education to remote, rural and backward areas of the country.

The programmes are produced at media centres which are of two types viz Educational Media Research Centre (EMRCs) and Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs). During the year 3 AVRCs at Jodhpur University, Madurai Kamaraj University and St. Xavier College, Calcutta were upgraded to EMRCs. At the end of March, 1992 there were seven EMRCs and seven AVRCs in different universities in different parts of the country. Nearly 2500 programmes in varied fields have been produced by the media centres upto 31.3.1992. During the year 541 programmes of 10,562 minutes duration were produced by different media centres. Now about 80% of programmes transmitted on TV are made indigenously.



**PROGRAMMES RECEIVED FROM MEDIA CENTRES  
(APRIL '91 - MARCH '92)  
(SUBJECT - WISE)**

The Commission has envisaged the establishment of six more media centres in different states during the VIII plan period. It is also proposed to telecast programmes in Hindi.

During 1991-92 UGC initiated the activities of Consortium for Educational Communication in project mode at Nuclear Science Centre. The Consortium would serve as a nodal agency and coordinate the activities of all the media centres, explore and tap new technological advances in the field and also provide guidance on policy for media related activities. The UGC INSAT cell located at Jamia Millia Islamia was also merged with the Consortium.

**b) Special Programmes**

**NATIONAL TALKBACK EXPERIMENT**

A talkback experiment was conducted jointly with ISRO, from 25th to 30th November 1991 during the 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. slot to test and demonstrate the utility of interactive communication in learning. Students from eight centres all over the country were able to interact in

a live television situation with subject experts located at New Delhi and get their questions answered immediately.

**NON-BROADCAST VIDEO LECTURES**

UGC has undertaken a project to produce non-broadcast video lectures for undergraduate students. For this purpose 15 subjects have been selected and the video course material is ready in eight subjects.

**PRE-SCHOOL PROJECT**

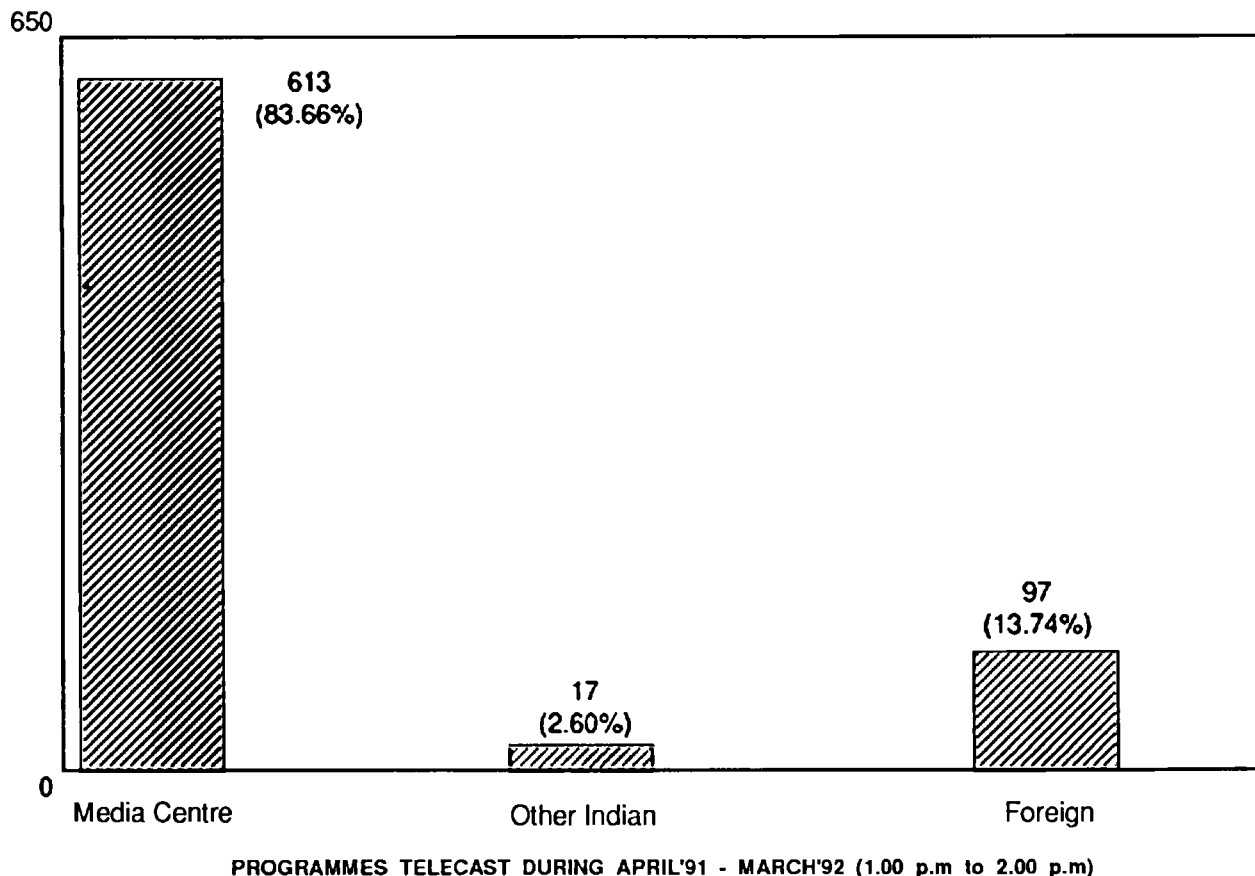
The project awarded to Lady Irwin College for producing a 13 episode educational TV series in Hindi for pre school children has been completed. The programme has a magazine format with modules involving use of puppets, computer graphics, animations and children's activities. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have agreed to telecast the series as soon as a suitable time slot is available.

**c) Film Study Centres**

UGC has set up Film Study Centres in selected universities and colleges with the following objectives:-

- to increase awareness of film as a modern art form and as a medium of social communication and education.
- to organise discussions, symposia, lectures and publications on any aspect of film in support of the promotion of film culture on the campus.
- to attempt to relate film as a subject with other subjects which are being studied on the campus and with the fine arts.





Film Study Centres were functioning in 22 universities/colleges as on 31st March, 1992.

### 3.11 University Science Instrumentation Centre(USIC)

For optimum utilisation of sophisticated instruments in teaching and research UGC has introduced the concept of a common pool by establishing USICs in universities which would take care of all aspects of instrumentation of a university including maintenance and repair. They would also train manpower at different levels.

Regional Instrumentation Centres have been established at Bangalore and Bombay for supporting the USICs. UGC provides financial assistance for staff salaries, equipment, workshops, contingencies and buildings on 100% basis. As a result of this scheme, the equipment in the universities are being put to greater use.

As on 31.3.1992, 65 universities were assisted for setting up of USICs.

## PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

### 4.1 Universities assisted by UGC

UGC provides financial assistance to universities as follows:

- (i) Maintenance and development grants to 9 central universities.
- (ii) Development grants to 101 eligible state universities.
- (iii) Full maintenance grants to 8 and partial maintenance grants to 2 institutions deemed to be universities. Development grants to 15 institutions deemed to be universities.

### 4.2 Outlay for Eighth Plan

The proposals submitted by the universities for development grants during the VIII five year plan, in accordance with guidelines circulated during 1990-91, were discussed by expert committees appointed by UGC. Representatives of State Governments also participated in the discussions. The recommendations of the expert committees were accepted by UGC and an outlay of Rs. 107.55 crores was approved under Part-I for universities during VIII Plan.

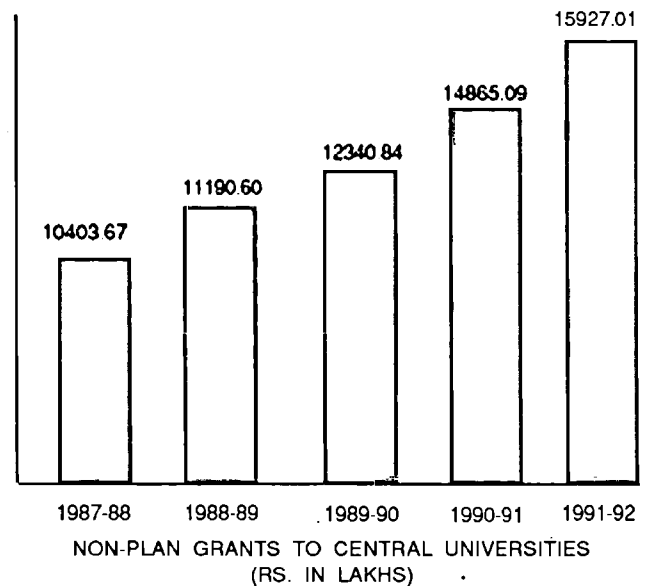
### 4.3 Central Universities

#### (i) Non Plan Grants

Non-Plan grant is provided to meet the recurring expenditure of salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff, maintenance of laboratories, libraries, buildings, etc. In addition, non-plan grants are also provided for specific purposes and include grants for scholarships and fellowships in engineering and technol-

ogy, teacher fellowships, national fellowships, national associateships, national lecturer, junior research fellowships, research associateships as well as media centres.

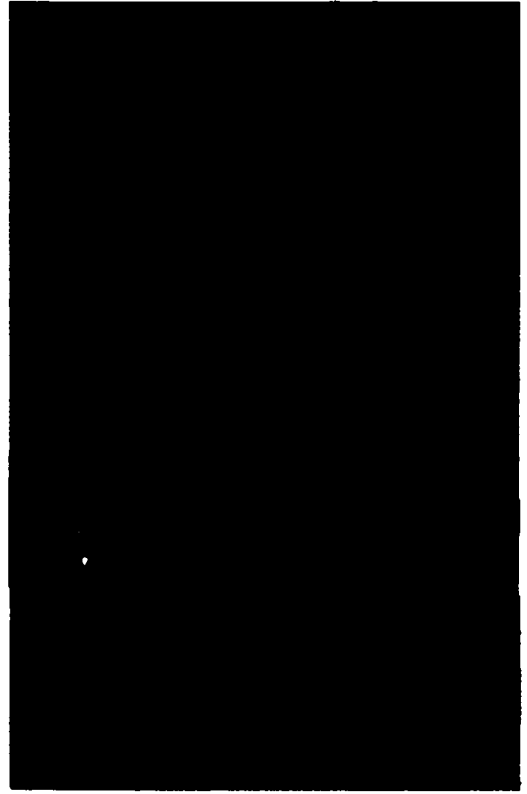
During 1991-92 Rs. 16,123.79 lakhs were released under non plan to 9 central universities out of which Rs. 15,927.01 lakhs were to meet the maintenance expenditure. There has been an increasing trend in the maintenance expenditure during the last five years.



#### (ii) Plan Grants

UGC makes a separate allocation under the sub-plan for the development of central universities, medical colleges of central universities and hospitals attached to them and buildings of Delhi Colleges.

During 1991-92 grants amounting to Rs. 4,797.03 lakhs were released to 9 central universities under plan.



### Plan and Non Plan Grants provided to Central Universities during 1991-92

(Rs. in lakhs).

University	Non Plan	Plan
1. Aligarh Muslim University	3672.92	494.00
2. Banaras Hindu University	4558.68	607.97
3. Delhi University	2557.58	351.34
4. Hyderabad University	780.64	332.76
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru University	1386.86	304.39
6. Jamia Millia Islamia	782.24	162.93
7. North-Eastern Hill University	1097.84	2173.42
8. Pondichery University	224.65	104.46
9. Viswa Bharati	1062.38	265.76
	16123.79	4797.03
By adjustment	89.40	20.33

#### (iii) Revolving fund for H.B.A.

UGC initiated a scheme of creation of a revolving fund by the central universities and institutions deemed to be universities maintained by it to make payment towards House Building Advance to their employees. Under the scheme UGC provides grants on an annual basis on the basis of strength of university employees, number of applicants and the availability of funds.

#### 4.4 Institutions deemed to be universities

Section 3 of the UGC Act provides that an institution of higher education other than a university which is doing work of very high standard in a specific area can be declared as an institution deemed to be a university, after which it will enjoy the academic status and privileges of a university and be able to strengthen activities in the field of its specialization rather than becoming a multi-faculty university of the general type.

During 1991-92, two institutions viz. Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, and Bengal

Engineering College, Howrah were granted the status of an institution deemed to be university. The total number of institutes as on 31st March '92 was 31. The enrolment figures for 1991-92 as available from institutions is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Enrolment during 1991-92
1.	Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)	1546
2.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (Hyderabad)	1635
3.	Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad)	426
4.	Gandhigram Rural Institute (Gandhigram)	1325
5.	School of Planning and Architecture (New Delhi)	663
6.	Banasthali Vidyapith (Banasthali)	2569
7.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (Izatnagar)	97
8.	International Institute for Population Science (Bombay)	108
9.	Thapar Institute of Engg. and Technology (Patiala)	1029
10.	Rajasthan Vidyapith (Udaipur)	1690
11.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith (Pune)	6762 *
12.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Vidyapith (New Delhi)	557
13.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	2435
14.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Versova, Bombay	77
15.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	202
16.	Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Ladnun	53
17.	Forest Research Institute Dehradun	6

\* Includes enrolment of Open Education Centre (5792) and distance Education Board (27).

During 1991-92 UGC provided Rs. 3380.02 lakhs for maintenance expenditure and Rs. 569.07 lakhs for development of institutions deemed to be universities. In addition Rs. 93.66 under non plan and Rs. 492.83 under plan was provided for specific purposes and schemes to other institutions deemed to be universities.

#### 4.5 Major Achievements of Institutions deemed to be Universities during the year

- (i) *Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore:* The institute has developed technology in various fields which is useful in rural development. In the programme of environment education, the institute is actively engaged in developing environmental education in primary schools. During the year, a large number of faculty members participated in national and international conferences, seminars etc. and a number of research articles/papers have been contributed by faculty members in reputed journals.
- (ii) *Gandhigram Rural Institute:* During the period under report, the institute introduced two new courses at the diploma level for Extension education. The research carried out by different departments is interdisciplinary in nature. However, research efforts are focussed on the problem of rural masses and family planning. During the year, a number of teachers participated in national and international conferences, seminars and workshops etc. Participation of women in various activities is constantly encouraged at the institute.
- (iii) *Dayalbagh Education Institute:* During the year under report a number of faculty members participated in national and international conferences, seminars etc.
- The institute has played a pioneering role in the development of women's education. It encourages the rural community to participate in wider social activities.
- iv) *Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning:* Restructuring of courses is a continuous process at the institute and the Board of Studies reviews the position periodically. During the year, a number of teachers participated in academic conferences, seminars, etc. and contributed research articles/papers in reputed journals.
- v) *Banasthali Vidyapith:* During the year under report, concerted efforts were made to strengthen the on-going programme of teaching and research at the institute. The Vidyapith also promoted programmes of inter-disciplinary nature in M. Phil. in Social Science subjects. The faculty members actively participated in national and international conferences, seminars etc. Restructuring of syllabus at the undergraduate level has been completed to train students for modern liberal education.
- vi) *Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith:* During the period under report, the Vidyapith organised some seminars/conferences in the field of Fine Arts and Political Thought. The institute lays emphasis on Social reforms.
- vii) *Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women:* The faculty of the institute participated in academic conferences, seminars and symposia held within the country and abroad. Some of the faculty members also contributed research papers/articles for publication in journals of repute in their respective fields..

viii) *Rajasthan Vidyapith*: The Vidyapith lays emphasis on community services and the extension programme. Besides this, the Vidyapith runs population clubs, planning forums, adult education centres and continuing education centres. Most of its courses centre around Rajasthani studies and research.

ix) *International Institute for Population Sciences*: The institute has started a one-year diploma course in Health Education with the help of Family Welfare Training and Research Centre.

x) *Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages*: The institute has repatterned its academic programmes to make them relevant in the light of changing roles and function of English and foreign languages in our multilingual society. The institute offers courses in English, Arabic,

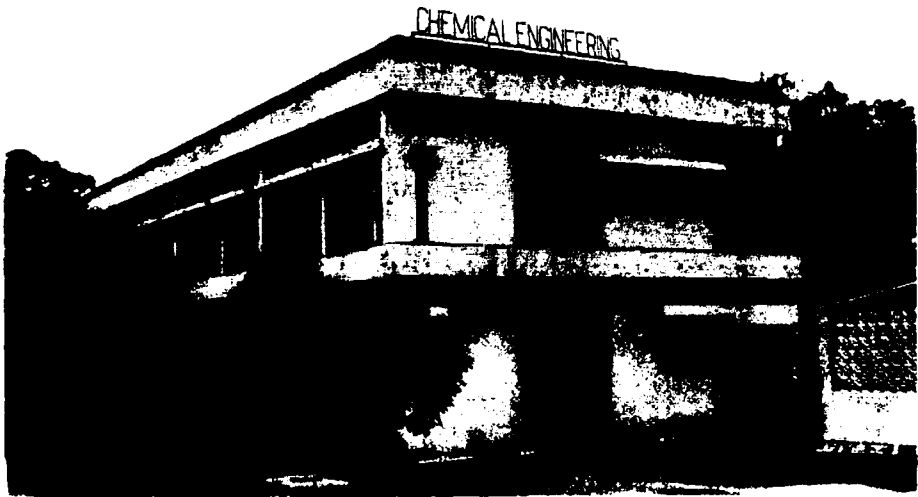
French, German, Russian and Spanish. During the year, the Bachelor's degree course was restructured to enable students to study two major subjects, two ancillaries and two foundation courses. Community Social Service (CSS) was included as an integral part of the curriculum for all undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

Continuous internal assessment has been started for all courses at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels and question papers have been modified so as to include objective type and multiple-choice questions, short answer-questions, medium answer-questions and essay type questions.

The institute has been taking active part in extension and adult literacy programmes. So far, more than 2000 illiterates have been made literate through its extension programme.

**Non Plan and Plan grants provided to Institutions deemed to be Universities for Maintenance and Development during 1991-92**

		Non-Plan (Rupees in lakhs)	Plan (Rupees in lakhs)			Non-Plan (Rupees in lakhs)	Plan (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science	110.04	46.73	10.	Indian School of Mines	463.86	
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith		20.54	11.	Jamia Hamdard	36.02	131.47
3.	CIEFL Hyderabad	215.14	82.66	12.	Rajasthan Vidyapith		15.77
4.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies		0.33	13.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning		38.25
5.	Dayal Bagh Educational Institute	64.86	53.69	14.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi.		1.04
6.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	140.07	40.68	15.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	176.65	21.31
7.	Gujarat Vidyapith	168.82	96.08	16.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith		6.00
8.	Gurukul Kangri Viswavidyalaya	110.55	12.52	17.	Jain Vishwabharati		2.00
9.	Indian Institute of Science	1894.01		<b>Total</b>		<b>3380.02</b>	<b>569.07</b>



#### 4.6 State Universities

There are at present about 140 universities which have been set up by the respective State Legislatures. According to Section 12(b) of the UGC Act any new university established after 17th June 1972 shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Government, UGC or any other organization receiving funds from the Central Government unless the Commission has satisfied itself as to such matters as may be prescribed and declare such university fit for receiving grants. At present, 101 universities are eligible to receive grants from UGC.

Development grants are provided to eligible universities in order to facilitate the procurement of such infrastructural facilities as are not normally available to them from the State government or other bodies supporting them. Assistance is generally provided for faculty posts, academic building, students' hostel, equipment, books and journals, staff quarters and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research as well as to foster corporate life.

The outlay for each university is decided at the beginning of the plan period and is determined on the basis of the stage of development of that particular university. During 1991-92, these universities were provided development grants amounting to Rs. 7,200.78 lakhs.

UGC does not provide any maintenance expenditure to the state universities; it is met by the respective state government. Non-plan grants are ONLY provided to state universities for some specific purposes.

Grants paid to State Universities during 1991-92 (excluding non-plan grants)		
State	No. of Universities	Grants (Rs. Lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	16	222.40
Assam	5	107.45
Bihar	7	224.25
Himachal Pradesh	1	71.58
Jammu & Kashmir	2	155.19
Goa	1	12.25
Gujarat	8	125.40
Haryana	22	106.45
Karnataka	7	232.40
Kerala	6	122.00
Madhya Pradesh	10	262.11
Maharashtra	7	262.40
Manipur	1	12.25
Orissa	4	107.45
Punjab	4	107.45
Rajasthan	4	107.45
Tamil Nadu	4	107.45
Tripura	1	12.25
Uttar Pradesh	14	262.40
West Bengal	7	262.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>2624.78</b>

In compliance with the observations made by the Public Accounts Committee in its 73rd report, non-plan grants to respective central universities, deemed universities and those state universities which have furnished information for 1989-90 is given in Appendix XIII.

#### 4.7 Other facilities

##### (i) Faculty housing/guest houses

UGC has been providing grants on a limited basis for the construction of



housing complex and guest houses for the faculty and teachers' hostels. Grants amounting to Rs. 78.38 lakhs were released for this purpose during 1991-92.

(ii) *Construction of student hostels*

As per the revised guidelines of VIIIth plan UGC would meet the entire expenditure for construction/improvement of women's hostels and 75% of the expenditure on men's hostels. During 1991-92, a grant of Rs. 125.91 lakhs was paid to universities and colleges towards the construction/improvement of hostels.

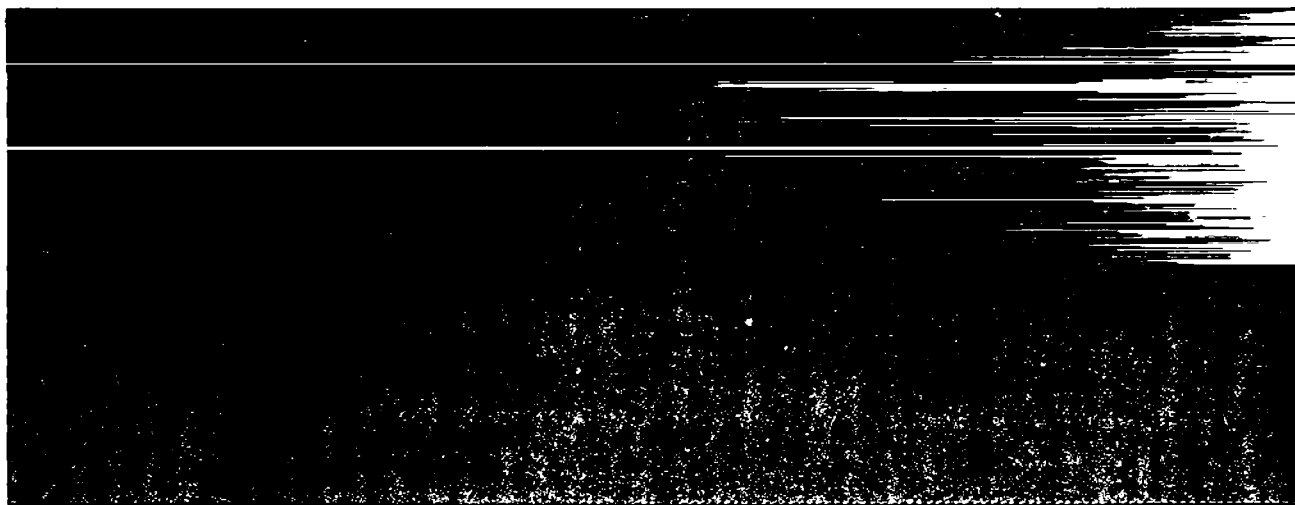
#### 4.8 Jubilee/Centenary Grants

UGC provides assistance to universities to commemorate Jubilee and Centenary years of their establishment.

The Commission's assistance for these purposes is available on 100% basis and is provided for meaningful programmes of capital and/or commemorative nature.

Each proposal under this programme is evaluated by the Commission on merit.

Grants to the tune of Rs. 82 lakhs were released for the purpose during 1991-92.



## PLAN AND NON PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES

### 5.1 Colleges Recognised by UGC for Financial Assistance

The college sector accounts for over 85% of the total enrolment at the undergraduate level and over 55% of the enrolment at the post-graduate level. However, only the colleges which have been recognised by UGC in terms of sec. 2(f) and 12(b) of the UGC Act are eligible to receive development grants from the UGC. The quantum of grants is worked out on the basis of various parameters such as the level of teaching, student and faculty strength etc. For removing disparities and regional imbalances UGC has relaxed norms for provision of development grants to colleges which are located in educationally backward and rural or border areas, and to those colleges catering to SC/ST students or to women. Grants are generally provided for buildings including hostels, strengthening of libraries and laboratories and for faculty improvement programmes for teachers.

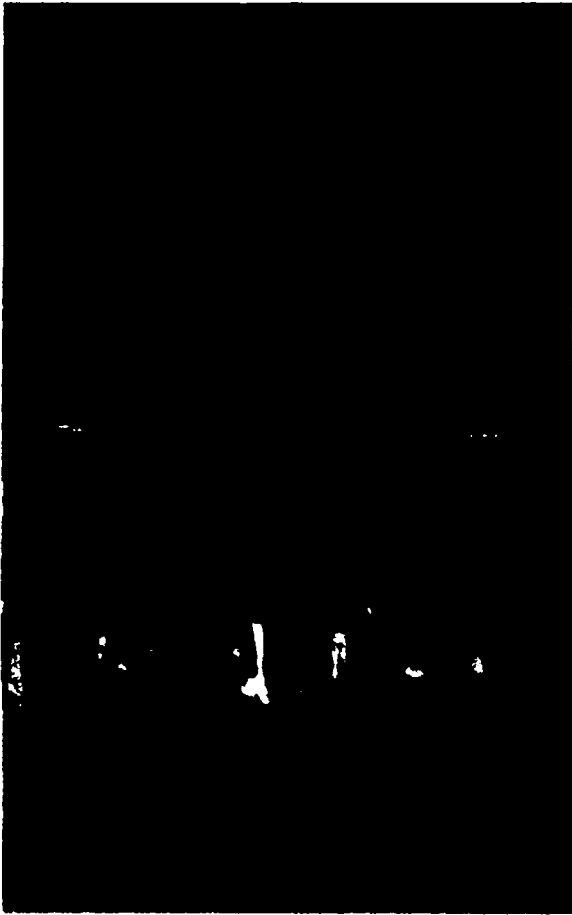
As of 1991-92, there are a total of 7513 colleges in the country. 4000 colleges are eligible to receive assistance from UGC. During 1991-92, these eligible colleges received grants amounting to Rs. 2,055.33 lakhs.

### 5.2 Determination of VIII Plan outlay for General Development of Colleges

Making a departure from the previous practice, the University Grants Commission during the year sent expert committees to the States with a view to finalising outlays of the

colleges under VIII plan in consultation with the college principals. Representatives of state governments were also involved. On the basis of the recommendations of these committees UGC approved an outlay of Rs. 219.65 crores for about 3100 colleges who had submitted proposals.

<b>Grants paid to colleges during 91-92 (Plan)</b>	
<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	
<i>State</i>	<i>Grant Paid</i>
Andhra Pradesh	150.77
Assam	46.67
Bihar	82.74
Gujarat	67.66
Goa	4.80
Haryana	88.71
Himachal Pradesh	13.55
Jammu & Kashmir	6.49
Karnataka	83.90
Kerala	113.31
Madhya Pradesh	80.12
Maharashtra	314.86
Manipur	10.20
Orissa	52.65
Punjab	108.97
Rajasthan	55.53
Tripura	0.38
Tamil Nadu	265.07
Uttar Pradesh	305.38
West Bengal	203.57



### 5.3 Autonomous Colleges

During 1991-92 one college was granted autonomous status bringing the total number of colleges to 107 on 31st March 1992.

On the advice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, UGC constituted a review committee to evaluate and assess performance of colleges which have been granted autonomy. The report of the committee was placed before the Commission, at its meeting held in June 1991. The Commission accepted the report and agreed to continue to provide assistance for autonomous colleges during the VIII plan. Some of the significant observations made by the UGC review committee are:-

- Financial support should be continued by UGC for autonomous colleges in VIII plan. Grant should be released quickly.
- An effective mechanism to monitor implementation of scheme was necessary at State level.
- Immediate action was needed for amendment of the Acts of universities to make the enabling provision for conferment of autonomous States on colleges.
- AIU should extend help for acceptance of mark sheets issued by these colleges by other organisations.
- Regular coordination with principals of autonomous colleges required by State Government and universities. Universities should accept the decisions of autonomous colleges regarding new courses etc.

- Autonomous colleges should prepare perspective plan for developmental activities and organise meetings of the different bodies envisaged in the Scheme.

### 5.4 College Development Councils

College Development Councils serve as an important link between the affiliating university and UGC in ensuring proper implementation of the schemes of UGC meant for the college sector. As per the guidelines of the scheme which were in force since the beginning of the VIIIth plan, UGC's assistance towards these Councils was up to 31st March '91. During 91-92, UGC agreed to extend the assistance upto 31st March '92 and has also desired that the universities obtain assurance from State Governments for taking over the liability after 31st March '95. On receipt of this assurance assistance from UGC will be extended upto 31st March '95. During the year, Rs. 41.40 lakhs were released under this scheme.

### 5.5 Plan, Non-plan Assistance to Colleges of Central Universities

During 1991-92, Rs. 5684.22 lakhs were provided to colleges of Delhi University and Rs. 47.37 lakhs to BHU for meeting their maintenance expenditure.

<b>Grants released to colleges of central universities during 1991-92 (Plan)</b>	
	Rs. in Lakhs
BHU	2.81
DELHI	252.64
NEHU	1.26
PONDICHERRY	0.16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256.87</b>

## 5.6 Centenary Grants

UGC provides special assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs each to those colleges which have completed 100 or more years of their

establishment to meet expenditure of capital nature like construction of buildings etc. During 1991-92 UGC agreed to provide such special assistance to 33 colleges.



## RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

### 6.1 Super-Conductivity Programme

Keeping in view the recent far reaching developments in the area of superconductivity and the possible commercial importance of its applications, UGC has been assisting the universities since 1987 in developing education and research capabilities in both basic and applied areas. Presently 24 Centres are being supported.

#### Results achieved upto 31st March,1992

Number of research publications in journals	450
No. of Ph.D/M.Phil degrees awarded	50
No. of Projects/funds generated by other agencies	30
No. of Conferences/seminars relating to the subject	25

A Standing Committee assists UGC in the implementation of the programme. Periodic review through group monitoring meetings and annual/bi-annual reports are inbuilt in the programme.

### 6.2 Biotechnology Programme

In 1985-86 UGC began a programme in collaboration with the Department of Bio-Technology and Govt. of India to strengthen teaching and training in bio-technology on a selective basis in universities which have active research groups in this area.

While Department of Bio-Technology provides financial assistance by way of equipments, books and journals, consumables, travel, visiting faculty studentships, etc. UGC meets the expenditure for administrative and technical staff, faculty building and construction cost and for organizing seminars/workshops.

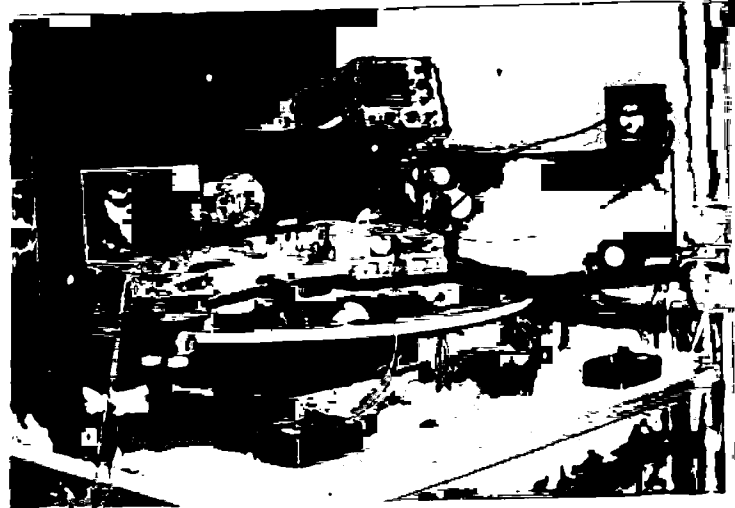
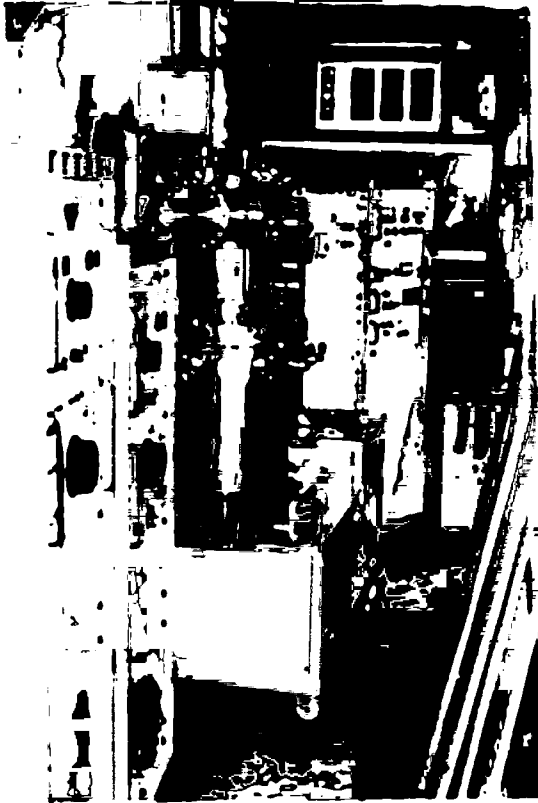
#### Selected Universities (91-92)

1. Banaras Hindu University
2. Jawaharlal Nehru University
3. Jadavpur University
4. Madurai Kamraj University
5. M.S. University
6. Poona University
7. Hyderabad University
8. Anna University
9. Aligarh Muslim University
10. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya
11. Guru Nanak Dev University
12. Roorkee University

### 6.3 Atmospheric Science

In 1987-88, UGC initiated a programme aimed at promoting meteorological and atmosphere science in the university system and providing employment opportunities for trained persons at the computer systems set up by the Council of Meteorological & Earth Sciences for medium range forecasting.

<i>Universities Selected</i>	<i>Programme Components</i>
1. Andhra University	* M.Sc./M.Tech.
2. Calcutta University	* Ph.D. Programmes
3. Cochin University	
4. Gujarat University	
5. I.I.S.Bangalore	
6. Poona University	
7. Roorkee University	



A Standing Committee headed by the Chairman, UGC assesses the progress of the programme.

#### 6.4 Environment Education

Pursuant to the judgement passed by the Supreme Court in November 1991 that the universities and colleges should consider the feasibility of making environment a compulsory subject at each level in college education, the UGC constituted three groups to develop textual material for general Environmental Education, Engineering and Technical Component of Environment and Enrichment and Public Awareness Programme. It is envisaged that a book of about 100-150 pages on Environment and issues related to it will be prepared and published at the earliest and circulated to the universities. They will be requested to make Environmental Education a compulsory course as a part of the foundation course at the undergraduate level. The Technical and Engineering Component will be operated in four to five selected Universities having potential infrastructure in these fields.

As regards Public Awareness, EMRCs/AVRCs have produced programmes on Environment and more than 100 episodes have been telecast on national network.

UGC had in collaboration with WGBH, Boston produced a ten part TV serial titled "Race to Save the Planet," which had presented the need to reconcile the urge for growth and development with the need to preserve and improve the environment. The series was re-telecast on the Satellite channel viz. ATN which is broadcasting in India and other countries also.

It is also planned to broadcast capsules of 2-3 minutes on environment issues every day before the UGC programme.

#### 6.5 Energy Education

UGC constituted an expert group on Energy in 1990 to advise on teaching, education and research and to suggest educational components in energy education at undergraduate and post graduate levels. The group has prepared curriculum for a one-year course after graduation and two years for post graduate education. A few universities having potential in this area were also selected to operate in the scheme. Department of Non Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) has agreed to provide financial support mainly for equipment on a case to case basis.

M.Tech Programme in Energy Management is in operation at Devi Ahilya University, Indore from the academic year 1991-92. The Universities of Poona, Sri Venkateswara, Madurai Kamaraj, Jadavpur and Banaras Hindu University have also been recommended for support.

For the enrichment and public awareness component the group suggested that some institutions may be selected for survey and other activities in border areas particularly in the hills.

#### 6.6 Collaborative Programmes

UGC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and with the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla (IIAS).

- i) The UGC-CSIR collaboration has been instituted for joint research and development activity in the universities to encourage optimum utilisation of each other's infrastructure, HRD and exchange of ideas, concepts and techniques. A joint co-ordinator of the UGC-CSIR interaction programme has also since been appointed.



ii) The purpose of establishing an inter university centre for humanities and social science was to promote interaction between teachers, scholars and students of universities and colleges. The collaboration between UGC and IAS has made this possible with minimum financial resources. A coordination committee has been set up to help the institute discharge its function as an inter-university centre. It has identified the following programmes:-

- to select university and college teachers to come as Associates at the centre to encourage interaction.
- to organize "research seminars" for researchers and young teachers.
- to organize "study weeks" to discuss problems of national and international interest.

During the year 28 university and college teachers out of 34 who were selected came to the Centre as Associates. Four of the Associates presented papers at the weekly seminars of the Institute.

Two 'research seminars' one at Delhi on "Language Culture and Cognition" and the other at Jaipur on "Texts and their Interpretations" were convened.

### 6.7 Development of Computer Facilities and Computer Education

UGC provides financial assistance to universities and colleges for setting up computer facilities. As on 31.3.1992, 110 Universities for central computational facilities and 1200 colleges for purchase of PC/XT had

been assisted. Depending on the configuration of the computer system provided norms have been defined for necessary support staff including the qualifications for each post.

In order to make up the shortage of trained manpower in this field UGC has also been assisting universities under the UGC-DOE joint programme for running several manpower development courses viz.



### 6.8 Futures Studies

UGC has been providing assistance for teaching staff, building equipment, books and journals, visiting faculty and working expenses to selected universities for courses in Futures Studies at post M.Sc./M.Tech level since 1989. Initially 10 Universities were selected. The programme was reviewed by experts in August 1991 and it was decided to discontinue courses in 2 Universities. Following observations were also made:-

- there should be closer interaction between the universities organizing the course and user agencies.
- placement of students should be obligatory.
- to ensure its inter-disciplinary character faculties from all disciplines should be involved. There should be active inter-

action between universities for exchange of resource material software etc.

- in addition to whole-time courses facilities should be provided for inservice personnel associated with perspective planning.

**Selected Universities  
as on 31.3.1992**

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Andhra University             | • Madurai Kamraj University    |
| • Bharathidasah University      | • Pondicherry University       |
| • Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidhyalaya | • Sri Venkateshwara University |
| • Gandhigram Rural Institute    | • Kerala University            |

**6.9 Area Studies Programme**

The programme was started with a three fold objective:

- to train a body of scholars for specialized studies on problems and culture of a given area.
- to develop interdisciplinary research.
- to develop teaching and research with a comparative & inter-disciplinary dimension.

Upto the end of 1991-92 there were 16 area study centres in 14 universities with 100% assistance from UGC. The working of the centres is reviewed periodically.

<i>Universities</i>	<i>Areas</i>
1. Aligarh Muslim University	— Centre of West Asian Studies
2. Banaras Hindu University	— Centre for Studies on Nepal
3. Delhi University	— Chinese & Japanese Studies
4. Calcutta University	— Centre for South East Asian Studies
5. Bombay University	— (1) Centre of African Studies (2) Centre of Soviet Studies
6. Madras University	— Centre for South & South East Asian Studies
7. Osmania University	— Centre for Urban Development & Regional Planning
8. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	— Centre for Economics of East European Studies
9. Rajasthan University	— South Asia Studies
10. Sri Venkateswara University	— Studies on Indo-China
11. Jawaharlal Nehru University	— (1) Centre for Gulf Studies (2) Centre for Soviet Studies
12. Goa University	— Latin American Studies
13. Andhra University	— SAARC Studies
14. Kashmir University	— Central Asian Studies



## INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES AND INFORMATION CENTRES

UGC has initiated the setting up of autonomous centres within the university system pursuant to amendment of the UGC Act in 1984. Such centres are expected to provide common facilities, services and programmes to the universities since heavy investment in infrastructure and inputs have made it beyond the reach of individual universities.

UGC has also set up information centres in selected universities for storage and dissemination of up to date knowledge in science, humanities and social sciences. Presently three centres are functioning at IIS Bangalore (in science), SNDT University Bombay and MS University Baroda (in humanities and social sciences).

### CENTRES SET UP AS OF 1991-92

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
* Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	Accelerator oriented research
* Inter-university Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune	State-of-the-art astronomical instrumentation for research in astronomy & astrophysics
* Inter-university Consortium for DAE facilities, Indore	Use of facilities of Dept. of Atomic Energy
* Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay	Design & development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
* Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University	Research & dissemination of knowledge and organisation of training programmes in crystal growth
* M.S.T. Radar Centre, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	Studies in Atmospheric dynamics

### NEW CENTRES PROPOSED TO BE SET UP

* Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)	Networking of Libraries through electronic media
* Consortium for Education Communication (CEC)	Nodal agency to coordinate the media activities of UGC

## HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES (1991-92)

### 7.1 Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi

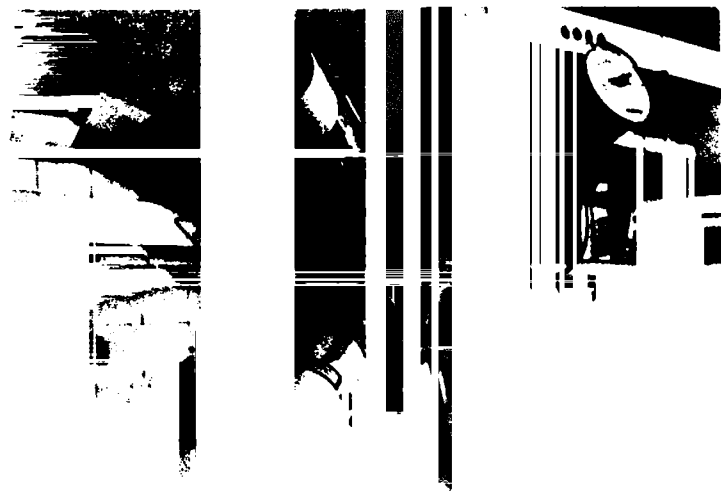
- Phase I of the major experimental research facilities is now fully operational. The Pelletron Accelerator has been operating round the clock since July 1991. Several research groups from universities are using these facilities as and when beam time is allotted to them.
- Some new projects in the area of Atomic Physics and Bio-Sciences were initiated.
- Special funding has been given by the Department of Science and Technology for setting up a dedicated beam line for Material Science. The number of research projects in this area has also increased.
- To augment the energy output of the accelerator a new type of super conducting resonator is being developed as a joint collaboration with Argonne National Lab., USA. Two scientists have been deputed from the Centre for finalising the design for the resonator.
- Main computer for off-line analysis has been installed and is functioning.
- The Centre organised regular workshops, programmes and training programmes for Ph.D students during the year.

### 7.2 Inter University Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune

- 15 papers were published in leading journals and conference proceedings as a result of in-house research of academic members of the Centre.
- The Centre conducted and co-sponsored 9 Scientific meetings in various universities/college campuses in different parts of the country. At IUCAA Campus also 4 such meetings were held.
- The National Data Centre funded by the Dept. of Science and Technology has started functioning. With the acquisition of a dedicated telephone line to Bombay, electronic mail has become efficient and attempts are being made to connect several university departments to the E-mail network.
- During 1991-92, 200 visitors came to the Centre for academic pursuits. The Centre has 30 Associates on its rolls.

### 7.3 Inter University Consortium for DAE Facilities, Indore

- Progress continued in regard to levelling of ground, making concrete driveway and landscaping of the campus of the Centre.
- It was decided to set up facilities like ESCA (Electron Spectroscopy of Chemical Atoms) and EXAFS (Exray Absorption of Fine Structures) to initiate research programmes and train university users. The instrument for ESCA was functional by the end of December 1991 and for EXAFS by January 1991. Scientists from Pune University were involved in the design of EXAFS instrument.



- With a view to set up facilities for material preparation and characterization and for making measurements to supplement the information to be obtained from the use of neutron spectrometers, synchrotron radiation source etc. various equipment have been received.

- Some projects have also been undertaken in collaboration with Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for designing and fabricating photo electron spectrometer, high pressure cell etc.

#### 7.4 Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay

The centre continued to function smoothly during the year and besides providing service to the Bombay University, it extended its expertise to universities in the region.

#### 7.5 Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Madras

- 30 research papers were published in national journals and 45 papers were presented at National/International conferences.

- Two Ph.D. theses in crystal growth were completed in 1991-92.

- A number of industrially and technologically important crystals have been grown. India's first Indium Phosphide single crystal growth developed by the Centre has been widely lauded.

- 4 eminent scientists visited the Centre under Associateship Programme and 8 visitors from all over the country received training in crystal growth.

- Ministry of Human Resource Development have sanctioned two projects with financial assistance of Rs. 12 Lakhs.

- An International workshop on "Growth and Characterization of Technologically Important Materials for Device Applications," was organised during November 1991.

- The Director of the Centre and 3 Faculty members were selected to participate in the ICTP School on Electronic Materials Growth: Properties and Application, held at ICTP, Italy, during November-December 1991.

- The Director of the Centre was also selected by the Materials Research Society of India for the MRSI Award for the year 1991-92.

- 3 researchers of the Centre participated in the 9th Colloquium organised by the Indian Physical Society Calcutta, during August 1991.

- The new building was completed during the year under report and inaugurated by Secretary, Department of Electronics, Government of India.

#### 7.6 Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET )

- In view of the constraint of resources, it was decided that INFLIBNET will be commenced on smaller scale. INFLIBNET has been functioning in project mode through IUCAA, Pune since 1990 and its office has been set up at Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

- The Commission at its meeting held in March 1992 considered revised proposal

prepared by INFLIBNET and desired that the work in the VIII Plan may essentially relate to automation of libraries and related activities. The Commission also desired, that the programme details and financial implications of the project may be further examined by a committee.

- An allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs was made for INFLIBNET during 1991-92.

#### 7.7 Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC)

- To provide an institutional framework to sustain and enhance the ongoing media activities, provide further thrust in related activities, explore and tap new technological advances in the field, and to provide guidance on policy for media related activities, the Commission approved the proposal to set up a Consortium for Educational Communication as an autonomous centre under section 12ccc of its Act. The activities of CEC, were started in project mode at the Nuclear Science Centre w.e.f. 1.4.91 pending registration of CEC as a society. The UGC Insat Cell which was functioning at Jamia Millia Islamia was also merged with the Consortium.
- UGC constituted a Steering Group to provide necessary guidance on policy matters to CEC. A full-time Director was also appointed.
- The Planning Commission has given its approval for setting up of CEC as an autonomous centre. The Ministry of HRD, Department of Education had made certain observations on the proposal for setting up of CEC and had requested the Commission to review its proposal in the light of the same. A revised project report was accordingly prepared.

#### 7.8 Science Information Centre (IIS, Bangalore)

- The Centre initiated research in the use of expert system techniques, parallel processing, hypertext approaches and electronic information delivery in the area of information retrieval.

#### 7.9 Information Centres in Humanities and Social Sciences

##### *MS University, Baroda*

- The Centre has been corresponding with international abstract publishers as well as other national centres to understand their system base in order to get comparative advantage in abstracting, classification, indexing etc.
- The Centre has started 'ALERT' services by publishing a weekly digest, "Information Today" in major daily newspapers for five subjects *i.e.* Political Science, Education, Economics, Psychology and Miscellaneous.

##### *SNDT Women's University, Bombay*

- The new Remote On-Line Access Facility was inaugurated during the year. It is now possible for institutions to access the databases at the Centre from their own institutions.
- The Centre also acquired bibliographical databases of the United Nations Womens Information System.
- The number of users during the year, increased by 45% and the number of references supplied during the year increased by 58%.
- References are supplied either through a regular bimonthly alerting service-INFO ALERT-or on specific request.

## **PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES**

### **8.1 Gandhian Studies**

UGC continued to give support to universities for various programmes of Gandhian studies and values and strengthening of Gandhi Bhavans. UGC also continued the approved positions of Research Associates in Gandhian Studies.

During 91-92 UGC decided to provide assistance to the Department of Gandhian Thought, Bhagalpur University as a Department of Special Assistance for a period of five years. This would be conditional on the assurance of the state government to take over the liability after five years.

### **8.2 Buddhist Studies**

UGC has been providing assistance to selected universities on 100 per cent basis outside the plan allocation for the promotion of Buddhist Studies. Assistance is provided mainly for the appointment of staff and purchase of books.

### **8.3 Nehru Studies**

U.G.C. decided to support programmes in Nehru Studies with the objective of inculcating the philosophy and approach of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas to the present context. It was felt appropriate that the Centres for Gandhian Studies should include Nehru Studies in their programme of activities. The universities having centres of Gandhian Studies have agreed to this suggestion.

### **8.4 Centre for Regional Studies (Bhanja Literature)**

UGC has been providing assistance to Berhampur University for the Centre of Regional Studies - Bhanja Literature. The Centre is engaged in the task of collection of research materials relating to regional literature specially of Upendra Bhanja.

### **8.5 Centre for Manipuri Studies and Research and Centre for Tribal Studies**

UGC has been providing assistance to the Manipur University, Imphal for two centres set up for conducting research on Manipuri language, literature, culture, manuscriptology etc. and for the Centre for Tribal Studies for interdisciplinary research projects on social, political and economics aspects of development of tribals of Manipur.

### **8.6 Value Oriented Education**

In keeping with the objective of National Policy on Education 1986 for making value oriented education an integral part of the teaching and learning process UGC made a start by sanctioning a project to Gujarat Vidyapeeth. Rs. 5.04 lakhs was approved for the project and upto end of 1991-92 grants to the tune of Rs 1.65 lakhs had been released.

### **8.7 Development of Performing Arts, Museum and Archival Cells**

The Commission has been taking keen interest in the development of Fine Arts and





promoting areas such as performing arts, museums and archaeological studies and courses in archives and museology. Grants amounting to Rs 3.90 lakhs were provided for these programmes during 1991-92.

### 8.8 Functional Hindi Courses

The Commission is at present assisting various universities for running certificate and diploma courses in Applied Hindi for which 36 universities have already been identified.

During 1991-92, pursuant to the recommendations of the Hindi Teaching Committee of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Commission decided to provide financial assistance to selected universities for

introduction of utilitarian courses in functional Hindi at post-graduate and undergraduate levels also with a view to improve the employability of university graduates. At the post-graduate level, courses in Journalism and Translation and at the undergraduate level, a course in Functional Hindi (B.A. Hons.) will be introduced. Besides teaching positions, each selected institution will be given grants for books and journals and contingencies including honorarium to guest teachers, travelling allowances etc. for the purpose. It is proposed to assist only one university in a State for a period of five years for these courses. The State University will have to obtain the approval of the concerned State Government to take over the liability in respect of the teaching posts after the assistance from UGC ceases.





## DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

### 9.1 Development of Engineering Technology

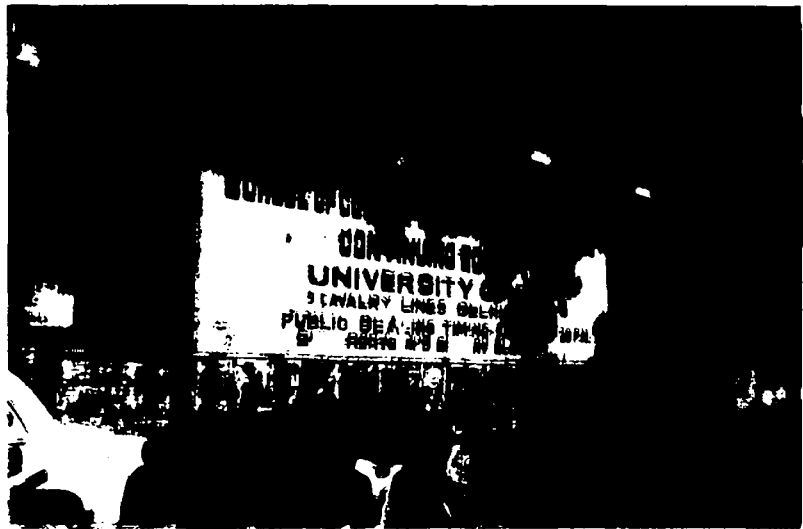
Upto the end of 1991-92 UGC was providing financial assistance to 40 universities for carrying out programmes of higher education and research in Engineering and Technology and for award of PG Scholarships/Senior Research Fellowships for the students of Engineering and Technology in university departments.

Grants amounting to Rs. 930.39 lakhs were released by the Commission for this purpose during 1991-92.

### 9.2 Development of Management Studies

UGC has been providing assistance to universities/institutions for conducting programmes in Management Studies. As on 31.3.92, the Commission was providing assistance to 43 universities/institutions for running these programmes. A sum of Rs. 200.28 lakhs was released for the purpose during 1991-92.





## NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

### 10.1 Adult, Continuing and Extension Education

In order to bring the universities closer to the community around them, UGC has recognized extension activity as the third dimension of higher education along with teaching and research.

As on 31.3.1992, 93 universities and 1284 colleges were implementing the Adult and Continuing Education Programme with the assistance from UGC.

The strategies and goals of the programme include

- Eradication of illiteracy
- Continuing education
- Population education
- Legal literacy and awareness of various development programmes
- Science education and transfer of technology
- Other welfare and community development programmes.

During 1991 the Adult and Continuing Education Programme was reviewed by an expert Committee. On the basis of the report of the above Committee the Programme was reorganized. The following decisions were taken with regard to the approach of the Programme:-

- The policies and strategies of National Literacy Mission (NLM) should be adopted.

- Instead of being centre-based, universities/ colleges should have an area based thrust for total literacy in a time bound manner.
- University departments of Adult Education should extend support to NLM for training, production of teaching/learning materials, continuing education etc. and encourage teachers and students to involve themselves in literacy and post-literacy programmes in every possible manner.
- Universities should develop academic programmes of adult education leading to degree/diploma/certificate.

In addition, it was also decided that the scales of pay of staff in department of Adult Education in the universities should be the same as that of teaching faculties, provided they fulfil the prescribed qualifications. Universities may, if necessary, treat the staff in these departments as non vacation.

Revised guidelines for the programme are being formulated pursuant to above decisions.

### 10.2 Planning Forums

The Scheme of Planning Forums has been revamped, and is to be continued under the purview of the department of Economics. The quantum of assistance has also been raised upto Rs. 10,000 per unit.

### 10.3 Population Education

UGC continued to provide assistance to universities and colleges for the promotion of population education - programmes in the

university system. Population Education Resources Centres (PERCs) and working groups have been set up under the UNFPA-UGC project to provide support services to the population education programme run by universities/colleges. An important aspect of the functioning of PERCs has been the establishment of linkages within their service area and also with other departments of government of India such as Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Science and Technology and non-governmental organizations. Directory of Learning Materials (print and audio visual), Training Manual and other material useful for this programme, have also been prepared by the working groups. The PERCs have also organized street plays, puppet shows, workshops, seminars, lectures and provided training to staff from PERCs and from service areas. During the year UGC decided to continue financial assistance for this programme including PERCs upto 31.3.1995.

UGC is getting the programme evaluated by Educational Consultants India Ltd (EDCIL), particularly the audio/visual material developed by the PERCs.

Population Education has been included as a foundation course at the undergraduate level by some universities under the scheme of Restructuring of Courses.

#### 10.4 Distance Education/Correspondence Courses

To meet the increasing demand for education by utilising alternative systems and to

provide facilities for education to disadvantaged sections of the community, UGC has been providing assistance to universities for distance education programmes. As on 31.3.92 distance education programmes and correspondence courses were being conducted by 39 universities.

On the recommendations of UGC, IGNOU has set up a Distance Education Council as a statutory authority under section 16 of its Act, which will be responsible for determination and maintenance of standards in the field of distance education. During the year proposals received from 9 Universities to introduce distance education programmes or strengthen on-going programmes were referred by UGC to the Distance Education Council for consideration.

#### 10.5 Science Education Centres

The objective of the Science Education Centres is to promote wider interest in science and scientific issues through communication. Presently, UGC provides grants to 4 universities which have set up such centres. This scheme is presently under review.

<i>University</i>	<i>Component of Assistance</i>
• Madurai Kamraj University	Salaries of staff & other contingencies
• Delhi University	Books and Journals
• Gujarat Vidyapith	Design and fabrication of equipment
• Rajasthan University	Audio-visual aids

## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

UGC has been giving financial assistance for various programmes which enable teachers and researchers to keep abreast of the latest development in their disciplines and to upgrade their professional competence.

### 11.1 Seminars, Symposia, Refresher Courses, Workshops etc.

UGC provides assistance to universities and colleges for organizing seminars, symposia, refresher courses, workshops etc. During 1991-92 no proposal could be accepted due to a ban imposed by Government of India on conducting seminars, symposia, workshops etc. as part of the austerity measures due to resource crunch.

### 11.2 Conferences

UGC provides a token contribution ranging from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 30,000 to universities and colleges for organizing conferences at the state, regional, all India and international levels.

### 11.3 Strengthening the Teaching of English Languages

UGC continued to provide financial assistance to universities for organizing specialized summer institutes for English Language Teaching (ELT) in collaboration with the British Council and for the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL) Hyderabad. 15 universities have been identified as ELT centres for the purpose.

### 11.4 National Fellowships

The scheme provides an opportunity to eminent teachers to take a year or two off from their normal duties to devote themselves exclusively to research. 30 slots are available at any point of time.

During the fellowship period teachers receive their normal salary, allowances and a fellowship allowance of Rs. 500 per month in addition to a non-lapseable grant of Rs. 5000 per year for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure. During 1991-92 22 scholars were working under this scheme.

### 11.5 Visiting Associateships

The scheme aims at assisting outstanding university/college teachers, generally below 40 years of age and engaged in research to visit and work for short periods (not exceeding 3 months at a time) at other university centres/research institutions/national laboratories which have special facilities relevant to their fields of work. There are four categories of awards under the scheme in which the period of award varies from 1 year, 3 years or 5 years. The total number of positions is 500 as indicated below :

<b>For University and College Teachers</b>	
One Year Award	100
Three Years Award	150
Five Years Award	150
<b>For Scholars/Scientists in Non-University Institutions</b>	
One Year Award	100





The scheme was reviewed during the year and it was decided to continue the scheme.

### 11.6 National Lecturership

UGC decided to discontinue the scheme of National Lecturership in the VIII plan as it was found overlapping with other schemes for faculty improvement operated by UGC.

### 11.7 Guest/Part-time Teachers

Guest/Part time teachers are appointed by universities and colleges in exceptional circumstances in such specialized fields/ subjects where professional expertise is required to supplement teaching as also in cases where the work load does not justify the appointment of a full time regular teacher throughout the academic year. An honorarium of Rs. 1000 p.m. is paid to such teachers if the workload is 7-10 hours a week.

### 11.8 Visiting Professors / Fellows

UGC provides assistance to universities for appointment of Visiting Professors/ Fellows on payment of honorarium/DA basis. While a Visiting Professor is provided an honorarium upto Rs. 5000 p.m. a Fellow is paid daily allowance of Rs. 200. The quantum of the UGC assistance to each university for this purpose will co-relate with the VIII plan allocation of the university for its general development.

During the year 1991-92 Rs. 33.40 lakhs were released for this purpose.

UGC decided to create a few positions of visiting faculty in the universities since 1990-91 to provide teaching/research assignments to the teachers from the Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges in the

categories 'A','B','C' carrying a consolidated honorarium of Rs. 2500 p.m. Rs 3000 p.m and Rs. 4500 p.m. respectively. These teachers would be entitled to draw their salaries from their parent university and its affiliated colleges in addition to the above honorarium. The tenure of the visiting faculty would be one academic year.

Last year UGC started a scheme of inducting traditional scholars of Sanskrit Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian for induction into the university system. The appointments will be for a period of one year and selected traditional scholars will be paid honorarium equivalent to those offered to Visiting Professors. The selected scholars will be available at the designated universities to the faculty members and research scholars for consultation, guidance and for giving lectures and informal talks. If some scholars are unable to leave their habitat because of their life style then university/college teachers and research scholars will be entitled to visit them for guidance and consultation for which appropriate TA/DA will be paid to them.

### 11.9 Teacher Fellowships

UGC provides short term teacher fellowships of one year duration to enable teachers in affiliated colleges to pursue M.Phil. or complete Ph.D. The salient features of the scheme are that :

- It will apply only to those colleges which are eligible to receive development assistance during the VIII plan period.
- Each college will have one short term teacher fellowship of 1 year duration for every 5 permanent teachers subject to maximum of 8 such fellowships.

- Selection of teachers for such awards will be made with the help of a Selection Committee to be constituted for the purpose.
- Teachers will be paid Living Expenses Allowances of Rs. 750 per month, Travelling Allowance to join the research centre and back and contingency grant upto Rs. 5,000 per annum for humanities and social science and upto Rs. 7,500 per annum for Science subjects.

During 1991-92 UGC released grants amounting to Rs. 14.95 lakhs for the scheme.

#### 11.10 Research Scientists

The scheme enables teachers and scholars to pursue research for which salary equivalent to teachers' scales is paid. Research Scientists of A, B and C category correspond to the pay scale of Lecturer, Reader and Professor respectively. 200 positions are available at any given time basis. The award is for 5 years.

The work of research scientists working in projects in each subject and discipline was reviewed during the year. UGC decided that new proposals would be considered after the review of the scheme is completed.

#### 11.11 Minor and Major Research Projects for Teachers in Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences

To encourage individual research UGC provides assistance to university/college teachers to undertake either minor or major research projects. The quantum of assistance for major projects is Rs. 1-3 lakhs and for

minor projects Rs. 25,000. Major projects may be undertaken by a group of teachers. Priority is accorded to projects of an interdisciplinary nature.

The assistance provided by UGC for major research projects includes funding for appointment of junior research fellows/research associates, field visits, equipment, computation, books and journals, contingencies and other items needed for the project. In the case of minor projects the afore-mentioned items except junior research fellows/research associates are funded by UGC. All these projects are monitored regularly.

The number of projects approved by the UGC and grants released by it during the year under report is detailed below :

	Number	Amount Rs. in lakhs
<b>1. Major Research Projects</b>		
Humanities & Social Sciences	130	21.53
Science	115	335.65
Engg. Tech.	21	31.56
<b>2. Minor Research Projects</b>		
Humanities and Social Sciences	213	1246
Science	163	18.92

#### 11.12 Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors

UGC has been operating the scheme since 1970-71 under which financial assistance

is provided to outstanding academics and scholars in the universities and colleges and other institutions of higher learning and research for preparation of high quality books monographs and other reference materials for use in universities and colleges. Pursuant to a review of the scheme it will now be operated jointly with National Book Trust (NBT). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between NBT and UGC in July 1991 according to which UGC will provide financial assistance for preparation of manuscripts and NBT will provide subsidy for publication of books found suitable by them. Revised guidelines have been issued to the universities/institutions.

#### 11.13 Travel Grants for Attending International Conferences

UGC provides partial assistance to universities and college teachers for presenting research papers in international academic conferences. Universities have been delegated powers to sanction such grants out of unassigned grant. For college teachers sanction is given by UGC.

During 1991-92 UGC did not provide assistance under this scheme as part of austerity measures.

#### 11.14 Publication of Research Work including Doctoral Thesis

UGC provides assistance to universities under the scheme of publication of learned/research work including doctoral thesis. The honorarium payable for evaluating Ph.D. thesis/learned research work is Rs. 200 per work/thesis to each of the experts upto a maximum of 2 experts as per guidelines laid down.

#### 11.15 Career Awards

The scheme aims at identifying young talented teachers not more than 40 years of

age to devote their energies to research with lesser teaching responsibilities. Ordinarily career awards are offered for a period of three years. 20 positions are available annually in Science and Technology and 15 in Humanities and Social Sciences.

UGC meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the awardees and also provides a research grant (1.5 lakhs for Science and Technology and 1 lakh for Humanities and Social Science) during the tenure of the award and one or two research fellows depending upon requirement.

#### 11.16 Emeritus Fellowships

To enable superannuated teachers to pursue active research in their fields of specialization and to utilize their services for monitoring UGC programmes Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced superannuated professors in universities who have been actively engaged in research during their career. The fellowship is for 2 years or till the age of 65 yrs, whichever is earlier. The awardee gets, besides his usual superannuation benefits, a fellowship amount of Rs. 4,000 p.m and a non lapseable contingent grant of Rs. 10000 p.a. The total number of fellowships available at any given time is 60. During 1991-92, 28 awards were given under the scheme.

#### 11.17 Participation of Retired Teachers in Research Projects

UGC provides an honorarium of Rs. 2000 p.m. to superannuated teachers to participate in approved research projects as principal investigators. Under this scheme a retired teacher is expected to teach 4-6 hours a week in addition to his research/project work.

### 11.18 National Education Testing for Research and Teaching

The University Grants Commission conducts a national level test to ensure minimum standards of entrants in the teaching profession and research. The test is conducted twice a year. The test in the Science subjects is conducted jointly with CSIR.

About 2000 candidates are declared eligible every year after appearing in a national level test for pursuing research in Science, Humanities and Social Science in any university of their choice and/or to apply for the post of Lecturer. For those who wish to pursue research Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) is available for five years. UGC has allocated a number of fellowships to the universities for candidates who have qualified the test. However UGC continues to provide supernumerary fellowships above the allocated quota to accommodate qualified candidates.

### 11.19 Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology

UGC awards 60 research fellowships every year in Engineering and Technology. The minimum qualification is a Master's degree in Engineering/Technology and the candidate

should have qualified GATE/joint UGC-CSIR JRF examination within the last 3 academic years.

### 11.20 Research Associateships

UGC annually awards research associateships in the field of Sciences, Humanities including Social Science and Engineering and Technology including Gandhian Studies, Nehru Studies and National Integration to enable scholars who have shown talent for post doctoral research work.

During 1991-92 UGC announced 150 awards against the quota of 1991 and also invited applications against the quota of 1992.

### 11.21 Fellowships/Research Associate-ships for Scholars from Developing Countries.

UGC awards annually 20 Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) for research leading to M. Phil/Ph.D degree and 7 Research Associateships for post doctoral research in Science, Engineering and Humanities including Social Sciences to scholars from developing countries. In 1991-92, on the recommendation of a selection committee, UGC selected 20 Junior Research Fellows & 7 Research Associates from different developing countries.

DETAILS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION TESTS CONDUCTED IN 1991-92				
No. of Candidates				
Number & Date of Test	Registered	Appeared for Test	Qualified for JRF & Lecturership	Qualified for Lecturership
Humanities & Social Science Held on 7.7.91 & 22.12.91	24,968	16,676	616	832
	25,096	19,095	656	1105
Science Held on 30.06.91 & 27.12.91	15,363	9,801	375	41
	22,179	14,410	342	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,606</b>	<b>59,982</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>2,005</b>

## FACILITIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES INCLUDING HANDICAPPED AND WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

### 12.1 Assistance to Colleges catering to SC/ST Students and setting up of Special Cells in Universities and Institutions

UGC has been contributing towards social equity and upliftment of the under privileged sections of society through some special schemes as well as specific provisions for these sections within regular schemes.

- 1) Relaxation of upto 10% in the cut off marks in the JRF test is given to SC/ST candidates. In May 1989 UGC decided that since the number of JRF qualified SC/ST candidates was rather small all the respective candidates qualifying the JRF test would be awarded Junior Research Fellowship. In case no vacancy was available then UGC would provide super-numerary positions of JRF to the universities.
- 2) 50 Junior Research Fellowships are also awarded every year in Science and Humanities including Social Science to SC/ST candidates through open selection without qualifying in the test.
- 3) With a view to provide opportunities to teachers belonging to SC/ST categories working in affiliated colleges 50 teacher fellowships (20 for Ph.D. and 30 for M.Phil) have been instituted under the scheme of Direct Award to Teachers belonging to SC/ST categories. UGC awarded 50 teacher fellowships (20 Ph.D. & 30 M.Phil.) during 1991-92.
- 4) 40 positions of Research Associateships have been set aside for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates every year. During 1991-92 UGC finalized the awards against the annual quota of 40 positions each for the year 1991 and also invited applications against the quota for 1992.
- 5) UGC has established 20 centres in universities and 33 cells in colleges for conducting coaching classes to prepare candidates belonging to the educationally backward amongst minority communities for various competitive exams as well as for admission to professional and technical courses. During the year assistance was provided to 5 universities and 8 colleges who had submitted progress reports and utilization certificates regarding programmes organized during the preceding year. In addition 18 more colleges have been identified in minority concentration areas of greater Bombay, Gulbarga, Bidar, Kurnool, Katihar, Darbhanga etc. and two centres in non minority concentration areas. The scheme is also being revamped and expanded to cover more minority concentration areas.
- 6) UGC has prescribed relaxation in criteria for financial assistance to colleges having SC/ST enrolment and to those located in backward regions.
- 7) UGC has set up special cells in various universities/institutions with a view to ensure



effective implementation of the various schemes for SC/ST students. In 1991-92 UGC accepted 3 proposals for the setting up of such cells thus aggregating the total number of special cells approved to 93 as on 31.3.92. Assistance from UGC for special cells is available upto the period ending 31st March 1992 which is further extendable up to 31.3.1995, if the university/institutions concerned sends assurance from the state government for taking over the liability of the staff of SC/ST cells w.e.f 1.4.1995.

- 8) 30 Research Associateships are reserved every year for physically handicapped students. During 1991-92 UGC announced 13 awards for 1991 and also invited applications against quota of 1992.
- 9) During 1991-92 UGC provided assistance to 7 universities and 3 colleges for offering courses in Special Education to teachers for teaching handicapped children by way of equipment, staff, books and journals.

## 12.2 Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes Categories

UGC has brought to the notice of the universities orders issued from time to time by Government of India regarding reservation to the extent of 15 % and 7.5% for SC/ST's respectively as follows :-

- Detailed guidelines circulated about reservation of seats for admission to various courses.
- Reservation in appointment to the post of lecturers and non teaching posts. Instruction on dereservation of posts also circulated.
- Resevation of seats in students' hostels and units in staff quarters and teachers hostels.

UGC has also made a provision that all universities which are given grants for construction of hostels should reserve 20% seats in these hostels for SC/ST students.







## FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

### 13.1 Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education

The number of women enrolled per hundred men during the period 1950-51 to 1990-91 has shown a tremendous growth with more than three fold increase. This is illustrated in the table below :

ENROLMENT OF WOMEN & THEIR NOS. PER HUNDRED MEN		
Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1991-92	1512	49

The enrolment of women as a proportion of total enrolment has also increased progressively as illustrated by figures for the last decade.

Total enrolment and enrolment of Women			
Year	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of women
1982-83	31,33,093	8,80,156	28.1
1983-84	33,07,649	9,40,253	28.4
1984-85	34,04,096	9,92,139	29.1
1985-86	36,05,029	10,67,484	29.6
1986-87*	37,54,409	11,48,849	30.6
1987-88*	39,10,828	12,24,089	31.3
1988-89*	40,74,676	12,91,672	31.7
1989-90*	42,46,878	13,67,495	32.2
1990-91*	44,25,247	14,36,887	32.5
1991-92*	46,11,107	15,12,270	32.8

\* Estimated

### 13.2 Distribution of Women's Enrolment Statewise, Stagewise and Facultywise

#### a) Statewise distribution of women enrolment

The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment during the period 1987-88 to 1991-92 has gone up in all the states. The all India average of women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment also rose during this period. As in the earlier years Kerala (53%) continued to lead in terms of women enrolment as percentage of total enrolment in 1991-92 followed by Punjab (48.2%) Delhi (46.3%) Haryana (42.2%) Meghalaya/Nagaland (39.0%) and Tamil Nadu (38.5%) and West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim (38.4%) while Bihar remained at the bottom with women enrolment being only 16.4% of its total enrolment in 1991-92.

#### b) Stage Wise Distribution

During the period 1982-83 to 1991-92 enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has been consistently going up at the graduate, post graduate and research levels.

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT (STAGE - WISE)				
Year	Graduate	Post-graduate	Research	Diploma/Certificate
1982-83	28.0	29.2	29.1	23.2
1991-92	32.6	34.6	37.0	32.8

### c) Faculty Wise Distribution

The percentage of women enrolled in each faculty registered a gradual increase from 1982-83 to 1991-92 except that in some faculties, it declined in a certain year only to rise again the following year. Over the years the facultywise distribution of women enrolment has remained more or less constant with the Faculty of Arts accounting for the highest percentage of women enrolled, followed by Science, Commerce, Education, Medicine and Engineering and Technology.

Facultywise enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment		
	Total	Women
Arts	40.4%	17.9%
Commerce	21.9%	4.6%
Science	19.6%	6.6%
Law	5.3%	0.6%
Engg. & Tech.	4.9%	0.4%
Education	2.3%	1.2%
Others (Medicine, Agriculture, Vet. Science etc.)	5.6%	1.5%

### 13.3 Women's Colleges

The number of Women's Colleges has recorded an increase of nearly 45% during the period 1982-83 to 1991-92.

Year	No. of Women's Colleges
1982-83	647
1984-85	712
1986-87	780
1988-89	824
1991-92	925

### 13.4 Promotion of Women's Studies in Universities

UGC is assisting universities for promoting Women's Studies Programmes and setting up of centres/cells for women's studies to undertake research projects, development of curricula, training and extension as a motivation for various Adult Education Programmes and as a critical instrument for social and academic development.

UGC Standing Committee on Women's Studies reviews, advises and monitors the implementation of the scheme.

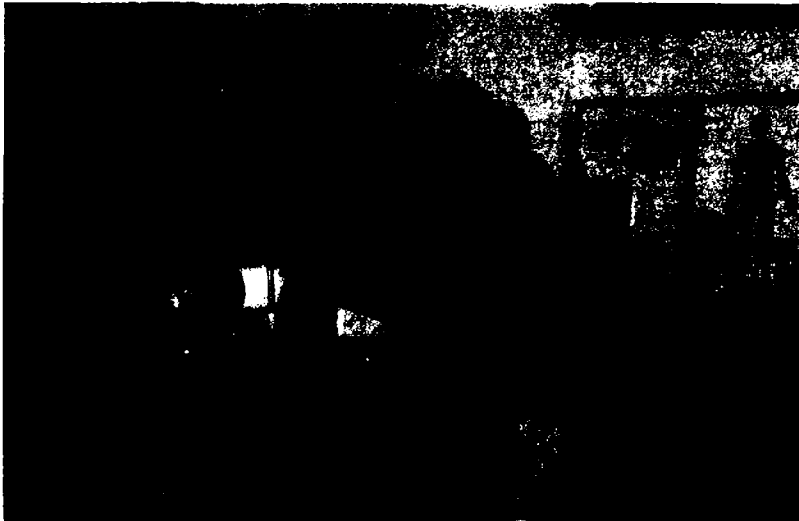


Assistance to universities for development of Women's Studies is to continue upto March 1995. As on 31st March, 1992 UGC had provided assistance to 21 universities and 11 colleges/ university departments for setting up Women's Studies centres/cells. In addition UGC also provided assistance for the research projects concerning womens studies.

### 13.5 Part Time Research Associateships for Women

UGC annually awards 40 part time Research Associateships to women with a view to provide an opportunity to research

scholars to take up post-doctoral research work independently or on project assignment basis in Science Humanities/Social Sciences and Engineering/Technology. During 1991-92 UGC did not recommend any award against the quota of 1991. Applications were invited against the quota for 1992.





## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### 14.1 Bilateral Exchange Programmes

Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with higher education in the university sector are implemented by the UGC on behalf of Government of India. As on 1991-92 programmes are in operation with 50 countries.

During the year UGC hosted the visits of 11 foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at various institutions in India. The number of Indian scholars who were deputed abroad under these programmes during the year was 52.

Development of bilateral institutional linkages in specific areas between identified departments of universities and institutions of higher education have been given greater emphasis. Such collaboration have been identified with countries like Japan, Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Finland, Iran, Bahrain etc. Efforts are also being made for such collaboration with USA and Canada.

### 14.2 Delegations

- (i) A three member delegation from Egypt visited India from 28th March to 4th April 1992 under the Indo Egypt Cultural Exchange Programme to study the education system in India.
- (ii) A delegation each from France, Hungary, Japan, Iran, Czechoslovakia, Mauritius and Nepal visited the UGC to study the higher education system in India. These visits were hosted by agencies other than UGC.

### 14.3 Foreign Language Teachers

UGC has continued to provide foreign language teachers to the universities having a proper infrastructure for teaching the foreign language under Exchange Programme.

During the year 45 teachers of German, 9 of French, 2 of Spanish and 1 each of Polish, Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Mongolian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hungarian, Chinese and Portuguese were assigned to universities in India.

### 14.4 Fellowships and Scholarships

#### *German Academic Exchange Services*

- i) 9 scholars were nominated against the 12 fellowships offered for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language and Literature and some areas in Humanities and Social Sciences.
- ii) 8 students were nominated against the 8 short term fellowships for senior students of M.A. course as well as for students enrolled in M.Phil./M.Litt. course at the German departments of Indian universities.
- iii) 5 Indian teachers were nominated against the 5 invitations of 3 months duration for teachers of German language teaching at Indian universities, IITs and institutions deemed to be universities.
- iv) 12 scholars were nominated against offer of 6 short term fellowships for the year

1992 of 3 to 6 months duration to Indian students registered for Ph.D. in India in German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

#### *French Government Scholarships*

- v) 16 teachers and 10 students were nominated against the 14 fellowships and 10 scholarships offered by the French Government for French Language, Literature and Civilization for 1991-92.

#### **14.5 Travel Grants to Teachers who have Offers of Fellowships/Stipends for their maintenance in a Foreign Country**

4 teachers were provided travel grant for their visit to foreign countries for collection of material for their research work or to avail offer of a fellowship or assistance from an agency of the country where the scholar has been offered financial assistance for maintenance during 1991-92.

#### **14.6 Collection of Source Material for Research work in UK and Other Countries**

No assistance was provided under the scheme during 1991-92 due to resource constraints.

#### **14.7 Indo US Fellowship Programme**

Against 15 fellowships of 10 months each to American scholars for their post doctoral research work in India UGC received nominations for 12 long term fellowships of 10 months duration and 6 short term fellowships of 2 to 3 months duration.

The Government of India allocated 12 fellowships to UGC for the visit of Indian

teachers from universities/colleges and Institutes of Technology for post doctoral work in USA. Of these UGC converted 4 fellowships into 12 short-term visitorships of three months each and made nominations against 8 long term fellowships of ten months each and 12 short term visitorships of three months each.

#### **14.8 CSIR-CNRS (France) Exchange of Scientists Programme**

Under this programme the CSIR allocates 200 mandays for the visit of Indian scientists from the university system to France and similarly the UGC allocates 200 mandays to the CNRS for the visit of French scientists to India in connection with their research work. During 1991-92, 4 Indian scholars visited France for 4 weeks each.

#### **14.9 Development of Canadian Fellowships**

UGC has initiated Area Studies Programme on Canada and has identified 13 departments for financial support at various levels to carry out studies related to the historical, social, economic and political aspects of Canada.

#### **14.10 Academic Link Inter-Change Scheme (ALIS)**

This programme is implemented in collaboration with the British Council for the development of linkages in specified areas between institutions of higher education in India and UK such as joint research, joint publication, curriculum development, etc.

During 1991-92, 15 Indian scholars visited the UK while 10 British scholars visited universities in India.

### 14.11 SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/ Scholarships

UGC is the implementing agency for the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships. Under this scheme, the sending country meets international airfare and the receiving side makes all arrangements regarding admissions and payment of allowances.

The country wise slots available under this scheme are as follows.

	<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>Bhutan</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Nepal</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Srilanka</i>	<i>Malaysia</i>
Chairs	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Fellowships	6	1	6	1	6	6	—
Scholarships	12	12	2	2	12	12	—

During 1991-92 UGC made the following nominations for each country.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Fellowships (for one slot)</i>	<i>Scholarships (for two slots)</i>
Pakistan	2	6
Bangladesh	3	6
Sri Lanka	2	6
Nepal	2	3

### 14.12 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)

The organisers of ICTP invites teachers from Indian universities/colleges for participation in the summer schools held at Trieste, (Italy) or any other country and the airfare is met equally by UGC and ICTP. During 1991-92 UGC assisted 4 university/college teachers under the scheme.

### 14.13 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships and Scholarships.

Under this programme UGC coordinates with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) in UK and makes nominations for the award of Commonwealth fellowships and scholarships to enable promising faculty members in universities and colleges in India to do research work at universities/institutions in the UK.

During 1991-92 UGC recommended 26 teachers for fellowships and 24 for scholarships. Out of this the ACU finally selected 10 for fellowships and 6 for scholarships.





**APPENDIX - I**  
**List of Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities in India - State wise**  
**(as on 31.03.1992)**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/University</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/University</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>
<b>(A) Universities</b>			<b>HARYANA</b>		
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			37.	Kurukshetra	1956
1.	Osmania	1918	38.	Haryana Agricultural University	1970
2.	Andhra	1926	39.	Maharishi Dayanand	1976
3.	Sri Venkateswara	1954	<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>		
4.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	1964	40.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technology	1972	41.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	1978
6.	Hyderabad	1974	42.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar Univ. of Horti. & Forestry	1986
7.	Nagarjuna	1976	<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>		
8.	Kakatiya	1976	43.	Kashmir	1949
9.	Sri Krishnadevraya	1981	44.	Jammu	1969
10.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	1982	45.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agril. Science & Technology	1982
11.	'Sri Padmavathy Mahila	1983	<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
12.	Telugu	1985	46.	Mysore	1916
13.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sc.	1986	47.	Karnatak	1949
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>			48.	Bangalore	1964
14.	Arunachal	1985	49.	University of Agril. Sciences Bangalore	1964
<b>ASSAM</b>			50.	Gulbarga	1980
15.	Gauhati	1948	51.	Mangalore	1980
16.	Dibrugarh	1965	52.	University of Agril. Sciences, Dharwad	1986
17.	Assam Agricultural	1968	53.	Kuvempu	1987
<b>BIHAR</b>			<b>KERALA</b>		
18.	Patna	1917	54.	Kerala	1937
19.	Bihar	1952	55.	Calicut	1968
20.	Bhagalpur	1960	56.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
21.	Ranchi	1960	57.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
22.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961	58.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
23.	Magadh	1962	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
24.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970	59.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	1946
25.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972	60.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
26.	Birsa Agricultural	1980	61.	Vikram	1957
<b>GOA</b>			62.	Rani Durgavati	1957
27.	Goa	1985	63.	Devi Ahilya	1964
<b>GUJARAT</b>			64.	Jiwaji	1964
28.	Maharaja Sayajirao	1949	65.	Ravi Shankar	1964
29.	Gujarat	1950	66.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya	1964
30.	Sardar Patel	1955	67.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
31.	Saurashtra	1965	68.	Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	1970
32.	South Gujarat	1965	69.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
33.	Gujarat Ayurveda	1968	70.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
34.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972			
35.	Bhavnagar	1978			
36.	North Gujarat	1986			

S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment	S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			110.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984
71.	Bombay	1857	111.	Alagappa	1985
72.	Nagpur	1923	112.	Dr. M.G.R. Medical Univ.	1989
73.	Poona	1949	113.	Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University	1990
74.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women's	1951	114.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	1992
75.	Marathawada	1958	<b>TRIPURA</b>		
76.	Shivaji	1962	115.	Tripura	1987
77.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
78.	Pujabroo Krishi	1969	116.	Allahabad	1887
79.	Konkan Krishi	1972	117.	Banaras Hindu	1916
80.	Marathawada Agricultural	1972	118.	Lucknow	1921
81.	Amravati	1983	119.	Aligarh Muslim	1921
82.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990	120.	Agra	1927
83.	North Maharastra	1991	121.	Roorkee	1949
84.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University	1992	122.	Gorakhpur	1957
<b>MANIPUR</b>			123.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
85.	Manipur	1980	124.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
<b>MAGHALAYA</b>			125.	Kanpur	1965
86.	North Eastern Hill	1973	126.	Meerut	1965
<b>ORISSA</b>			127.	Hemavati Nandan Bahuguna Viswavidyalaya	1973
87.	Utkal	1943	128.	Kumaon	1973
88.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962	129.	Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
89.	Sambalpur	1967	130.	Kashi Vidyapith	1974
90.	Berhampur	1967	131.	Chandra Shekhar Azad Univ. of Agricultural & Technology	1974
91.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981	132.	Rohilkhand	1975
<b>PUNJAB</b>			133.	Bundelkhand	1975
92.	Punjab	1947	134.	Avadh	1975
93.	Punjabi	1962	135.	Purvanchal	1987
94.	Punjab Agricultural	1962	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
95.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969	136.	Calcutta	1857
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			137.	Viswa Bharati	1951
96.	Rajasthan	1947	138.	Jadavpur	1955
97.	Mohan Lai Sukhadia	1962	139.	Burdwan	1960
98.	Jai Narayan Vyas	1962	140.	Kalyani	1960
99.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987	141.	Rabindra Bharti	1962
100.	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University	1987	142.	North Bengal	1962
101.	Kota Open	1987	143.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			144.	Vidya Sagar	1981
102.	Madras	1857	<b>DELHI (U.T.)</b>		
103.	Annamalai	1929	145.	Delhi	1922
104.	Madurai Kamraj	1965	146.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968
105.	Tamilnadu Agricultural	1971	147.	Indira Gandhi National Open	1985
106.	Anna	1978	148.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1988
107.	Tamil	1981	<b>PONDICHERRY (U.T.)</b>		
108.	Bharathidasan	1982	149.	Pondicherry	1985
109.	Bharathiar	1982			

S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
<b>(B) Institutions Established Under State Legislature Act</b>		
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences	1990

S.No.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
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**(C) Institutions Deemed to be Universities**

<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	1973
2.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	1981
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
<b>BIHAR</b>		
4.	Indian School of Mines	1967
5.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
6.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
<b>HARYANA</b>		
7.	National Dairy Research Institute	1989
<b>KARNATAK</b>		
8.	Indian Institute of Science	1958
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
9.	Tata institute of Social Sciences	1964
10.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
11.	Tiiak Maharashtra Vidyapith	1987
12.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1989
13.	Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute	1990

S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>		
2.	Shre-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
3.	Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Instt. of Medical Sciences	1983

S.No.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
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<b>PUNJAB</b>		
14.	Thapar Institute of Engg. & Tech.	1985
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		
15.	Birla Institute of Tech. & Sciences	1964
16.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1983
17.	Rajasthan Vidyapith	1987
18.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	1991
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
19.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	1976
20.	Sri Avinashalingam Institute for Home Sc. & Higher Edu. for Women	1988
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
21.	Gurukul Kangri	1962
22.	Dayal Bagh Educational Institute	1981
23.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	1983
24.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1989
25.	Forest Research Institute	1992
<b>DELHI (U.T.)</b>		
26.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1958
27.	School of Planning & Architecture	1979
28.	Sri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
29.	Jamia Hamdard	1989
30.	National Museum Ins. of History of Art Conservation & Museo.	1989
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
31.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	1992

**APPENDIX - II**  
**All India Growth of Student Enrolment (1972-73 to 1991-92)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Increase over the preceding year</i>	<i>Percentage increase</i>
1972-73	21,68,107	1,03,066	5.0
1973-74	22,34,385	66,278	3.1
1974-75	23,66,541	1,32,156	5.9
1975-76	24,26,109	59,568	2.5
1976-77	24,31,563	5,454	0.2
1977-78	25,64,972	1,33,409	5.5
1978-79	26,18,228	53,256	2.1
1979-80	26,48,579	30,351	1.2
1980-81	27,52,437	1,03,858	3.9
1981-82	29,52,066	1,99,629	7.3
1982-83	31,33,093	1,81,027	6.1
1983-84	33,07,649	1,74,556	5.6
1984-85	34,04,096	96,447	2.9
1985-86	36,05,029	2,00,933	5.9
1986-87	37,54,409	1,49,380	4.1
1987-88	39,10,828	1,56,419	4.2
1988-89	40,74,676	1,63,848	4.2
1989-90	42,46,878	1,72,202	4.1
1990-91	44,25,247	1,78,369	4.2
1991-92	46,11,107	1,85,860	4.2

**APPENDIX - III**  
**State-wise Enrolment (excluding PUC/Inter/Pre Professional) 1991-92**

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1992			Average annual Compound Rate of growth during the period 1987-88 to 1991-92
		Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,16,659	11,592	3.8	3.9
2.	Assam	89,314	3,517	4.1	4.2
3.	Bihar	3,21,856	11,184	3.6	3.6
4.	Gujarat	2,73,055	9,996	3.8	3.8
5.	Haryana	97,986	4,040	4.3	4.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27,525	1,509	5.8	5.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	35,163	1,865	5.6	5.7
8.	Karnataka	3,00,834	10,173	3.5	3.5
9.	Kerala	1,73,820	5,878	3.5	3.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,22,127	10,291	3.3	3.4
11.	Maharashtra	6,23,657	25,138	4.2	4.3
12.	Manipur	14,304	835	6.2	6.2
13.	Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	13,392	564	4.4	4.4
14.	Orissa	95,824	2,615	2.8	2.9
15.	Punjab	1,67,180	5,654	3.5	3.7
16.	Rajasthan	2,08,923	6,478	3.2	3.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	4,30,746	37,371	9.5	9.3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6,12,077	21,269	3.6	3.7
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	3,63,862	11,624	3.3	3.4
20.	Delhi	1,22,803	4,267	3.6	3.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,11,107</b>	<b>1,85,860</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>

**APPENDIX - IV**  
**(Stage-wise Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges 1991-92)**

Stage	University Depts/ University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	% in affiliated colleges			
				1991-92	1990-91	1989-90	1988-89
Graduate	4,95,611	35,66,774	40,62,385	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8
Postgraduate	1,90,554	2,47,501	4,38,055	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.6
Research	43,115	7,608	50,723	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Diploma / Certificate	33,929	26,015	59,944	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,63,209</b>	<b>38,47,898</b>	<b>46,11,107</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>

**APPENDIX - V**  
**Student Enrolment in the Universities : Faculty-wise 1987-88 to 1991-92**

Faculty	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total
Arts (Incl. oriental learning)	15,81,542	40.4	16,45,414	40.4	17,17,437	40.4	17,89,480	40.4	18,65,605	40.4
Science	7,68,022	19.6	8,00,266	19.6	8,34,087	19.6	8,69,119	19.6	9,03,776	19.6
Commerce	8,57,971	21.9	8,93,984	21.9	9,31,765	21.9	9,69,882	21.9	10,09,832	21.9
Education	89,949	2.3	93,718	2.3	95,979	2.3	99,613	2.3	1,06,055	2.3
Engineering/ Technology	1,92,148	4.9	2,01,289	4.9	2,09,371	4.9	2,16,837	4.9	2,25,944	4.9
Medicine	1,31,013	3.4	1,37,257	3.4	1,42,270	3.4	1,50,458	3.4	1,56,777	3.4
Agriculture	43,410	1.1	44,007	1.1	45,229	1.1	46,908	1.1	48,908	1.1
Veterinary Science	10,168	0.3	10,594	0.3	10,957	0.3	11,063	0.3	11,550	0.3
Law	2,05,318	5.3	2,13,920	5.3	2,22,961	5.3	2,34,538	5.3	2,44,388	5.3
Others	31,287	0.8	34,227	0.8	36,822	0.8	37,349	0.8	38,272	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,10,828</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>40,74,676</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,46,878</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44,25,247</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46,11,107</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**APPENDIX - VI**  
**Percentage of Women Enrolment to Total Enrolment : State-wise**  
**1991-92**

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment.	Percentage of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,16,659	87,714	27.7
2.	Assam	89,314	27,687	31.0
3.	Bihar	3,21,856	52,784	16.4
4.	Gujarat	2,73,055	96,661	35.4
5.	Haryana	97,986	41,350	42.2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27,525	7,376	26.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	35,163	13,115	37.6
8.	Karnataka	3,00,834	87,844	29.2
9.	Kerala	1,73,820	92,125	53.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,22,127	1,10,167	34.2
11.	Maharashtra	6,23,657	2,29,506	36.8
12.	Manipur	14,304	4,878	34.1
13.	Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	13,392	5,223	39.0
14.	Orissa	95,824	23,956	25.0
15.	Punjab	1,67,180	80,580	48.2
16.	Rajasthan	2,08,923	50,559	24.2
17.	Tamil Nadu	4,30,746	1,65,837	38.5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6,12,077	1,38,329	22.6
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	3,63,862	1,39,723	38.4
20.	Delhi	1,22,803	56,856	46.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,11,107</b>	<b>15,12,270</b>	<b>32.8</b>

## APPENDIX - VII

## Increase in Number of Colleges During the Period from 1987-88 to 1991-92: State-wise

State/Union Territory	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91*		1991-92*		Increase during the period from 1987-88 to 1991-92
	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	
1. Andhra Pradesh	534	39	553	19	579	26	588	9	651	63	117
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3	-	3	-	4	1	4	-	4	-	1
3. Assam	181	1	184	3	185	1	185	-	213	283	2
4. Bihar	644	27	644	-	644	-	663	19	663	-	19
5. Goa	19	-	24	5	27	3	27	-	30	3	11
6. Gujarat	317	6	318	1	329	11	334	5	347	13	30
7. Haryana	147	5	148	1	147	-1	147	-	155	8	8
8. Himachal Pradesh	40	6	42	2	42	-	42	-	49	7	9
9. Jammu & Kashmir	41	-	39	-2	42	3	44	2	44	-	3
10. Karnataka	648	45	665	17	667	2	685	18	736	51	88
11. Kerala	192	3	191	-1	194	3	194	-	205	11	13
12. Madhya Pradesh	515	13	528	13	549	21	564	15	613	49	98
13. Maharashtra	863	-11	874	11	929	55	1002	73	1110	108	247
14. Manipur	24	1	25	1	25	-	25	-	44	19	20
15. Meghalaya/Nagaland	38	1	38	-	43	5	43	-	43	-	5
16. Orissa	254	6	254	-	270	16	277	7	290	13	36
17. Punjab	227	-4	229	2	232	3	234	2	238	4	11
18. Rajasthan	246	9	246	-	248	2	250	2	252	2	6
19. Tamilnadu	314	3	326	12	338	12	346	8	349	3	35
20. Tripura	12	12	13	1	17	4	17	-	19	2	7
21. Uttar Pradesh	963	-1	964	1	967	3	979	12	984	5	21
22. West. Bengal/Sikkim	381	9	382	1	381	-1	387	6	389	2	8
23. Delhi	68	-	69	1	69	-	70	1	70	-	2
24. Pondicherry	14	3	14	-	14	-	14	-	15	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6,773</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>828</b>

UC = University colleges

AC = Affiliated colleges

\* = Provisional

## APPENDIX - VIII

## Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the University Departments/Univ. Colleges according to Designation (1987-88 to 1991-92)

Year	Professors	Readers	Lecturers *	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1987-88	6,858	13,982	30,198	2,127	53,165
	(12.9)	(26.03)	(56.8)	(4.0)	(100.0)
1988-89	7,037	14,347	31,390	2,199	54,973
	(12.8)	(26.1)	(57.1)	(4.0)	(100.0)
1989-90	7,262	14,864	32,337	2,269	56,732
	(12.8)	(26.2)	(57.0)	(4.0)	(100.0)
1990-91	7,509	15,369	33,437	2,346	58,661
	(12.8)	(26.2)	(57.0)	(4.0)	(100.0)
1991-92	7,764	15,892	34,573	2,426	60,655
	(12.8)	(26.2)	(57.0)	(4.0)	(100.0)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages of the cadres to the total staff in the corresponding year.

\* Including Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers.



**APPENDIX IX**  
**Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the Affiliated Colleges**  
**according to designation (1987-88 to 1991-92)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Senior Teachers *</i>	<i>Lecturers **</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demonstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1987-88	26,055 (13.8)	1,54,257 (81.7)	8,496 (4.5)	1,88,808 (100.0)
1988-89	27,367 (14.1)	1,58,187 (81.5)	8,541 (4.4)	1,94,095 (100.0)
1989-90	27,708 (13.9)	1,62,856 (81.7)	8,771 (4.4)	1,99,335 (100.0)
1990-91	28,421 (13.9)	1,67,047 (81.7)	8,996 (4.4)	2,04,464 (100.0)
1991-92	29,160 (13.9)	1,71,390 (81.7)	9,230 (4.4)	2,09,780 (100.0)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages of the cadres to the total staff in the corresponding year.

\* Comprising Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers

\*\* Including Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers.

**APPENDIX - X**  
**Number of Doctorate Degrees Awarded : Faculty-wise (1988-89 to 1990-91)**

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91*</i>
Arts	3346	3242	3210
Science	3044	2976	2950
Commerce	336	301	290
Education	242	205	188
Engineering/ Technology	238	252	262
Medicine	124	132	140
Agriculture	688	703	715
Veterinary Science	104	127	145
Law	27	40	51
Others	89	74	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>8238</b>	<b>8052</b>	<b>8016</b>

\* Provisional

**APPENDIX - XI**  
**Statement Showing the Grants Paid to Central Universities during**  
**the Year 1991-92 (Head Wise)**  
**Under Non-plan**

S.No.	Name of Central University	Block Grant to Central Univ.	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowships	Scholarship/ Fellowships In Engg. & Tech.	Mass Media	Total
		02(1)	05(1-6)	06(1-2b)	07	09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A.M.U.	3662.32	1.06	9.40	0.14	—	3672.92
2.	B.H.U.	4521.91	3.85	32.29	0.63	—	4558.68
3.	Delhi	2520.17 *13.90	3.54	33.68	0.19	—	2557.58 *13.90
4.	Hyderabad	747.17 *0.02	2.26	8.22	22.99	—	780.64 *0.02
5.	J.N.U.	1382.46 *39.18	0.46	3.78	0.16	—	1386.86 *39.18
6.	J.M.I.	712.86	0.05	8.33	—	61.00	782.24
7.	N.E.H.U.	1027.72	—	0.12	—	—	1097.84
8.	Pondicherry	223.17 *36.30	0.05	1.31	0.12	—	224.65 *36.30
9.	Visva Bharati	1059.23	—	3.15	—	—	1062.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>15927.01</b> <b>*89.40</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>100.28</b>	<b>24.23</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>16123.79</b> <b>*89.40</b>

**APPENDIX - XI**  
**Statement Showing the Grants Paid to Inter University Centres**  
**during the Year 1991-92 (Head Wise)**  
**Under Non-plan**

S.No.	Name of Inter University Centre	Block Grant to Central Univ.	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowships	Scholarship/ Fellowships In Engg. & Tech.	Mass Media	Total
		02(1)	05(1-6)	06(1-2b)	07	09	
1.	Inter Uni. Centre For Astronomy & Astrophysics	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Inter University Consortium	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	—	0.24	—	—	30.00	30.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>30.24</b>

By Adjustment

## APPENDIX - XI

**Grants Paid to Institutions Deemed to be Universities  
during the Year 1991-92 Major Head Wise  
(Under Non-Plan)**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Block Grant to Inst. Deemed to be University</i>	<i>Block Grant to State Uni. for Specific Purposes</i>	<i>Teachers Awards</i>	<i>Research Fellowships</i>	<i>Scholarship/ Fellowships In Engg. &amp; Technology</i>	<i>Mass Media</i>	<i>Total</i>
		02(2)	02(3)	05(1-6)	06(*1a-2b)	07	09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Avinashilingam Inst.	110.04	—	—	—	—	—	110.04
2.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
3.	B.I.T.Sc., Pilani	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	0.30
4.	B.I. Tech., Ranchi	—	31.75	—	—	0.54	—	32.29
5.	C.I.E.F.L.	215.14	—	—	4.94	—	37.00	257.08
6.	Dayal Bagh Edu. Institute Agra	64.86	—	—	0.26	—	—	65.12
7.	Gandhigram Rural Inst.	140.07	—	—	0.12	—	—	140.19
8.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	168.82	—	—	—	—	—	168.82
9.	Gurukul Kangri V.V.	110.55	—	—	—	—	—	110.55
10.	I.A.R.I., New Delhi	—	—	—	0.25	—	—	0.25
11.	I.I.Sci., Bangalore	1894.01	—	—	—	13.18	—	1907.19
12.	Indian School of Mines Dhanbad	463.86	—	—	—	1.15	—	465.01
13.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	0.35
14.	Sri S.S. Hr. Learning	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	0.06
15.	Tata Institute of Social Science	176.65	—	—	—	0.10	—	176.75
16.	Jamia Hamdard	36.02	—	—	0.12	3.27	—	39.41
17.	Central Inst. of Higher Tibetan Studies	—	—	—	0.22	—	—	0.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>3380.02</b>	<b>31.75</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>18.60</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>3473.68</b>

## Appendix-XI (Contd.)

## State Universities

		02(2)	02(3)	05(1-6)	06(*1a-2b)	07	09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
1.	Andhra Univ.	-	-	3.48	20.24	3.66	-	27.38
2.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15
3.	J.N. Tech	-	-	0.08	0.67	-	-	0.75
4.	Kakatiya Univ.	-	-	-	2.29	2.29	-	4.58
5.	Nagarjuna Univ.	-	-	0.08	0.74	0.18	-	1.00
6.	Osmania	-	-	6.65	20.63	8.93	-	36.21
7.	Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	0.03	0.50	-	-	0.53
8.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	0.16
9.	Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	2.23	4.43	-	6.66
10.	Telugu Univ.	-	-	-	0.24	0.19	-	0.43
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>10.32</b>	<b>47.85</b>	<b>19.68</b>	-	<b>7.85</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>								
1.	Dibrugarh Univ.	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
2.	Gauhati Univ.	-	-	0.58	0.31	-	-	0.89
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.31</b>	-	-	<b>0.95</b>
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>								
1.	Arunachal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIHAR</b>								
1.	Bhagalpur	-	-	-	1.40	-	-	1.40
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	10.52	-	-	10.52
3.	L.N. Mithila	-	-	0.58	0.29	-	-	0.87
4.	Magadha Univ.	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	10.00
5.	Patna Univ.	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	0.31
6.	Ranchi Univ.	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	0.17
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>0.58</b>	<b>22.69</b>	-	-	<b>23.27</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
1.	Bhavnagar	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	0.58
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	0.57	-	14.69	15.26
3.	Gujarat Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	0.15	6.25	-	6.40
5.	Sardar Patel	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.30
6.	South Gujarat	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	0.16
7.	Sourashtra	-	-	0.14	0.18	-	-	0.32
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>0.72</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>14.69</b>	<b>23.02</b>

## Appendix-XI (Contd.)

		02(2)	02(3)	05(1-6)	06(*1a-2b)	07	09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>GOA</b>								
1.	Goa Univ.	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	<b>0.50</b>	-	-	<b>0.50</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>								
1.	Haryana Agril.	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
2.	Kurukshetra	-	-	1.70	4.60	-	-	5.76
3.	M.D. Univ.	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1.97</b>	<b>4.25</b>	-	-	<b>6.22</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>								
1.	Himachal	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	0.58
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	<b>0.58</b>	-	-	<b>0.58</b>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>								
1.	Jammu	-	-	1.71	1.40	-	-	3.11
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.40</b>	-	-	<b>3.11</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>								
1.	Bangalore	-	-	0.26	0.50	4.33	-	5.09
2.	Gulbarga	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	0.20
3.	Karnataka	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	0.66
4.	Mangalore	-	-	0.48	-	-	-	0.48
5.	Mysore	-	-	1.06	14.43	-	-	15.49
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>1.80</b>	<b>15.79</b>	<b>4.33</b>	-	<b>21.92</b>
<b>KERALA</b>								
1.	Calicut	-	-	0.58	11.26	-	-	11.84
2.	Cochin Univ. of Sci. & Tech.	-	-	-	2.30	4.97	-	7.27
3.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	-	-	-	2.17	-	-	2.17
4.	Kerala Univ.	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>0.58</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>4.97</b>	-	<b>21.78</b>

## Appendix-XI (Contd.)

		02(2)	02(3)	05(1-6)	06(*1a-2b)	07	09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
1.	Bharkatula	--	--	--	1.36	--	--	1.36
2.	Devi Ahilya	--	--	1.06	2.40	1.12	--	4.58
3.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	--	--	0.52	0.38	3.13	--	4.03
4.	Jiwaji Univ.	--	--	0.04	--	--	--	0.04
5.	Rani Durgawati	--	--	0.17	0.57	--	--	0.74
6.	Vikram Univ.	--	--	0.58	0.13	--	--	0.71
<b>Total</b>		--	--	<b>2.37</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.25</b>	--	<b>11.46</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
1.	Amravati	--	--	--	0.36	--	--	0.36
2.	Bombay	--	--	--	0.64	24.23	--	24.87
3.	Marathwada	--	--	0.80	1.92	--	--	2.72
4.	Nagpur	--	--	0.25	4.44	3.27	--	7.96
5.	Poona	--	--	0.19	0.74	--	49.00	49.93
6.	S.N.D.T. Woman's	--	--	0.08	1.20	0.15	--	1.43
7.	Shivaji	--	--	0.03	--	--	--	0.03
<b>Total</b>		--	--	<b>1.35</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>87.30</b>
<b>MANIPUR</b>								
1.	Manipur	--	--	--	0.39	--	--	0.39
<b>Total</b>		--	--	--	<b>0.39</b>	--	--	<b>0.39</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>								
1.	Berhampur	--	--	--	0.11	--	--	0.11
2.	Sambalpur	--	--	--	1.60	1.65	--	3.25
3.	Utkal	--	--	0.58	5.75	--	--	6.33
<b>Total</b>		--	--	<b>0.58</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>1.65</b>	--	<b>9.69</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>								
1.	G.N.D.	--	--	0.05	3.38	--	--	3.43
2.	Punjab	--	--	0.87	0.79	0.52	--	2.18
3.	Punjab Agril.	--	--	--	0.50	--	--	0.50
4.	Punjabi	--	--	0.48	0.06	--	--	0.54
<b>Total</b>		--	--	<b>1.40</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>0.52</b>	--	<b>6.65</b>

## Appendix-XI (Contd.)

		02(2)	02(3)	05(1-6)	06(*1a-2b)	07	09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
1.	Rajasthan	—	—	1.51	1.53	—	—	3.04
2.	Kota Open	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Jodhpur	—	—	1.06	—	0.12	13.00	19.18
4.	M.L. Sukhadia	—	—	1.06	0.24	—	—	1.30
<b>Total</b>		—	—	<b>3.63</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>23.52</b>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>								
1.	Anna	—	93.71	1.04	0.80	11.85	—	107.40
2.	Annamalai	—	—	0.08	2.90	1.33	—	4.31
3.	Bhartiar	—	—	—	2.60	—	—	2.60
4.	Bharthidasan	—	—	—	0.20	2.00	—	2.20
5.	Madras	—	—	1.55	16.93	—	—	18.48
6.	Madurai Kamraj	—	—	1.60	1.37	4.80	20.00	27.77
7.	Mother Teresa Women's	—	—	—	—	0.25	—	0.25
8.	Tamil Univ.	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	0.12
<b>Total</b>		—	<b>93.71</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>24.92</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>163.13</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>								
1.	Agra	—	—	—	0.30	—	—	0.30
2.	Allahabad	—	—	1.59	32.79	0.13	—	34.51
3.	Avadh	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	0.11
4.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agriculture.	—	—	—	0.26	0.45	—	0.71
5.	Gorakhpur Univ.	—	—	—	5.18	—	—	5.18
6.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	—	—	—	0.33	—	—	0.33
7.	Kumaon Univ.	—	—	—	4.22	—	—	4.22
8.	Lucknow	—	—	1.55	19.40	—	—	20.95
9.	Meerut	—	—	—	6.45	—	—	6.45
10.	Rohilkhand	—	—	—	0.55	—	—	0.55
11.	Roorkee Univ.	—	68.14	—	0.45	56.61	—	125.20
12.	Sampurananand Sanskrit	—	—	—	1.29	—	—	1.29
<b>Total</b>		—	<b>68.14</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>71.33</b>	<b>57.19</b>	—	<b>199.80</b>

## Appendix-XI (Contd.)

		02(2)	02(3)	05(1-6)	06(*1a-2b)	07	09	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
1.	Burdwan	-	-	-	3.12	-	-	3.12
2.	Calcutta	-	-	-	15.78	3.00	-	18.78
3.	Jadavpur	-	-	1.57	0.70	16.43	-	18.70
4.	Kalyani	-	-	-	3.89	-	-	3.89
5.	North Bengal	-	-	0.14	0.32	-	-	0.46
6.	Rabindra Bharati	-	-	0.54	0.14	-	-	0.68
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>2.25</b>	<b>23.95</b>	<b>19.43</b>	-	<b>45.63</b>
<hr/>								
		02(1)	02(2)	02(3)	05(1_6)	06(1a_2b)	07	09
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>159227.01</b>		<b>3380.02</b>	<b>193.60</b>	<b>48.87</b>	<b>366.19</b>	<b>209.10</b>	<b>229.69</b>
	<b>*89.40</b>							<b>*89.40</b>

\* By Adjustment.



Appendix-XI (Contd.)

**Statement Showing Grants Paid to Colleges during 1991-92 (Major Head Wise) Non-Plan**

S.No.	Name of University	Maintenance Grants		Teachers Awards	Research Fellowships	Scholarship/ Fellowships	Media Centre	Total
		(03(a))	03(b)	05(1-6)	(061-2b)	07	09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>								
1.	B.H.U	—	47.37	—	—	—	—	47.37
2.	Delhi	5683.63	—	—	0.15	0.44	—	5684.22
						*0.03		*0.03
<b>Total</b>		<b>5683.63</b>	<b>47.37</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.44</b>		<b>5731.59</b>
						*0.03		*0.03
<b>STATE UNIVERSITIES</b>								
<b>ASSAM</b>								
1.	Gauhati	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	0.58
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>								
1.	Bihar	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.05</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
1.	Gujarat	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	0.50
2.	South Gujarat	—	—	—	0.09	—	—	0.09
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>								
1.	Bangalore	—	—	0.44	—	—	—	0.44
2.	Mysore	—	—	0.67	—	—	—	0.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
1.	Devi Ahilya	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	0.16
2.	Vikram	—	—	—	0.15	—	—	0.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.31</b>

## Appendix-XI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
1.	Bombay	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	0.27
2.	Marathwada	-	-	1.41	-	-	-	1.41
3.	Nagpur	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04
4.	Poona	-	-	0.94	0.50	-	-	1.44
					*0.06			*0.06
5.	Shivaji	-	-	0.56	-	-	-	0.56
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>2.95</b>	<b>0.77</b>	-	-	<b>3.72</b>
					*0.06			*0.06
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
1.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	0.64
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	<b>0.64</b>	-	-	<b>0.64</b>
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>								
1.	Bharathiar	-	-	0.58	0.09	-	-	0.67
2.	Madras	-	-	0.43	0.02	-	-	0.45
3.	Madurai Kamraj	-	-	4.29	-	-	-	4.29
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>5.30</b>	<b>0.11</b>	-	-	<b>5.41</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>								
1.	Agra	-	-	0.55	1.22	-	-	1.77
2.	Allahabad	-	-	-	0.14	0.50	-	0.64
3.	Avadh	-	-	-	0.36	-	-	0.36
4.	Garhwal	-	-	-	0.34	-	-	0.34
5.	Gorarkhpur	-	-	0.94	-	-	-	0.94
6.	Kanpur	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	0.58
7.	Kumaon	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
8.	Meerut	-	-	0.14	0.52	-	-	0.66
9.	Poorvanchal	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
10.	Rohilkhand	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	0.39
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>2.21</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>0.50</b>	-	<b>5.94</b>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
1.	Calcutta	-	-	0.05	-	-	18.00	18.05
2.	North Bengal	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	0.28
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>0.33</b>	-	-	<b>18.00</b>	<b>18.33</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5683.63</b>	<b>47.37</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>5768.27</b>
					*0.06	*0.03		*0.09



## APPENDIX - XII

## Statement Showing the Grants Paid to the Universities during the Year 1991-92 (Head Wise) Under Plan. Rs. in Lakhs

S.No.	Name of the University	Sect. A.	Sect. B.	Sect. C.	Sect. D.	Sect. E.	Total	Sect. F.	Total	Sec. III	G.Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>											
1.	A.M.U	3.00	266.24 *0.24	101.76 *0.25	2.75	—	373.75 *0.49	120.25	494.00 *0.49	—	494.00 *0.49
2.	B.H.U.	19.23	320.98 *1.50	254.37 *0.56	—	—	594.58 *2.06	11.39	605.97 *2.06	2.00	607.97 *2.06
3.	Delhi Univ.	9.82	138.20 *3.75	200.60 *8.08	0.43 *0.01	—	349.05 *13.84	2.29	351.34 *13.84	—	351.34 *13.84
4.	Hyderabad	23.74	176.49 *1.02	121.55 *1.14	—	—	321.78 *2.16	2.98	324.76 *2.16	8.00	332.76 *2.16
5.	J.N.U.	6.15	255.66	42.29 *1.78	0.29	—	304.39 *1.78	—	304.39 *1.78	—	304.39 *1.78
6.	J.M.I.	3.00	100.31	19.52	1925.54	—	2048.37	125.00	2173.37	0.05	2173.42
7.	N.E.H.U.	2.64	247.06	16.06	—	—	265.76	—	265.76	—	265.76
8.	Pondicherry	4.80	140.59	12.16	3.34	—	160.89	2.04	162.93	—	162.93
9.	Vishwa Bharati	—	90.86	8.10	5.50	—	104.46	—	104.46	—	104.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>72.38</b>	<b>1736.39</b> <b>*11.51</b>	<b>776.41</b> <b>*8.81</b>	<b>1937.85</b> <b>*0.01</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4523.03</b> <b>*20.33</b>	<b>263.95</b>	<b>4786.98</b> <b>*20.33</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>4797.03</b> <b>*20.33</b>

## SCIENCE CENTRES

1.	Indira Gandhi National Open Univ.	—	—	2.88	—	—	2.88	—	2.88	—	2.88
2.	Inter Univ. Centre for Autonomy & Astro	—	0.58	542.86	—	—	543.44	—	543.44	—	543.44
3.	Inter Univ. Consortium	—	—	220.70	—	—	220.70	—	220.70	—	220.70
4.	Nuclear Science Centre	—	0.55	555.08	29.30	—	584.93	—	584.93	—	584.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1321.52</b>	<b>29.30</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1351.95</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1351.95</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1351.95</b>

\* By Adjustment

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

S.No. G.Total	Name of the University	Sect. A.	Sect. B.	Sect. C.	Sect. D.	Sect. E.	Total	Sect.	Total	Sec. III	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES</b>											
1.	Avinashillingam Institute	2.00	17.65	13.50	9.08	—	42.23	—	42.23	4.50	46.73
2.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth	9.38	10.86 *1.17	0.30	—	—	20.54 *1.7	—	20.54 *1.17	—	20.54 *1.17
3.	B.I.T.S. Pilani	1.69	20.50	0.46	—	—	22.65	30.92 *2.12	53.57	—	53.57 *2.12
4.	B.I. Tech. Ranchi	2.50	—	0.45	—	—	2.95	17.13	20.08	—	20.08
5.	CIEFL, Hyderabad	—	45.34	7.92	29.40	—	82.66	—	82.66	—	82.66
6.	Dayal Bagh Edu. Instt.	10.49	41.52 *0.21	1.68	—	—	53.69 *0.21	—	53.69 *0.21	—	53.69 *0.21
7.	Gandhigram Rural Instt.	3.50	25.39 *0.21	9.44 *0.08	—	—	38.33 *0.29	—	38.33 *0.29	2.35	40.68 *0.29
8.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	5.87	65.51 *0.15	6.45	1.50	—	79.33 *0.15	11.00	90.33 *0.15	5.75	96.08 *0.15
9.	Gurukul Kangri	1.30	10.03	1.19 *0.16	—	—	12.52 *0.16	—	12.52 *0.16	—	12.52 *0.16
10.	I.A.R.I. New Delhi	—	0.10	0.37	—	—	0.47	—	0.47	—	0.47
11.	Indian Instt. of Sci. Bangalore	—	12.70	269.59 *2.54	—	—	282.29 *2.54	72.51	354.80 *2.54	—	354.80 *2.54
12.	Indian School of Mines	—	0.50	37.55	—	—	38.05	10.00	48.05	—	48.05
13.	Indian Veterinary Research Instt.	—	—	2.00	—	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	2.00
14.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	—	13.70	2.07	—	—	15.77	—	15.77	—	15.77
15.	School of Planning & Arch.	—	0.91 *0.34	—	1.90	—	2.81 *0.34	—	2.81 *0.34	—	2.81 *0.34
16.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyalya	—	0.55	0.49	—	—	1.04	—	1.04	—	1.04
17.	Sh. Satya Sai	1.41	26.00	1.00 *0.14	—	—	28.41 *0.14	9.84	38.25 *0.14	—	38.25 *0.14
18.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	—	6.00 *0.59	—	—	—	6.00 *0.59	—	6.00 *0.59	—	6.00 *0.59
19.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences	—	13.27 *1.00	7.34 *0.36	0.70	—	21.31 *1.36	—	21.31 *1.36	—	21.31 *1.36
20.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech.	—	0.43	—	—	—	0.43	8.83	9.26	—	9.26

By adjustment

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Deccan College PG & Research Instt., Pune	—	0.45	1.34 *0.12	—	—	1.79 *0.12	—	1.79 *0.12	—	1.79 *0.12
22.	Jamia Hamdard	—	39.03	62.58	—	—	101.61	29.86	131.47	—	131.47
23.	Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies	—	—	0.33	—	—	0.33	—	0.33	—	0.33
24.	Jain Vishva Bharati Instt.	—	2.00	—	—	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	2.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>38.14</b>	<b>352.44</b> <b>*5.67</b>	<b>426.05</b> <b>*3.40</b>	<b>42.58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>859.21</b> <b>*7.07</b>	<b>190.09</b> <b>*2.12</b>	<b>1049.30</b> <b>*9.19</b>	<b>12.60</b>	<b>1061.90</b> <b>*9.19</b>

## State Universities

## ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Andhra Univ.	1.94	42.03	54.15	—	—	98.12	66.86	164.98	—	164.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh Agril. Univ.	—	—	0.22	—	—	0.22	—	0.22	—	0.22
3.	Andhra Pradesh Open Univ.	2.00	8.00	0.64	—	—	10.64	—	10.64	—	10.64
4.	J.N. Tech.	6.00	7.54	2.00	—	—	15.54	—	15.54	—	15.54
5.	Kakatiya Univ.	1.00	38.40 *4.10	6.53	4.00	—	49.93 *4.10	13.68	63.61 *4.10	—	63.61 *4.10
6.	Nagarjuna Univ.	3.50	30.51	3.78	—	—	37.79	—	37.79	—	37.79
7.	Osmania Univ.	0.30	60.25	87.22	45.48	—	193.25	6.70	199.95	—	199.95
8.	Shri Krishna Devarya	4.80	41.22	7.62	—	—	53.64	20.66	74.30	—	74.30
9.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	3.24	46.04	0.24	—	—	49.52	—	49.52	4.00	53.52
10.	Sri Venkateshwara Univ.	10.32	60.83	58.23	—	—	129.38	13.95	143.33	4.50	147.83
11.	Telugu Univ.	—	8.00	1.24	—	—	9.24	—	9.24	—	9.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>33.10</b>	<b>342.82</b> <b>*4.10</b>	<b>221.87</b>	<b>49.48</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>647.27</b> <b>*4.10</b>	<b>121.85</b>	<b>769.12</b> <b>*4.10</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>777.62</b> <b>*4.10</b>

## ASSAM

1.	Dibrugarh Univ.	—	47.71	4.00	—	—	51.71	—	51.71	—	51.71
2.	Gauhati Univ.	1.00	47.59	9.12	—	—	57.71	—	57.71	—	57.71
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.00</b>	<b>95.30</b>	<b>13.12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>109.42</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>109.42</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>109.42</b>

\* By adjustment

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>BIHAR</b>											
1.	Bhagalpur Univ.	4.24	13.32	32.53	—	—	50.09	—	50.09	—	50.09
2.	Bihar Univ.	—	33.61	16.45	—	—	50.06	—	50.06	—	50.06
3.	L.N. Mithila Univ.	9.60	20.54	1.04	—	—	31.18	—	31.18	—	31.18
4.	Magadh Univ.	5.00	22.30 *0.01	20.50	—	—	47.80 *0.01	—	47.80 *0.01	—	47.80 *0.01
5.	Patna Univ.	4.07	7.42	5.86	—	—	17.35	—	17.35	—	17.35
6.	Ranchi Univ.	6.68	11.23	9.12	—	—	27.03	—	27.03	0.20	27.23
7.	K.S.D. Sanskrit University	—	0.58	—	—	—	0.58	—	0.58	—	0.58
<b>Total</b>		<b>29.59</b>	<b>106.00</b> *0.01	<b>85.50</b>	—	—	<b>224.09</b> *0.01	—	<b>224.09</b> *0.01	<b>0.20</b>	<b>224.29</b> *0.01
<b>GUJARAT</b>											
1.	Bhavanagar Univ.	—	—	13.56	—	—	13.56	—	13.56	—	13.56
2.	Gujarat Univ.	3.45	25.13	10.12	—	—	38.70	—	38.70	—	38.70
3.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	1.50	48.29 *0.29	48.77	—	—	98.56 *0.29	—	98.56 *0.29	—	98.56 *0.29
4.	Sardar Patel	7.48	41.36	32.64 *0.03	3.00	—	84.48 *0.08	4.70	89.18 *0.08	1.50	90.68 *0.08
5.	South Gujarat Univ.	—	14.37	2.05	1.82	—	18.24	—	18.24	—	18.24
6.	Saurashtra Univ.	5.68	20.58	4.17 *0.05	5.22	—	35.65 *0.05	—	35.65 *0.05	—	35.65 *0.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>18.11</b>	<b>149.73</b> *0.29	<b>111.31</b> *0.13	<b>10.04</b>	—	<b>289.19</b> *0.42	<b>4.70</b>	<b>293.89</b> *0.42	<b>1.50</b>	<b>295.39</b> *0.42
<b>GOA</b>											
1.	Goa Univ.	4.80	48.27	1.17	—	—	54.24	0.30	54.54	—	54.54
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.80</b>	<b>48.27</b>	<b>1.17</b>	—	—	<b>54.24</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>54.54</b>	—	<b>54.54</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>											
1.	Haryana Agril.	—	—	1.79	—	—	1.79	—	1.79	—	1.79
2.	Kurukshetra Univ.	8.08	51.06	28.51 *0.04	2.69	—	90.34 *0.04	—	90.34 *0.04	3.00	93.34 *0.04
3.	M.D. Univ.	2.00	9.40	4.11	—	—	15.51	—	15.51	—	15.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>10.08</b>	<b>60.46</b>	<b>34.41</b> *0.04	<b>2.69</b>	—	<b>107.64</b> *0.04	—	<b>107.64</b> *0.04	<b>3.00</b>	<b>110.64</b> *0.04
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>											
1.	Himachal Univ.	4.00	56.66	3.05	5.67	—	69.38	2.20	71.58	—	71.58
2.	H.P. Agril.	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.08	—	0.08	—	0.08
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.00</b>	<b>56.66</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>5.67</b>	—	<b>69.46</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>71.66</b>	—	<b>71.66</b>

By adjustment

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>											
1.	Jammu Univ.	4.90	43.31	40.54	4.00	—	92.75	2.20	94.95	—	94.95
2.	Kashmir Univ.	0.35	31.72	2.47	3.00	—	37.54	—	37.54	—	37.54
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.25</b>	<b>75.03</b>	<b>43.01</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>130.29</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>132.49</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>132.49</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>											
1.	Alagappa	3.00	6.93	—	—	—	9.93	—	9.93	—	9.93
2.	Bangalore	—	33.05	28.78	—	—	61.83	40.74	102.57	—	102.57
3.	Gulbarga	1.00	37.05	1.95	—	—	40.00	—	40.00	—	40.00
4.	Karnataka	1.50	40.36 *0.55	24.02 *0.01	—	—	65.88 *0.56	2.20	68.08 *0.56	—	68.08 *0.56
5.	Mangalore	0.30	37.13	9.28	—	—	46.71	—	46.71	—	46.71
6.	Mysore	—	32.97	31.02	6.00	—	69.99	—	69.99	—	69.99
7.	Univ. Agril. Sc. Dharwad	—	—	0.24	—	—	0.24	—	0.24	—	0.24
8.	Kuvempu Univ.	—	1.00	0.10	—	—	1.10	—	1.10	—	1.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.80</b>	<b>188.49 *0.55</b>	<b>95.39 *0.01</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>295.68 *0.56</b>	<b>42.94</b>	<b>338.62 *0.56</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>338.62 *0.56</b>
<b>KERALA</b>											
1.	Calicut	—	26.33	19.33	2.75	—	48.41	—	48.41	—	48.41
2.	Cochin Univ. of Sci. & Tech	5.10	36.36	23.45	—	—	64.91	32.08	96.99	0.01	97.00
3.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	—	31.36 *0.04	6.82	—	—	38.18 *0.04	—	38.18 *0.04	1.50	39.68 *0.04
4.	Keral Univ.	43.85	88.93 *3.49	26.12 *0.18	—	—	158.90 *3.67	—	158.90 *3.67	—	158.90 *3.67
5.	Kerala Agril.	—	—	0.24	—	—	0.24	—	0.24	—	0.24
<b>Total</b>		<b>48.95</b>	<b>182.98 *3.53</b>	<b>75.96 *0.18</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>310.64 *3.71</b>	<b>32.08</b>	<b>342.72 *3.71</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>344.23 *3.71</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>											
1.	APS Univ.	0.56 *0.04	21.34 *0.31	2.00	—	—	23.90 *0.35	—	23.90 *0.35	—	23.90 *0.35
2.	Bharkutula Univ.	13.52	37.36	9.93	2.75	—	63.56	—	63.56	—	63.56
3.	Devi Ahilya	20.58	52.42	16.86	60.91	—	150.77	0.79	151.56	1.00	152.56

\* By adjustment



## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	2.44	62.98	3.64	4.46	—	73.52	5.42	78.94	—	78.94
5.	Guru Ghasidas	3.00	27.12	—	—	—	30.12	—	30.12	—	30.12
6.	Indira Kala Sangeet	3.68	11.64	0.52	2.00	—	17.84	—	17.84	—	17.84
7.	Jiwaji Univ.	8.45	31.00	2.87	—	—	42.32	—	42.32	—	42.32
8.	Rani Durgawati	15.70	28.17	5.93	3.05	—	52.85	—	52.85	—	52.85
9.	Ravi Shankar	13.00	31.53	0.50	4.50	—	49.53	—	49.53	—	49.53
10.	Vikram Univ.	3.35	25.33	7.98 *0.48	5.19	—	41.85 *0.48	15.00	56.85 *0.48	—	56.85 *0.48
<b>Total</b>		<b>84.28</b> <b>*0.04</b>	<b>328.89</b> <b>*0.31</b>	<b>50.23</b> <b>*0.48</b>	<b>82.86</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>546.26</b> <b>*0.83</b>	<b>21.21</b>	<b>567.47</b> <b>*0.83</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>568.47</b> <b>*0.83</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>											
1.	Amravati	—	19.00	0.53	—	—	19.53	—	19.53	—	19.53
2.	Bombay	22.15	31.16 *2.61	60.99 *1.81	—	—	114.30 *4.42	24.10	138.40 *4.42	—	138.40 *4.42
3.	Marathwada Univ.	9.69	37.98	10.03	4.50	—	62.20	—	62.20	—	62.20
4.	Nagpur	15.00	36.61 *0.01	12.84	2.00	—	66.45 *0.01	5.66	72.11 *0.01	4.00	76.11 *0.01
5.	Poona	25.30	116.96	98.33	77.90	—	318.49	—	318.49	—	318.49
6.	SNDT Women's	17.22	33.17 *5.75	42.56	1.00	—	93.95 *5.75	3.88	97.83 *5.75	0.32	98.15 *5.75
7.	Shivaji	20.48	48.96 *0.46	6.84 *0.01	6.30	—	82.58 *0.47	—	82.58 *0.47	—	82.58 *0.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>109.84</b>	<b>323.84</b> <b>*8.83</b>	<b>232.12</b> <b>*1.82</b>	<b>91.70</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>757.50</b> <b>*10.65</b>	<b>33.64</b>	<b>791.14</b> <b>*10.65</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>795.46</b> <b>*10.65</b>
<b>MANIPUR</b>											
1.	Manipur Univ.	1.30	48.46	29.13	56.57	—	135.46	—	135.46	—	135.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.30</b>	<b>48.46</b>	<b>29.13</b>	<b>56.57</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>135.46</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>135.46</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>135.46</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>											
1.	G.N.D.	—	81.77	32.51	—	—	114.28	3.00	117.28	—	117.28
2.	Punjab	6.40	19.25	102.44	10.00	—	138.09	3.6	141.78	—	141.78
3.	Punjab Agril.	—	0.09	1.42	—	—	1.51	—	1.51	—	1.51
4.	Punjabi Univ.	7.35	22.06 *0.02	7.58	27.07	—	64.06 *0.02	—	64.06 *0.02	—	64.06 *0.02
<b>Total</b>		<b>13.75</b>	<b>123.17</b> <b>*0.02</b>	<b>143.95</b>	<b>37.07</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>317.94</b> <b>*0.02</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>324.63</b> <b>*0.02</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>324.63</b> <b>*0.02</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>											
1.	Berhampur	3.50	12.95	6.23	—	—	22.68	23.50	46.18	—	46.18
2.	Orissa Univ. of Agril.	—	—	0.44	—	—	0.44	—	0.44	—	0.44
3.	Sambalpur Univ.	6.50	25.75 *2.00	7.48	—	—	39.73 *2.00	33.45	73.18 *2.00	—	73.18 *2.00
4.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	—	15.95	1.00	—	—	16.95	—	16.95	—	16.95
5.	Utkal	3.06	61.02	31.09	1.50	0.25	96.92	10.50	107.42	—	107.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>13.06</b>	<b>115.67</b> <b>*2.00</b>	<b>46.24</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>176.72</b> <b>*2.00</b>	<b>67.45</b>	<b>244.17</b> <b>*2.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>244.17</b> <b>*2.00</b>

\* By adjustment

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>											
1.	Rajasthan	2.20	70.53 *0.04	111.72 *1.40	—	—	184.45 *1.44	—	184.45 *1.44	2.00	186.45 *1.44
2.	M.L. Sukhadia	4.18	31.27	13.13	—	—	48.58	—	48.58	—	48.58
3.	Kota Open Univ.	—	—	0.49	—	—	0.49	—	0.49	—	0.49
4.	Rajasthan Agril. Sci.	—	—	0.37	—	—	0.37	—	0.37	—	0.37
5.	Jodhpur Univ.	—	49.95	39.40	70.54	—	159.89	10.00	169.89	0.70	170.59
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.38</b>	<b>151.75</b> <b>*0.04</b>	<b>165.11</b> <b>*1.40</b>	<b>70.54</b>	—	<b>393.78</b> <b>*1.44</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>403.78</b> <b>*1.44</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>406.48</b> <b>*1.44</b>
<b>TAMILNADU</b>											
1.	Anna	0.40	24.09	83.08 *0.09	9.00	—	116.57 *0.09	23.60	140.17 *0.09	—	140.17 *0.09
2.	Annamalai	13.78	24.66	12.73	—	—	51.17	2.04	53.21	—	53.21
3.	Bharathiar	6.04	50.87	3.56	—	—	60.47	20.23	80.70	—	80.70
4.	Bharathidasan	6.77	51.48 *0.29	10.74	—	—	68.99 *0.29	—	68.99 *0.29	0.20	69.19 *0.29
5.	Madras	0.68	70.96 *4.33	138.00 *0.17	2.11	—	211.75 *4.50	—	211.75 *4.50	—	211.75 *4.50
6.	Madurai Kamraj	7.72	61.00	55.99 *0.01	83.98	—	208.69 *0.01	—	208.69 *0.01	—	208.69 *0.01
7.	Mother Teresa Women's	1.03	4.43	0.48	—	—	5.94	—	5.94	—	5.94
8.	Tamil Nadu Univ.	4.67	7.73	0.21	—	—	12.61	—	12.61	—	12.61
<b>Total</b>		<b>41.09</b>	<b>295.22</b> <b>*4.62</b>	<b>304.79</b> <b>*0.27</b>	<b>95.09</b>	—	<b>736.19</b> <b>*4.89</b>	<b>45.87</b>	<b>782.06</b> <b>*4.89</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>782.26</b> <b>*4.89</b>
<b>TRIPURA</b>											
1.	Tripura Univ.	—	16.67	0.70	—	—	17.37	—	17.37	—	17.37
<b>Total</b>		—	<b>16.67</b>	<b>0.70</b>	—	—	<b>17.37</b>	—	<b>17.37</b>	—	<b>17.37</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>											
1.	Agra	2.25	15.49	7.41	3.00	—	28.15	—	28.15	—	28.15
2.	Allahabad	0.80	126.78	122.04	3.96	—	253.58	7.29	260.87	—	260.87
3.	Avadh	2.00	0.47	0.21	2.50	—	5.18	—	5.18	—	5.18
4.	Bundelkhand	—	0.03	—	—	—	0.03	—	0.03	—	0.03
5.	H.N. Bahuguna Garhwal Univ.	9.40	28.38	7.31	3.00	—	48.09	—	48.09	0.75	48.84

\* By adjustment

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril.	—	0.17	0.38	—	—	0.55	1.76	2.31	—	2.31
7.	Gorakhpur Univ.	15.00	10.33	25.28	1.10	—	51.71	—	51.71	—	51.71
8.	Kanpur Univ	1.60	0.12	3.09 *0.05	—	—	4.81 *0.05	—	4.81 *0.05	—	4.81 *0.05
9.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	8.52	15.46	2.74	3.00	—	29.72	—	29.72	—	29.72
10.	Kumaon Univ.	3.96	28.03 *0.49	18.94	—	—	50.93 *0.49	—	50.93 *0.49	—	50.93 *0.49
11.	Lucknow	7.90	24.67	62.12	—	—	94.69	2.20	96.89	—	96.89
12.	Meerut	—	0.87	13.18	—	—	14.05	—	14.05	—	14.05
13.	Rohilkhand Univ.	2.79	4.82	1.66 *0.60	—	—	9.27 *0.60	—	9.27 *0.60	—	9.27 *0.60
14.	Roorkee Univ.	0.40	27.43	79.52 *0.01	24.12	—	131.47 *0.01	41.28	172.75 *0.01	—	172.75 *0.01
15.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	—	17.55	4.54	7.70	—	29.79	—	29.79	—	29.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>54.62</b>	<b>300.60 *0.49</b>	<b>348.42 *0.67</b>	<b>48.38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>752.02 *1.16</b>	<b>52.53</b>	<b>804.55 *1.16</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>805.30 *1.16</b>

## WEST BENGAL

1.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	—	—	0.14	—	—	0.14	—	0.14	—	0.14
2.	Burdwan	11.42	37.06	11.82	0.97	—	61.27	2.99	64.26	—	64.26
3.	Calcutta	2.17	102.85	147.94	0.75	—	253.71	11.73	265.44	—	265.44
4.	Jadavpur	15.42	47.86	115.52	10.00	—	188.80	17.98	206.78	—	206.78
5.	Kalyani	—	26.21 *2.00	19.36	—	—	45.57 *2.00	—	45.57 *2.00	—	45.57 *2.00
6.	North Bengal	2.35	41.04	8.43	1.00	—	52.82	—	52.82	—	52.82
7.	Rabindra Bharati	0.40	31.05	0.20	—	—	31.65	—	31.65	0.35	32.00
8.	Vidya Sagar	—	2.00	0.60	—	—	2.60	—	2.60	—	2.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>31.76</b>	<b>288.07 *2.00</b>	<b>304.01</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>636.56 *2.00</b>	<b>32.70</b>	<b>669.26 *2.00</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>669.61 *2.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>627.28 *0.65</b>	<b>5391.04 *54.43</b>	<b>4833.55 *18.47</b>	<b>2589.79</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>13441.91 *73.55</b>	<b>930.40</b>	<b>14372.31 *73.55</b>	<b>46.68</b>	<b>14418.99 *73.55</b>

\* By Adjustment

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

**Statement Showing the Grants Paid to the Colleges  
during the Year 1991-92 (Head Wise) Under Plan. Rs. in Lakhs**

S.No.	Name of the University	Sect. A.	Sect B.	Sect C.	Sect. D.	Sect. E.	Total	Sect. F.	Total	Sec. III	G. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>											
1.	B.H.U.	—	1.56	1.25	—	—	2.81	—	2.81	—	2.81
2.	Delhi	5.24	194.00	28.10	22.75	—	250.09	1.25	251.34	1.30	252.64
3.	N.E.H.U.	—	1.16	—	0.10	—	1.26	—	1.26	—	1.26
4.	Pondicherry	—	0.16	—	—	—	0.16	—	0.16	—	0.16
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>196.88</b>	<b>29.35</b>	<b>22.85</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>254.32</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>255.57</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>256.87</b>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>											
1.	Andhra Univ.	2.00	18.45	5.68	1.00	10.00	37.13	—	37.13	—	37.13
2.	Kakatiya Univ.	—	7.50	10.18	—	—	17.68	—	17.68	—	17.68
3.	Nagarjuna Univ.	1.00	22.57	7.82	0.22	4.00	35.61	—	35.61	—	35.61
4.	Osmania	1.00	24.85	3.10	0.25	11.20	40.40	—	40.40	—	40.40
5.	Shri Krishna Devarya	—	2.55	1.25	0.15	—	3.95	—	3.95	—	3.95
6.	Shri Venkateshwara Univ.	—	8.98	3.87	0.15	3.00	16.00	—	16.00	—	16.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>84.90</b>	<b>31.90</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>28.20</b>	<b>150.77</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>150.77</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>150.77</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>											
1.	Dibrugarh	3.78	9.00	4.45	0.40	—	17.63	—	17.63	—	17.63
2.	Gauhati	—	22.47	6.47	0.10	—	29.04	—	29.04	—	29.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>31.47</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46.67</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46.67</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>											
1.	Bhagalpur Univ.	—	12.32	7.51	—	—	19.83	—	19.83	—	19.83
2.	Bihar Univ.	—	9.49	0.36	—	—	9.85	—	9.85	—	9.85
3.	L.N. Mithila Univ.	—	8.86	1.48	—	—	10.34	—	10.34	—	10.34
4.	Magadh Univ.	—	16.73	0.03	—	—	16.76	—	16.76	—	16.76
5.	Patna Univ.	—	1.72	—	—	—	1.72	1.40	3.12	—	3.12
6.	Ranchi Univ.	—	12.30	9.60	—	—	21.90	—	21.90	—	21.90
7.	K.S. Sanskrit Univ.	—	—	0.94	—	—	0.94	—	0.94	—	0.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>61.42</b>	<b>19.92</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>81.34</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>82.74</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>82.74</b>

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>GUJARAT</b>											
1.	Bhavnagar Univ.	—	3.02	11.25	—	—	14.27	—	14.27	—	14.27
2.	Gujarat Univ.	—	11.43	18.29	0.10	—	29.82	—	29.82	—	29.82
3.	M.S. Univ of Baroda	—	—	6.33	—	—	6.33	—	6.33	—	6.33
4.	North Gujarat Univ.	—	4.50	0.29	0.08	—	4.87	—	4.87	—	4.87
5.	South Gujarat	—	3.78	0.13	—	—	3.91	—	3.91	0.02	3.93
6.	Sardar Patel	—	4.23	2.53	—	—	6.76	0.09	6.85	0.25	7.10
7.	Saurashtra Univ.	—	1.25	0.09	—	—	1.34	—	1.34	—	1.34
	<b>Total</b>	—	<b>28.21</b>	<b>38.91</b>	<b>0.18</b>	—	<b>67.30</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>67.39</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>67.66</b>
<b>GOA</b>											
1.	Goa Univ.	—	3.55	1.25	—	—	4.80	—	4.80	—	4.80
	<b>Total</b>	—	<b>3.55</b>	<b>1.25</b>	—	—	<b>4.80</b>	—	<b>4.80</b>	—	<b>4.80</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>											
1.	Haryana Agril.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Kurukshetra	3.45	23.27	28.10	—	—	54.82	—	54.82	1.40	56.22
3.	M.D. Univ.	—	12.42	17.87	—	—	30.29	—	30.29	2.20	32.49
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>35.69</b>	<b>45.97</b>	—	—	<b>85.11</b>	—	<b>85.11</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>88.71</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>											
1.	Himachal Univ.	—	8.10	5.20	0.10	—	13.40	—	13.40	0.15	13.55
	<b>Total</b>	—	<b>8.10</b>	<b>5.20</b>	<b>0.10</b>	—	<b>13.40</b>	—	<b>13.40</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>13.55</b>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>											
1.	Jammu Univ.	—	1.36	5.10	—	—	6.46	—	6.46	—	6.46
2.	Kashmir Univ.	—	—	0.03	—	—	0.03	—	0.03	—	0.03
	<b>Total</b>	—	<b>1.36</b>	<b>5.13</b>	—	—	<b>6.49</b>	—	<b>6.49</b>	—	<b>6.49</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>											
1.	Bangalore	—	8.51	5.97	—	—	14.48	—	14.48	—	14.48
2.	Gulbarga	1.00	9.59	7.46	0.05	—	18.10	—	18.10	—	18.10
3.	Karnataka	—	18.69	7.49	—	—	26.18	—	26.18	1.80	27.98
4.	Mangalore	1.00	7.90	5.49	0.20	—	14.59	—	14.59	—	14.59
5.	Mysore	1.00	—	1.05	0.10	—	2.15	—	2.15	—	2.15
6.	Univ. Agril. Sc. Dharwad	—	4.05	—	—	—	4.05	—	4.05	—	4.05
7.	Kuvampu Univ.	—	2.55	—	—	—	2.55	—	2.55	—	2.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>51.29</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>0.35</b>	—	<b>82.10</b>	—	<b>82.10</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>83.90</b>

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>KERALA</b>											
1.	Calicut	—	14.95	12.94	3.12	—	31.01	—	31.01	—	31.01
2.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	—	40.91	7.20	—	—	48.11	—	48.11	—	48.11
3.	Kerala Univ.	—	28.56	4.58	1.05	—	34.19	—	34.19	—	34.19
<b>Total</b>		—	<b>84.42</b>	<b>24.72</b>	<b>4.17</b>	—	<b>113.31</b>	—	<b>113.31</b>	—	<b>113.31</b>

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1.	A.P.S. Univ.	—	0.78	1.22	—	—	2.00	—	2.00	0.03	2.03
2.	Bharkutula Univ.	—	6.44	6.25	—	—	12.69	—	12.69	—	12.69
3.	Devi Ahilya	—	3.89	5.07	—	4.00	12.96	—	12.96	0.25	13.21
4.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	—	6.41	8.95	—	—	15.36	—	15.36	—	15.36
5.	Guru Ghasidas	—	2.56	0.15	0.16	—	2.87	—	2.87	—	2.87
6.	Shivaji Univ.	—	6.38	1.45	—	4.00	11.83	—	11.83	—	11.83
7.	Rani Durgawati	—	1.05	0.10	—	8.00	9.15	—	9.15	—	9.15
8.	Ravi Shankar	—	4.02	—	—	4.00	8.02	—	8.02	0.50	8.52
9.	Vikram Univ.	—	1.45	1.41	—	1.00	3.86	—	3.86	0.60	4.46
<b>Total</b>		—	<b>32.98</b>	<b>24.60</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>78.74</b>	—	<b>78.74</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>80.12</b>

**MAHARASHTRA**

1.	Amravati	0.30	22.84	9.81	0.20	—	33.15	—	33.15	—	33.15
2.	Bombay	—	22.95	10.37	1.26	—	34.58	—	34.58	—	34.58
3.	Marathwada Univ.	1.66	49.59	7.51	1.84	5.14	65.74	—	65.74	0.95	66.69
4.	Nagpur	—	20.35	6.34	0.95	—	27.64	—	27.64	1.80	29.44
5.	Poona	3.26	68.45	24.91	0.30	—	96.92	—	96.92	2.09	99.01
6.	SNDT Women's	1.38 *0.12	1.08	0.30	0.41	—	3.17 *0.12	—	3.17 *0.12	—	3.17 *0.12
7.	Shivaji	0.20	41.99	4.03	0.30	—	46.52	—	46.52	2.30	48.82
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.80</b> <b>*0.12</b>	<b>227.25</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>307.72</b> <b>*0.12</b>	—	<b>307.72</b> <b>*0.12</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>314.86</b> <b>*0.12</b>

**MANIPUR**

1.	Manipur Univ.	2.00	6.95	1.25	—	—	10.20	—	10.20	—	10.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>2.00</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>1.25</b>	—	—	<b>10.20</b>	—	<b>10.20</b>	—	<b>10.20</b>

## pendix-XXII (Contd.)

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>RISSA A</b>											
Berhampur		0.71	3.35	2.50	0.05	4.00	10.61	—	10.61	0.20	10.81
Sambalpur Univ.		0.40	2.48	0.13	—	4.00	7.01	—	7.01	—	7.01
Utkal		0.13	28.16	6.44	0.10	—	34.83	—	34.83	—	34.83
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.24</b>	<b>33.99</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>52.45</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>52.45</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>52.65</b>

**UNJABB**

G.N.N.D.		1.48	18.27	16.32	0.92	—	36.99	—	36.99	0.75	37.74
Punjab		—	27.42	13.77	1.54	—	42.73	—	42.73	3.35	46.08
Punjab Univ.		3.79	14.25	6.31	0.80	—	25.15	—	25.15	—	25.15
<b>Total</b>		<b>5.27</b>	<b>59.94</b>	<b>36.40</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104.87</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104.87</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>108.97</b>

**RAJASTHAN**

Ajmer		0.20	1.00	0.14	—	—	1.34	—	1.34	—	1.34
Rajasthan		3.36	—	9.99	—	4.00	17.35	0.05	17.40	—	17.40
Jodhpur Univ.		—	2.45	0.34	1.00	—	3.79	—	3.79	—	3.79
Rajasthan Agril. Science		—	33.00	—	—	—	33.00	—	33.00	—	33.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3.56</b>	<b>36.45</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>55.48</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>55.53</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>55.53</b>

**TAMIL NADU**

Bharthiar		—	7.89	1.22	—	25.16	34.27	—	34.27	1.55	35.32
Bharathidasan		—	15.96	4.82	—	14.15	34.93	—	34.93	2.60	37.53
Madras		—	35.08	8.87	—	36.17	80.12	—	80.12	2.60	82.72
Madurai Kamraj		—	49.37	18.71	0.80	36.92	105.80	—	105.80	3.20	109.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>108.30</b>	<b>33.62</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>112.40</b>	<b>255.12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>255.12</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>265.07</b>

**TRIPURAA**

Tripura		—	0.26	0.12	—	—	0.38	—	0.38	—	0.38
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.38</b>

## Appendix-XII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>											
1.	Agra	1.26	19.74	15.80	—	—	36.80	—	36.80	0.75	37.55
2.	Allahabad	—	5.38	6.30	0.34	—	12.02	—	12.02	—	12.02
3.	Avadh	3.07	13.14	0.58	—	—	16.79	—	16.79	1.30	18.09
4.	Bundelkhand	—	6.62	2.12	—	—	8.74	—	8.74	0.80	9.54
5.	H.N. Bahuguna Garwal	—	6.30	7.10	—	—	13.40	—	13.40	0.30	13.70
6.	Gorakhpur	2.21	36.00	19.66	0.69	—	58.56	—	58.56	6.43	64.99
7.	Kanpur	0.75	32.84	7.48	0.12	—	41.19	—	41.19	2.25	43.44
8.	Kumaon	—	2.20	3.00	—	—	5.20	—	5.20	—	5.20
9.	Lucknow	—	6.83	2.50	0.33	—	9.66	—	9.66	—	9.66
10.	Meerut	0.40	45.70	18.38	0.10	—	64.58	—	64.58	3.34	67.92
11.	Rohilkhand	1.70	14.79	5.58	0.30	—	22.37	—	22.37	0.90	23.27
<b>Total</b>		<b>9.39</b>	<b>189.54</b>	<b>88.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>289.31</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>289.31</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>305.38</b>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>											
1.	Burdwan	4.52 *0.21	28.05	10.76	0.38	—	43.71 *0.21	—	43.71 *0.21	—	43.71 *0.21
2.	Calcutta	—	24.75	27.07	81.14	—	132.96	—	132.96	0.62	133.58
3.	Kalyani	—	1.00	0.04	—	—	1.04	—	1.04	—	1.04
4.	North Bengal	—	13.09	2.95	0.25	—	16.29	—	16.29	—	16.29
5.	Vidya Sagar	—	5.11	3.78	0.06	—	9.95	—	8.95	—	8.95
<b>Total</b>		<b>4.52</b> <b>*0.21</b>	<b>72.00</b>	<b>44.60</b>	<b>81.83</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>202.95</b> <b>*0.21</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>202.95</b> <b>*0.21</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>203.57</b> <b>*0.21</b>
							<b>2262.83</b>			<b>2265.62</b>	<b>2312.20</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>52.25</b> <b>*0.33</b>	<b>1354.95</b> <b>*0.78</b>	<b>552.63</b> <b>*2.31</b>	<b>124.26</b>	<b>178.74</b>	<b>*3.42</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>*3.42</b>	<b>46.58</b>	<b>*0.42</b>



Appendix-XII (Contd.)

**Summary Plan 1991-92 Statement Showing the Grants Paid to the Colleges  
During the Year 1991-92 (Head. wise) Under Plan (Rs. In Lakhs)**

	A	B	C	D	E	TOTAL	F	Total	Sec-III	G.TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>										
Central U Univ.	72.38	1736.39	776.41	1937.85	—	4523.03	263.95	4786.98	10.05	4797.03
Deemed U Univ.	38.14	352.44	426.05	42.58	—	859.21	190.09	1049.30	12.60	1061.90
J.G.C. Centres	—	1.13	1321.52	29.30	—	1351.95	—	1351.95	—	1351.95
State U Univ.	516.76	3301.08	2309.57	580.06	0.25	6707.72	476.36	7184.08	24.03	7208.11
<b>Total (U Univ.)</b>	<b>627.28</b>	<b>5391.04</b>	<b>4833.55</b>	<b>2589.79</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>13441.91</b>	<b>930.40</b>	<b>14372.31</b>	<b>46.68</b>	<b>14418.99</b>
<b>COLLEGES</b>										
Central U Univ. Colleges	5.24	196.88	29.35	22.85	—	254.32	1.25	255.57	1.30	256.87
State Colleges	47.01	1158.07	523.28	101.41	178.74	2008.51	1.54	2010.05	45.28	2055.33
<b>Total (C Colleges)</b>	<b>52.25</b>	<b>1354.95</b>	<b>552.63</b>	<b>124.26</b>	<b>178.74</b>	<b>2262.83</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2265.62</b>	<b>46.58</b>	<b>2312.20</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>679.53</b>	<b>6745.99</b>	<b>5386.18</b>	<b>2714.05</b>	<b>178.99</b>	<b>15704.74</b>	<b>933.19</b>	<b>16637.93</b>	<b>93.26</b>	<b>16731.19</b>
Non Univ. Instt								40.62		40.62
Esst. Exp.								207.54		207.54
								<b>16886.09</b>		<b>16979.35</b>

## APPENDIX - XIII

**Statement Showing Maintenance Grants (non-plan) and Recurring Expenditure (Non-plan) in respect of Central Universities, Institutions Deemed to be Universities and State Universities for the year 1989-90**

S. No.	State University	Non Plan Maintenance Grants from U.G.C.	Total Non Plan Recurring Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>A. Central Universities</b>			
<b>DELHI</b>			
1.	Delhi	1926.58	2191.88
2.	Indira Gandhi National Open	0.00	0.00
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1130.23	1151.55
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>			
4.	North Eastern Hill	884.98	926.59
<b>PONDICHERRY</b>			
5.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
6.	Banaras Hindu	3559.60	4034.87
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
7.	Viswa Bharati	832.32	837.98
<b>B. Institutions Deemed to be Universities</b>			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Sri Sathya Sai Inst. of Higher Learning	0.00	48.49
<b>BIHAR</b>			
2.	Birla Institute of Tech., Mesra	0.00	0.00
3.	Indian School of Mines	385.00	422.96
<b>DELHI</b>			
4.	School of Planning & Architecture	0.00	138.85
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
5.	Indian Institute of Science	1414.00	1858.89
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
6.	International Instt. for Population Sciences	0.00	63.80
7.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	140.33	154.46
8.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	0.00	51.22
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
9.	Thapar Institute of Engg. & Technology	0.00	181.52
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
10.	Banasthali Vidyapith	0.00	149.61
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
11.	A.L. Instt. for H.Sc. & Hig. Edu. for Women	0.00	157.51
12.	The Gandhigram Rural Institute	128.00	135.86

## Appendix-XIII (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
3.	Dayayalbagh Educational Instt.	23.00	135.80
4.	Gururukul Kangri	81.00	93.29
<b>State Universities</b>			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
	Andhra Pradesh Open	125.64	N.A.
	Osmania	2853.88	2543.36
	Sri Padmavathi Mahila	92.44	89.73
	Sri Venkateshwara	967.18	1049.05
	Telugugu	0.00	70.98
	Sri Krishna Deva Raya	274.47	307.46
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>			
	Arunachal	0.00	0.00
<b>GOA</b>			
	Goa	20.00	26.30
<b>GUJARAT</b>			
	Bhavnagar	0.00	0.00
	Norbhrtth Gujarat	0.00	0.00
	Sardardar Patel	250.02	333.19
	Saurashtra	215.29	438.48
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
	Kururukshetra	815.45	1092.07
	Mahaharshi Dayanand	452.51	486.99
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>			
	Himnachel Pradesh	428.50	592.85
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>			
	Jammmu	367.19	383.73
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
	Karnnatak	1008.77	1042.68
<b>KERALA</b>			
	Kerararala	479.59	1056.76
	Mahhatma Gandhi	0.00	0.00
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
	Devivi Ahilya	141.92	311.87
	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	404.09	686.73
	Raninini Durgavati	206.71	326.83
	Vikraram	200.23	347.00
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
	Amrararavati	46.54	142.65
	Bommmbay	480.27	1194.80
	Marararathwada	315.13	612.84
	Shivavaji	271.54	665.30



## Appendix-Xili (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>MANIPUR</b>			
28. Manipur		140.00	233.42
<b>ORISSA</b>			
29. Berhampur		293.55	239.37
30. Sambalpur		181.10	263.32
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
31. Guru Nanak Dev		858.49	952.44
32. Panjab		1576.64	1875.90
33. Punjabi		1207.36	1626.94
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
34. Ajmer		100.00	177.96
35. Mohan Lal Sukhadia		375.82	447.48
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
36. Alagappa		55.00	90.64
37. Anna		528.48	746.54
38. Annamalai		182.26	776.48
39. Bharathidasan		91.11	243.16
40. Madras		199.32	887.80
41. Mother Teresa Women's		42.00	28.80
42. Tamil		121.10	165.89
43. The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical		80.00	N.A.
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
44. H.N. Bahuguna		131.53	327.18
45. Roorkee		786.51	1116.09
46. Kumaon		243.93	635.63
47. Sampurnanand Sanskrit		113.74	230.28
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
48. Burdwan		592.66	705.32
49. North Bengal		402.36	476.20
50. Rabindra Bharati		216.64	265.46

## NOTE:

1. In the case of Central Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities, the maintenance grants paid by the University Grants Commission & the expenditure as reported by the Universities has been shown. In respect of State Universities, the figures given in this appendix are based on the information received from different State Universities.
2. Only the maintenance grants received by the Universities from either the University Grants Commission or State Governments as the case may be and the total recurring expenditure (Non-Plan) has been given. Funds received by the Universities from sources other than State Governments (for State Universities) and University Grants Commission (for Central Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities) have not been shown.
3. Recurring expenditure (Non-Plan) includes only items like salaries of teaching staff, administrative staff, purchase of chemicals, maintenance of equipment, conduct of examination, maintenance of buildings and other expenditure on day to day activities.