

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

A N N U A L R E P O R T
1993 - 94

EDUCATION CENTRE
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration.
17-B, St. Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016
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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
(1993-94)

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Role and Organisation of UGC

University Grants Commission was set up in 1956 by an Act of Parliament for the promotion and coordination of University education and determination and maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. It has been vested with the powers to provide funds and determine and coordinate standards. To attain the objectives of development of higher education the UGC, among other things, allocates and disburses grants to eligible universities and colleges and tenders its expert advice to both the central and state governments on the measures necessary for improvement of university education. Towards this end, it has framed regulations and formulated minimum standards for the award of first degree courses in Humanities, Social Sciences, Commerce and Sciences. Only colleges fulfilling these standards are declared fit to receive grant from UGC or any other central government organisation/department.

The Commission has 12 members including its Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Of the ten other members, two represent the Central Government, four represent university teachers, while the remaining four are appointed from among Vice-Chancellors, members of learned professions and reputed educationists. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman hold their positions on a full-time basis.

The executive head of the UGC is the Secretary. He heads the Commission's secretariat with over 60 officers and other supporting staff numbering about 700. The UGC is also helped by subject experts from universities, colleges, national laboratories, and other institutions in the formulation, evaluation and monitoring of its programmes.

1.2 Finances

The UGC has no funds of its own. It receives Non-Plan and Plan grants from the Central Government, through the Ministry of Human Resource Development, to carry out the responsibilities assigned to it by law. The UGC Act empowers the Commission to allocate and disburse full maintenance and development grants to all central universities, colleges affiliated to Delhi and Banaras Hindu Universities and, for historical reasons, to a select number of institutions which have, over the years, been accorded the status of a deemed university. State universities, colleges and other institutions of higher education receive support from the plan grant for development schemes. The UGC also runs an array of programmes under which financial assistance is available for research, travel, etc., to teachers in all recognised institutions of higher education.

The extent of Plan and Non-Plan resources made available to UGC over a period of

twenty years or so is given below:

Table 1.1
Resources (Rs in Crores)

	V Plan	VI Plan	VII Plan	VIII Plan
Plan	216	233	575	612
Non-Plan	207	388	845	968*

* upto 31st of March, 1995

- * The Plan grant is utilised for the development and expansion of physical facilities such as construction of new buildings, purchase of equipment for laboratories, expansion of library facilities and for the creation of facilities to meet other academic and administrative needs.
- * The Non-Plan grant is mainly utilised to meet the maintenance expenditure of all central universities, 10 institutions deemed to be universities, 55 colleges affiliated to Delhi University and to the constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University.
- * In addition, separate development grants are received from the Government for engineering & technology, management and computer courses in the university sector.
- * There has been a significant increase in the last ten years or so, in UGC support for research fellowships, autonomous colleges, academic staff colleges imparting in-service training to teachers, creating common facilities in the form of inter-university centres, new courses in emerging areas and special assistance programmes for advanced research.
- * Given the burgeoning number of students and institutions in the system of higher education and the consequential increase in needs of all kinds, the financial resources available to UGC, particularly the allocations to it in the Plan, fall short of the funding required to both promote development and improve standards simultaneously.
- * The details of Plan and Non-Plan grants received and allocations made to types of institutions and activities during 1993-94 are given in the three tables below:

Table 1.2
Grants Received During 1993-94
(Rs. in Crores)

	Plan	Non-Plan
1. Grant-in-aid	141.50	336.95
2. Engineering & Technology	18.00	-
3. Others	1.50	-
Total	161.00	336.95

Table 1.3
Plan Grants Released During 1993-94*

Types of Institutions	Rs. in crores	% of total Plan
1. Central Universities	30.06	18.7
2. Institutions deemed to be Universities	8.91	5.5
3. State Universities	66.25	41.2
4. Inter-University Centres	17.91	11.1
5. Colleges of State Universities	33.03	20.5
6. Colleges of Central Universities	1.63	1.0
7. Miscellaneous	3.14	2.0
Total (Plan)	160.93	100.0

* This does not include grants paid through other schemes like Sports

Table 1.4
Non-Plan Grants Released During 1993-94

Types of Institutions	Rs. in crores	% of total Non-Plan
1. Maintenance to:		
(a) Central Universities	222.50	65.7
(b) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	18.13	5.4
(c) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	75.98	22.4
2. State Universities	2.91	0.9
3. Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships, etc.	8.60	2.5
4. Inter-University Institutions	2.75	0.8
5. Non-University Institutions	0.40	0.1
6. UGC Establishment Expenses	7.32	2.2
Total (Non-Plan)	338.59*	100.0

* Grants released exceed grants received as shown in Table 1.2 due to funds used out of opening balance interest on non-plan grant and refund of unspent balances of previous years.

1.3 Highlights of the year

(i) Punnayya Committee

UGC appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K. Punnayya for advising the Commission on funding of institutions of higher education. The report of the Committee, submitted during the year, was considered by the Commission. The Commission generally accepted its recommendations relating to the funding of central universities. The same have been sent to the state governments and to all central and state universities. Details regarding the implementation of the Committee's recommendations are being worked out. As regards Delhi Colleges, the Commission has desired that the Committee look into the matter afresh.

The Punnayya Committee report unequivocally reiterates 'that the State must continue to accept the major responsibility for funding the essential maintenance and development requirements of the universities'. The report also stresses that while it is mandatory that the nation achieve universal elementary education and total literacy, it cannot at the same time afford to relegate to a neglected position our quest to achieve global standards in higher education. The Committee deprecates the tendency which views education in a truncated fashion and sets one sector against another. Its report opines that advancement of quality of primary and secondary education itself depends upon the quality of higher education.

(ii) Accreditation Council

UGC received during the reporting year approval of the Government of India for setting up a National Accreditation Board for Higher Education. This Board will be an autonomous body under the provisions of Section 12(CCC) of the UGC Act. Accordingly, the UGC appointed a high level Committee to draft a Memorandum of Association for registration under Societies Registration Act.

(iii) Conference of State Education Directors & Secretaries

The Commission organised a Conference of State Education Directors and Secretaries on January 6-7,1994, at New Delhi. The conference was convened to coordinate the efforts of the State Governments and the UGC in implementing the Programme of Action of the National Policy on Education (1986). The Conference deliberated on the following issues:

- * Consolidation and expansion of facilities in the existing institutions of higher education.
- * Improving efficiency of higher education institutions.
- * Mobility of students and teachers in higher education.
- * Creation of a Database on higher education.
- * Provision of matching grant by State Governments to universities receiving financial

support under UGC schemes.

The Conference concluded with a consensus in regard to the following:-

- * that a feasibility survey be undertaken before establishing a college or a university at state level;
- * that a Master Plan for the development of higher educational institutions for the next 10-15 years be prepared at national level;
- * that an effective grievances redressal machinery be set up at the university level;
- * that training programmes for educational administrators and college Principals may be organised;
- * that the mobility of students from one state to another be encouraged and for this purpose 5-10 percent supernumerary seats be reserved;
- * that States must take necessary steps to facilitate the mobility of teachers from one institution to another both within its boundaries and across the country.

The Conference noted that Government of India has agreed for setting up an Accreditation Council' which will evaluate the performance of educational institutions from time to time. It underlined the need to update educational statistics and called on the Directors of college/higher education to collect data from different colleges and send it to the Statistical Division of the UGC. The general need for close coordination between the State Governments and the UGC for building a nationwide database on higher education was emphasised.

(iv) Vice-Chancellors Conference

The Commission also organised a conference of Vice-Chancellors on December 20, 1993, at the University of Delhi. The theme of the Conference was "Academic Structure of Undergraduate Education: Need for Flexibility and Innovation". The recommendations adopted at the Conference were as follows:

- * To make the standard of undergraduate education in India comparable to the standards prevailing in developed countries in the World.
- * To widen the knowledge base of undergraduate education by adding some courses at this level. These could either be foundation or core courses in fields such as environment, population, peace, international understanding, human values, history & culture, moral education, history of science and technology, etc.
- * Introduce a vocational component/stream as suggested in the scheme of restructuring

of undergraduate courses by the UGC.

- * Allow the students to select courses across existing faculties of arts, science, commerce, medicine, engineering, etc.
- * Introduce reforms pertaining to the number, duration and sequencing of courses and devise a mechanism to enable students to undertake studies at a pace of their own choice and in relation to their own perceived aptitude and interests.
- * Simplify the evaluation process to test the knowledge and the skill of a student by adopting the credit system in place of the present annual examination system or semester system.
- * Provide credit for participation of the students in sports, extra-curricular activities, etc.
- * Provide mobility in changing institutions, from one college to another, from conventional universities to open universities and across states. There need also be no restriction on taking admission simultaneously to a conventional University and an Open University.
- * Make provisions for including credits obtained by a student in the distance education system for his degree from a conventional system of higher education and vice-versa.
- * Simplify admission procedures by eliminating requirements for migration certificates, domicile certificates, caste certificates, etc.
- * Adopt modern methods of teaching, and teaching aids be made available to students on hire.
- * Devise arrangements and procedures which serve as an inbuilt mechanism in a university to review and revise syllabi and courses every year.
- * Provide vertical mobility to students taking vocational courses and make provision for them to change from courses in the vocational stream to conventional courses and vice-versa.
- * Evolve mechanisms for delinking degrees from jobs.

(v) Income Tax exemptions for donations to universities

The Director General of Income Tax (Exemptions) has included Universities/ Institutions of higher learning for purpose of Sub-Clause (iiif) of Clause (a) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 80G. Accordingly, persons making donations to Universities/Institutions of Higher Learning will henceforth be entitled to claim 100 percent deduction of such donations from their total taxable income. A circular to this effect was also issued by the UGC to

Universities and the State Governments. It is hoped that this will encourage flow of private funds to the higher education sector and enable universities to mobilise financial resources from local business houses, philanthropists and alumni in India and abroad for the promotion of higher education in the country and, in turn, strengthen the university-industry tie-up for the development of higher education.

(vi) Publication Scheme

The UGC initiated a project for the preparation and publication of research studies and occasional papers with a view to enlarge the scope of UGC's association with teachers and creative thinkers in research institutions, universities, colleges, and in the process, generate greater vigour and dynamism in higher education. Individuals, groups or organisations may approach or may be approached by the Project Director for providing assistance for the preparation and publication of:

- * a research study on a particular subject or theme,
- * a substantial paper or monograph,
- * or in special cases, also of notes, papers and proceedings and conclusions of a colloquium, workshop or conference held or to be held with the financial or general support of the UGC.

(vii) Organisational and Procedural Arrangements

A number of organisational and procedural changes were introduced to ensure quick disposal of proposals and their proper implementation. For this purpose, a number of sanctioning committees have been set up by the UGC. They meet periodically to consider proposals under different schemes. The UGC has also specified a time schedule for receiving and processing of proposals. These two steps have considerably helped in reducing the delays in the release of grants.

- * Additionally, the UGC has entrusted to each member of the Commission the responsibility to oversee the process of evaluation, implementation and monitoring of a group of schemes.

(viii) Yoga

A new scheme, covering both instruction and practice, was introduced for the promotion of Yoga in the Universities.

EDUCATION SYSTEM

GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY

At the time of independence, in 1947, there were only 20 universities and 700 colleges in the country. The number of students and teachers in higher education system was also very small. However, in the four decades since independence, there has been an exponential increase in all these numbers. There is a six fold increase in the number of universities, colleges have registered a ten fold increase, while there has been a twenty fold increase in student enrolment.

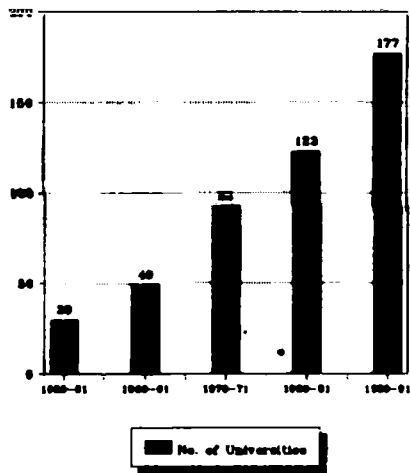


Figure 2.1

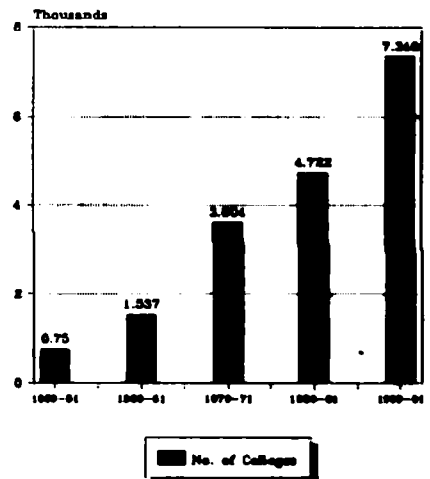


Figure 2.2

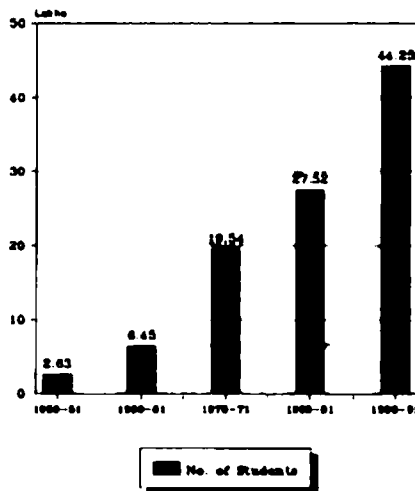


Figure 2.3

2.1 Student Enrolment

- * Data on some aspects of higher education, presented in this section, is in most, cases for 1993-94 and the three years preceding it. Taking data for the last twenty years would give a better sense of the trend of student enrolment in institutions of higher education.
- * The growth in student enrolment during this period, as Figure 2.4 shows, occurred at a moderate but steady rate, with the compound rate of growth of enrolment working out to 4.2 per cent per annum.
- * However, there were wide deviations at the State level from the national average compound growth rate, with Tamil Nadu showing the highest growth rate of 8.1% and Orissa registering the lowest rate of 3.0% over the same period. The average growth rate of 13 States and the Union Territory of Delhi were lower than the all-India average of 4.2%.
- * In 1993-94 an estimated 50.07 lakh students were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Stagewise Enrolment

- * The preponderant majority of students in the higher education system are enrolled for a variety of courses at the undergraduate level. The students at this level constitute an estimated 88 per cent of all students in our colleges and universities. The percentage of students enrolled for Master's level courses is 9.4, while a very small proportion (1.1 per cent) of the students in the institutions of higher education are doing research. Likewise, only 1.3 per cent of the students are enrolled in diploma or certificate courses. (Appendix-IV)
- * Most of the students in the higher education system, as Figure 2.5 shows, are enrolled in affiliated colleges. About 85 per cent of all the undergraduate students and a little over 55 per cent of the postgraduate students are in these colleges, while the remaining are located in the universities and their colleges. In contrast, 84.9 per cent of the research students working for an M.Phil or a Ph.D. are in the universities. In the case of enrolment in diploma/certificate courses too university departments and colleges together have an edge over affiliated colleges.
- * It may be mentioned here that the stagewise distribution of students has remained virtually unchanged during the last two decades.

Facultywise Enrolment

What is the distribution of students across faculties? Where are most of them to be found? The answer is provided by Figure 2.6.

- * Four out of ten students in higher education are in the Faculty of Arts, enrolled for

Figure 2.4

All India Growth of Student Enrolment (1974-75 To 1993-94)

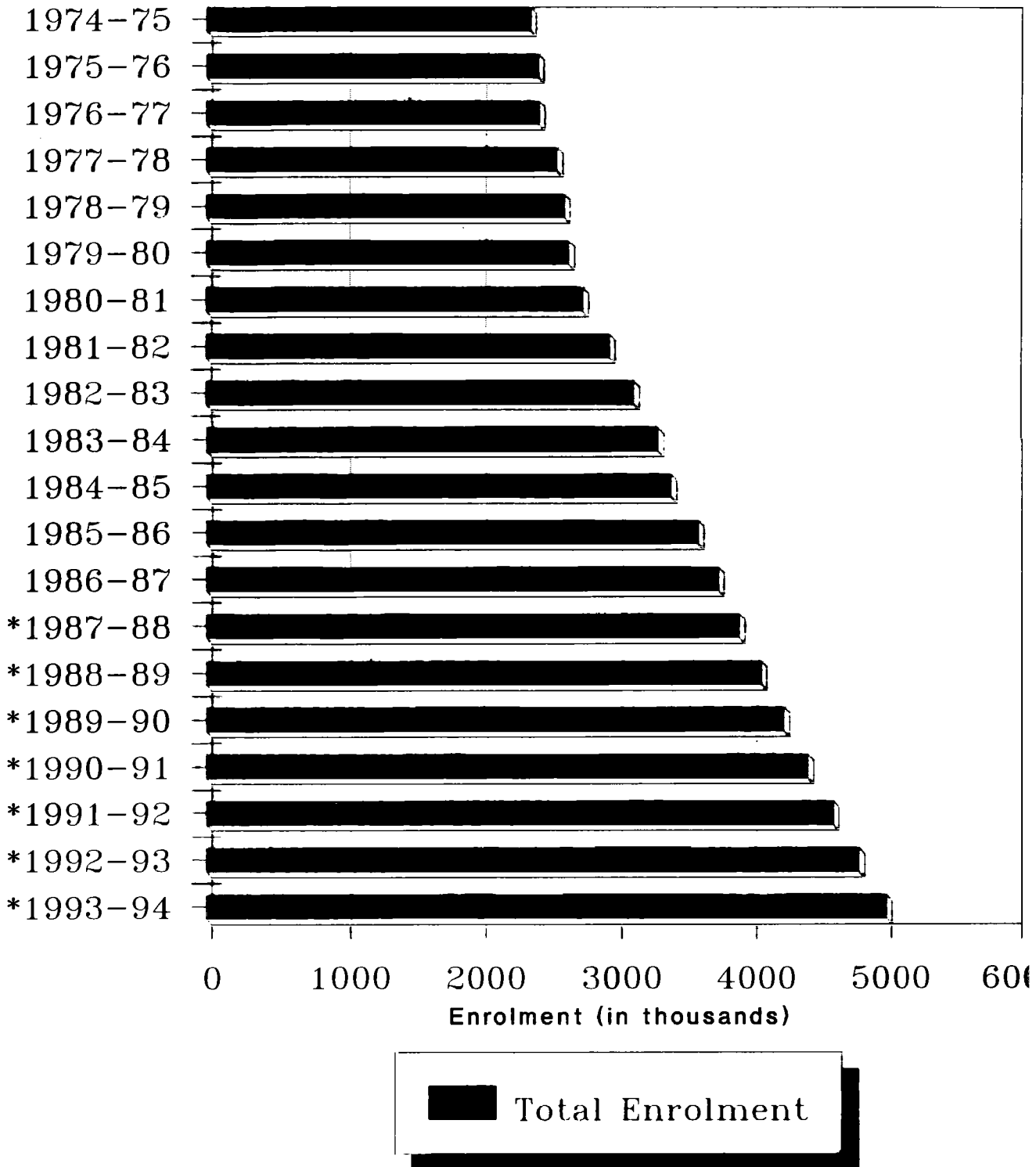
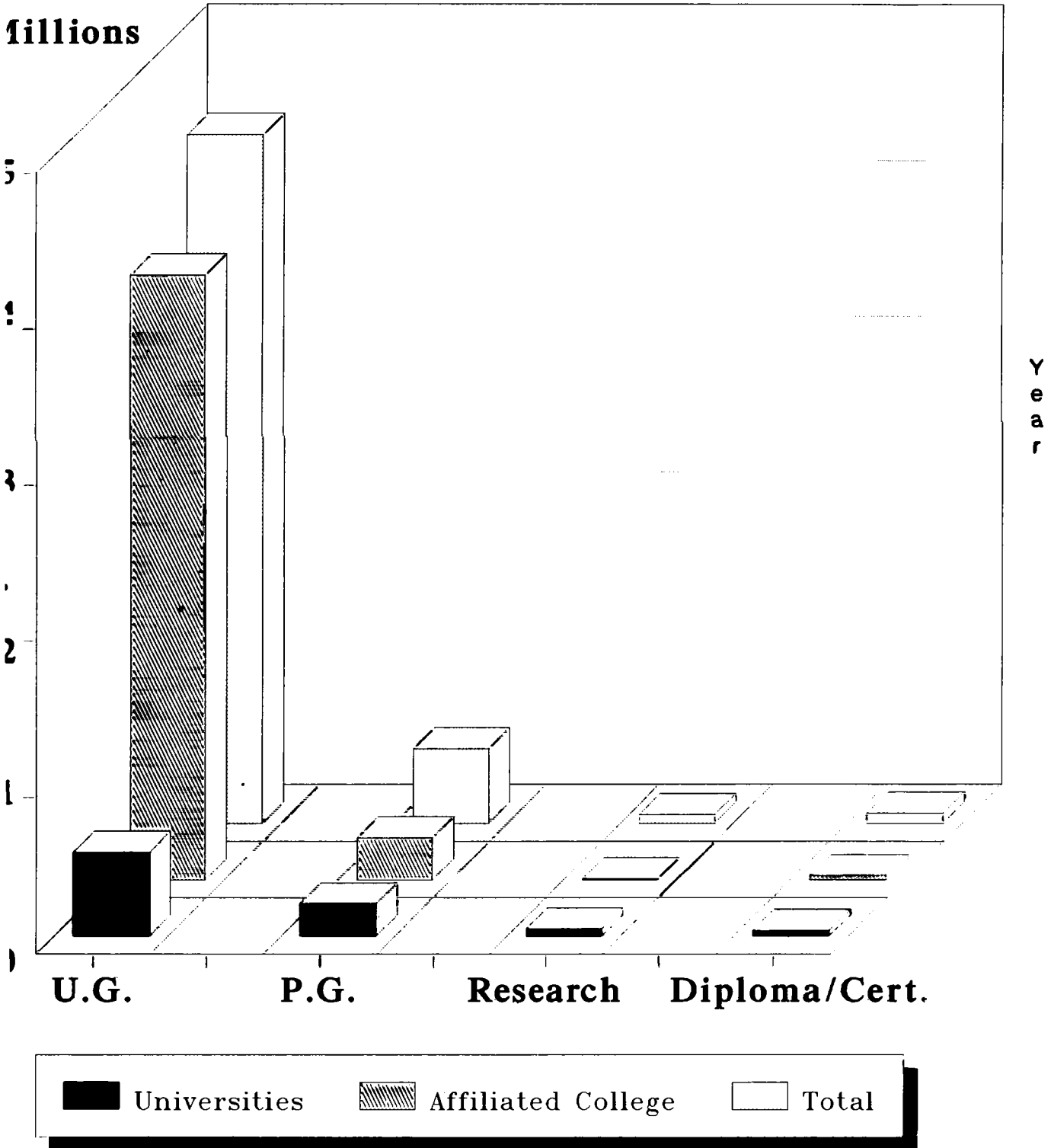


Figure 2.5

Stage-wise Enrolment Universities & Affiliated Colleges (1993-94)

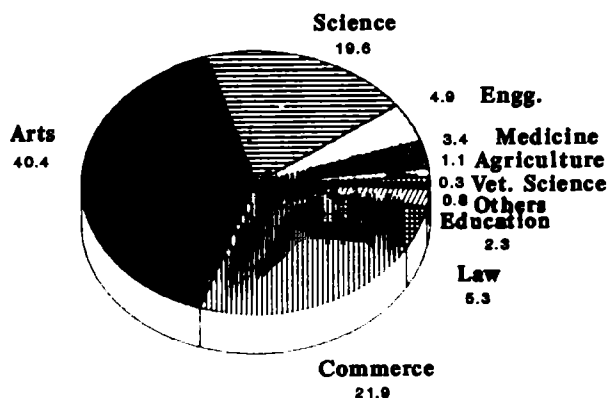


courses in Social Sciences, History & Culture and Languages. Two out of ten students are in Science courses. The ratio for Commerce is also the same as that for Science.

- Viewed another way, Figure 2.6 tells us that six out of ten students are enrolled for courses in Science, Engineering, Medicine and related disciplines, plus professional and employment oriented courses including Commerce.
- Student enrolment in Commerce began moving upward in the 1970s. Commerce

Figure 2.6

**Faculty-wise Student Enrolment
in the Universities
(1989-90 To 1993-94)**



Note : The percentage distribution of faculty-wise student enrolment remained unchanged during 1989-90 to 1993-94

appears to have gained primarily at the expense of the Faculties of Arts and Humanities. Except for this shift, there has been no other significant change in this pattern of facultywise enrolment in recent years.

Doctoral Degrees

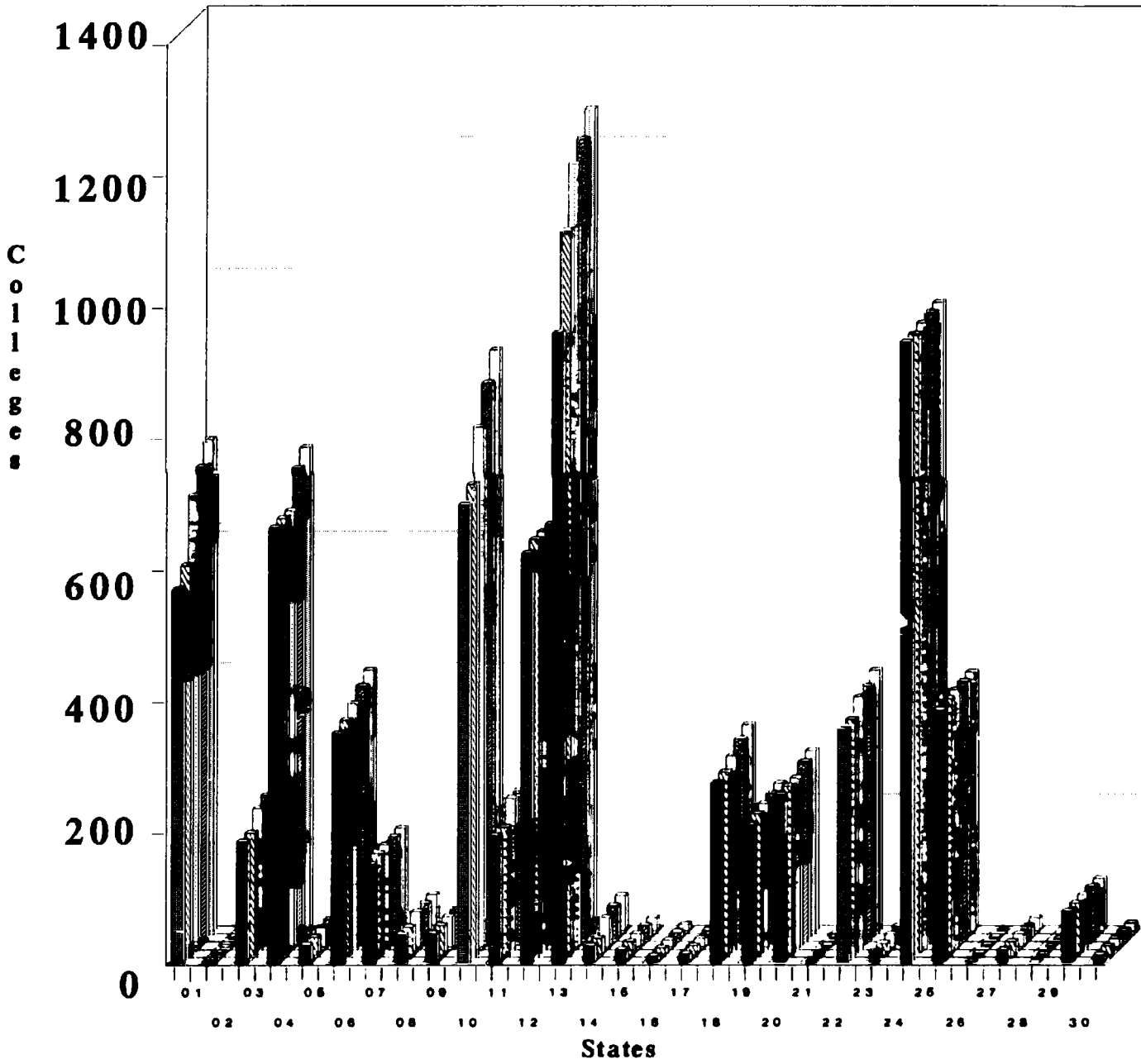
- * The number of doctoral degrees awarded showed an increase from 8743 in 1991-92 to 9070 in 1992-93. Out of the total number awarded in 1992-93 the faculty of Arts had the highest number with 3621 degrees, followed by faculty of science with 3386 degrees.






2.2 Institutions

- * An increase in enrolment of this order would not have been possible without the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, particularly colleges (see Figure 2.2).
- * The rate of increase of colleges, however, has varied across States as the data presented in Figure 2.7 shows. Relatively speaking, Maharashtra, which is number 13 in Figure 2.7, registered the highest pace of growth of colleges during this four year period. The pace of growth was also notably high in Karnataka (No.10) and Andhra Pradesh (No.1). Among the middle level performers are Assam (No.3), Bihar (No.4), Gujarat (No.6), Orissa (No.18), Rajasthan (No.20) and Tamilnadu (No.22). While number of colleges have increased at a respectable pace in some of the small States, in three of the large States, viz., Madhya Pradesh (No.12), Uttar Pradesh (No.24) and West Bengal (No.25), the pace of growth of colleges has been on the low side.
- * An estimated 217 new colleges were established during 1993-94, bringing the total number of colleges to 8210.
- * Of the new colleges that came up in 1993-94, 155 were arts, science and commerce colleges and 62 were professional colleges.
- * At the end of 1993-94 the total number of colleges recognised under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act was 4570 as against 4455 in the previous year.
- * The increase, over the years, in the number of colleges has been a function, essentially, of the increase in the number of private, affiliated colleges. Nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the total colleges in existence today fall in this category.
- * There were 197 universities at the end of 1993-94. The new universities established in the reporting year were:
 1. B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura, (Bihar)
 2. Vinobha Bhave University, Hazaribagh, (Bihar)
 3. Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arah, (Bihar)
 4. Assam University, Silchar, (Assam)
 5. Tezpur University, Tezpur, (Assam)
 6. Sree Shankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Kerala

Figure 2.7

Number of Colleges State-wise (1989-90 To 1993-94)



	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92
	1992-93		1993-94		

01->A.P., 02->ARUNACHAL, 03->ASSAM, 04->BIHAR, 05->GOA, 06->GUJARAT, 07->HARYANA, 08->H.P., 09->J.K., 10->KARNATAKA, 11->KERALA, 12->M.P., 13->MIZORAM, 14->MANIPUR, 15->MEGHALAYA, 16->MIZORAM, 17->NAGALAND, 18->ORISSA, 19->PUNJAB, 20->RAJASTHAN, 21->SIKKIM, 22->T.N., 23->TRIPURA, 24->U.P., 25->W.B., 26->A&N, 27->CHHATTISGARH, 28->D&D, 29->DELHI, 30->INDIA

Note : The no. of colleges in D&N Hevelli and L'Deep remained zero from 1989-90 to 1993-94.

Table 2.1
Types of Institutions of Higher Education

		1993-94
1.	Central/State Universities	159
2.	Institutions established through State legislation	4
3.	Institutions deemed to be Universities	34
4.	Colleges	8210

2.3 Staff strength

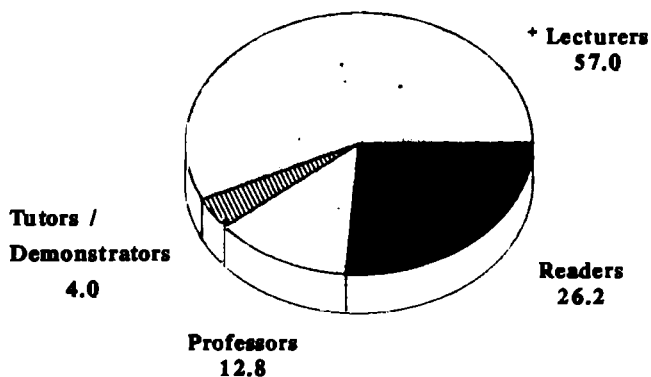
In 1992-93 the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was about 2.86 lakhs as against 2.78 lakhs in the previous year.

- * Data for four years, including 1993-94, on the number of teachers by the positions they hold, is given separately for affiliated colleges and the departments and colleges of the universities, in Figure 2.8.
- * The largest number of teachers are in the category of Lecturers. In 1993-94, they constituted 57 per cent and 82 per cent of the teachers in the departments and colleges of the universities and in affiliated colleges, respectively.
- * Of the total teachers in the universities and their colleges 12.8 per cent were Professors and 26.2 per cent were Readers in 1993-94.
- * Senior teachers (i.e. Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers) were 13.9 per cent of all teachers in affiliated colleges in 1993-94.
- * With the affiliated colleges constituting the largest segment of the institutions of higher education, 77.3 per cent of all the teachers in the system were in affiliated colleges.

Figure 2.8

Distribution of Teaching Staff According to Designation (1993-94)

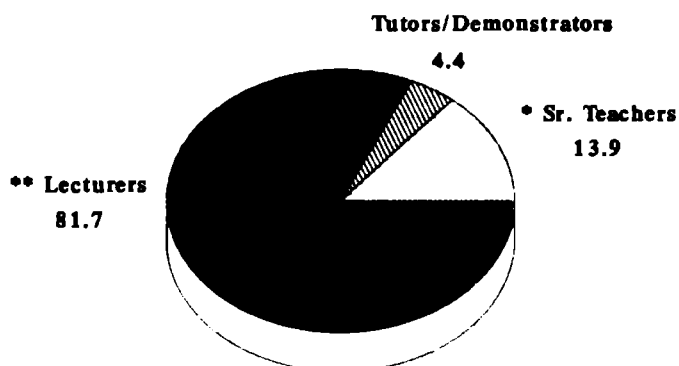
University Depts./University Colleges



Professors	Readers	+Lecturers	Tutors/Demonstrators	Total
8300	16990	36963	2594	64847

+ Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers

Affiliated Colleges



*Sr. Teachers	**Lecturers	Tutors/Demonstrators	Total
30695	180418	9717	220830

* Comprising Principals, Professors, Readers & Sr. Lecturers

** Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers

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. Despite the constraint of resources the Commission has sought to ensure support to the institutions of higher education. Funds are provided to them under various programmes of the UGC to improve their laboratories, libraries, and to revise their syllabi, start new courses, introduce examination reforms, hire faculty, promote research and to upgrade the knowledge and skills of their faculty and administrative staff. A brief outline of schemes/ programmes relating to these goals and objectives is given below:

3.1 Academic Staff Colleges

In pursuance of the National Policy on Education (1986), the UGC formulated a scheme of Academic Staff Colleges (ASCs) drawing on the beneficial experiences of different countries with 'Staff Development Programmes' for improving the quality of higher education. While most of the other faculty improvement programmes of the UGC aim at promoting quality research, this scheme aims mainly at improvement in the quality of teaching.

- * The Commission has identified 45 Academic Staff Colleges and 51 staff Centres in various Universities/Colleges/Institutions for organising orientation/refresher courses. Each of the 45 ASCs is expected to organise 5 to 6 programmes of 4 week duration each in a year. An Academic Staff College is required to admit to its courses 90% of the teachers from the catchment area determined for it by the UGC and the remaining 10% from outside that area on an all India basis. The Commission reviewed the working of these Academic Staff Colleges and decided to continue them till the end of the VIIIth Plan period.
- * Under the scheme, orientation programmes are organised for newly appointed lecturers and refresher courses are organised for teachers who have been in service for a certain number of years. It is necessary for every lecturer to attend one orientation and one refresher course, or two refresher courses, to be eligible for promotion under the Career Advancement Scheme.
- * In view of the large number of teachers who are yet to be trained under the scheme, the Commission appointed a Standing Committee during the year to examine the problem. On the recommendations of this Standing Committee, the Commission decided to relax the ASC course attendance requirement for teachers who have attended summer institutes/P.G. Diploma courses or workshops in a renowned academic institution.

- * On a request received during the year from the Andhra Pradesh State council for Higher Education to train a large number of untrained college teachers in Andhra State, the Commission also decided to assist the Council in holding refresher courses on a cost-sharing basis, with UGC share limited to 60 per cent of the total cost.

3.2 Special Assistance Programme (SAP)

A crucial element in the development of higher education is the promotion of research. The UGC seeks to do so mainly through three programmes - SAP, COSIST and COSIP/COHSSIP. Support is provided on a selective basis to such departments which have shown promise of undertaking quality research or are reputed centres of instruction and learning. It is expected that in course of time such departments will attain standards comparable to those prevailing in leading institutions elsewhere in the world.

- * Under Special Assistance Programme UGC is providing research support to University departments in Sciences, Engineering, Technology, Humanities and Social Science. Support is provided under SAP at three levels which are:
 - Centre of Advanced Study (CAS);
 - Department of Special Assistance (DSA); and
 - Departmental Research Support (DRS).

SAP Departments

		Humanities and Social Science Departments		Science, Engineering & Technology Departments	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
CAS	16	16	a	41	41
DSA	102	110	b	111	115
DRS	20	40		44	81

(a) one department dropped/derecognised after review and two departments added by upgradation from DRS to DSA.

(b) two departments upgraded as DSA and two dropped for failure to implement the scheme sanctioned.

- * Assistance is provided under SAP for essential manpower, books and journals, renovation/ upgradation of building and equipment, in addition to recurring expenditure on a cent per cent basis, for a period of five years.

- * The scheme of Special Assistance was reviewed during 1992-93 and the ceiling of assistance was raised for science subjects, (including Mathematics and Statistics) to Rs.60 lakhs, 50 lakhs and 35 lakhs for CAS, DSA and DRS respectively. For Humanities & Social Sciences, the level of assistance provided is about half of the above ceilings. However, for those Departments of Humanities and Social Science departments which need scientific equipment and computers, assistance may be enhanced to 75% of the ceiling for science and engineering/technology departments.
- * When a department is selected for support under any of the above categories, its academic achievements are examined by the concerned subject experts and their recommendations are placed for preliminary approval before the UGC. Thereafter, either an expert committee visits the department or representatives of the concerned departments are invited to present their needs before an expert committee. Regular and continuous monitoring is built into the SAP programme. On the basis of research performance, assistance to a department is continued at the same level, upgraded to the next higher level, or discontinued on the basis of a review by an expert committee.

Through these schemes, departments have acquired adequate infrastructural facilities. This has enabled them to attract funds from various agencies like DST, CSIR, ICAR, DOE, MHRD, etc., and to develop effective linkages with eminent scientists and academics from abroad, some of whom have also entered into collaborative research with these centres.

3.3 Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science & Technology (COSIST)

- * The UGC assists, on a selective basis, Science and Technology Departments in Universities/Institutes for acquiring highly sophisticated and expensive equipment to enable them to become internationally competitive in frontier areas of post-graduate teaching & research. Such departments are selected through stringent norms, determined by a standing committee. For final selection, advice is taken from expert groups in the concerned areas.
- * Concurrent monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the scheme. The evaluation relates to research quality and output, scientific manpower training, innovations made in teaching methodology, evaluation of students, updating of curricula and removal of any bottlenecks in the smooth implementation of the programme.
- * The COSIST supported departments 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 for maintenance purposes.
- * The UGC got the programmes evaluated on an all-India basis by a group of eminent scientists in the country. There was unanimous opinion that the programme has generated enthusiasm and competitive spirit, both among students and teachers. The infrastructural facilities, acquired by the departments have attracted additional funds

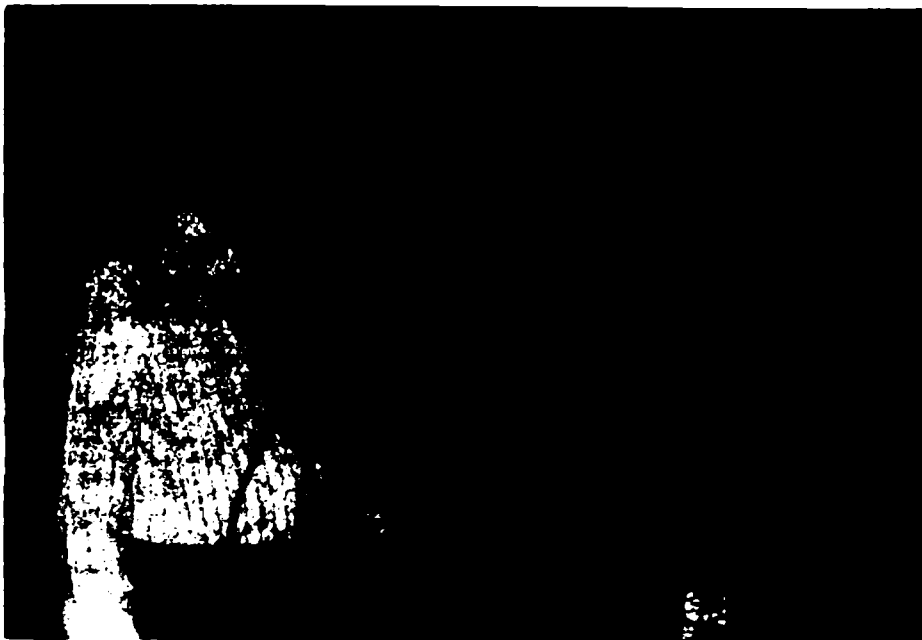
not only from funding agencies in India but also from abroad.

- * During 1993-94, 20 new departments were identified for support under the COSIST programme. The Commission provided a grant of Rs.935/- lakhs for new and ongoing activities under the scheme in the year under review.
- * The Commission, while reviewing the scheme of special assistance and COSIST in 1992-93 decided inter alia, that:
 1. SAP - COSIST will be an integrated programme.
 2. COSIST level support may be given only to those departments which have completed at least one phase (5 years) of SAP and have been reviewed.
 3. National/International seminars may be organised as part of the activities under SAP/ COSIST scheme.
 4. Additional assistance may be provided to SAP/COSIST departments on receipt of specific proposal for the following academic activities:
 - (i) To conduct Summer Institute of one month duration for teachers of neighbouring universities and colleges with the pattern of expenditure as applicable to refresher courses in Academic Staff College Programme of the UGC.
 - (ii) For giving a six-week attachment to four meritorious students from neighbouring universities/colleges to provide them research experience.
 - (iii) For collaboration with an identified university department or research institute in a foreign country.
 - (iv) If the department is able to generate funds from other agencies, a matching grant, upto Rs.7.00 lakhs, will be provided to it for those items which have not been sanctioned by the funding agencies other than UGC but are essential for success of the project.
- * During the year 1993-94, the Commission considered a large number of proposals for support under the Special Assistance Programme. New departments were selected through a three stage procedure. The proposals were first scrutinized by subject expert groups and thereafter by the Joint Standing Committee on SAP-COSIST integrated programme for their final selection. On the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Standing Committee, the selected departments were requested to present their proposals before an expert committee to finalise the financial inputs required for implementing the programme. The Commission accepted these recommendations and agreed to provide assistance.
- * The number of departments in Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Humanities, Social Sciences, selected during the year 1993-94 for support under SAP, which will begin from 1st April, 1994, were as follows:-

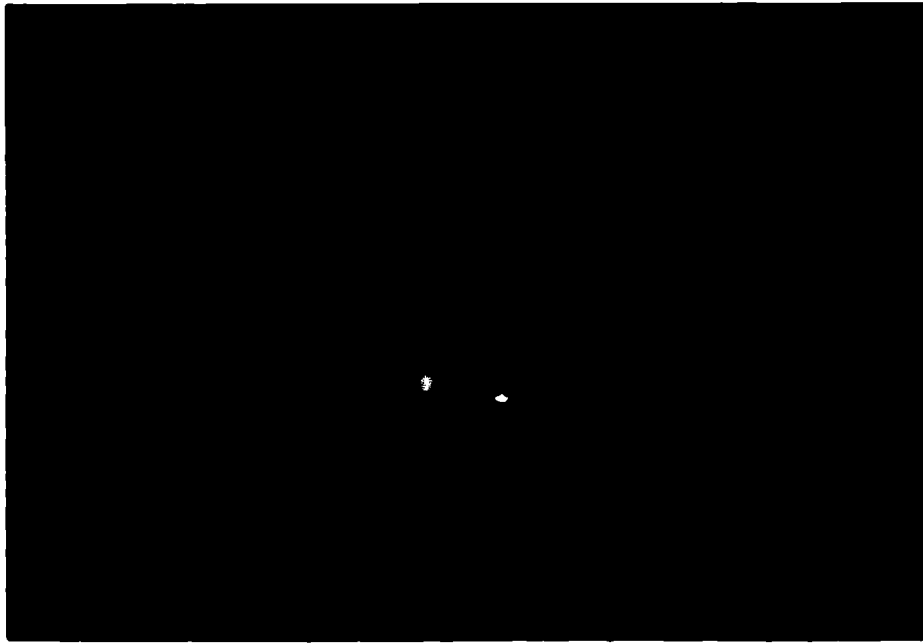
Level of assistance	Sciences, Engg. & Tech.	Humanities, Social Sciences
DSA	3	7
DRS	37	24
Total	40	31



Demonstration Lecture at the Academic Staff College, H.P. University, Shimla.



Lecture at the Refresher Course in Physics, Academic Staff College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.



B1-2223 Super Conducting Tape (6 Cm length and 1.3 Cm width) developed at the Materials Science Centre, Department of Nuclear Physics, Madras University.



Permanent Magnet materials developed at the Materials Science Centre, Department of Nuclear Physics, Madras University.

- * During the year under report, a large number of departments have been reviewed and the decision regarding their upgradation (from DRS to DSA) and continuance or discontinuance has been conveyed to universities.

3.4 Curriculum Development

The UGC set up 27 Curriculum Development Centres(CDCs), 10 in science and 17 in Humanities and Social Sciences to review the existing syllabi in different disciplines at various levels and suggest measures to modernise the present courses and to restructure them into unit courses as well as to develop alternate pedagogic models with emphasis on learning. These centres have been functioning since 1986 and model curricula received from centres are available as printed documents at subsidised rates for institutions and individual teachers. During the year 1993-94, CDC recommendations for Library and Information Science Courses (B.Lib & M.Lib.) were also printed. UGC provides 50% subsidy for printing these documents.

3.5 Restructuring of Courses at the First Degree Level

The UGC has been operating the scheme of “Restructuring of Courses at the First Degree Level” since the Vth Plan with the object of making the first degree courses employment oriented and relevant to developmental and environmental needs. Restructured courses consist of foundation courses, core courses and an application-oriented course. The foundation courses aim to create awareness among the students about Indian History, culture, freedom movement, role of science and technology culture of Asia and Africa, Gandhian thought, etc. The core course, on other hand, seeks to help students acquire broad familiarity with chosen disciplines, including the study of one or more subjects in greater detail. The applied course is intended to expose students to the world of work.

- * Selection of Colleges for restructuring courses under the programme is done with the help of an expert committee. Assistance upto Rs.7.5 lakhs is provided to these colleges for a period of five years to run the revised and restructured courses.

3.6 College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) and COHSSIP

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 multipronged approach which involves improvements in the subject matter, methods of instruction, syllabi curricula, laboratory exercises, workshops, library and teaching materials.

- * As on 31st march, 1994, COSIP was being implemented in 314 colleges.
- * College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme (COHSSIP) was put into place in 1974-75. New teaching methods, extension of library services, inter disciplinary programmes, examination reforms, remedial teaching and field/project work were introduced as part of this programme.
- * Upto 31.3.1993, 685 colleges (including 50 teacher training colleges) had been assisted

in the first phase and 99 in the second phase of this programme.

- * Since the programmes of COSIP/COHSSIP were under review, no new College was provided support this year under the programme. During 1993-94 revised guidelines for the programme were brought out.

3.7 Subject Panels

UGC has panels of experts drawn from the University system to 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 universities, to indicate thrust areas, and to advise the UGC. The recommendations of these panels go a long way in updating and modernising courses and introducing new dimensions in teaching and research. The panels are reconstituted every two years.

- * There are at present 27 subjects for which panels have been constituted to tender advice to UGC. These panels had meetings during 1992-93 and the recommendations they made were implemented during 1993-94.

3.8 Countrywide Classroom Programme

Doordarshan has allocated transmission time to UGC between 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. for 6 days in a week and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.00 a.m. on four days in a week for telecasting countrywide classroom programmes relating to higher education made in English. This has enabled UGC to take higher education to remote areas of the country. Similar programmes made in Hindi, and called DESHVYAPI KAKSHA are transmitted for three days a week for half an hour between 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. The Hindi transmission commenced from February 2, 1994.

- * The educational programmes which are transmitted through Doordarshan are mainly produced in Media Centres located in selected universities/institutions of higher education. There are two kinds of Media Centres, viz. Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs) and Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs). Though both the categories of institutions have similar role to play, the EMRCs are better equipped in terms of infrastructural facilities and the AVRCs are in a developing stage.
- * The list of institutions having EMRCs and AVRCs is given below:-

E.M.R.C.

1. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi,
2. University of Poona, Pune.
3. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
4. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
5. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
6. Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.
7. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

A.V.R.C.

1. Osmania University, Hyderabad
2. Roorkee University, Roorkee
3. Anna University, Madras
4. Manipur University, Imphal
5. Devi Ahilya Viswavidyalaya, Indore
6. Panjabi University, Patiala
7. Kashmir University, Srinagar
8. Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar

These media centres have produced nearly 4300 programmes in different subjects upto the end of March 1994. During the period 1.4.93 to 31.3.94 a total 698 programmes of 11,541 minutes duration were produced by different media centres. This total includes 66 programmes, of 1357 minutes duration, made in Hindi. Presently about 85% of the programmes transmitted on TV are produced indigenously. During the year under report all the centres (except Patiala) have been sanctioned the Betacam recording equipment for ensuring high quality programme production.

3.9 Non-Broadcast Video Lectures

The University Grants Commission has initiated a scheme of producing non-broadcast video lecture tapes in 15 subjects for the undergraduate students. As on 31.3.94, video lectures in 7 subjects had been completed. Tapes for some more subjects are expected to be released by August, 1994.

3.10 University Science Instrumentation Centres (USIC)

For optimum utilisation of sophisticated instruments in teaching and research the UGC has introduced the concept of 'common pool' by establishing USICs. These centres are meant to take care of all aspects of instrumentation for a university, including the maintenance and repair of instruments and the training of manpower at different levels.

- * Regional Instrumentation Centres have also been established at Bangalore and Bombay for supporting the USICs. UGC provides financial assistance for staff salary, equipment, workshops, contingencies and buildings on a 100% basis. As a result of this scheme, there is an optimal utilisation of scientific equipment in the universities.
- * As on 31.3.1994, 72 universities were given assistance for setting up of USICs. Included in this number are two regional centres, one at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the other, named Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, at Bombay.

3.11 Vocationalisation of Education at the First Degree Level

The scheme relating to vocationalisation of education was recommended a long time ago. But it was the Kothari Commission (1964-66) which made a specific recommendation

that, over a period of time, about half of the total number of students at + 2 level should take up vocational education. This was recorded in the Education Policy and has been reiterated with greater emphasis in the National Policy of Education, 1986. The Government of India launched a large centrally sponsored scheme to promote vocational education at +2 stage since 1987.

- * To find a meaningful linkage for vocational education at the +2 level with the first degree the UGC constituted a Core Committee with the following terms and conditions:-
 - (i) examine courses at the +2 level (Higher secondary stage) in Home Science, Service Sector, Agriculture Sector, Paramedical sector and Industry and Commerce, Electronics and other sectors;
 - (ii) identify areas for which degree/diploma courses may be developed in universities and colleges which could provide to students higher skills than the + 2 stage vocational courses;
 - (iii) develop the course design and the requirement of teachers as also equipment in the workshops;
 - (iv) interact with a cross-section of employers and finally modify the course contents so that skills imparted are useful to the employers.

- * The Committee developed the content of courses for colleges in a manner that these could be introduced without disturbing the existing system in the initial years. The Committee developed vocational courses at the college level for the faculties of:
 - 1 Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences.
 - 2 Commerce, Economics and Management
 - 3 Physical, Chemical and Bio-Sciences
 - 4 Engineering and Technology.

- * There are several other subjects in the para-medical areas and in agriculture which have employment potential, but they have not been included at present, as these courses do not come under the purview of UGC.

- * Members of the Core Committee were made responsible for coordinating the development of specific courses in different areas. The courses in 35 vocational subjects, alongwith the identification of required infrastructure and an implementation strategy, prepared by the expert group, have been discussed by a cross-section of employers at different places in the country.

- * The report of the Core group was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 18th october, 1993. The Commission approved the report of the Core Committee on vocational education. However, it was noted that implementation of the recommendations will be initiated on availability of additional funds from the Government of India for the UGC's Annual Plan, 1994-95.

- * The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India communicated in

February, 1994, that the Planning Commission has agreed to provide an additional amount of Rs.26 crore for vocationalisation of first degree education.

- * The Commission then wrote to the Vice-Chancellors, Education Secretaries and Directors of Higher Education requesting them to forward suitable proposals from the universities/colleges for consideration by the Commission. The report on the first degree vocational education as well as the two floppies containing the detailed syllabi of the 35 courses approved were sent to the universities, Directors of Higher Education and all autonomous colleges.

3.12 Examination Reforms

UGC has been emphasizing 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. The scheme was reviewed and the revised guidelines were circulated to universities during the year under review.

3.13 Environment Education

The Supreme Court in a writ petition had inter alia directed the UGC to require universities to prescribe a course on environment and to consider the feasibility of making environment a compulsory subject at every level of college education. In pursuance of this the UGC sent a circular during the year under report to all the universities inviting proposals for introduction of courses in Environment Education. Proposals received from universities were considered by expert groups on Environment Education constituted by the Commission. As a result the following programmes on Environment Education were approved by the Commission during 1993-94:-

- * Holding of Workshops/Seminars on environmental awareness at 9 universities, viz., Gauhati University, Utkal University, Barkatullah University, Kerala University, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Osmania University, Poona University, Kumaun University, Andhra University, with the A.P. Council of Higher Education, Hyderabad holding one of the nine under its auspices.
- * A proposal for 10-15 workshops/seminars/refresher courses to be organised by Environment Legal Society of the Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action', New Delhi, at regional and national level in cooperation with CEC, New Delhi was accepted.
- * Approval for six research projects on 'Flyash Accumulation and finding of avenues for its Mass Scale Utilisation' to be undertaken by the following institutions:
 1. Punjab University
 2. Anna University
 3. Jamia Millia Islamia

4. Nagpur University
5. Andhra University
6. North Maharashtra University.

* Assistance to the following universities for introduction of special paper on environment education at PG level in different departments:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Avadh University | History |
| 2. Calcutta University | Physiology |
| 3. Devi Ahilya University | Chemistry |
| 4. Gujarat Vidyapith | Rural Economics |
| 5. HNB Garhwal University | History |
| 6. Jawaharlal Nehru University & Planning | Economic Studies |
| 7. Jadavpur University | Mathematics |
| 8. Mangalore University | Botany, Zoology |
| 9. Shivaji University | Economics |
| | Sociology |
| | Geography |
| 10. Sri Venkateswara University | Geography |

* Assistance to the following universities for the introduction of M.Sc. course in Environment Education:

1. Jammu University
2. Pondicherry University
3. Avadh University
4. Jadavpur University
5. Mangalore University
6. HNB Garhwal University
7. Mysore University
8. Bangalore University
9. Nagarjuna University
10. Jamia Millia Islamia

* UGC has also telecast nearly 100 episodes for promoting environmental awareness through its 'country-wide classroom' programme. It is also preparing a booklet on the course material to be adopted by universities/colleges as foundation course at undergraduate level, as well as popular literature like handouts/pamphlets on environmental awareness.

PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

4.1 Universities assisted by UGC

The type of universities and financial assistance given to them by UGC is as follows:

- (i) **Central Universities:** nine are given maintenance grants while development grants are provided to 11 universities in this category.
- (ii) **State Universities:** development grants are provided to over 100 state universities.
- (iii) **Deemed Universities:** full maintenance grants are given to 8 institutions and partial maintenance grants to 2 institutions in this category while 18 among them get development grants.

4.2 Development Grants to State Universities

The Commission finalised VIIIth Plan development programme for state universities, during the year 1991, on the basis of recommendations of expert committees. During the year 1993-94 the Commission provided a total development grant of Rs.66.84 crores to state universities, excluding agriculture universities, as a part of the total commitment for the VIIIth Plan Period.

4.3 Central Universities

- * Non-Plan grant is given to meet the recurring expenditure on salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff and maintenance of laboratories, libraries, building, etc. Non-plan support is also provided for other specific purposes which include grants for media centres/colleges/faculties of engineering and technology and for scholarships and fellowships.
- * During 1993-94, Rs.222.50 crores were released to meet maintenance expenditure of 9 central universities. This amount includes rupees one crore given to each central university for books and journals and for laboratory consumables. There has been a graduated increase during the last five years, in the maintenance expenditure of central universities.
- * **Plan Grants:** UGC makes a separate allocation under the plan for the development of central universities, medical colleges of central universities and hospitals attached to them and for the buildings of Delhi colleges.
- * During 1993-94, Plan Grants amounting to Rs.3006.31 lakhs were released to central universities. This includes Rs.60 lakhs released to two newly established central universities, viz. Assam and Tezpur.

PLAN AND NON-PLAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES - 1993-94
(Rs in Lakhs)

No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan	Plan(Development)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	5742.17	369.99
2.	Banaras Hindu University	6042.80	5629.78
3.	Delhi University	3290.99	197.78
4.	Hyderabad University	1049.95	383.54
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1909.59	222.21
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1146.24	504.82
7.	North Eastern Hill University	1427.86	259.76
8.	Pondicherry University	448.79	212.97
9.	Viswa Bharati	1490.33	165.46
10.	Assam University	—	30.00
11.	Tezpur University	—	30.00

* UGC initiated a scheme of a revolving fund for the central universities and deemed to be universities. This fund is maintained by the UGC to provide house building advances to the employees of these institutions. The funds are disbursed annually by it taking into consideration the strength of university employees, the number of applications received 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. Such an institution will enjoy the academic status and privileges of a university and be able to strengthen activities in the field of its specialisation, rather than becoming a multi-faculty university of the general type.

* During the year 1993-94, the following three institutions were conferred the status of deemed university:

1. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, Maharashtra.
2. Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, Karnataka.

3. Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathy Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu.

* The total number of such institutions as on 31st March, 1994 was 34.

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

(i) Avinashilingam Institute

During the year 1993-94, the Institute started a three year degree course in Physical Education. The Institute also initiated an interdisciplinary programme for teaching & research during the year. The Institute organised a training programme for the supervisors of community nutrition project of the Tamil Nadu Government. The Institute also has link programmes with Universities abroad. A number of faculty members of the Institute have participated in academic conferences/ seminars/ workshops abroad and within the country. The faculty members published a number of papers and 7 monographs. The members of the faculty of Home Science of the Institute participated in community services & extension programmes.

(ii) Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathy Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya

This Mahavidyalaya was accorded the status of an institution deemed to be university in the year 1993-94. The main emphasis of the Vidyalaya is on courses relating to Vedic learning & contemporary educational programmes in applied branches of Science & Social Sciences.

(iii) Jain Vishva Bharti Institute

The main aim of the Institute is to develop a model where education is not only meant for degrees, but also to improve quality of human life and usher in an era of non-violent social order and world peace. During the year under report, the Institute undertook the following courses at the undergraduate & post-graduate levels:

1. Non-Violence & Peace Research
2. M.Sc. in Science of Living and Preksha Meditation
3. M.A in Jainology
4. M.A. in Prakrit Language & Literature
5. Bachelor of Ecology & Environmental Sciences.
6. Courses in Computer Science & Business Management.

(iv) Tata Institute of Social Sciences

During the year under report, the Institute introduced programmes in Health Administration, Hospital Administration and certificate course in Social Work. It also introduced basic course in Computer Application in Social Work, Financial Management in Welfare Organisation and Health Management in Social Work. The Institute offers inter-

disciplinary programmes of teaching and research in Social Work. Sixteen inter-disciplinary research projects were taken up during the year. A large number of faculty members participated in seminars, conferences etc. in India and abroad. A number of papers/articles were also published by teachers in learned journals during the year. The Institute has taken measures to improve standards of teaching and has introduced a number of inter-disciplinary programmes like Special Cell for Women and Children, Integrated Rural Health and Development Project and Centre for Environment Technology and Resources Development. The Institute also organised over 100 seminars, workshops and training programmes during the year.

(v) Indian School of Mines

During the year, the Institute introduced M.Tech. course in Rock Excavation Engineering and also restructured M.Tech-Fuel Engineering and M.Tech (IEM) courses. Under inter-disciplinary programme, the Institute started M. Tech. course in Petroleum Exploration. A number of faculty members participated in academic conferences, seminars, workshops. It also brought out a number of research papers and monographs of its faculty members. The Institute has taken measures for improving teaching and research. The Institute has been interacting with the society and the neighbourhood. To improve the teaching-learning process, the system of having external paper setters for all courses has been introduced. Refresher courses for executives from the Mining and Mineral Industries were also conducted during the year.

(vi) Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages

During the year, the focus of its activities was on Human Resource Development, helping teachers of English and Foreign Languages to play active and creative roles in their teaching and research activities in addition to their regular courses. The Institute organised 5 refresher courses and 13 seminars during the year.

With the assistance of the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Institute imparted instructions to the teachers receiving training at English Language Teaching Institute/Regional English Teaching Institute in the country. The Institute is also running Educational Media Research Centre. The Centre produced 79 educational T.V. programmes for telecast by Doordarshan in UGC programme. In all, 178 T.V. programme produced by the EMRC were telecast during the year. The institute continued to assist universities, colleges, schools and central organisations in organising teacher development programmes and specific purpose courses. The Institute is also offering academic assistance to the Department of English at Aden University.

The Preliminary Committee of Official Languages visited the Institute in January and reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the official languages in CIEFL.

The Institute has brought out a number of books and journals for students and teachers. 117 radio programmes designed and produced by the Institute to improve teaching and learning of English were broadcast by All India Radio during the year.

(vii) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies

The Institute has been established with the ethos of imparting education in Tibetan Studies with a predilection for the traditional Tibetan method of teaching within an innovative framework of modern universities comprising time-bound courses of study, written examinations and award of degrees.

The Institute is mainly research-oriented and seeks to mould through its teaching departments students into suitably qualified persons capable of undertaking works of research and restitution in concurrence with the fundamental objectives of the organisation. With this purpose, the syllabuses of courses have been so drawn as to provide the students with sound footings in traditional subjects of Tibetology, while enabling them at the same time to be fully conversant with modern subjects and research methodology.

The Institute has prepared an integrated course of nine years duration from Class IX standard upto the post graduate level as follows:

Purva Madhyama	Two years	Equivalent to secondary school
Uttar Madhyama	Two years	Equivalent to higher secondary school
Shastri	Three years	Equivalent to B.A.
Acharya	Two years	Equivalent to M.A.

In the course of study, students have to study three languages, viz.,

1. Tibetan (Compulsory)
2. Sanskrit (Compulsory) and
3. Hindi or English (Optional)

In addition to these, students have a choice to select three languages from any one of the following subjects:

1. Asian History, Archaeology and Culture
2. Tibetan History
3. Political Science
4. Economics
5. Pali
6. Optional Sanskrit

Keeping with the traditional method of instruction, the students have to commit to memory certain amount of root-texts every year.

Viva Voce/Debate also forms a part of the examination system at the Acharya level. The tradition of Sastrartha or Debate is maintained as an integral and viable part of learning.

The Institute has been organising seminars, symposia and workshops to conduct dialogues in several disciplines, opening new dimensions for re-orienting many archaic conceptions about them. During the reporting year, a Faculty of Cikitsavidya was created

with two Departments, namely Department of Tibetan Ayurvigyas and Department of Tibetan Jyotish. The Tibetan system of medicine which developed in the 7th century A.D. has at its base the Ayurveda - the classical system of Indian medicines. It also includes Tibetan indigenous as well as Chinese medicine and medicine from other central Asian countries. Similarly, Tibetan system of Jyotish is also an important branch of learning.

During the year 1993-94, following grants were paid by UGC to the institutions deemed to be universities:

GRANTS TO DEEMED UNIVERSITIES - 1993-94
(Rs in Lakhs)

No.	Name of the Institute	Non-Plan	Plan(Dev.)
1.	Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc	84.27	19.34
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith	20.00	20.54
3.	C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad	283.67	42.60
4.	C.I.H.T. Studies	—	—
5.	Dayalagh Education Institute	105.34	31.08
6.	Birla Instt. of Technology & Science	3.28	13.98
7.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	222.28	21.38
8.	Gujarat Vidyapith	195.42	67.13
9.	Gurkul Kangri Viswavidyalaya	138.50	28.72
10.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	555.14	13.73
11.	I.I.S., Bangalore	1.64	369.97
12.	Jamia Hamdard	57.63	123.41
13.	Rajasthan Vidyapith	—	17.10
14.	Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	—	7.12
15.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	—	1.81

16.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences, Bombay	211.81	24.63
17.	Jain Visva Bharati	—	—
18.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapith	0.62	4.83
19.	Deccan Coll. P.G. Research Instt., Pune	0.56	3.13
20.	Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Nyaya Shastra, Kanchipuram	7.00	52.00
21.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	—	16.50
22.	School of Planning & Architecture	—	1.44
23.	Birla Instt. of Tech., Mesra	135.26	9.38
24.	Indian Agri. Research Instt., Delhi	0.65	0.96
25.	Indian Veterinary Res. Instt., Izatnagar	—	0.84
26.	National Museum Instt. of History of Art Conservation and Museology	1.21	2.17
27.	Thapar Instt. of Eng. & Tech., Patiala	81.89	1.84
28.	Gokhle Instt. of Politics & Economics, Pune	—	6.54
Total		2077.17	901.37

4.6 State Universities

There are 159 state universities set up under laws enacted by Legislatures of various states. According to Section 12B of the UGC Act, any new state university established after 17th June, 1972, shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Government, UGC or any other organisation receiving funds from the Central Government, unless the Commission satisfies itself, as per prescribed norms and procedures, that such a university is fit to receive grants.

* At present, over 100 State universities, excluding agriculture universities, are eligible to receive grants from UGC.

* Development grants, including grants for specific schemes, 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 given for faculty posts, academic building, students' hostel, equipment, books and journals, staff quarters and other facilities designed to promote the quality of teaching and research, as well as foster corporate life. While the quantum of outlay for general development 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, the grants under specific schemes are provided on the basis of recommendations of experts after scrutiny of proposals received.

- During 1993-94 eligible universities were provided plan development grants amounting to Rs.6683.93 lakhs. The details of statewise allocation of plan development grant is given in the following table:

GRANTS PAID TO STATE UNIVERSITIES - 1993-94
(excluding agricultural universities)

State	No. of Universities	Grants paid (Rs in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	10	971.08
Assam	2	101.83
Bihar	7	175.82
Himachal Pradesh	1	43.55
Jammu & Kashmir	2	75.94
Goa	1	37.69
Gujarat	6	400.60
Haryana	3	109.87
Karnataka	6	310.06
Kerala	4	298.44
Madhya Pradesh	10	405.88
Maharashtra	7	71.30
Manipur	1	53.45
Orissa	4	136.28
Punjab	3	351.62
Rajasthan	4	230.53
Tamil Nadu	9	723.55
Tripura	1	11.40
Uttar Pradesh	15	791.93
West Bengal	7	743.11
Total	103	6683.93

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 colleges which have been recognised by UGC in terms of Section 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act are eligible to receive development grants from the UGC. The quantum of grant 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 giving development grants to colleges located in educationally backward, rural or border areas and to colleges catering to SC/ST students and women. Grants are generally provided for buildings including hostels, strengthening of libraries and laboratories and faculty improvement programmes for teachers.
- * As of 1993-94, there are 8210 colleges in the country. Of these 4570 colleges are eligible to receive assistance from UGC. During 1993-94 eligible colleges received plan grants of Rs.3461.03 lakhs.

5.2 Plan Grant to Colleges

Making a departure from the previous practice, the University Grants Commission sent expert committees to different states with a view to finalising outlays of the development grant for colleges under VIII plan in consultation with the college Principals. Representatives of State Governments and affiliating universities were also involved.

- * On the basis of the recommendations of these committees UGC has approved an outlay of Rs.4.63 crores for about 800 colleges during 1993-94, thus raising the total outlay made for about 3900 colleges, which have applied so far, to Rs.265.28 crores. The statewise details of Plan grant inclusive of development grant provided to colleges

paid during 1993-94 is given in the table below:

Table 5.1
Plan Grants to colleges - 1993-94

State	Grant Paid (Rs in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	310.40
Assam	85.73
Arunachal Pradesh	2.89
Bihar	96.49
Gujarat	76.53
Goa	1.80
Haryana	113.95
Himachal Pradesh	8.51
Jammu & Kashmir	4.73
Karnataka	160.40
Kerala	112.24
Madhya Pradesh	380.48
Maharashtra	380.39
Manipur	10.21
Orissa	120.37
Punjab	112.81
Rajasthan	136.98
Tripura	2.52
Tamil Nadu	642.30
Uttar Pradesh	548.88
West Bengal	152.42
Total	3461.03

5.3 Autonomous Colleges

The UGC has a scheme under which a college declared autonomous by its affiliating university is fully accountable for the content and quality of education it imparts. Such a college is also responsible for setting its own examination papers and for the conduct of examinations. The college evaluates the students for the award of degrees which will be accepted by the parent university.

- * An autonomous college is provided financial assistance ranging from Rs.4.00 lakhs to Rs.7.00 lakhs depending upon the courses and the level of education imparted by it.

- * As on 31.3.1994, 108 colleges were functioning as autonomous colleges. Statewise break up of these colleges is given below:

Name of the State	No. of Colleges
Tamil Nadu	44
Andhra Pradesh	20
Madhya Pradesh	29
Orissa	5
Uttar Pradesh	2
Rajasthan	6
Gujarat	2

5.4 College Development Councils

College Development Councils serve as an important link between the affiliating university and UGC in ensuring proper implementation of UGC's college sector schemes. As per the guidelines of the scheme, which were in force since the beginning of the VIIth Plan, UGC's assistance towards these Councils was available upto 31st March, 1991. This period was extended upto 31st March, 1993, by UGC with the condition that universities should obtain assurance from State Governments for taking over the liability after 31st March, 1995. On receipt of this assurance assistance from UGC will also be extended upto 31st March, 1995. During the year Rs.27.73 lakhs were released under this scheme.

5.5 Plan, Non-Plan assistance to Colleges of Central Universities

During 1993-94, Rs.7356.35 lakhs were provided to colleges of Delhi University and Rs.58.26 lakhs to BHU for meeting their maintenance expenditure. Delhi Colleges were provided a plan grant of Rs.48.85 lakhs during 1993-94,

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.

RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

6.1 Super-Conductivity Programme

Keeping in view the recent developments in the area of super-conductivity and the possible commercial importance of its applications, UGC has been assisting Universities since 1987 in developing education and research capabilities in both basic and applied areas.

- * A Standing Committee assists UGC in the implementation of the programme. Periodic review, through group monitoring meetings and annual/bi-annual reports, are an inbuilt feature of the programme.
- * The Commission has extended the scheme for a further period of five years, i.e. from 1.4.1994 to 31.3.1999. The Commission has also decided to provide assistance to the following universities for the purpose:

1. Anna University
2. HNB Garhwal University
3. Poona University
4. Kalyani University
5. Barkatullah University
6. Madurai Kamaraj University
7. Utkal University
8. Madras University
9. Rajasthan University
10. Banaras Hindu University

6.2 Atmospheric Science

In 1987-88 UGC initiated a programme aimed at promoting meteorological and atmospheric sciences in the universities and providing employment opportunities for persons trained on the computer systems installed at the Council of Meteorological & Earth Sciences for medium range forecasting.

- * The Chairman, UGC, assessed the progress of the programme and approved the following Universities for financial assistance:
 1. Andhra University
 2. Calcutta University

3. Karnatak University
4. Gujarat University
5. Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore
6. Poona University

6.3 Courses in Emerging Areas

The programmes of Biotechnology, Environment Education, Energy Education, Electronics and Futurology were being implemented as independent programmes till 1992-93, in collaboration with DBT, DNE and DOE, respectively.

- * Since these agencies expressed their inability to share funds during the Eighth Plan period due to financial stringency, these programmes have been clubbed under the broad head 'Courses in Emerging Areas' from the year 1993-94.
- * Guidelines to cover a large number of courses under this programme were framed by the UGC in 1993 and circulated to universities. The object of the scheme is to modernise these courses and prepare specialised manpower in each area. Courses offered under this programme are as follows:

1. Master's level Courses

- i) Business Administration
- ii) Computer Application
- iii) Electronic Science
- iv) Bio-technology
- v) Futurology
- vi) Environmental Science/Energy
- vii) Functional Hindi
- viii) Communication (Separate M.A./M.Sc. in Audio Visual Production/Graphics/Cameraman/Editing/Journalism/Printing Technology/Book Publication)

2. Special Paper at Master's Level

- i) Atmospheric Science
- ii) Remote Sensing
- iii) Computer Application in physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, Commerce, Bio-Sciences and Library Information Science.
- iv) Environmental studies as applicable in Chemistry, Bio-Sciences, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Commerce, History, Sociology.

- * Proposal for introducing the above courses under Emerging Areas Programmes were invited by the UGC in 1993. Expert groups considered proposals for financial support in the areas of Electronics, Computer Application, Remote Sensing, Environment and Energy.

- * The Commission has accordingly approved financial assistance to 11 departments for a course in M.Sc. Electronic Science, 16 Universities/Colleges for a Computer Application course, 6 Universities for a course in Remote Sensing and 24 Universities for introducing courses in Environmental Studies at UG/PG level.
- * The Commission has also approved 6 research projects on 'Flyash Accumulation and Imperatives of Finding Avenues for its Mass Scale Utilisation' as part of the Environmental programme.
- * UGC has approached agencies like DBT and AICTE for sharing the expenditure on these programmes.

6.4 Collaborative Programmes

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

- * 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, and for the exchange of ideas, concepts and techniques and for human resource development. A joint coordinator of the UGC-CSIR interaction programme has also been appointed.
- * The collaboration between UGC and IIAS aims at providing an inter-university facility for humanities and social sciences to promote interaction between teachers, scholars and students working in these areas in the universities and colleges. Details are provided in section 7.9 of this report.

6.5 UGC Computerisation

UGC has decided to computerise its programmes and functions including those of Administration and Accounts. Software development and hardware procurement for the same is in progress.

6.6 Area Studies Programmes

The programme was started with a three fold objective:

- i) to train a body of scholars for specialised studies on problems and culture of a given area.
 - ii) to develop inter-disciplinary research
 - iii) to develop teaching and research within a comparative framework.
- * Upto the end of the year 1993-94, the following 17 Area Study Centres in 15 universities were in existence with 100 per cent assistance from UGC:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Aligarh Muslim University | - Centre for 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. Shri Venkateswara Univ. | - Centre for Studies on Indo-China |
| 9. Gokhle Institute of | - Centre for Economics Politics & Economic of East European |
| 10. Rajasthan University | - South Asia with main focus on study of Government & Politics |
| 11. North Bengal University | - Himalayan Studies |
| 12. Jawaharlal Nehru Unive. | 1. Gulf countries
2. Soviet Studies |
| 13. Kashmir University | - Central Asia, Mongolia |
| 14. Andhra University | - Cooperative possibilities in SAARC countries. |
| 15. Goa University | - Latin American Countries |

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 universities since heavy investment in infrastructure and inputs have made it beyond the reach of individual universities to obtain these facilities.

Centres set-up as of 1993-94

Centres	Objectives
1 Nuclear Science Centre	Accelerator oriented research
2. Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune	State-of-the-art astronomical instrumentation for research in astronomy and astrophysics
3. Inter-University Consortium for DAE facilities, Indore	Use of facilities of Department of Atomic Energy
4. Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC)	Nodal agency to coordinate the media activities of UGC (report covered under Mass Communication)
5. Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay	Design & Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
6. Regional Instrumentation Centre, I.I.Sc., Bangalore	Design & Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
7. Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University	Research & dissemination of knowledge & organisation of training programmes in crystal growth
8. M.S.T. Radar Centre, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati	Studies in Atmospheric dynamics

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Information & Library Network (INFLIBNET) | Networking of libraries through electronic media |
| 10. Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Shimla | To invite teachers from universities and colleges as Associates of the Inter-University Centre, and provide them exposure to new ideas and methods and opportunity to do research. |
| 11. Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics | Research in Astrophysics |
| 12. MST Radar Centre | To enable teachers to use MST Radar facility |

* UGC has also set up centres in selected universities for storage and dissemination of upto date information in science, humanities and social sciences. Presently three such centres are functioning, viz. at IIS, Bangalore (in science), SNDT Women's University, Bombay and M.S. University, Baroda in humanities and social sciences.

7.1 Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi

The year 1993-94 has seen steady growth in the user community of the Nuclear Science Centre for the use of the Pelletron beam. The user group consisted of faculty and students from 37 universities, 17 colleges and 17 research institutions. The number of principal investigators, who had at one time or other, asked for beam time, is 107. Of these the number of Materials science user is 53, Nuclear physics users is 39, the remaining 13 are in Atomic physics, Bio-physics and Radiation Chemistry.

* The pelletron functions round the clock, seven days a week. The uptime has been maintained in the neighbourhood of 97% The accelerator ran for 5844 hrs. and time lost due to break down was only 168 hours. 23 different types of ion beams were delivered to users in 1993 for the experiments. The research work done has resulted in 43 publications (including those submitted) in referred journals.

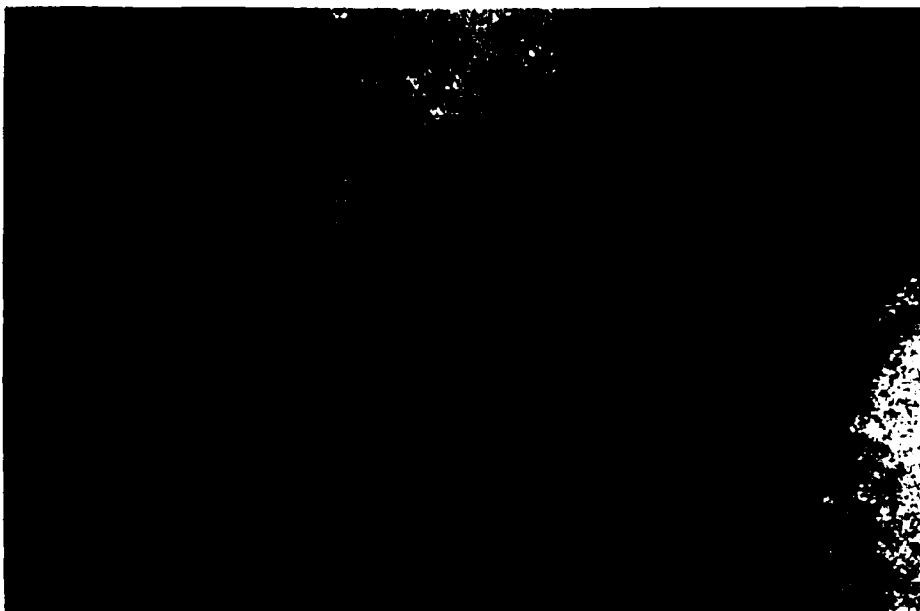
* Developments in accelerator related systems have led to improvements in the pulsed beam from the pelletron. A phase detector spiral cavity has been incorporated in the beam line. A pick-up loop for monitoring the performance of the pelletron chains has been installed. A new technique for obtaining very low energy beam by having partial retardation in the machine has been developed by NSC scientists. A high frequency power amplifier developed for the LINAC booster programme has found an application in making thin films with CVD process in NPL. Hind high Vacuum Co., Bangalore, has shown interest in using the know-how developed.

- * A new type of superconducting resonating structure has been designed as a joint collaborative project with the Argonne National Laboratory. A proto-type has been fabricated and presently undergoing tests. This resonator will be used for indigenously developing LINAC booster modules for the pelletron.
- * A cryostat has been designed, got fabricated and being tested. It will be used for testing the super-conducting magnet and the niobium super-conducting resonator being developed at ANL.
- * The experimental facility in Gamma Detector Array (GDA) is being gradually augmented by putting in new detectors (with some procured through inter institutional collaboration). New experimental facilities are being planned, e.g. charged particle array and BaFz multiplicity balls to keep the facilities frontranking for internationally competitive research by the university community.
- * Materials Science studies with heavy-ion beam have been done in diverse fields such as, High Tc Super conductors, Diamond like C films, Engineering of electronic materials, Tribology, etc. Nuclear techniques have been developed for simultaneous detection of light and heavy elements using back scattered heavy ions (RBS) and Elastic Recoil Detection (ERDA). Hydrogen depth profiling is being done with state of the art nuclear detectors and instrumentation. A separate line has been commissioned to provide wide uniform ion-beams in air for the users in radiology and radiation chemistry.
- * A Ph.D. course programme has been specially designed to train experimental scientists. The structure and schedule is devised so that university students can come to NSC periodically for a fortnight and attend mini-courses. The following workshops were held during 1993-94:
 - i) High Spin State Studies - Bombay
 - ii) Physics with Recoil Separators - Waltair
 - iii) Atomic physics with high energy heavy ions - Varanasi
- * There are acquaintance programmes arranged periodically for post-graduate college teachers to motivate them for research. These were organised in Munger, Indore and Tirunelveli.
- * National Science Day was celebrated by inviting a few students from each of the three universities and the IIT in Delhi.

7.2 Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune

During 1993-94, IUCAA successfully hosted its first major international meeting: the Sixth Asian Pacific Regional Meeting of the International Astronomical Union (IAU).

- * Other international meetings on the campus were the 20th ISYA (International School



Imaging Polarimeter being developed at IUCCA Instrumentation Laboratory (Pune).



Trainees Working in Computer Laboratory, INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad.



CD-ROM Search Service at National Centre for Science Information, Bangalore.



The Antenna Array of MST Radar, SVU-UGC Centre, Tiupati.

for Young Astronomers), again organised by the IAU and the first Indo-US Workshop on Active Galactic Nuclei and Quasars. The latter is the first in a series of three approved under the US-India Fund for a collaborative project between IUCAA and the Harvard Smithsonian Centre for Astrophysics. The project also provides interchanges of scientists between India and USA.

- * IUCAA has begun collaboration in the area of gravitational radiation with French scientists under the umbrella of the Indo-French centre for the promotion of advanced research. A collaboration with the Australian scientific community in the same field is already going on. It also proposes to hold joint schools in astrophysics with the Chinese astronomy community.
- * The following workshops/lectures were organised as part of the science popularisation activity: workshops for amateur astronomers, one week's projects for school children, and lectures/lecture demonstrations for school children. One of the main highlights of these was a lecture for school children by Sir Fred Hoyle, Honorary Fellow of IUCAA.
- * Emphasis on human resource development continued in the form of workshops, schools, seminars, etc., for university students as well as for research workers in the area of astronomy and astrophysics.
- * The research at IUCAA covers the following theoretical areas; quantum gravity and cosmology, classical gravity, cosmology and structure formation, search for gravitational waves, quasars and extragalactic astronomy, evolution of galaxies and clusters, stellar physics and classification, solar system. In addition to these theoretical areas, observational optical astronomy and development of instruments for optical astronomy has been pursued intensively.
- * A total of 45 research papers were published in journals and in proceedings of conferences (15), and 3 books were edited/authored by the members of IUCAA during the year.
- * The academics from the universities have interacted with the Centre in various ways: organising and participating in workshops, etc., using the library and computer facilities of IUCAA, having collaborative (theoretical and observational) research programmes and by developing instruments for observation at the instrumentation laboratory.

7.3 Inter-University Consortium for Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) Facilities, Indore.

IUC-Bombay Centre:

There are twenty nine on-going research projects involving university users on the Dhruva Reactor. These projects were reviewed in March, 1993. Director, Solid State and Spectroscopy Division, expressed happiness at the progress in these projects. There is a

steady stream of university users visiting BARC to carry out experiments.

- * Four publications have appeared from the projects in international journals. In addition, project investigators presented their result in 15 papers presented at the annual DAE Solid State Physics Symposium in December in BARC, Bombay. Three papers were presented at other conferences.
- * Thirteen IUC sponsored candidates participated in the IAE-RCA Workshop on applied aspects on Neutron Scattering held in BARC from November 22 to December 10, 1993.

IUC-Indore Centre:

Photoelectron Spectroscopy Beam-line on INDUS 1

- * The toroidal grating monochromator ordered from Jobin Yvon of France has arrived in Indore. Dr Chaudhuri and Dr Phase went for two weeks to the company to take training on the monochromator.
- * The design for the mirror chambers has been finalised. Under the collaboration programme with BESSY in Berlin, Dr Chaudhuri visited BESSY for three months and had detailed discussions on the design of the mirror chambers, laser alignment chambers, etc., with the scientists there.

Photoelectron Spectrometer

- * The fabrication of the various parts of the photoelectron spectrometer in the IUC sponsored project at the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore is progressing well.

Soft X-ray System

- * This project is partially sponsored by DST. The rotating anode X-ray generator with aluminium target has been fabricated, with the magnetic seal having been imported. X-rays are being produced by the generator. A vacuum compatible double crystal monochromator system has been fabricated. The sample chamber has been designed. The whole system will be ready by the end of 1994.

Infrastructure Facilities

- * A second-hand helium liquefier has been received, positioned and all electrical wiring and piping completed. It will be commissioned in 1994.
- * Photoacoustic cells have been fabricated by Cochin University. They have been tested. A photoacoustic spectrometer will be completed by the end of 1994.

- A specific heat cryostat to go down to 4.2 k has been built with the help of IIT, Madras. It will be ready for operation in 1994.

Use of Facilities

- Sixty five users from universities and other institutions have used the various infrastructural facilities, such as power diffractometer, EXAFS and ESCA system, low temperature resistivity and AC susceptibility set-ups. The users have spent one to four weeks in IUC.
- Nine university groups are involved with projects on low energy Accelerator facilities at IGCAR, Kalpakkam.
- Speakers from outside and from within IUC delivered thirty seven seminars at IUC, Indore.

IUC-Calcutta Centre:

Infra-structure Facilities

- The Jadavpur University at its Salt Lake campus has given 10 000 sq. ft. space. Eleven of the laboratories were shifted to the new campus from the old rented building.
- High purity water system, crystal lapping machine, and multi-diffusion ovens have been commissioned. Several targets have been made in the target laboratory.
- A Mossbauer spectrometer has been commissioned and is being used regularly by several university scientists.
- Attempts are being made to set up a low level Radio-chemistry laboratory.
- Equipment for the workshops have been received and will be installed.

Projects

- There are thirty three projects, twenty four in Physics, seven in Chemistry and two in Bio-Physics. The progress in the projects were reviewed on March 11, 1994. Due to operational problems with the Cyclotron at VECC, the usable shifts allocated to university users were not as many as planned.
- In the third week of February 1994, twelve shifts of beam lines were allotted for PIX projects at the Institute of Physics, Bhubneshwar.

7.4 Crystal Growth Centre, Madras

- During the year the Centre developed the necessary instrumentation to meet the

stringent requirement for growth of some special crystals.

- To grow oxide materials, CGS-M2 crystal growth a machine has been designed and fabricated which is being coupled with dual frequency (10 KHZ/25 KGZ) 40 KV generator. Also a high pressure crystal puller CGCF-HPMS grow large-size crystal of initial charge 8 Kg. of III-V semiconductor materials is under fabrication.

Crystals and Crystal Growth Equipment Supplied to the Universities/Colleges/Institutions

- Gallium Arsenide, Potassium Dihydrogen Orthophosphate, Triglycine Sulphate, Potassium Chloride, Potassium Bromide, Sodium Chloride, Barium Calcium Titante, Sapphire and Indium Phosphide are some of the crystals supplied to various institutions in the country.

Activities

- Udaipur Solar Observatory has extensively used the single crystals grown at the Crystal Growth Centre for their applications.
- Twenty research papers were published and 120 presented in National and International Conferences.
- Six Ph.D. theses were submitted to Anna University.
- Scientists of the Centre attended several workshops. Twenty Scientists from different Laboratories/ Universities visited Crystal Growth Centre to grow specific crystals.
- The Centre attracted research grant of Rs.17 lakhs from MHRD, IUC-DAEF Indore and the Tamil Nadu Government.

7.5 Social Science Information Centre, M.S. University, Baroda

- The Centre completed its study of other associated information system configurations in the country, so as to enhance the utility of its own services.
- The process of abstracting, classification and indexing of research materials was initiated.
- Research scholars were given training in library operations, library cataloguing, classification, etc., of journals received by the Centre.
- Data entries were made of journal articles as per library cataloguing rules (AACRZ). Classification schemes adopted by international abstracting services in the four social science disciplines concerned were followed for articles that were put in the computerised lists.

7.6 Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), Ahmedabad

- * To enable the libraries to initiate computerisation in their libraries, suitably packaged training courses are being run regularly. Till now 6 training courses have been undertaken. Five of these courses were of one month duration for operational library staff. One course of two weeks duration was held in February 1994 for Librarians and Dy. Librarians. This course was planned in collaboration with I.I.M. Ahmedabad.
- * A two-day national convention on Automation of Libraries in Higher Education and Research Institutes (CALIBER-94) was organised on 19th and 20th February, 1994. It was attended by about 170 delegates from all over the country and was a big success. Similar conventions are planned every year in different regions of the country.
- * 11 university libraries were sanctioned funds for 1993-94 for procurement of computers and associated systems.
The Standardisation Committee has finalised standards and formats for serials, books, theses and dissertations, to be used by libraries for creating databases. A detailed manual, on standards and formats has been distributed to 60 university libraries having computers and whose manpower was trained at INFLIBNET. In addition it has also been sent to the remaining central universities. This will help library personnel to initiate data entry work and ensure uniformity.
- * INFLIBNET has taken initiative to start ADINET, linking initially libraries of about 25 important institutions in Ahmedabad through PSTN using modems, data base of journals available in these libraries has been created at INFLIBNET headquarters. A bulletin board facility has also been started. This network is proposed to be used as a test-bed for INFLIBNET services.

7.7 Consortium for Educational Communication(CEC), New Delhi

- * In order to coordinate activities of UGC Media Centres as well as to provide an institutional framework to sustain and enhance Media activities, explore and tap new technological advance in the field, the commission established CEC as a nodal agency at the national level. The activities of the CEC were taken up in project mode at the Nuclear Science Centre from 1.4.1991. The consortium was registered as a Society under Section 12 (ccc) of the UGC Act on 26th May, 1993 with a full-time Director.
- * During the year, CEC secured sponsors for TUR-RAM-TU, a serial of 13 educational programmes made under UGC's pre-school TV project. The serial was telecast on Doordarshan national network from 4th July, 1993, every Sunday.
- * A royalty of US\$ 2400 has been realised from Australian TV for broadcast of the serial "Race to Save the Planet", negotiations for telecasting this serial by Pakistan TV have also been finalised. Similar negotiations are underway to sell programmes to the Commonwealth of Learning.

- * A viewership survey conducted by CEC during the year with the help of an independent agency, revealed that despite being telecast at a time when most of the audience are not at home, 1.19 crore people watch CWCR occasionally, while another 68 lakhs are more regular and watch the programme two to five times a week. There are eight lakh people who watch the programme on all six days.
- * The Consortium, in addition to the CWCR telecast, has been providing educational programmes for transmission through the Enrichment Channel of Doordarshan.
- * CEC provides recording, editing and other facilities to some of the Media Centres. It also provides technical assistance and advice to many of the Media Centres.

7.8 National Centre for Science Information, Bangalore

- * NCSI moved to its own building in October, 1993. The Centre has been providing the following services:

CD-ROM Database Services

In addition to current awareness service, the Centre provides CD-ROM Database Services using bibliographic databases which NCSI procures on compact discs (CD-ROM). Presently, CD-ROM databases are available at NCSI in the areas of Engineering covering the period 1986 to date; Biomedicine from 1966 to date and Chemistry from 1992 till date. Through CDRS a researcher can get a literature survey done covering a particular period in his/her research area. The Centre is soon going to extend this service to cover more subjects by procuring CD-ROM databases in the subjects of Biological Sciences, Physics, Mathematics Sciences, Geology and Agricultural Sciences.

Online Search Service

Online Search Service also provides exhaustive literature surveys on specific research topics that are not covered in the CD-ROM databases mentioned above. NCSI has online access to about 500 databases available on Dialogue Information Service, USA. These databases provide comprehensive coverage on a wide range of subjects like Science, Technology, Medicine, Business, Industry, Current Events, etc.,. Since the service is expensive, NCSI does charge the telecommunication cost to the user if the user is a researcher or faculty of a university.

Besides the above services, NCSI has introduced various types of content page services such as Contents of periodicals in Science and Technology (COPSAT), E-mail based content page server (CPSERVER), etc.

Contents of Periodicals in Science & Technology(COPSAT)

The Centre started providing this service to the universities through INFLIBNET in mid 1993. It is a monthly service by which each participating university can choose from nearly 300 top ranking journals covering Life Sciences, Physical, Chemical, Earth Sciences,

Engineering, Technology and Applied Sciences. For around 60% of the journals abstracts can also be supplied. Presently, about 50 universities are utilising this service with close to a hundred subscriptions.

E-mail Based Content Pager Server

Using a server software CPSEVER, NCSI has made the content page database accessible via electronic mail (E-mail or ERNET) a computer network linking a number on academic institutes and universities.

Interactive Access to Content Page Database in IISc.

The content page database is also made available on the campus computer network at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) for interactive search and retrieval. The database and a retrieval software are loaded on one of the computers in Supercomputer Education & Research Centre (SERC), which can be accessed from the campus network terminals available in all the department of the Institute.

Document Delivery Service

NCSI has been providing Document Delivery Service (DDS) as a follow up service of its above mentioned information services. After getting the required references and abstracts, the user can place an order for the complete articles through DDS.

7.9 Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Shimla

- * A memorandum of understanding between the University Grants Commission and the Indian Institute of Advanced Study was signed in January 1991 to enable the Indian Institute of Advanced Study to function as the Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences on behalf of the University Grants Commission.
- * Three kinds of programmes were formulated by the Coordination Committee for the Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences
 - (i) to invite teachers from universities and colleges to the Institute as Associates of the Inter-University Centre,
 - (ii) to organise “research seminars” for researchers and young teachers in universities and colleges; and
 - (iii) to organise “Study Weeks” for discussing important problems of national and international interest.
- * During 1993-94, 43 teachers came to the Inter-University Centre as Associates.
- * A Research Seminar on ‘Truth in Literature and Metaphor in Philosophy’ was organised during the year (7-16th September, 1993) in which six faculty members and seventeen

teachers and scholars participated.

Study Weeks

The following Study Weeks were also organised during the year:

1. Collapse of the Existing Socialist State System in which 27 scholars participated.
2. 'Federalism in India' in which 18 scholars participated.
3. 'Literacy and Communication in Indian Tradition' in which 16 scholars participated.

Journal

It has been decided to start a Journal under the aegis of IUC Shimla and name it 'Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences'.

7.10 National Information Centre, SNTD Women's University

- * The Centre caters to about 4000 users from all over India and supplies nearly 50000 references. The Altering and Literature Search Services have shown an accelerated growth of nearly 40%. Two types of SDI services are offered - one based on subject profile and another, started on an experimental basis, relates to content pages of select journals. The databases are used extensively by Sociology and Home Science Faculty.

7.11 Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics(ECRA), Calcutta

- * The University Grants Commission has created the Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics (ECRA) with a view to establish a World-class astrophysics group in the eastern part of India. The ECRA was inaugurated by His Excellency the Vice-President of India on October 8, 1993. The Centre would build up experimental facilities in the Calcutta region, particularly in the field of solar radio astronomy in the initial stage, with future projections to cover galactic and extragalactic radioastronomy as well.
- * Besides these, the training programmes in radioastronomy planner to be initiated by ECRA will have the potential of generating the much needed manpower for optimum utilisation of major national facilities, such as, the GMRT (Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope, Pune) ORT (Ooty Radio Telescope, Ooty), Gauri Bidanur Radio Telescope of I.I.A., Bangalore and the millimeterwave Radion Telescope of R.R.I., Bangalore. ECRA will work as a collaborative programme involving Calcutta University, Jadavpur University, Kalyani University, S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences and Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics in the first instance, and some other institutes in future, with the Scientific and Technical supports from the National Research and Training Organisations, NCRA and IUCCA, Pune University Campus, Pune.

7.12 UGC - SVU Centre for MST Radar Applications, Tirupati

- During 1993-94, the Indian MST radar has been made fully operational in MST mode. With the commissioning of this radar Indian atmospheric radars for a detailed study of the Middle Atmospheric dynamics. With its 82 power aperture product of $7 \times 10^6 \text{ Wm}$, an excellent height resolution of 150 m, a velocity resolution of 0.18 m/s, a time resolution of 150m, a velocity resolution of 0.18 m/s, a time resolution of 80 sec, its unique location in the low latitude zone and its proximity to Sriharikota Rocket Range (SHAR), the Indian MST Radar has become one of the most important radars of its kind in the world.
- To enable scientists from universities and institutions in the country to use this world class radar-facility, UGC has created a centre known as UGC-SVU. Centre for MST Radar Applications in the Department of Physics, Sri Venkateshwara University, Tirupati. At this centre an off-line data processing facility for processing MST Radar, recommended by Scientific Advisory Committee for MST Radar utilisation (SAC-MST Radar), has been established. This off-line data processing facility is being used by scientists of different universities.
- Software for processing MST radar data has been developed. A number of review articles and reprints of published papers on Atmospheric Dynamics are collected and made available to the user scientists. The centre has organised a winter school which was attended by scholars from university sector and national laboratories.
- Seven faculty members from different universities conducted experiments with ST mode of Indian MST Radar during the year under report.

PROMOTION & PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE & VALUES

8.1 Gandhian Studies

Assistance under this scheme is provided by the UGC on a 100 per cent basis to set up Centres of Gandhian Studies and Gandhian Bhawans in Universities and for conducting programmes to acquaint teachers and students with the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. UGC has a Standing Committee of experts which considers proposals received from Universities in this regard. As on 31.3.1994, UGC had provided assistance to 12 Centres of Gandhian Studies and 8 Gandhi Bhawan set up in various universities.

8.2 Buddhist Studies

UGC has been providing assistance to selected Universities, on a 100 per cent basis, outside the plan allocation for the promotion of Buddhist Studies. As on 31.3.1994, UGC had provided assistance to four universities for establishment of Buddhist Centres.

8.3 Nehru Studies

As per UGC guidelines, universities conducting programmes on Gandhian Studies can also include Nehru Studies in their programme of activities so as to avoid proliferation of infrastructure. UGC supports Nehru Studies Programmes on a 100 per cent basis. Accordingly, universities having centres of Gandhian Studies have been taking up Nehru Studies Programmes as well with the object of inculcating the philosophy and approach of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas in the present context. Assistance under the schemes of Gandhian/Nehru/Buddhist Studies is available for setting up centres for these studies and library and reading rooms, conducting part time courses of 3 to 6 months duration, providing teaching support to other departments having a course or paper on these studies, conducting research and organising seminars etc. UGC evaluates the performance of these Centres through expert visiting Committees once in a plan period. UGC assistance can be terminated if the functioning of a centre is not found satisfactory.

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 especially 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 economic aspects of development of tribals of Manipur.

8.6 Value - Oriented Education

Value-Oriented Education aims to promote all those desirable values, among students and teachers alike, which are necessary for retaining national identity as well as for sustaining a peaceful and harmonious society. The fast growing professionalism in different walks of life and the urge to do well in examinations in the face of stiff competition for jobs is forcing students and teachers to give up attention to all aspects other than those related to performance in examinations. The general perception is that the educational system is not catering sufficiently to the requirements of value education, resulting in fast erosion of values which determine the behaviour of citizens and the quality of national life. The scheme of value-oriented education, therefore, aims to provide assistance to universities and colleges for value education programmes.

Assistance under this scheme is not available for providing formal courses for value education. Assistance would be provided for specifically designed programmes for a fixed period of time, i.e. for 2 or 3 years to be implemented as a project. A university is expected to identify one or more faculty members who are interested in value education who would be expected to formulate a project proposal in this regard. Assistance would not be provided for routine activities like getting books on values published or routine preparation or distribution of literature or organising study tours to distant places.

8.7 Development of Performing Arts, Museums & 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.

8.8 Functional Hindi Courses

On the basis of recommendations of Hindi Education Committee, Ministry of Human Resource Development, UGC has sanctioned grant to selected universities to conduct two P.G. Diploma Courses of 2 years duration in Translation and Journalism respectively.

- * Each State is required to select two universities, one for each course. The Commission will provide grants to them for the appointment of one Professor, one Reader, honorarium to guest lecturers and for the purchase of books and journals.
- * In order to promote use of Hindi in Law and other vocational courses, the Commission has made a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs.

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION AND FACILITIES

9.1 Development of Engineering and Technology

- * Upto the end of 1993-94, UGC was providing financial assistance to 35 universities for carrying out programmes of higher education and research in Engineering and Technology and for award of PG Scholarship/Senior Research Fellowships for the students of Engineering and Technology in university departments.
- * As part of its assistance, the Commission also approved new M.E./M.Tech. courses during the year in two of these universities on the recommendations of the AICTE. The assistance is provided for the construction of academic buildings, hostel, etc., and for improvement of library and laboratories, as also for the strengthening of faculty.
- * The Commission also provides under this head maintenance grant to Anna University (Madras), Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (Patiala), Birla Institute of Technology (Mesra, Ranchi) and WRDTC and School of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee University, towards approved postgraduate programmes.
- * Grants amounting to Rs. 1261.61 lakhs were released during 1993-94 by the Commission for this purpose.

9.2 Development of Computer Facilities & Computer Education in Universities

The UGC is providing financial assistance to universities for the establishment and upgradation augmentation of computer facilities.

- * During the year, two more universities were given support for setting-up Computer Centres. With this the number of universities assisted for the establishment of computer centres rises to 114 upto the end of 1993-94.
- * Apart from this the existing computer centres were upgraded/augmented during the year. Grants amounting to Rs. 5.85 crores were released to universities for this purpose.
- * In order to train manpower in this field, UGC has also been assisting universities under the UGC-DOE joint programme for running several manpower development courses. The table that

follows gives the details:

Table 9.1
Computer Courses

Courses	No. of Univs. Assisted
Master of Computer Application	53
B.Tech/B.E. in Computer Science	10
M.Tech/M.E. in Computer Science	6

Computer Facilities in Colleges

- * The Commission has been providing financial assistance of Rs.1.25 lakhs per college for creating awareness about the use of computers.
- * During the year, 196 colleges were assisted under the scheme, bringing the total number of colleges assisted upto 1993-94 to 1616. A sum of Rs.3.12 crores was released to the colleges for the purpose during the year.

9.3 Training of College Teachers

UGC has formulated a scheme for training of teachers in the use of computers in those colleges which have been financially assisted by the UGC for purchase of computers by UGC. The universities to which these colleges are affiliated have been entrusted the job of imparting the training. Thirty two universities have been included under the scheme in the first phase for conducting three programmes a year.

9.4 Computer Application at PG level

UGC has formulated a scheme for providing financial assistance to the universities for starting an additional paper at PG level in subjects in which computer applications have become prominent. Initially the UGC has identified Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Library Science and Commerce for being covered under this scheme. Eleven universities have been included under the scheme in the first instance.

9.5 Development of Management Studies

UGC has been providing assistance to universities/ institutions for conducting programmes in Management Studies.

- * As of 31.3.1994, the Commission was providing assistance to 46 universities/institutions for running these programmes. Rupees 242.91 lakhs were released for the purpose during the reporting year.
- * On the recommendations of the AICTE, the Commission agreed to support the introduction of

an MBA programme at Bhavnagar University from the academic year 1993-94. The Commission also took a decision that all such universities which have completed five years and also availed UGC assistance for five years may be provided the following assistance during the Eighth Plan period:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Equipment | - Rs.6.00 lakhs |
| (ii) Library Books & Journals | - Rs.5.00 lakhs |
| (iii) Visiting Faculty | - Rs.2.00 lakhs |
| (iv) Computer Expenses | - Rs.1.00 lakhs |
| (v) Travel | - Rs.1.00 lakhs |

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

10.1 Adult, Continuing & Extension Education

- * Adult, Continuing & Extension Education programmes have following goals:
 - (i) Eradication of Illiteracy.
 - (ii) Promotion of Continuing Education.
 - (iii) Promotion of Population Education.
 - (iv) Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness of Various Development Programmes.
 - (v) Support for Science Education and Transfer of Technology.
 - (vi) Promotion of Other Welfare and Community Development Programmes.

- * To achieve these goals UGC continued to extend financial assistance to universities for the implementation of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), during the period under report, through their departments of Adult, Continuing and Extension Education, according to the revised guidelines circulated to universities last year. These guidelines envisage internal evaluation/monitoring system through State Level nodal Agencies/Universities. The number of such agencies at present is 13.

- * The position in respect of various programmes under the scheme, at the end of 1993-94, was as follows:
 1. Number of Universities financed for T.L.C. - 83
 2. Number of Colleges of these Universities, including 5 Autonomous colleges given funding - 1300
 3. Target of Neo-literates to be made literate - 253793
 4. Number of persons made literate - 195000
 5. Number of C.E.C. approved - 1038
 6. Number of Jan Sikshan Nilayams - 742

10.2 Population Education

UGC has been assisting Universities/Colleges for the promotion of Population Education Programme in the university system. This programme is implemented as part of the UNFPA-UGC Project through Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) and working Groups which provide support services for such programmes run by university/colleges.

- * The implementation of the project during its first phase was evaluated through Education Consultants India Ltd., New Delhi. The evaluating team observed that, although the project had created some impact on the higher education system, much was left to be achieved. It recommended continuation of the project for another term. Accordingly, the UGC requested U.N.F.P.A. to continue assistance upto 1996 to implement the programme through the university system. The UNFPA-UGC Project on Population Education Phase-II has since

been cleared by the UNFPA and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for implementation through universities in India. The implementation of the Project will be looked after by a Population Education Unit (PEU) to be created within UGC.

10.3 Action Plan for Controlling Aids

The UGC has drawn up an Action Plan for prevention and control of AIDS with the help of university and college community so that necessary action should be initiated from the academic year 1994-95.

- * The action plan, circulated to universities, envisages prevention and control of AIDS through introduction of self-study courses, dissemination of information with the help of Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) and medical experts.
- * Preparation of information brochures, preparation of course materials, spread of awareness through debating, essay writing, painting and such other competitions.
- * Provision of community services through NSS and NCC and publicity through UGC's country wide classroom programmes and by providing additional grants to universities and colleges for purchase of books on AIDS, population education, environment and drug abuse.

10.4 Distance Education/Correspondence Course

To meet the increasing demand for education by utilising alternative systems and to provide facilities for education to the disadvantaged section of the community, UGC has been providing assistance to universities to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs, as seed money for the first five years, for introducing distance education programmes/correspondence courses. Further assistance to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to 7.50 lakhs is provided by the UGC after five years for running undergraduate and post-graduate courses respectively. This assistance is available on a continuing basis after every five years.

- * As of 31.3.1994, distance education programmes and correspondence courses were being conducted by 44 universities.
- * During the year under report, 12 proposals were received from universities for introducing/strengthening of distance education programmes.
- * Guidelines were circulated to universities advising them to upgrade their existing Correspondence Course Institutes (CCIs) into Distance Education Mode.
- * A Distance Education Council has since been set up by IGNOU on the recommendations of the UGC, to determine and maintain standards in the field of distance education.
- * During the year, the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education's (CABE) Committee on Distance Education was submitted to the Government of India. The report not only deals with the concept, growth, objectives and status of distance education in India but also examines directions of growth and development of open learning and distance education, measures for

reorientation of correspondence courses into the distance education mode, role of IGNOU in the promotion of Open University system and use of electronic media and new communication technologies in distance learning.

10.5 Planning Forums

The scheme of Planning Forums has been revamped and is to be continued under the purview of the department of Economics of the University where such forums exist. The quantum of assistance under the scheme is Rs.10,000 per unit.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 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 Course, Workshops etc.

As per the revised guidelines, UGC provides assistance to post-graduate colleges only for organising seminars, symposia, etc., both national and international. Assistance to colleges ranging from Rs.20,000 to Rs.50,000 is provided for national level and Rs.1,00,000 for international level seminars and conferences. Similar programmes are organised under the scheme of Unassigned Grants in accordance with approved norms.

* The Commission also provides TA/DA to university and college teachers for participating in similar activities organised by non-university institutions like NIEPA, etc.

11.2 Strengthening the Teaching of English Language

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

11.3 National Fellowship

The scheme enables eminent professors working in universities to engage themselves in research and studies with minimum teaching responsibilities. Only those professors who are below the age of 55 years at the time of their nomination, or those who can avail the scheme for at least two years prior to their superannuation as per UGC rules, are eligible for this Fellowship. Fifty positions are available at any given time. During 1993-94 the Commission extended the scope of the scheme to cover distinguished college teachers also.

* During the Fellowship period, the awardees receive their normal salary, allowances and a fellowship allowance of Rs.600 per month, in addition to non-lapsable grant of Rs.20,000 per year for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure. During 1993-94, the Commission selected 2 Fellows under the scheme.

11.4 Visiting Associateship

The Scheme aims at assisting outstanding university/college teachers in science, humanities and

social science, engineering and technology to visit institutions of advanced study and research to work for short periods with a view to help them keep abreast of latest developments in their areas of interest.

- * The number of slots available under the scheme annually is 100. The term of the Associateship is two years, during which the awardee spends not less than 60 days in the host institution.

11.5 Guest/Part-time Teachers

Guest/Part-time teachers are appointed by universities and colleges, in exceptional circumstances, in specialised 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.

11.6 Visiting Professor/Fellows

UGC provides assistance to universities for appointment of Visiting Professors/Fellows on the 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 is determined in relation to the VIIIth Plan allocation of the university for its general development.

- * UGC decided to create in 1990-91 a few positions of visiting faculty in the universities to provide teaching/research assignments to the teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges. Classified into categories, 'A', 'B', 'C', the positions carry a consolidated honorarium of Rs. 2500 p.m., Rs. 3000 p.m. and Rs. 4500 p.m. respectively. These teachers remain 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.
- * UGC also has a scheme of including traditional scholars of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian for induction into the university system. The appointment will be for a period of one year and selected traditional scholars will be paid honorarium equivalent to that offered to Visiting Professor. 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, 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.

11.7 Teacher Fellowship

UGC provides short term teacher fellowship of one year duration to enable teachers in affiliated colleges to do M.Phil or 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 VIIIth Plan period.
- * Each college will have one teacher fellowship of 1 year duration for every 5 permanent teachers, subject to maximum of 8 such fellowships.

- * Selection of teachers will be made with the help of a Selection Committee to be constituted for the purpose.

Teachers will be paid a living expense allowance of Rs. 750 per month, traveling allowance to the research centre and back. A contingency grant, upto Rs. 5000 per annum for teachers from humanities and social sciences and upto Rs. 7500 per annum for teachers in science subjects, will also be available.

11.8 Research Scientistship

The scheme enables scientists/teachers, who have shown exceptional talent for research on project basis, to pursue research. Two hundred positions are available at any given time, including the existing positions of research scientists. The awardees are placed in two slabs, viz., Rs. 2300-3500 and Rs. 4000-6500. The awardees also receive additional amount in lieu of DA, etc., as applicable. During 1993-94, 24 awards were given under the scheme.

11.9 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 in Science, Engineering and Technology is Rs. 5 lakhs and in Humanities and Social Sciences is Rs. 3 lakhs, while for minor projects it is Rs. 30,000 for Science and Engineering and Technology and Rs. 20,000 for Humanities and Social Sciences. Major projects may be undertaken by a group of teachers. Retired teachers upto the age of 65 years can also participate under the scheme. Priority is accorded to projects of an interdisciplinary nature.

- * The assistance provided by UGC for major research projects include funding for appointment of junior research fellows/research associates, field visits, equipment, computation, books and journals, contingencies and other items needed for the projects. Minor projects are also funded for all the above mentioned items, except for junior research fellows/research associates. 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 in the following table:

Major and Minor Research Projects - 1993-94

Scheme	Projects approved	Grants released (in lakhs)
Major Research Projects		
1. Humanities & Social Sciences	170	216.16
2. Science	142	285.82
3. Engg./Technology	3	6.97
Minor Research Projects		
1. Humanities & Social Sciences	182	28.41
2. Science	141	56.48
3. Engg./Technology	Nil	Nil

- * During the period under report, mid-term review workshops were held in order to monitor major projects in Hindi, Education, Economics, Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Sociology and Anthropology and Sciences. On the recommendations of expert committees, additional allocation of Rs. 14.19 lakhs was provided for ongoing projects in these disciplines. Six projects in Bio-Sciences were discontinued due to poor progress.

11.10 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. The scheme is being jointly operated by the UGC and the National Book Trust (NBT). While the UGC provides financial assistance for the preparation of manuscripts, the NBT provides subsidy towards publication of the books found suitable by them.

11.11 Travel Grants for Attending International Conferences

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

11.12 Career Awards

The scheme aims at identifying young talented teachers, of not more than 40 years of age (50 years in the case of women candidates), to devote themselves to research with lesser teaching responsibilities. Ordinarily career awards are offered for a period of three years to lecturers and readers in universities and colleges who have doctoral/post-doctoral or other equivalent professional training.

- * Fifty five positions are available annually - 25 for social sciences and humanities (including languages), 25 for sciences and 5 for Engineering/Technology.
- * UGC meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the awardees and also provides a research grant of Rs.2 lakhs for Science and Technology and 1.5 lakhs for Humanities and Social Sciences, during the tenure of the award. Selections are made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted by the Commission.
- * UGC selected 55 teachers under the scheme during 1993-94.

11.13 Emeritus Fellowship

An Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced superannuated professors in universities who have been actively engaged in research during their career, to enable them to pursue active research in their fields of specialisation and to utilize their services for monitoring UGC programmes. The fellowship is for 2 years or till the awardee reaches the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. The awardee gets, besides his usual superannuation benefits, a fellowship amount of Rs.4,000 p.m. and a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs.20,000 p.a. in addition to his/her provident fund/pension

payments, etc., relating to the post held earlier. The total number of fellowships available at any given time is 100.

- * During 1993-94, 32 awards were given under the scheme.

11.14 National Educational Testing for Research and Teaching

The UGC 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 1800 candidates qualify every year, after 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.

Details of National Education Test Conducted in 1993-94 Candidates

Test & Date	Registered	Appeared for Test	Qualified for JRF & Lecturership	Qualified for Lecturership only
Humanities & Social Scs.				
20.6.1993 & 19.12.1993	31454	22259	550	925
	24214	18558	494	1087
Science				
27.6.1993	20653	10779	281	36

11.15 Research Fellowship in Engineering & Technology

UGC awards 60 research fellowships every year in Engineering and Technology, including Agricultural Engineering to undertake advanced study and for research leading to a Ph.D. The minimum qualification is a Master's Degree in Engineering / Technology / Pharmacy with 55% marks. Neither a BE/B.Tech. degree nor passing the Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE) is a mandatory condition for getting this fellowship. For those who wish to pursue research, the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) is available for five years. UGC has allocated a number of fellowships to the universities for candidates who have qualified in the test. However UGC continues to provide supernumerary fellowships above the allocated quota to accommodate all the qualified candidates.

- * Age limit for the award is 40 years, relaxable by 5 years for women candidates and SC/ST candidates.
- * For the year 1993, 33 awards were given under the scheme.

11.16 Research Associateships

UGC annually awards research associateships to undertake research in the field of Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology and Gandhian Studies, Nehru Studies and National Integration, to those who have completed their Ph.D. within the last two years and have shown talent and competence for independent post doctoral research work. The age of the prospective awardee should not be more than 40 years in the case of males and 50 in the case of females as on 1st July of the year of the award. Preference is given to those researchers/teachers who have independently published research work to their credit.

- * One hundred and fifty positions are available every year. In addition, 40 positions are available for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, 30 for physically handicapped candidates and 40 part-time associateships for women candidates who are not full-time teachers or researchers. Two hundred sixty Research Associates were selected during 1993-94.

11.17 Fellowship/Research Associateship for Scholars from Developing Countries.

UGC awards annually 20 Junior Research Fellowships for research leading to an M.Phil or a Ph.D degree and 7 Research Associateships for post doctoral research in Science, Engineering and Humanities and Social Sciences, to scholars from developing countries.

PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

12.1 Three year Degree course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports

The course is being run since 1989-90 in 29 colleges and universities located in 13 States in the country. UGC provides assistance to these institutions for approved items of expenditure like salary of staff, books and journals, equipment and laboratory building. While the UGC assistance towards the salary of the staff is, on a 100% basis for a period of five years, assistance for other items is on sharing basis subject to the ceiling of the UGC assistance provided for different items.

12.2 Creation of Sports infrastructure in Universities and Colleges

University Grants Commission is the implementing agency for the scheme of 'Creation of Sports Infrastructure in universities and Colleges', introduced by the National Sports Organisation (NSO) of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme aims to provide assistance to universities and colleges for development of sports infrastructure.

- * The UGC has identified some items for assistance keeping in view the grants made available to it by the Department. The items identified for assistance include: construction of a multi-purpose gymnasium, swimming pool, pacca basket ball/volley ball/badmiton/ tennis court, moolrum/clay lawn tennis court and cricket pitch, cinder/clay athletic track (400 mtrs.) and non-expendable sports equipment. For gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic track, all universities are eligible but the UGC provides only for gymnasium or for swimming pool to a university for a Plan period.
- * Colleges which have post graduate classes and a minimum enrolment of 1000 students are eligible to apply for assistance under this scheme. But the UGC assists a college for either gymnasium or swimming pool only in a Plan period. Non-expendable sports equipment is also sanctioned only once in a Plan period to an institution.
- * During the year, the Commission has released grants amounting to Rs.224.56 lakhs for various items of sport infrastructure facilities.

12.3 Memorandum of Understanding with NAF

The UGC, in October, 1992, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Adventure Foundation (NAF) for implementation of the scheme of adventure sports for university/college youths with the object of inculcating in them the spirit of adventure, comradeship, love for nature, capacity to bear stress and strain in the face of adversity as also to widen the scope of their participation in adventure sports, both quantitatively as well as qualitatively. While some of the programmes of adventure sports are being organised by the NAF through its various regional chapters, for others it identifies specialist organisations in the country for their association in the programme. A



Plodding uphill on a fresh snow covered ridge : Adventure Sport under NFA.



Paragliding, floating gently down to mother earth: Adventure Sport under NFA.

Co-ordination Committee comprising of representatives of the UGC and NAF oversees the implementation of the scheme.

During the year under report, UGC provided assistance of Rs.26 lakhs to the NAF for implementing/conducting the adventure sports programme.

12.4 Scheme for promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in Universities.

The scheme has been initiated during 1993-94. The objective of the scheme is to create a competent faculty manned by traditionally trained persons for yoga education and practice for use by students/teachers in the universities.

- * UGC provides assistance to universities for construction of yoga practice hall, living quarters for instructors, honorarium to instructors and for furniture and equipment.
- * For seeking assistance under the scheme, universities are required to enter into a five year renewable agreement with a Yoga institution of repute and persuade the yoga institution to manage and run the yoga centre(s) to be created with UGC assistance. Proposals received from 20 universities for establishing yoga centres were under consideration.

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

13.1 Assistance to Colleges catering to SC/ST students and setting up of Special Cells in Universities and colleges

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 them within regular schemes:

1. Relaxation of upto 10% in the cut-off marks in the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) test is given to SC/ST candidates and all the SC/ST candidates qualifying the JRF test are awarded the Junior Research Fellowship. In case no vacancy is available, UGC provides supernumerary positions of JRF to the universities.
2. Fifty Junior Research Fellowships are also awarded every year in Science and Humanities and Social Sciences, to SC/ST candidates who appear in NET and qualify the eligibility test for lecturership.
3. With a view to provide opportunities to teachers belonging to SC/ST categories 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. and 30 M.Phil) during 1993-94.
4. Forty Research Associateships have been set aside for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates every year. During 1993-94 UGC finalised the list of 40 awardees for the year 1992 and also invited applications for awards pertaining to 1993.
5. The Commission has formulated revised guidelines for the scheme of Coaching Classes for educationally backward amongst minority communities for various competitive examinations.
 - * As per guidelines, the existing centres and cells (20 and 33 respectively) in universities and colleges will henceforth conduct classes for preparing students for competitive examinations for services other than the higher civil services.
 - * For the higher civil services it has been decided to set up five Zonal Centres at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. It has also been decided to establish 42 additional centres in different universities/colleges in order to cover more areas of minority concentration.
6. UGC has prescribed relaxation in criteria for financial assistance to colleges having SC/ST

enrolment and to those located in backward regions.

7. Special Cells in various universities/institutions have been set up with a view to ensure effective implementation of the various schemes for Scheduled Caste/Tribe students.

- * In 1993-94, the UGC accepted proposals from two universities for setting up of special cells, thus raising the total number of such cells to 97.
- * The Commission provides assistance to universities for appointment of various categories of staff for running the SC/ST cells. UGC assistance for the staff is provided for a period of 5 years from the date of first appointment. For the present, the Commission has decided to extend assistance for running the cells upto 31st March, 1997. Thereafter, it will be the responsibility of State Governments to take over the recurring liability.

8. Thirty Research Associateships are reserved every year for physically handicapped students.

9. During 1993-94, UGC provided assistance to universities and colleges for offering courses in Special Education to teachers for teaching handicapped children.

13.2 Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

UGC has brought to the notice of the universities the orders issued from time to time by Government of India for 15% and 7.5% reservations for SC/STs respectively:

- * in admissions to various courses;
- * in appointments to the posts of lecturers and non-teaching posts;
- * in the allocation of seats in students hostels and in staff quarters and teachers hostels.
- * UGC has also made a provision that all universities which receive grants for construction of hostels should reserve 20% seats in these hostels for SC/ST students.

FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

The growth in the number of women students in higher education since independence has been phenomenal. While women constituted only 9.3 per cent of all students in institutions of higher education on the eve of independence, the percentage of women students enrolled in all colleges and universities was 33.2 in 1993-94 (see Figure 14.1).

14.1 Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades or so. As the data in the table below shows, the number of women enrolled per hundred men registered a four-fold increase during the period 1950-51 to 1993-94.

Table 14.1
Women Students Per Hundred Men Students

Year	Total Women Enrolment(000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1993-94	1664	50

14.2 Distribution of Women's Enrolment Statewise, Stagewise and Facultywise

Statewise distribution of women enrolment

- * While the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has gone up in all the states, the extent of this increase has varied across the states.
- * As in earlier years Kerala (53.4%) continued to lead other states in terms of women enrolment as percentage of total enrolment in 1993-94, followed by Punjab (48.6%), Delhi (46.7%), Haryana (42.6%), Meghalaya, Nagaland (39.5%) and Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim (38.9%), while Bihar remained at the bottom with women enrolment only 16.9% of its total enrolment in 1993-94. (see Appendix-VI)

Stagewise distribution

- * Women's enrolment as percentage of total enrolment has, as Table 14.2 shows, consistently increased during the period 1984-85 to 1993-94 at all levels of higher education - graduate, postgraduate and research.

Figure 14.1

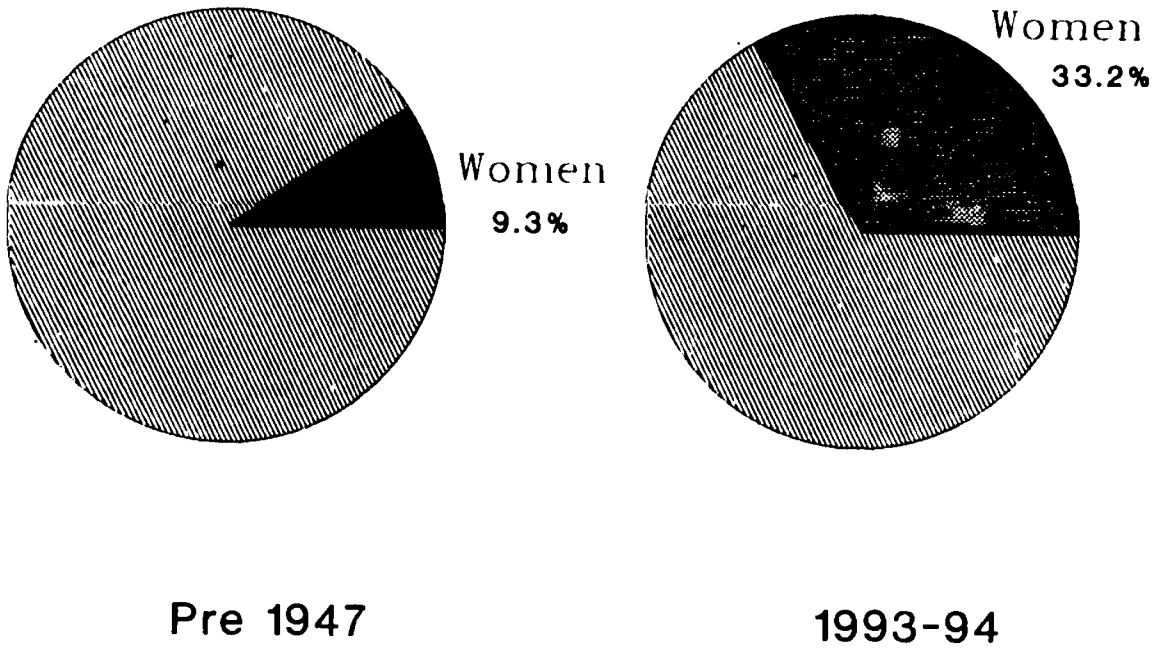


Table 14.2
Percentage of Women Enrolment to Total Enrolment Stagewise

Year	Graduate	Post-graduate	Research Certificate	Diploma/
1984-85	29.1	30.5	29.7	24.7
1993-94	33.1	35.1	37.6	26.2

- * A noteworthy feature of the general increase in the number of women students in higher education is the uniformity in the incidence of their enrolment at all levels of education.

Facultywise Distribution

- * The data on facultywise enrolment of women in 1993-94 is given below in Table 14.3 and Figure 14.2:

Table 14.3
Facultywise Women Enrolment - 1993-94

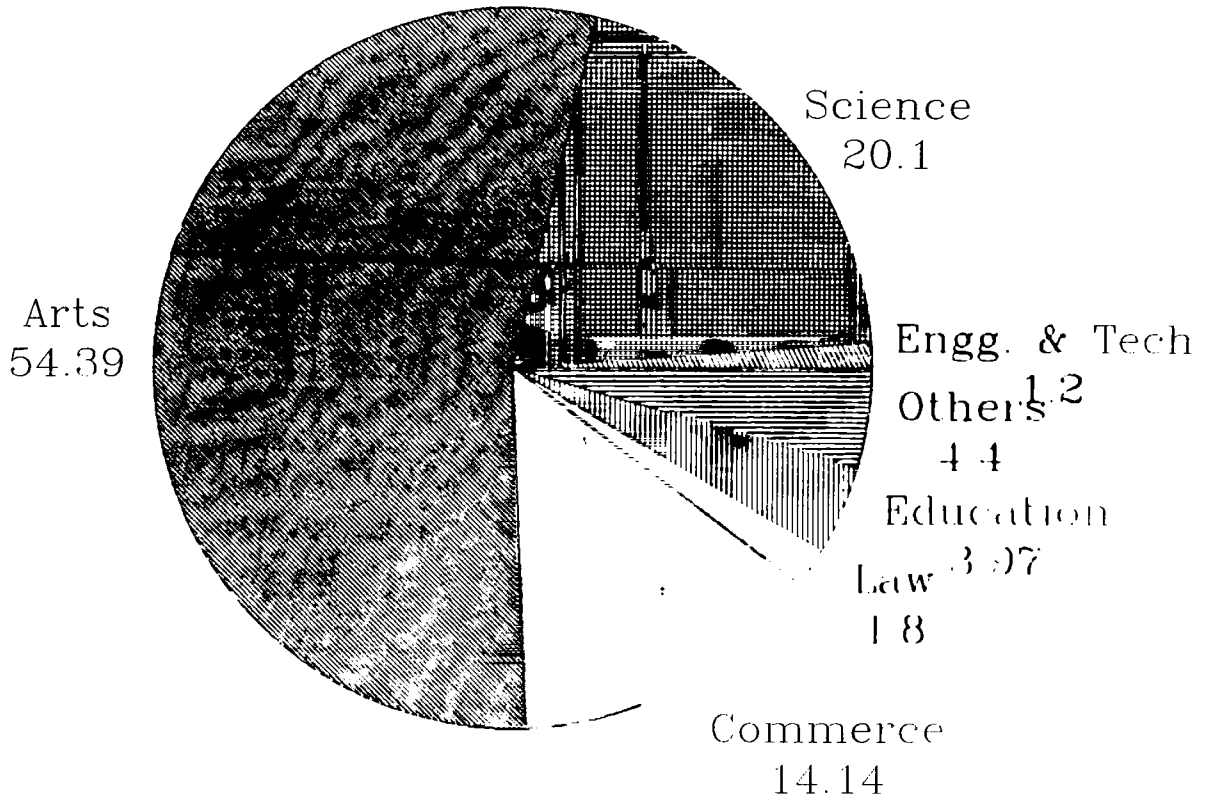
Faculty	Enrolment
Arts	9,05,125
Commerce	2,35,309
Science	3,34,439
Law	30,039
Engineering & Technology	20,026
Education	65,086
Others	74,097
Total	16,64,121

- * While there are women students in all the faculties, the pattern of their distribution across faculties differs from the pattern that obtains for all the students in the system. A comparison of Figure 14.2 with Figure 2.9(p.) shows, that except for the Faculty of Science, where the percentages are almost the same both for all students and women students, there are four notable differences in the enrolment patterns of the two categories of students.

1. The percentage of women students is almost double the percentage share of all students enrolled in the Faculty of Education.

Figure 14.2

Faculty-wise Percentage of Women Enrolment
(1993-94)



2. The percentage of women students is, however, markedly lower as compared to the percentage of all students in the Faculties of Law and of Engineering and Technology.
3. This is more or less true of commerce. As against nearly 22 percent of all students only a little over 14 per cent of women students are enrolled for Commerce courses.
4. The highest concentration of women students is in the Faculty of Arts, which also includes Humanities. As against 40.4 per cent of all students 54.4 per cent women students are enrolled in various courses in Arts and Humanities.

14.3 Women's Colleges

The number of Women's Colleges has recorded a substantial increase during the period 1984-85 to 1993-94:

Year	No. of Women's Colleges
1984-85	712
1986-87	780
1988-89	824
1990-91	874
1991-92	950
1993-94	1070*

* Provisional

14.4 Promotion of Women's Studies in Universities

The UGC's programme for promoting Women's Studies envisages assistance to universities for setting up centres and cells for Women's Studies. The centres/cells are required to undertake research, develop curricula, organise training and extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self-reliance of women, girls education, population issues, issues of human rights and social exploitation. These activities are expected to contribute not only to social awareness and change but also to academic development. However, the Women's Study Centres are not expected to be like other conventional departments of a university, in that they are not required to run courses that lead to an undergraduate or a postgraduate degree.

The 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, 1994, UGC had provided assistance to 22 universities and colleges/university departments for setting up Women's Studies Centres/Cells. In addition, UGC also provided assistance for the research projects concerning Women's Studies.

A review of the functioning of Women's Study Centres/Cells by a Review Committee set-up by the UGC was in progress during the year under report.

14.5 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 independently or on project assignment basis in Science, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering & Technology.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

15.1 Bilateral Exchange Programmes

Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries, connected with the university sector, are implemented by the University Grants Commission on behalf of Government of India. As on 1993-94 programmes were in operation with 61 countries.

- * During the year UGC hosted the visits of 54 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 70.
- * Development of bilateral linkages in specific areas between identified departments of universities and institutions of higher education have been given greater emphasis. Areas for collaboration have been identified with countries like Japan, Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Finland, Iran, Bahrain, China, etc. Efforts are also being made to identify areas of collaboration with USA and Canada.

15.2 Delegations

Foreign Delegations

- * An eight member delegation of President/Vice-Chancellors from Mauritius visited India during February, 1994.
- * A six member delegation from Thailand visited India during April, 1993.
- * A four member delegation from Thailand visited India during December, 1993 under Indo-Thailand Cultural Exchange Programme.

Indian Delegations

- * A three member Indian delegation visited Iran during May, 1993, under Indo-Iran Cultural Exchange Programme.
- * A six member Indian delegation visited China from 27th October to 10th November, 1993, under Indo-China Protocol.

Foreign Language Teachers

UGC has continued to provide foreign language teachers to the Universities having a proper infrastructure for teaching foreign language under Collaborative Exchange Programmes.

- * During the year, 7 teachers of German, 6 of French, 3 of Spanish and Chinese each, 2 each of Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Mongolian and Hungarian and 1 each of Polish, Korean, Portuguese, Slovak and Romanian, were assigned to universities in India.

15.4. Fellowships and Scholarships

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

- * Seven 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.
- * Five students were nominated against the 6 short-term fellowships for senior students of M.A. course as well as students enrolled in M.Phil/M.Lit. courses at the German departments of Indian universities.
- * Seven Indian teachers were nominated against the 3 invitations of 3 months duration for teachers of German language at Indian universities, IITs and institutions deemed to be universities.
- * Three scholars were nominated in 1993, against the 6 short-term fellowships, of 3 to 6 months duration offered to Indian students registered for Ph.D. in India, on any subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

French Government Scholarships

Five and four Indian scholars were nominated for fellowships and scholarships respectively under the French Government Scholarship scheme during 1993-94 to learn French Language or study French Literature and Civilisation.

15.5 Travel Grants to Teachers who have offers of Fellowships/Stipends for their Maintenance in a Foreign Country

Two teachers were provided travel grant for their visits to foreign countries for collection of material for their research work or to avail offer of a fellowship for assistance from an agency of the country where the scholar has been offered financial assistance for maintenance during 1993-94.

15.6 Indo-US Fellowship Programme

Against 12 fellowships provided under this programme to American scholars for post-doctoral research work in India, UGC received nominations for 7 long-term fellowships of 10 month duration and 12 short-term fellowships of 3 month 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. As a result the UGC made 8 nominations for long-term, ten month, fellowships and 12 short-term, three month visitorships.

15.7 CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme

Under this programme the CSIR allocates 200 mandays for the visit of Indian scientists, from the university system, to France. Similarly, the UGC allocates 200 mandays to the CNRS for the visit of French scientists to India in connection with their research work. During 1993-94, 6 Indian scholars visited France for 4 weeks each and two French scholars visited India.

15.8 Academic Link Interchange Scheme (ALIS)

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

During 1993-94, 14 Indian scholars visited the UK while 9 British scholars visited India.

15.9 SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships

University Grants Commission 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-wide slots available under this scheme are as follows:

	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Srilanka	Maldives
Chairs	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Fellowships	6	1	6	1	6	6	-
Scholarships	12	-	2	2	12	12	-

* During 1993-94, UGC made the following nomination for each country.

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Pakistan	1	1
Bangladesh	1	1
Bhutan	1	-
Sri Lanka	1	1
Nepal	-	2

15.10 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)

The organisers of ICTP invite teachers from Indian Universities/Colleges for participation in summer schools held at Trieste (Italy) or any other country. The airfare of the Indian participants is paid jointly by UGC and ICTP on an equal basis. During 1993-94, UGC did not receive any offer from ICTP.

15.11 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships/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 1993-94, UGC recommended 25 teachers for fellowships and 20 for scholarships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 13 for fellowships and 8 for scholarships.

15.12 Development of Canadian Studies

UGC has initiated Canadian Studies Programme and has identified 13 departments for financial support, at various levels, for studies relating to the historical, social, economic and political aspects of Canada.

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APPENDIX - I

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA - ST (AS ON 31.3.1994)

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
(A) UNIVERSITIES		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Osmania	1918
2.	Andhra	1926
3.	Sri Venkateswara	1954
4.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	1964
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
6.	Hyderabad	1974
7.	Kaktiya	1976
8.	Nagarjuna	1976
9.	Sri Krishnadevraya	1981
10.	Dr B. R. Ambedkar Open	1982
11.	Sri Padmavathy Mahila	1983
12.	Telugu	1985
13.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Science	1986
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
14.	Arunachal	1985
ASSAM		
15.	Gauhati	1948
16.	Dibrugarh	1965
17.	Assam Agricultural	1968
18.	Assam	1994
19.	Tezpur	1994
BIHAR		
20.	Patna	1917
21.	Bihar	1952
22.	Bhagalpur	1960
23.	Ranchi	1960
24.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961
25.	Magadh	1962

26. Rajendra Agricultural	1970
27. Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972
28. Birsa Agricultural	1980
29. Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	1993
30. Vinoba Bhave	1993
31. Veer Kuwar Singh	1994

GOA

32. Goa	1985
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GUJARAT

33. Maharaja Sayajirao	1949
34. Gujarat	1950
35. Sardar Patel	1955
36. Saurashtra	1955
37. South Gujarat	1965
38. Gujarat Ayurveda	1968
39. Gujarat Agricultural	1972
40. Bhavnagar	1978
41. North Gujarat	1986

HARYANA

42. Kurukshetra	1956
43. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
44. Maharishi Dayanand	1976

HIMACHAL PRADESH

45. Himachal Pradesh	1970
46. Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	1978
47. Dr Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1986

JAMMU & KASHMIR

48. Kashmir	1949
49. Jammu	1969
50. Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology	1982

KARNATAKA

51. Mysore	1916
52. Karnataka	1949
53. Bangalore	1964
54. University of Agricultural	

1970	Sciences, Bangalore	1964
1972	55. Gulbarga	1980
1980	56. Mangalore	1980
1993	57. University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1986
1993	58. Kuvempu	1987
1994	59. Kannada	1992
	60. National Law School of India	1992
1985	KERALA	
	61. Kerala	1937
	62. Calicut	1968
1949	63. Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
1950		
1955	64. Kerala Agricultural	1972
1955	65. Mahatma Gandhi	1983
1965	66. Shree Sankarracharya University of Sanskrit	1994
1968		
1972		
1978	MADHYA PRADESH	
1986	67. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	1946
	68. Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
	69. Rani Durgavati	1957
1956	70. Vikram	1957
	71. Devi Ahilya	1964
1970	72. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
1976	73. Jiwaji	1964
	74. Ravi Shankar	1964
	75. Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
1970	76. Barkatullah	1970
1978	77. Guru Ghasidas	1983
	78. Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
1986	79. Chitrakoot Gramoday	1993
	80. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rastriya Patrikarita	1993
1949	MAHARASHTRA	
1969	81. Bombay	1857
1982	82. Nagpur	1923
	83. Poona	1949
	84. Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women's	1951
1916	85. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar(M rathawada)	1958
1949	86. Shivaji	1962
1964	87. Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968

88.	Punjabrao Krishi	1969
89.	Konkan Krishi	1972
90.	Marathawada Agricultural	1972
91.	Amravati	1983
92.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
93.	North Maharashtra	1991
94.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992

MANIPUR

95.	Manipur	1980
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MEGHALAYA

96.	North Eastern Hill	1973
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ORISSA

97.	Utkal	1943
98.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
99.	Berhampur	1967
100.	Sambalpur	1967
101.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981

PUNJAB

102.	Punjab	1947
103.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
104.	Punjabi	1962
105.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969

RAJASTHAN

106.	Rajasthan	1947
107.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
108.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
109.	Kota Open	1987
110.	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	1987
111.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987

TAMIL NADU

112.	Madras	1857
113.	Annamalai	1929
114.	Madurai Kamraj	1965
115.	Tamilnadu Agricultural	1971
116.	Anna	1978

117. Tamil	1981
118. Bharathiar	1982
119. Bharathidasan	1982
120. Mother Teresa Women's	1984
121. Alagappa	1985
122. Dr M.G.R. Medical	1989
123. Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences	1990
124. Manonmanian Sundar Nagar	1992

TRIPURA

125. Tripura	1987
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UTTAR PRADESH

126. Allahabad	1887
127. Banaras Hindu	1916
128. Aligarh Muslim	1921
129. Lucknow	1921
130. Agra	1927
131. Roorkee	1949
132. Gorakhpur	1957
133. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
134. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
135. Choudhary Charan Singh(Merrut)	1965
136. Kanpur	1965
137. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973
138. Kumaon	1973
139. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
140. Kashi Vidyapyth	1974
141. Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
142. Avadh	1975
143. Bundelkhand	1975
144. Rohilkhand	1975
145. Purvanchal	1987

WEST BENGAL

146. Calcutta	1857
147. Viswa Bharati	1951
148. Jadavpur	1955
149. Burdwan	1960
150. Kalyani	1960
151. North Bengal	1962

- | | |
|----------------------------|------|
| 152. Rabindra Bharti | 1962 |
| 153. Bydhan Chandra Krishi | 1974 |
| 154. Vidya Sagar | 1981 |

DELHI (U.T.)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 155. Delhi | 1922 |
| 156. Jawaharlal Nehru | 1968 |
| 157. Indira Gandhi National Open | 1985 |
| 158. Jamia Millia Islamia | 1988 |

PONDICHERRY (U.T.)

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| 159. Pondicherry | 1985 |
|------------------|------|

(B) INSTITUTES ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT

Sl.No.	State/Institutes	Year of Establishment
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
BIHAR		
2.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences	1992
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
UTTAR PRADESH		
4.	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences	1983

(C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Sl.No.	State/Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	1973
2.	Sry Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	1981
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
BIHAR		
4.	Indian School of Mines	1967
5.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
GUJARAT		
6.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
HARYANA		
7.	National Dairy Research Institute	1989
KARNATAKA		
8.	Indian Institute of Science	1958
9.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	1994
MAHARASHTRA		
10.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1964
11.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
12.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	1987
13.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1989
14.	Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute	1990
15.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	1994
PUNJAB		
16.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	1985

RAJASTHAN

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 17. | Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences | 1964 |
| 18. | Banasthali Vidyapith | 1983 |
| 19. | Rajasthan Vidyapith | 1987 |
| 20. | Jain Vishya Bharati Institute | 1991 |

TAMIL NADU

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 21. | Gandhigram Rural Institute | 1976 |
| 22. | Shri Avinashalingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women | 1988 |
| 23. | Shri Chandrasekharandra Saraswathy Nyaya Shastra | 1994 |

UTTAR PRADESH

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| 24. | Gurukul Kangri | 1962 |
| 25. | Dayalabagh Educational Institute | 1981 |
| 26. | Indian Veterinary Research Institute | 1983 |
| 27. | Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies | 1989 |
| 28. | Forest Research Institute | 1992 |

WEST BENGAL

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------|
| 29. | Bengal Engineering College | 1992 |
|-----|----------------------------|------|

DELHI (U.T.)

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 30. | Indian Agricultural Research Institute | 1958 |
| 31. | School of Planning & Architecture | 1979 |
| 32. | Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith | 1987 |
| 33. | Jamia Hamdard | 1989 |
| 34. | National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museo. | 1989 |

APPENDIX-II

ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT 1974-75 TO 1993-94

Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	%age increase
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	3.5
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	37,57,158	1,52,129	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
1992-93*	48,04,773	1,93,666	4.2
1993-94*	50,06,575	2,01,802	4.2

* Estimated

APPENDIX-III

STATE-WISE ENROLMENT (EXCLUDING PUC/INTER/PRE-PROFESSIONAL)

1993-94

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	%age increase	Average Annual Rate of Growth during 1989-90 to 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	341057	12486	3.8	3.8
2.	Assam	98749	5810	6.2	4.6
3.	Bihar	350328	17000	5.1	4.0
4.	Gujarat	294093	10766	3.8	3.8
5.	Haryana	106537	4392	4.3	4.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30793	1688	5.8	5.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	39191	2078	5.6	5.6
8.	Karnataka	322152	10894	3.5	3.5
9.	Kerala	186139	6295	3.5	3.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	343649	10978	3.3	3.3
11.	Maharashtra	691776	42191	6.5	4.8
12.	Manipur	16124	941	6.2	6.2
13.	Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	14589	615	4.4	4.4
14.	Orissa	102040	2972	3.0	3.0
15.	Punjab	179201	6227	3.6	3.5
16.	Rajasthan	222450	6898	3.2	3.2
17.	Tamil Nadu	491072	19773	4.2	8.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	656713	22820	3.6	3.6
19.	West Bengal/ Tripura/Sikkim	388165	12400	3.3	3.3
20.	Delhi	131757	4578	3.6	3.6
Total		5006575	201802	4.2	4.2

APPENDIX-IV

STAGE-WISE ENROLMENT: UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES

1993-94

Stage	Departments /Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	% in Affiliated Colleges			
				1993-94	1992-93	1991-92	1990-91
Graduate	5,38,116	38,72,765	44,10,791	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8
Post-graduate	2,06,896	2,68,728	4,75,624	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
Research	46,812	8,261	55,073	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Diploma/ Certificate	36,839	28,248	65,087	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4
Total	8,28,663	41,77,912	50,06,575	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4

APPENDIX-V

STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES - FACULTY-WISE 1989-90 TO 1993-94

Course of Study	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Arts (including oriental learning)	17,17,437	17,89,480	18,65,605	19,43,960	20,25,606
Science	8,34,087	8,69,119	9,03,776	9,41,734	9,81,287
Commerce	9,31,765	9,69,882	10,09,832	10,52,244	10,96,438
Education	95,979	99,613	1,06,055	1,10,509	1,15,151
Engineering/ Technology	2,09,371	2,16,837	2,25,944	2,35,434	2,45,322
Medicine	1,42,270	1,50,458	1,56,777	1,63,362	1,70,224
Agriculture	45,229	46,908	48,908	50,962	53,102
Veterinary Science	10,957	11,063	11,550	12,035	12,541
Law	2,22,961	2,34,538	2,44,388	2,54,652	2,65,348
Others	36,822	37,349	38,272	39,881	41,556
Total	42,46,878	44,25,247	46,11,107	48,04,773	50,06,575

APPENDIX-VI

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT - STATE-WISE 1993-94

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total* Enrolment	Women* Enrolment	%age of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	341057	95257	27.9
2.	Assam	98749	31028	31.4
3.	Bihar	350328	59057	16.9
4.	Gujarat	294093	105315	35.8
5.	Haryana	106537	45377	42.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30793	8355	27.1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	39191	14856 ¹	37.9
8.	Karnataka	322152	95761	29.7
9.	Kerala	186139	99335	53.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	343649	118948	34.6
11.	Maharashtra	691776	257384	37.2
12.	Manipur	16124	5549	34.4
13.	Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	14589	5763	39.5
14.	Orissa	102040	26057	25.5
15.	Punjab	179201	87053	48.6
16.	Rajasthan	222450	54808	24.6
17.	Tamil Nadu	491072	191039	38.9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	656713	150666	22.9
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	388165	151005	38.9
20.	Delhi	131757	61508	46.7
	Total	5006575	1664121	33.2

* Estimated

APPENDIX - VII

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES - STATE-WISE (1989-90 TO 1993-94)

S. NO.	State/Union Territory	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*	Increase During 89-90 To 93-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	568	592	686	717	747	179
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	4	0
3.	Assam	184	185	210	218	225	41
4.	Bihar	662	664	664	715	735	73
5.	Goa	27	27	30	30	31	4
6.	Gujarat	348	356	370	385	397	49
7.	Haryana	149	154	155	155	156	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42	42	53	54	56	14
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	44	44	46	46	46	2
10.	Karnataka	696	715	790	846	884	188
11.	Kerala	193	193	225	225	232	39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	622	631	631	631	653	31
13.	Maharashtra	958	1101	1191	1216	1251	293
14.	Manipur	25	25	44	50	54	29
15.	Meghalaya	20	20	20	20	20	0
16.	Mizoram	10	10	10	10	10	0
17.	Nagaland	13	13	13	13	13	0
18.	Orissa	273	277	289	303	313	40
19.	Punjab	208	213	217	221	224	16
20.	Rajasthan	254	255	256	268	273	19
21.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	354	357	380	384	396	42
23.	Tripura	17	17	19	19	20	3
24.	Uttar Pradesh	944	944	949	953	957	13
25.	West Bengal	384	389	390	391	394	10
26.	A&N Islands	2	3	3	3	3	1
27.	Chandigarh	20	20	20	20	20	0
28.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman & Diu	1	1	1	1	1	0
30.	Delhi	79	79	80	80	80	1
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	12	13	13	13	13	1
* Total		7115	7346	7761	7993	8210	1095

* = Provisional

APPENDIX-VIII

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES 1989-90 TO 1993-94

Year	Professors	Readers	Lecturers*	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1989-90	7,2621 (12.8)	4,864 (26.2)	32,337 (57.0)	2,269 (4.0)	56,732 (100.0)
1990-91	7,509 (12.8)	15,369 (26.2)	33,437 (57.0)	2,346 (4.0)	58,661 (100.0)
1991-92	7,764 (12.8)	15,892 (26.2)	34,573 (57.0)	2,426 (4.0)	60,655 (100.0)
1992-93	8,029 (12.8)	16,431 (26.2)	35,748 (57.0)	2,508 (4.0)	62,716 (100.0)
1993-94	8,300 (12.8)	16,990 (26.2)	36,963 (57.0)	2,594 (4.0)	64,847 (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 BY DESIGNATION IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1989-90 TO 1993-94

Year	Senior Teachers*	Lecturers**	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
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)
1992-93	29,917 (13.9)	1,75,846 (81.7)	9,471 (4.4)	2,15,234 (100.0)
1993-94	30,695 (13.9)	1,80,418 (81.7)	9,717 (4.4)	2,20,830 (100.0)

* Comprising Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers

** Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers

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

APPENDIX -X

NUMBER OF DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED FACULTY-WISE 1991-92 AND 1992-93

Faculty	1991-92	1992-93*
Arts	3,489	3,621
Science	3,226	3,386
Commerce	409	453
Education	254	247
Engineering/Technology	299	323
Medicine	107	116
Agriculture	653	611
Veterinary Science	129	112
Law	60	72
Others	117	129
Total	8,743	9,070

* Provisional

APPENDIX - XI

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE
YEAR * 1993-94 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN.**

	Block Grant to C. Univs. 02 (1)	Block Grant to Deemed Univs. 02 (2)	Block Grant to State Univs. 02(3)	Teachers Awards 05(1) (a) to 05 (iv)	Research Fellowship 06 (1a) to 06 (2b)	Scholarship Fellowship Awards E & T 07	Reimburs- ment of exp. to Non-Univ. Instt. 08	Mass Media Centre 09	Grand Total 09
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

1. A.M.U.	5722.95	-	-	-	19.22	-	-	-	5742.17
2. B.H.U.	6006.95	-	-	0.03	35.87	-	-	-	6042.85
3. Delhi	3236.34	-	-	-	54.65	-	-	-	3290.99
					*0.01				*0.01
4. Hyderabad	1000.00	-	-	-	47.35	2.60	-	-	1049.95
5. I.G.N.O.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. J.M.I.	1046.70	-	-	-	5.84	-	-	93.70	1146.24
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	1884.62	-	-	-	24.95	0.02	-	-	1909.59
					*0.02				*0.02
8. N.E.H.U.	1427.52	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	-	1427.86
9. Pondicherry	448.18	-	-	0.19	0.42	-	-	-	448.79
10. Visva-Bharti	1476.84	-	-	-	13.49	-	-	-	1490.33
Total	22250.10	-	-	0.56	201.79	2.62	-	93.70	22548.77
					*0.03				*0.03

NUCLEAR SCIENCE CENTRES

1. Nuclear Science Centre, N. Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	2.92	3.15
2. Consortium for Educational Communication of Nuclear Science Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.08	32.08
Total	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	35.00	35.23

INSTITUTION DEEMED

TO BE UNIVERSITIES

1. Banasthali Vidya.	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00
2. Birla Instt. of Tech. Mesra	-	-	135.06	-	0.02	0.18	-	-	135.26
3. Birla Instt. of Tech. & Sc. Pilani	-	-	-	-	-	3.28	-	-	3.28
4. Central Instt. of Eng. & Foreign Languages, Hyd.	-	249.76	-	10.00	2.80	-	-	21.11	283.67
5. Central Instt. of Fisheries Edn. Bombay.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dayalbagh Edunl. Instt., Agra	-	104.60	-	-	0.36	0.38	-	-	105.34
8. Deccan College P.G. & Research Instt., Pune	-	-	-	0.04	0.52	-	-	-	0.56
9. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	-	221.83	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	222.28
10. Gokhale Instt., Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	-	196.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	196.42
12. Gurukul Kangri V. Vidyalyaya, Hardwar	-	138.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	138.50
13. Indian Agrl. Research Instt., N. Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	-	-	0.65
14. Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore	-	-	-	1.61	-	0.03	-	-	1.64
15. Indian School of Mines, Dharbad	-	555.02	-	-	0.08	0.04	-	-	555.14
16. International Instt. of Population Sciences, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Indian Veterinary Research. Instt. Izatnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. J.V. Bharti Instt. Ladhun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Jamia Hamdard (Delhi)	-	54.55	-	-	0.50	2.58	-	-	57.63
20. National Museum Inst. of the History of Art Conservation & Museology, Delhi	-	-	-	-	1.21	-	-	-	1.21
21. National Dairy Research Instt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan Vidyapith Udaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. R. Sanskrit Vidyapith Tirupati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. School of Planning & Architecture, N. Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Shri Lal B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapeeth N. Delhi	-	54.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.27

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. Sri Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc. & Higher Edn. for Women	-	54.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.27
27. Shri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Tata Instt. of S.Sc. Bombay	-	211.77	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	211.81
29. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	-	-	81.57	-	0.32	-	-	-	81.89
31. Sri C.S.N.S. Mahavidyalya, Kanchipuram	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
Total	-	1813.72	216.63	4.65	7.57	6.49	-	21.11	2077.17

INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATIVE ACT

1. Sangay Gandhi P.G. Instt. of Medical Sciences.	} No Payment during the year
2. Sher-I-Kashmir Instt. of Medical Sciences.	
3. Nizam's Instt. of Medical Sciences	
4. I.G. Instt. of Medical Sciences	

STATE UNIVERSITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. A.P. Univ. of Health & Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Andhra	-	-	-	1.20	26.46	61.24	-	-	88.90
3. Andhra Pradesh Agrl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr. B.R.A. Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech.	-	-	-	-	1.99	-	-	-	1.99
6. Kakatiya	-	-	-	0.04	0.62	1.70	-	-	2.36
7. Nagarjuna	-	-	-	0.18	3.49	-	-	-	3.67
8. Osmania	-	-	-	0.21	15.28	6.01	-	-	21.50
9. Sri Krishna Devarya	-	-	-	-	2.62	-	-	-	2.62
10. Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	0.13	8.37	7.32	-	-	15.82
11. Sri Padmavathis Mahila V. Vidyalaya, Tirupati	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
12. Telugu Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	0.16
Total	-	-	-	1.76	59.18	76.27	-	-	137.21

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARUNACHAL PRADESH									
1. Arunachal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSAM									
1. Assam Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
3. Guwahati	-	-	-	-	5.78	-	-	-	5.78
Total	-	-	-	0.06	5.78	-	-	-	5.84
BIHAR									
1. Bhagalpur	-	-	-	0.20	0.25	-	-	-	0.45
2. Bihar	-	-	-	-	4.57	-	-	-	4.57
3. Birsa Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.24
5. Magadh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
7. Patna	-	-	-	-	20.59	3.66	-	-	24.25
8. Rajendra Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Ranchi	-	-	-	-	1.05	-	-	-	1.05
Total	-	-	-	0.20	26.85	3.66	-	-	30.00
HARYANA									
1. Haryana Agril.	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.27
2. Kurukshetra	-	-	-	0.42	4.52	-	-	-	4.94
3. Maharishi Dayanand	-	-	-	0.23	2.80	-	-	-	3.03
Total	-	-	-	0.65	7.59	-	-	-	8.24
GUJRAT STATE									
1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.64	7.64
3. Gujarat Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	-	4.80	10.53	-	-	15.33
6. North Gujarat Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Sardar Patel	-	-	-	-	1.67	-	-	-	1.67
8. Saurashtra	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.14
9. South Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	0.14	6.47	10.53	-	7.64	24.78
GOA STATE									
1. Goa University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HIMACHAL PRADESH									
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	5.13	-	-	-	5.13
2. Himachal Pradesh Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dr. Y.S.P. Univ. of Horti. & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	5.13	-	-	-	5.13

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	2.86	-	-	-	2.86
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	2.86	-	-	-	2.86

KARNATAKA STATE

1. Bangalore	-	-	-	0.39	1.01	1.53	-	-	2.93
2. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	1.20
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnataka	-	-	-	0.28	2.81	-	-	-	3.09
5. Kuvempu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mangalore	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.14
7. Mysore	-	-	-	-	16.97	-	-	-	16.97
8. National Law Instt. of India, B'lore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ. of Agril. Science, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Univ. of Agril. Science, B'lore	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.34
Total	-	-	-	0.81	22.37	1.53	-	-	24.31

KERALA STATE

1. Calicut	-	-	-	0.27	6.16	-	-	-	6.43
2. Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	-	-	-	-	4.82	7.53	-	-	12.35
3. Kerela	-	-	-	0.39	0.63	-	-	-	1.02
4. Kerela Agril.	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
5. Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	0.66	11.73	7.53	-	-	19.92

MANIPUR

1. Manipur Univ. Imphal	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	0.39
Total	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	0.39

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MADHYA PRADESH									
1. Avdesh P. Singh, Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Barkatullah V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
3. Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Indira Gandhi Krishi V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya	-	-	-	0.29	3.60	-	-	-	3.99
7. Makhanlal C.R.P. Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rani Durgavati V. Vidhyalaya	-	-	-	0.32	0.82	-	-	-	1.14
9. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Jiwaji	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	0.30
11. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	-	1.64	-	-	-	1.64
12. Dr. H.S. Gour	-	-	-	0.09	0.48	0.82	-	-	1.39
13. Vikram Univ.	-	-	-	0.08	0.29	-	-	-	0.37
	-	-	-	0.78	7.26	0.82	-	-	8.86

MAHARASHTRA STATE

1. Ahravati Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bombay	-	-	-	0.05	-	18.71	-	-	18.76
3. Dr. B.S.A. Tech. University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Marathwada Univ.	-	-	-	1.53	-	-	-	-	1.53
8. Nagpur	-	-	-	0.16	7.13	0.95	-	-	8.24
9. North Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poona	-	-	-	0.41	0.31	-	-	51.01	51.73
								*2.74	*2.74
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	-	-	-	0.19	5.56	-	-	5.75
13. Shivaji	-	-	-	0.96	1.00	-	-	-	1.96
14. Yaswant Rao Chavan University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	3.11	8.63	25.22	-	51.01	87.97
								*2.74	*2.74

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ORISSA STATE									
1. Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Berhampur	-	-	-	0.06	0.12	-	-	-	0.18
3. Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-	1.99	-	-	1.994
4. Shri Jaganath Sanskrit Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	-	-	-	0.42	0.28	-	-	-	0.70
Total	-	-	-	0.48	0.40	1.99	-	-	2.87

PUNJAB STATE

1. Guru Nanak Dev	-	-	-	-	3.29	-	-	-	3.29
2. Punjab	-	-	-	0.06	38.41	0.03	-	-	38.50
3. Punjab Agril.	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.01	-	-	0.99
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	-	3.95	-	-	-	3.95
Total	-	-	-	0.06	46.63	0.04	-	-	46.73

RAJASTHAN STATE

1. J.N. Vyas Univ.	-	-	-	0.68	2.80	-	-	24.62	28.10
								*3.38	*3.38
2. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. M.D.S. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M.L. Sukhadia V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	0.05	0.11	-	-	-	0.16
5. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikanare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajasthan Univ.	-	-	-	1.74	33.08	-	-	-	34.82
Total	-	-	-	2.47	35.99	-	-	24.62	63.08
								*3.38	*3.38

TAMIL NADU STATE

1. Algappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bharathidasan Univ. Tiruchirapalli	-	-	-	0.20	2.80	-	-	-	3.00
3. Annamalai Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.03	2.07	-	-	2.1*
4. Anna Univ.	-	-	4.00	0.03	1.80	10.61	-	-	16.44
5. Bharathiar Univ. Coimbtore	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	0.47
6. Dr. MGR Medical Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Madras Univ.	-	-	-	1.24	15.30	0.36	-	-	16.90
8. Madurai Kamraj	-	-	-	1.03	3.08	0.45	-	10.91	15.47
					*0.03				*0.03
9. Mother Teresa Univ. for Women	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	0.39
10. M. Sundarnar Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamil Nadu University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Tamil Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
13. T.N.V. & Animal Science Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4.00	2.50	24.09	13.49	-	10.91	54.09
					*0.03				*0.03

TRIPURA STATE

1. Tripura Univ.	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.14
Total	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.14

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	0.54
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	33.27	-	-	-	33.27
3. Avadh	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.24
4. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril & Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	0.99	0.45	-	-	1.44
7. Gorakhpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	7.23	-	-	-	7.23
8. H.N. Univ., Garwal.	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
9. Kanpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kashi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	1.37	-	-	-	1.37
11. Kumaon Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Lucknow Univ.	-	-	-	-	3.99	-	-	-	3.99
13. Meerut Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	-	0.29
14. Purvanchal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Narendra Deva Univ. of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rohilkhand Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
17. Roorkee Univ.	-	-	70.71	-	10.71	31.51	-	-	112.93
					*0.06				*0.06
18. Sampuranand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	3.82	-	-	-	3.82
Total	-	-	70.71	-	63.10	31.96	-	-	165.77
					*0.06				*0.06

WEST BENGAL

1. Burdwan Univ.	-	-	-	-	6.30	-	-	-	6.30
2. B.C. Krishi Viswavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Calcutta Univ.	-	-	-	0.08	19.30	9.91	-	-	29.29
4. Jadavpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	3.98	39.80	-	-	43.78
5. Kalyani Univ.	-	-	-	-	4.75	-	-	-	4.75

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. North Bengal Univ.	-	-	-	0.13	5.14	-	-	-	5.27
7. Rabindra Bharti	-	-	-	-	1.73	-	-	-	1.73
8. Vidhya Sagar University	-	-	-	0.18	0.26	-	-	-	0.44
Total	-	-	-	0.39	41.46	49.71	-	-	91.56
Total	22250.10	1813.72	291.34	26.69	585.50	231.86	60.00	243.99	25443.20
					*0.12	-	-	*6.12	*6.24
Reimbursment of Exp. to Non-Univ. Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.65	-	39.65
							*0.18		*0.18
Grand Total	22250.10	1813.72	291.34	26.69	585.50	231.86	39.65	243.99	25482.85
					*0.12		*0.18	*6.18	*6.42

Appendix XI (Continued)
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING
1993-94 (MAJOR HEAD WISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

	031(a)	Maintenance 031(b)	Teachers awards 05(1-6)	Research fellowing 06(1a-2b)	Scholarship fellowship 0-7	Media centre 09	Grand Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES							
1. B.H.U.	-	54.29	-	-	-	-	54.29
2. Delhi	7157.51	-	-	0.17	0.22	-	7157.90
	*385.91						*385.91
3. Pondicherry	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
Total	7157.51	54.29	0.12	0.17	0.22	-	7212.31
	*385.91						*385.91
STATE UNIVERSITIES							
ANDHRA PRADESH							
Osmania	-		0.72	-	-	-	0.72
Total	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	0.72
ARUNACHAL PRADESH							
1. Arunachal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSAM							
1. Gauhati	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
Total	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
HARYANA							
1. Kurukshetra	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
Total	-	-	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
GUJARAT STATE							
1. Gujarat	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	0.53
Total	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	0.53
KARNATAKA STATE							
1. Bangalore	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	0.62
2. Karnataka	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
Total	-	-	0.69	-	-	-	0.69
MADHYA PRADESH							
1. Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya	-	-	0.00	0.13	-	-	0.13
2. Vikram Univ.	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	0.16
Total =	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	0.29

Appendix XI (Continued)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MAHARASHTRA STATE							
1. Amravati Univ.	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
Amravati							
2. Marathwade Univ.	-	-	1.81	-	-	-	1.81
3. Nagpur	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	0.33
4. Poona	-	-	1.27	-	-	-	1.27
5. Shivaji	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	0.45
Total =	-	-	3.93	-	-	-	3.93
ORISSA STATE							
1. Utkal	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
Total =	-	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
PUNJAB STATE							
1. Guru Nanak Dev	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	0.30
Total =	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	0.30
RAJASTHAN STATE							
1. Rajasthan Univ.	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	0.18
Total =	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	0.18
TAMIL NADU STATE							
1. Madras University	-	-	0.79	0.09	-	-	0.88
2. Madurai Kamraj	-	-	3.49	-	-	-	3.49
Total =	-	-	4.28	0.09	-	-	4.37
UTTAR PRADESH							
1. Agra Univ.	-	-	-	0.77	-	-	0.77
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.15
					*0.03	-	*0.03
3. B.N.B. Univ.	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	0.19
Garwal	-	-	0.19	0.65	-	-	0.84
4. Meerut University	-	-	0.19	0.65	-	-	0.84
5. Purvanchal Univ.	-	-	0.06	0.15	-	-	0.21
6. Rohilkhand Univ.	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	0.70
				*0.01	-	-	*0.01
Total =	-	-	0.25	2.46	0.15	-	2.86
				*0.01	*0.03	-	*0.04
WEST BENGAL							
1. Calcutta Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.43	25.00	25.43
					*0.07	-	*0.07
Total =	-	-	-	-	0.43	25.00	25.43
					*0.07	-	*0.07
Grand Total =	7157.51	54 -	11.87	3.19	0.80	25.00	7252.66
	*385.91			*0.01	*0.10		*386.02

Appendix XI (Continued)
SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 1993-94

S.No.	Particulars	Block Grants to Central Universities	Block Grants Deemed Unives	Grants for Specific Purposes	Maintenance Grants for Colleges (Delhi)	Maintenance Grants for Colleges (BHU)	Teachers awards	Research fellow ship	Scholarship in E&T	Mass Media Centre	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
UNIVERSITIES											
1.	Central Universities	22250.10	-	-	-	-	0.56	201.79	2.62	93.30	22548.27
								*0.03			*0.03
2.	Deemed Universities	-	1813.72	-	-	-	11.65	7.57	6.49	21.11	1860.54
3.	State Universities for specific purposes	-	-	291.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	291.34
4.	UGC Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	35.00	35.23
5.	State Universities	-	-	-	-	-	14.48	375.61	222.75	94.18	707.32
								*0.09		*6.12	*6.21
Total Universities		22250.10	1813.72	291.34	-	-	26.69	585.50	231.86	243.99	25443.20
								*0.12		*6.12	*6.24
COLLEGES											
1.	Delhi Colleges	-	-	-	7157.51	-	-	0.17	0.22	-	7157.90
					*385.91	-	-	-	-	-	*385.91
2.	BHU Colleges	-	-	-	-	54.29	-	-	-	-	54.29
3.	Pondicherry Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
4.	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	11.75	3.02	0.58	25.00	40.35
								*0.01	*0.10		*0.11
Total Colleges		-	-	-	7157.51	54.29	11.87	3.17	0.80	25.00	7252.66
					*385.91			*0.01	*0.10		*386.02
GRAND TOTAL											
(Univs. Colleges)		22250.10	1813.72	291.34	7157.51	54.29	38.56	588.69	232.66	268.99	32695.86
					*385.91			*0.13	*0.10	*6.12	*392.26
Non-Universities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.65
											*0.18
Administrative Charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	731.84
Payment through Administration		-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.17	-	0.23
Grand Total =		22250.10	1813.72	291.34	7157.51	54.29	38.62	588.86	232.66	268.99	33467.68
					*385.91			*0.13	*0.10	*6.12	*392.44

APPENDIX XII

**STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING 1993-94
(MAJOR HEAD WISE) UNDER CENTRAL PLAN, ENGG. & TECH. AND SECTION III.**

	Basic amenities in Univ./ colleges	Promotion of excellence and research	Manpower development	Non-formal education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innovation/ Courses in Emerging areas	International Co-op.	Management of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III Specific grant	Grand Total	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES															
1.	A.M.U., Aligarh	211.52	50.08	61.84	2.04	-	2.00	7.00	-	-	334.48	35.51	369.99	-	369.99
2.	Assam Univ.	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00
3.	B.H.U. Varanasi	140.12	215.06	74.12	7.50	-	11.28	-	-	-	448.08	179.45	627.53	2.25	629.78
		*2.95									*2.95		*2.95		*2.95
4.	Delhi Univ.	19.88	47.18	113.37	3.00	-	7.45	2.65	-	-	193.53	4.25	197.78	-	197.78
		*0.08	*0.01	*0.06							*0.15	*0.01	*0.16	-	*0.16
5.	Hyderabad Uni.	205.59	20.60	90.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	317.06	66.48	383.54	-	383.54
6.	IGNOU N. Delhi	0.30	0.21	2.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	-	3.50	-	3.50
7.	J.M.I. Univ.	264.63	22.41	37.34	0.24	-	18.95	6.00	-	-	349.57	153.50	503.07	1.75	504.82
			*0.06								*0.06	-	*0.06	-	*0.06
8.	J.L.N. Univ.	120.44	20.08	74.30	2.89	-	4.50	-	-	-	222.21	-	222.21	-	222.21
			*0.18								*0.18	-	*0.18	-	*0.18
9.	N.E.H.U. Shilong	222.75	6.21	12.00	3.80	-	2.00	-	-	-	246.76	13.00	259.76	-	259.76
			*0.44	*0.08							*0.52		*0.52	-	*0.52
10.	Pondicherry	177.53	7.93	19.05	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	204.71	8.26	212.97	-	212.97
			*2.15								*2.15		*2.15		*2.15
11.	Tejpur Univ.	30.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	30.00
12.	Vis-va Bharti	64.99	30.71	22.76	2.00	-	45.00	-	-	-	165.46	-	165.46	-	165.46
	Total =	1487.75	20.47	508.64	21.47	-	91.38	15.65	-	-	2545.36	460.45	3005.81	4.00	3009.81
	*By adjustment	*3.03	*2.84	*0.14							*6.01	*0.01	*6.02		*6.02

NATIONAL IMPORTANT INSTITUTES

1.	Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Poona	-	-	-	-	519.07	-	-	-	-	519.07	-	519.07	-	519.07
2.	Inter University Consortium, Indore	-	-	-	-	453.61	30.00	-	-	-	483.61	-	483.61	-	483.61
3.	Nuclear Science Centre, N. Delhi	-	62.42	0.71	-	699.37	-	-	-	-	762.50	-	762.50	-	762.50

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Consortium for educational														
Communication	-	-	-	-	18.16	7.50	-	-	-	25.66	25.66	-	25.66	
C/O Nuclear Science Centre					*0.34					*0.34	*0.34		*0.34	
	-	62.42	0.71	-	1690.21	37.50	-	-	-	1790.84	-	1790.84	-	1790.84
					*0.34					*0.34	*0.34		*0.34	

INSTITUTIONS DEEMED
TO BE UNIVERSITIES

1. Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc. & Higher Edn. for Women.	5.73	1.19	4.03	0.10	-	5.00	-	-	-	16.05	3.29	19.34	-	19.34
2. Banasthali Vidyapith	17.43	1.01	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	20.49	0.05	20.54	-	20.54
3. B.I.T.S. Pilani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.88	13.88	-	13.88
4. B.I.T. Mesra	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	9.07	9.38	-	9.38
5. C.I.E.F.L. Hyd.	22.13	3.93	11.20	-	-	5.34	-	-	-	42.60	-	42.60	-	42.60
6. C.I.F.E. Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. C.I.H.T.S. Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. D.E.I. Agra	17.58	6.74	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.87	6.21	31.08	-	31.08
9. Deccan College P.G. Research Instt. Poona	-	2.15	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.13	-	3.13	-	3.13
10. G.R.I. Anna	8.25	-	1.02	5.10	-	1.80	-	-	-	16.17	5.21	21.38	-	21.38
11. Gujarat Vid- yapith	39.43	2.42	6.94	1.49	-	2.75	-	-	7.70	60.73	6.40	67.13	-	67.13
		*0.41								*0.41		*0.41	-	*0.41
12. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalay Haridwar	12.50	3.27	-	4.05	-	-	-	-	-	19.82	8.90	28.72	-	28.72
13. A.R.I.N. Delhi	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	-0.96	-	0.96	
14. I.I.Sc. Bangalore	-	225.51	6.45	-	44.60	9.37	-	-	-	285.93	84.04	369.97	-	369.97
			*0.18							*0.18	*0.79	*0.97	-	*0.97
15. I.S.M. Dhanbad	0.50	1.61	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28	11.45	13.73	-	13.73
16. I.I.P.S. Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. I.V.R.I. Jaipur	-	-	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.84	-	0.84	-	0.84

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18. Jain Vishva Bharati Instt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Jamia Hamdard	93.01	0.11	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.20	19.21	113.41	10.00	123.41
20. N.M.I.H. of Arts Conservation Museology N. Delhi	0.36	-	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	-	2.17	-	2.17
21. N.D.R.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Rajasthan Vidyapith	11.27	3.03	-	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	17.10	-	17.10	-	17.10
23. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith Tirupati	15.00	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.50	-	16.50	-	16.50
24. School of Planning & Architecture	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	-	1.44	-	1.44
25. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Vidyapith	-	1.65	3.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.83	-	4.83	-	4.83
26. Sri S.S.L. of higher Learning	2.75	0.55	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.72	2.40	7.12	-	7.12
27. T.I.S.S. Bombay	19.45	1.62 *0.67	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.13 *0.67	3.50	24.63 *0.67	-	24.63 *0.67
28. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.81	-	1.81	-	1.81
29. T.I. of Engg. & Tech. Patiala	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	0.67	1.14	-	1.14
30. Gokhale Instt. Poona	-	0.86 *0.05	5.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.54 *0.05	-	6.54 *0.05	-	6.54 *0.05
31. Sri C.S.N.S. manavidyalaya Kanchipuram	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.00	-	52.00	-	52.00
	318.83	257.46 *1.13	48.65 *0.18	15.59	44.60	24.26	-	-	7.70	717.09	174.28	891.37	10.00	901.37 *2.10

STATE UNIVERSITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra Univ.	1.34	115.16	63.73	9.50	-	3.00	1.50	-	-	194.23	60.81	255.04	-	255.04
2. A.P. Agril., Uni-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open Univ.	12.65	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.35	1.33	15.68	-	15.68
4. J.L.N. Tech.	-	1.21	5.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.19	25.05	32.24	4.40	36.64
5. Kakatiya	20.08	13.42	4.89	1.90	-	9.25	-	-	-	49.54	19.10	68.64	-	68.64
6. Nagarjuna	25.33	16.00	5.23	11.87	2.00	-	-	-	-	60.43	2.00	62.43	-	62.43

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Osmania	34.94	97.98	67.26	10.10	30.00	21.71	1.77	-	-	263.76	27.29	291.05	-	291.05
		*0.05								*0.05		*0.05		*0.05
8. Shri Krishna Devaraya	39.02	16.57	12.95	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	69.54	2.00	71.54	5.50	77.04
9. Shri Padmavathy Mahila	2.20	4.75	0.26	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	9.61	3.72	13.33	1.00	14.33
10. Sri Venkate- swara	21.17	24.32	30.23	4.51	4.00	17.75	-	-	-	101.98	29.03	131.01	-	131.01
11. Telugu	15.14	3.84	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.22	-	19.22	-	19.22
Total =	171.87	294.95	190.77	41.28	36.00	51.71	3.27	-	-	789.85	170.33	960.18	10.90	971.08
		*0.05								*0.05		*0.05		*0.05

ASSAM STATE

1. Assam Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh	4.95	6.50	6.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.63	-	17.63	-	17.63
3. Guwahati	16.35	18.18	30.17	14.00	-	0.50	-	-	-	79.20	-	79.20	5.00	84.20
Total =	21.30	24.68	36.35	14.00	-	0.50	-	-	-	96.83	-	96.83	5.00	101.83

BIHAR STATE

1. Bihar Univ.	0.14	0.54	26.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.12	-	27.12	-	27.12
2. Birsa Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. K.S.D. Samakri	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	-	0.36	-	0.36
4. L.N. Mithi	6.15	-	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.88	-	6.88	-	6.88
5. Magadh	0.94	2.03	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	7.77	0.23	8.00	-	8.00
6. Patna	1.54	20.97	35.61	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	61.12	39.59	100.71	-	100.71
7. Rajendra Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Ranchi Univ.	0.12	4.42	6.75	6.55	-	-	-	-	-	17.84	-	17.84	-	17.84
9. T.M. Bhagalpur	3.16	2.53	0.37	8.85	-	-	-	-	-	14.91	-	14.91	-	14.91
Total =	12.05	30.49	70.26	23.20	-	-	-	-	-	136.00	39.82	175.82	-	175.82

GUJARAT STATE

1. Bhavnagar	7.80	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.83	6.45	14.28	-	14.28
2. Gujarat	12.25	11.03	10.00	3.00	-	15.37	-	-	-	51.65	0.24	51.89	0.05	51.94
3. Gujarat Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	14.93	23.16	8.00	1.40	12.08	-	-	-	-	59.57	31.24	90.81	-	90.81
5. Sardar Patel	36.85	111.39	13.30	3.50	6.07	-	-	-	-	171.11	18.96	190.07	-	190.07
6. Saurashtra	4.16	1.40	11.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.69	-	16.69	-	16.69
7. South Gujarat	23.40	0.43	0.75	3.53	-	-	-	-	-	28.11	8.70	36.81	-	36.81
Total =	99.39	147.41	43.21	11.43	18.15	15.37	-	-	-	334.96	65.59	400.55	0.05	400.60

HARYANA STATE

1. Haryana Agril.	-	-	3.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.66	-	3.66	-	3.66
2. Kurukshetra	6.21	25.45	24.13	6.89	-	7.70	-	-	-	70.38	7.32	77.70	-	77.70
3. Maharishi	16.80	7.26	4.20	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	28.51	-	28.51	-	28.51
Total =	23.01	32.71	31.99	7.14	-	7.70	-	-	-	102.55	7.32	109.87	-	109.87

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HIMACHAL PRADESH														
1. Himachal Pradesh	11.15	8.90	23.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.55	-	43.55	-	43.55
Total =	11.15	8.90	23.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.55	-	43.55	-	43.55

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Jammu	17.20	2.57	7.57	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	34.84	15.03	49.87	10.00	59.87
2. Kashmir	0.84	2.80	6.51	-	-	5.92	-	-	-	16.07	-	16.07	-	16.07
Total =	18.04	5.37	14.08	7.50	-	5.92	-	-	-	50.91	15.03	65.94	10.00	75.94

KARNATAKA

1. Bangalore	3.36	35.70	1.52	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	44.08	1.02	45.10	1.90	47.00
2. Gulbarga	50.27	0.75	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.05	1.40	54.45	6.00	60.45
3. Karnatak	2.96	5.78	18.77	6.75	-	-	-	-	-	34.26	4.50	38.76	-	38.76
4. Kuvempuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Univ. of Agril Sc Dharwad	-	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	0.37	-	0.37
6. Mangalore	25.98	-	3.25	-	-	27.75	-	-	-	56.98	6.45	63.43	-	63.43
7. Mysore	14.55	8.64	63.65	0.30	0.06	-	-	-	-	87.20	9.25	96.45	-	96.45
National Law school	*0.67	*0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.68	-	*0.68	-	*0.68
	-	1.66	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.97	-	3.97	-	3.97
8. Univ. Agril. & Science	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	0.58	-	0.58
Total =	97.12	52.90	92.11	10.55	0.06	27.75	-	-	-	280.49	22.62	303.11	7.90	311.01
	*0.67	*0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.68	-	*0.68	-	*0.68

KARALA STATE

1. Calicut	9.26	1.30	25.40	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	38.16	6.45	44.61	-	44.61
2. Cochin	3.31	16.80	14.68	-	-	8.85	-	-	-	43.64	101.02	144.66	-	144.66
			*0.05							*0.05	*0.16	*0.21		*0.21
3. Mahatma Gandhi University	1.18	7.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.13	-	9.13	-	9.13
		*0.15								*0.15		*0.15		*0.15
4. Kerala Univ.	44.64	6.64	33.41	11.10	-	-	-	-	-	95.79	4.25	100.04	-	100.04
5. Kerala Agril.	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18	-	0.18
Total =	58.39	32.69	73.67	13.30	-	8.85	-	-	-	186.90	111.72	298.62	-	298.62
		*0.15	*0.05							*0.20	*0.16	*0.36	-	*0.36

MADHYA PRADESH

1. A.P. Singh	0.64	2.00	6.00	-	-	-	-	2.65	-	11.29	-	11.29	-	11.29
2. Bhopal	0.56	7.72	1.19	1.10	-	5.50	-	-	-	16.07	-	16.07	-	16.07
3. Devi Ahilya	17.32	2.88	26.49	-	-	32.43	-	-	-	79.12	43.75	122.87	-	122.87
						*0.78				*0.78		*0.78		*0.78
4. Dr. Hari Singh	1.16	5.81	14.72	3.10	-	-	-	-	-	24.79	4.27	29.06	-	29.06
5. Guru Ghasidas	0.47	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.47	-	1.47	-	1.47
6. Indirakala Sangeet	1.50	-	-	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	3.13	-	3.13	-	3.13

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Indira Gandhi Krishi Viah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Jawahar Lal Nehru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Jiwaji	31.35	4.02	2.45	3.45	-	-	-	-	-	41.27	-	41.27	1.00	42.27
10. Rani Durgavati	31.46	6.81	23.44	9.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	90.71	17.45	108.16	-	108.16
11. Ravi Shankar	22.31	5.61	2.47	2.80	-	-	-	-	-	33.19	4.76	37.95	-	37.95
12. Vikram Univ.	21.82	2.58	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.80	6.81	33.61	-	33.61
Total =	128.59	38.43	79.16	21.08		57.93		2.65	-	327.84	77.04	404.88	1.00	405.88
						*0.78				*0.78		*0.78		*0.78

MAHARASHTRA

1. Amravati	15.72	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.99	-	15.99	1.50	17.49
2. Bombay	36.79	20.16	11.73	10.10	32.89	9.25	-	-	-	120.92	51.48	172.40	-	172.40
3. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marathwada	15.30	7.24	21.70	10.30	-	1.00	-	-	-	55.54	7.00	62.54	-	62.54
6. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Nagpur	39.91	4.41	27.00	11.69	-	-	-	-	-	83.01	1.39	84.40	-	84.40
	*17.05									*17.05		*17.05		*17.05
8. Poona	25.07	119.01	44.05	10.32	-	26.74	-	-	-	225.19	-	225.19	0.80	225.99
	*0.50									*0.50		*0.50		*0.50
9. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. S.N. D.T. Women's	8.12	11.03	26.71	17.71	-	-	-	-	-	63.57	3.09	66.66	-	66.66
11. Shivaji	35.79	7.28	2.85	9.45	-	-	-	-	-	55.37	26.45	81.82	-	81.82
Total =	176.70	169.40	134.04	69.57	32.89	36.99	-	-	-	619.59	89.41	709.00	2.30	711.30
	*17.55									*17.55		*17.55		*17.55

MANIPUR

1. Manipur	17.50	2.32	4.60	-	-	1.94	7.00	-	-	33.36	14.47	47.83	5.62	53.45
	17.50	2.32	4.60	-	-	1.94	7.00	-	-	33.36	14.47	47.83	5.62	53.45

ORISSA

1. Bhrampur	0.49	2.21	1.98	4.20	-	2.50	-	-	-	11.38	29.32	40.70	-	40.70
2. Orissa Univ. of Agrl. & Tech.	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10
3. Sambalpur	2.04	0.69	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.48	25.42	28.90	-	28.90
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	-	-	3.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.43	-	3.43	-	3.43
5. Utkal	9.40	17.15	17.27	8.10	-	6.50	-	-	-	58.42	3.13	61.55	1.70	63.25
	11.93	20.15	23.43	12.30	-	9.00	-	-	-	76.81	57.87	134.68	1.70	136.38

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PUNJAB														
1. Guru Nanak Dev	82.59	39.62	20.39	5.50	-	2.00	-	0.23	-	150.33	9.00	159.33	-	159.33
2. Punjab	2.43	21.32	80.04	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	106.04	27.36	133.40	1.00	134.40
											*0.70	*0.70		*0.70
3. Punjab Agri.	0.16	1.06	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	-	2.70	-	2.70
4. Punjabi	8.35	10.89	9.42	-	-	29.23	-	-	-	57.89	-	57.89	-	57.89
Total =	93.53	72.89	111.33	7.75	-	31.23	-	0.23	-	316.96	36.36	353.32	1.00	354.32
											*0.70	*0.70		*0.70

RAJASTHAN

1. Jai Narain Vyas (Jodhpur)	3.47	9.07	24.08	-	-	2.75	-	-	-	39.37	11.61	50.98	-	50.98
		*0.29								*0.29		*0.29	-	*0.29
2. Rajasthan	14.10	28.51	82.03	1.15	-	20.00	-	-	-	145.79	6.45	152.24	-	152.24
3. Rajathan Agri. Univ.	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.15
4. M.L. Sukhadia	0.61	24.68	0.17	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	25.96	-	25.96	-	25.96
5. Kota Open	-	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.35	-	1.35	-	1.35
	18.33	63.61	106.28	1.65	-	22.75	-	-	-	212.62	18.06	230.68	-	230.68
		*0.29								*0.29		*0.29		*0.29

TAMIL NADU

1. Alagappa	1.64	0.62	-	0.71	-	-	-	-	-	2.97	8.50	11.47	-	11.47
				*0.55						*0.55		*0.55		*0.55
2. Anna	29.07	108.12	2.52	-	18.50	11.10	-	-	-	169.31	108.12	277.43	-	277.43
											*0.43	*0.43		*0.43
3. Annamalai	2.61	10.14	0.05	4.40	-	-	-	-	-	17.20	16.52	33.72	8.50	42.22
		*0.02								*0.02		*0.02		*0.02
4. Bharathiar	3.57	2.24	18.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.31	3.13	27.44	-	27.44
5. Bharathidasan	23.53	5.20	17.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.31	7.32	53.63	-	53.63
		*0.03								*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
6. Madras	73.94	40.73	39.70	3.50	3.56	9.94	1.00	-	-	172.37	-	172.37	-	172.37
		*1.85	*0.02			*1.43				*3.30		*3.30		*3.30
7. M.K. Univ.	31.35	7.50	10.03	0.10	-	20.00	-	-	-	68.98	40.41	109.39	-	109.39
8. Mother Teresa Women's	3.80	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.40	-	4.40	-	4.40
9. Tamil	11.57	3.03	1.10	5.40	-	-	-	-	-	21.10	4.16	25.20	-	25.20
		*0.20								*0.20		*0.20		*0.20
	181.08	177.58	90.08	14.11	22.06	41.04	1.00	-	-	526.95	188.10	715.05	8.50	723.55
		*0.210	*0.02	*0.55		*1.43	-	-	-	*4.10	*0.43	*4.53		*4.53

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	12.06	1.82	5.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.85	6.45	26.30	-	26.30
2. Allahabad	0.93	88.03	77.04	-	-	8.04	-	-	-	174.04	12.65	186.69	-	186.69
3. Avadh	-	2.74	0.36	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	9.10	-	9.10	-	9.10
4. Bundelkhand	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04	-	0.04

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril & Tech	-	0.20	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.68	4.80	6.48	-	6.48
7. Gorakhpur	4.00	5.18	26.29	5.86	-	-	-	-	-	41.33	2.00	43.33	-	43.33
		*0.06								*0.06		*0.06		*0.06
H.N. Bahuguna	11.72	9.27	0.53	7.50	-	11.25	-	-	-	40.27	1.31	41.58	3.00	44.58
8. Kanpur	12.97	-	-	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	21.97	18.85	40.82	-	40.82
9. Kashi Vidyapith	0.32	0.37	3.56	9.15	-	-	-	-	-	13.40	-	13.40	-	13.40
10. Kumaon	7.16	9.86	1.60	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	19.12	-	19.12	-	19.12
			*0.22							*0.22		*0.22		*0.22
11. Lucknow	28.51	84.96	33.29	0.10	-	-	-	1.50	-	148.36	2.20	150.56	-	150.56
		*0.02								*0.02		*0.02		*0.02
12. Meerut	18.61	2.61	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.86	-	23.86	-	23.86
13. Nagendra Dev of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Rohilkhand	-	5.27	0.74	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	10.01	-	10.01	6.50	16.51
15. Roorkee	8.00	27.26	19.92	-	-	75.40	-	-	-	130.58	59.67	190.25	-	190.25
						*7.43				*7.43		*7.43		*7.43
16. Sampurnanad Sanskrit V. Vidyalyaya	11.39	-	9.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.89	-	20.89	-	20.89
Total =	115.67	237.57	182.96	41.61	-	95.19	-	1.50	-	674.50	107.93	782.43	9.50	791.93
		*0.08	*0.22			*7.43				*7.73	*0.04	*7.77		*7.77

WEST BENGAL

1. B.C. Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Burdwan	23.48	20.57	20.17	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	70.72	6.45	77.17	-	77.17
3. Calcutta	38.10	229.14	42.92	1.80	-	9.65	-	-	-	321.61	30.42	352.03	-	352.03
			*0.02							*0.02		*0.02		*0.02
4. Jadavpur	33.45	52.66	15.93	5.10	-	18.50	-	-	-	125.64	33.58	159.22	-	159.22
		*0.02								*0.02		*0.02		*0.02
5. Kalyani	16.14	13.61	10.00	6.35	-	3.10	-	-	-	49.20	8.50	57.70	-	57.70
		*0.03								*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
6. North Bengal	18.23	17.69	8.24	5.50	-	-	1.52	-	-	51.18	6.45	57.63	-	57.63
7. Rabindra Bharti	2.71	12.97	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.28	-	18.28	-	18.28
8. Vidya Sagar University	20.28	0.41	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.08	-	21.08	-	21.08
Total =	152.39	347.05	100.25	25.25	-	31.25	1.52	-	-	657.71	85.40	743.11		743.11
		*0.05	*0.02							*0.07		*0.07		*0.07

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GOA														
1. Goa University	-	0.36	16.13	-	-	-	4.60	-	-	21.09	16.60	37.69	-	37.69
Total =	-	0.36	16.13	-	-	-	4.60	-	-	21.09	16.60	37.69	-	37.69
TRIPURA														
1. Tripura Univ.	10.32	0.25	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.60	0.80	11.40	-	11.40
	*9.68									*9.68		*9.68		*9.68
	3224.94	2500.06	1982.23	358.78	1843.97	598.26	33.04	4.38	7.70	10553.36	1759.20	12312.56	77.47	12390.03
	*30.93	*6.70	*0.63	*0.55	*0.34	*9.64				*48.79	*2.13	*50.92		*50.92
Reimbursement of Non-Univ. Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.21	-	77.21	-	77.21	-	77.21
								*0.20		*0.20		*0.20		*0.20
Grand Total =	3324.94	2500.06	1982.23	358.78	1843.26	598.26	33.04	81.59	7.70	10630.57	1759.2	12389.77	77.47	12467.24
	*30.93	*6.70	*0.63	*0.55	*0.34	*9.64		*0.20		*48.99	*2.13	*51.12		*51.12

Appendix XII (Continued)

**STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING
1993-94 (MAJOR HEAD WISE) UNDER CENTRAL PLAN,
ENGG. & TECH. AND SECTION-III**

	Basic amenities in Univ/ colleges	Promotion of excellence and research	Manpower development	Non-formal education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innovation/ Courses in Emerging areas	International Co-op.	Management of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL UNIVERSITY														
1. B.H.U. Varanasi	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.96	-	3.96	-	3.96
2. Delhi	101.22	19.20	21.49	0.09	-	6.98	-	-	-	148.98	-	148.98	-	148.98
		*0.15								*0.15		*0.15		*0.15
3. NEHU	6.25	0.20	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.95	-	7.95	-	7.95
4. Pondicherry	2.23	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.41	-	2.41	-	2.41
	113.66	19.58	22.99	0.09	-	6.98	-	-	-	163.30	-	163.30	-	163.30
		*0.15								*0.15		*0.15		*0.15
STATE UNIVERSITY														
1. Andhra	34.15	25.85	-	-	-	7.50	-	-	2.00	69.50	-	69.50	1.70	71.20
2. A.P. Agri. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dr. B.R.A. Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kakatiya	13.86	0.51	1.05	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	16.67	-	16.67	-	16.67
5. Nagarjuna	40.83	38.81	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	4.65	89.29	-	89.29	2.19	91.48
									*2.35	*2.35		*2.35		*2.35
6. Osmania	22.68	48.50	-	-	-	14.75	-	-	-	85.93	-	85.93	2.74	88.67
7. Srikrishna	15.70	2.30	-	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	21.75	-	21.75	2.15	23.90
Devaray														
8. Sri Padmavathi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahila V.														
Vidyalays														
9. Sri Venkateswara	12.52	1.25	-	-	-	2.61	-	-	-	16.38	-	16.38	2.10	18.48
Total =	139.74	117.22	1.05	-	-	34.86	-	-	6.65	299.52	-	299.52	10.88	310.40
									*2.35	*2.35		*2.35		*2.35
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
Arunachal Univ.	2.81	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.89	-	2.89	-	2.89
Total	2.81	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.89	-	2.89	-	2.89

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ASSAM														
1. Assam Agril														
2. Dibrugarh	21.49	0.92	-	-	-	9.60	-	-	-	32.01	-	32.01	-	32.01
3. Gauhati	47.10	1.62	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	53.72	-	53.72	-	53.72
Total =	68.59	2.54	-	-	-	14.60	-	-	-	85.73	-	85.73	-	85.73

BIHAR														
1. Bhagalpur	18.86	2.74	0.42	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	22.72	-	22.72	1.20	23.92
2. Bihar	6.04	0.43	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.62	-	6.62	-	6.62
3. Birsa Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. K.S. Dharbhanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Magadh	28.90	2.13	0.45	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	32.73	-	32.73	-	32.73
6. L.N. Mithila	16.75	0.15	-	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	17.99	-	17.99	-	17.99
7. Patna	7.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.17	-	7.17	0.35	7.52
8. Rajandra Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Ranchi	5.21	0.86	0.39	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	7.71	-	7.71	-	7.71
Total =	82.93	6.31	1.41	1.09	-	3.20	-	-	-	94.94	-	94.94	1.55	96.49

HARYANA														
1. Haryana Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kurushetra	38.02	1.68	0.68	0.40	-	6.32	-	-	-	47.10	-	47.10	1.80	48.90
3. Maharishi	52.68	1.96	1.05	0.16	-	8.50	-	-	-	64.35	-	64.35	0.70	65.05
Dayanand														
Total =	90.70	3.64	1.73	0.56	-	14.82	-	-	-	111.45	-	111.45	2.50	113.95

GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar	0.35	8.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.35	-	8.35	-	8.35
2. Gujarat	24.00	0.04	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.38	-	25.38	3.20	28.58
3. Gujarat Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. North Gujarat	5.19	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	10.19	-	10.19	0.20	10.39
6. Sardar Patel	2.22	0.75	0.20	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	4.42	-	4.42	-	4.42
7. Saurashtra	9.45	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60	-	9.60	-	9.60
8. South Gujarat	8.66	0.28	-	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	15.19	-	15.19	-	15.19
Total =	49.87	9.22	1.54	-	-	12.50	-	-	-	73.13	-	73.13	3.40	76.53

GOA STATE														
1. Goa Univ.	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	1.80	-	1.80
Total =	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.80	-	1.80	-	1.80

H.P. STATE														
1. H.P. Univ.	6.42	0.33	0.01	0.50	-	1.25	-	-	-	8.51	-	8.51	-	8.51
2. H.P. Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Dr. Y.S.P. Univ. of Horti. & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6.42	0.33	0.01	0.50	-	1.25	-	-	-	8.51	-	8.51	-	8.51

JAMMU & KASHIR

1. Jammu Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kashmir	4.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.73	-	4.73	-	4.73
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sc. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total =	4.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.73	-	4.73	-	4.73

KARNATAKA STATE

1. Bangalore Univ.	16.45	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.22	-	17.62	0.80	18.42
2. Gulbarga	2.92	0.25	0.13	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	5.80	-	5.80	1.50	7.30
3. Kanada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnataka	27.09	0.42	-	-	-	60.75	-	-	-	88.26	1.28	89.54	1.20	90.74
5. Kovempu	12.00	0.05	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	14.55	-	14.55	0.50	15.05
6. Mangalore	10.78	1.10	0.66	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	14.54	-	14.54	0.80	15.34
7. Mysore	12.73	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.55	-	13.55	-	13.55
8. Univ. of Agril. Science, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ. of Agril. Science, B'lore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total =	81.97	3.81	0.79	-	-	67.75	-	-	-	154.32	1.28	155.60	4.80	160.40

KERALA STATE

1. Calicut	16.90	2.20	3.00	0.76	-	10.00	-	-	4.00	36.86	-	36.86	7.90	44.76
2. Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech.	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	0.06
3. Kerala	22.25	1.34	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.66	-	24.66	-	24.66
4. Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi Univ. Kottayam	21.87	2.94	-	0.20	-	3.75	-	-	-	28.76	-	28.76	14.00	42.76
		*0.08								*0.08		*0.08		*0.08
Total =	61.08	6.48	4.07	0.96	-	13.75	-	-	4.00	90.34	-	90.34	21.90	112.24
		*0.08								*0.08		*0.08		*0.08

MANIPUR STATE

1. Manipur Univ.	3.79	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	3.92	10.21	-	10.21	-	10.21
Total =	3.79	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	3.92	10.21	-	10.21	-	10.21

M.P. STATE

1. Avadesh P. Singh University	22.27	0.05	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.17	-	23.17	2.70	25.87
2. Barkatullah Vishvevidyalaya	9.79	1.40	4.14	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	16.58	-	16.58	-	16.58

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3. Guru Ghasidas	14.76	19.26	-	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	40.27	-	40.27	0.80	41.07
4. Indera Kala Sangeet	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40
5. Devi Ahilya Vishvevidalaya	15.75	7.51	2.75	0.80	-	2.50	-	-	-	29.31	-	29.31	0.50	29.81
6. Rani Durgavati	5.90	28.26	0.25	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	35.66	-	35.66	1.10	36.76
7. J.L.N. Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Jiwaji	19.26	40.52	7.04	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	68.07	-	68.07	4.85	72.92
9. Ravi Shanker	22.22	62.11	0.19	0.50	-	8.75	-	-	-	93.77	-	93.77	2.50	96.27
10. Dr. Dr. H.S. Gaur	8.75	15.04	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	28.79	-	28.79	4.30	33.09
11. Vikram Univ.	9.90	13.12	0.25	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	26.21	-	26.21	0.50	26.71
Total =	129.19	187.27	15.47	1.30	-	30.00	-	-	-	363.23	-	363.23	17.25	380.48

MAHARASHTRA

1. Amravati Univ.	61.53	0.34	0.73	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	67.60	-	67.60	2.90	70.50
2. Bombay Univ.	12.39	4.41	5.51	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	29.81	-	29.81	-	29.81
3. Konken Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. North Maharashtra	0.04	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.83	-	1.83	6.00	7.83
5. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Marathwara	19.55	4.75	0.30	0.35	-	11.00	-	-	-	35.95	-	35.95	4.10	40.05
	*0.16									*0.16		*0.16		*0.16
7. Nagpur	77.09	0.95	0.40	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	84.69	-	84.69	2.00	86.69
8. Poona	19.57	8.41	2.52	0.49	-	27.50	-	-	-	58.49	-	58.49	4.80	63.29
9. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. SNDT Women's	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	0.24	-	0.24
11. Shivaji	40.34	1.09	0.20	-	-	28.75	-	-	7.00	77.38	-	77.38	4.60	81.98
12. Yaswant Rao Chauhan Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total =	230.75	21.74	9.66	0.84	-	86.00	-	-	7.00	355.99	-	355.99	24.40	380.39
	*0.16									*0.16		*0.16		*0.16

URISSA STATE

1. Berhampur Univ.	6.69	1.35	0.38	0.16	-	3.56	-	-	-	12.14	-	12.14	0.80	12.94
2. Orissa Univ.of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur Univ.	9.18	0.60	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	14.78	-	14.78	1.70	16.48
4. Shri Jaganath Sanskrit V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal Univ.	69.77	9.18	0.30	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	83.00	-	83.00	7.95	90.95
Total =	85.64	11.13	0.68	0.16	-	12.31	-	-	-	109.92	-	109.92	10.45	120.37

PUNJAB STATE

1. Guru Nank Dev. University	29.01	1.80	1.58	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	34.89	-	34.89	-	34.89
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Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2. Panjab Univ.	20.25	3.71	0.35	-	-	6.25	-	-	3.80	34.36	-	34.36	8.00	42.36
3. Punjab Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi Univ.	22.78	2.23	0.39	-	-	8.06	-	-	1.50	34.96	-	34.96	0.60	35.56
Total =	72.04	7.74	2.32	-	-	16.81	-	-	5.30	104.21	-	104.21	8.60	112.81

RAJASTHAN STATE

1. Jodhpur Univ.	2.38	0.34	-	-	-	7.25	-	-	-	9.97	-	9.97	-	9.97
2. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. M.D.S. Univ.	40.33	16.65	1.44	0.45	-	21.40	-	-	2.40	82.67	-	82.67	2.20	84.87
4. M.L. Sukhadia	-	0.13	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	1.38	-	1.38	1.50	2.88
5. Rajasthan Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajasthan	25.07	10.62	2.32	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	39.26	-	39.26	-	39.26
Total =	67.78	27.74	3.76	0.45	-	31.15	-	-	2.40	133.28	-	133.28	3.70	136.98

TAMIL NADU

1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Annamalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Anna Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bharathidasan Univ.	40.57	76.98	0.44	-	-	11.75	-	-	7.80	137.54	-	137.54	1.56	139.10
5. Bharthiar	23.64	71.17	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.71	-	96.71	1.40	98.11
6. Dr. M.G. Med. University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Madras Univ.	54.70	105.47	2.23	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	167.40	-	167.40	2.00	169.40
8. M.K. University	57.96	147.28	0.10	0.20	-	5.00	-	-	6.80	217.34	-	217.34	0.60	217.94
9. Mother Teresa University for Women	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.41	-	1.41	-	1.41
10. Tamil University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Manomanian Sundram	2.10	14.09	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.34	-	16.34	-	16.34
Total =	180.38	414.99	4.82	0.20	-	21.75	-	-	14.60	636.74	-	636.74	5.56	642.30

TRIPURA STATE

1. Tripura Univ.	1.19	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	-	1.32	1.20	2.52
Total =	1.19	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	-	1.32	1.20	2.52

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	50.93	6.26	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.61	-	60.61	7.20	67.81
2. Allahabad	3.46	0.56	2.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.83	-	6.83	-	6.83
3. Avadh	40.70	3.50	0.83	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	46.28	-	46.28	1.70	47.98
4. Bundelkhand	31.86	0.68	1.07	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	34.36	-	34.36	8.80	43.16
5. C.A. Univ. of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Gorakhpur Univ.	111.84	1.95	0.41	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	114.25	-	114.25	4.40	118.65
8. H.N.B. Univ.	13.52	1.06	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.15	-	15.15	-	15.15
9. Kanpur Univ.	38.10	8.72	1.68	1.30	-	1.25	-	-	5.70	56.75	-	56.75	-	56.75
10. Kashividya-pith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Kumaon Univ.	1.05	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.29	-	1.29	-	1.29
12. Lucknow	18.83	0.13	0.18	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	19.89	-	19.89	-	19.89
13. Meerut	61.38	7.23	3.57	-	-	2.50	-	-	6.95	81.63	-	81.63	1.80	83.43
14. Purvanchal	-	17.72	0.70	-	-	1.25	-	-	6.20	25.87	-	25.87	0.70	26.57
15. Narendra Deva Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rohilkhand	36.85	4.87	1.40	-	-	3.30	-	-	-	46.42	-	46.42	14.95	61.37
17. Roorkee Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Sampuranand Vish.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total =	408.52	52.92	16.64	1.35	-	11.05	-	-	18.85	509.33	-	509.33	39.55	548.88

WEST BENGAL

1. Burdwan Univ.	25.66	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.23	-	27.23	-	27.23
2. B.C. Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Calcutta	56.59	3.17	0.36	-	-	30.50	-	-	-	90.62	-	90.62	1.60	92.22
4. Jadavpur	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25
5. Kalyani	0.70	0.11	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	2.06	-	2.06	0.30	2.36
6. North Bengal	11.24	1.10	0.06	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	17.40	-	17.40	-	17.40
7. Rabindra Bharti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vidya Sagar	11.41	0.30	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	12.96	-	12.96	-	12.96
Total =	105.85	6.25	0.42	-	-	38.00	-	-	-	150.52	-	150.52	1.90	152.42
Total	1989.43	899.12	87.36	7.50	-	419.28	-	-	62.72	3465.41	1.28	3466.69	157.64	3624.33
Colleges	*0.16	*0.23							*2.35	*2.74		*2.74		*2.74

Appendix XII (Continued)

SUMMARY OF PLAN GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1993-94

Particulars	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A to I	J	A to J	Sec.	Grand
										Total		Total	III	Total
CENTRAL UNIV.	1487.75	420.47	508.64	21.47	-	91.38	15.65	-	-	2545.36	460.45	3005.81	4.00	3009.81
	*3.03	*2.84	*0.14							*6.01	*0.01	*6.02		*6.02
Deemed to be	318.83	257.46	48.65	15.59	44.60	24.26	-	-	7.70	717.09	174.28	891.37	10.00	901.37
Universities		*1.13	*0.18							*1.31	*0.79	*2.10		*2.10
State Univs.	1418.36	1759.71	1424.23	321.72	109.16	445.12	17.39	4.38	-	5500.07	1124.47	6624.54	63.47	6688.01
	*27.90	*2.73	*0.31	*0.55		*9.64				*41.13	*1.33	*42.46		*42.46
Inter Univ.	-	62.42	0.71	-	1690.21	37.50	-	-	-	1790.84	-	1790.84	-	1790.84
Centres					*0.34					*0.34		*0.34		*0.34
Total Univs.	3224.94	2500.06	1982.23	358.78	1843.97	598.26	33.04	4.38	7.70	10553.36	1759.20	12312.56	77.47	12390.03
	*3093.00	*6.70	*0.63	*0.55	*0.34	*9.64				*48.79	*2.13	*50.92		*50.92
COLLEGES														
Central Univ.	113.66	19.58	22.99	0.09	-	6.98	-	-	-	163.30	-	163.30	-	163.30
Colleges		*0.15								*0.15		*0.15		*0.15
State Colleges	1875.77	879.54	64.37	7.41	-	412.30	-	-	62.72	3302.11	1.28	3303.39	157.64	3461.03
	*0.16	*0.08							*2.35	*2.59		*2.59		*2.59
Total	1989.43	899.12	87.36	7.50	-	419.28	-	-	62.72	3465.41	1.28	3466.69	157.64	3624.33
Colleges	*0.16	*0.23							*2.35	*2.74		*2.74		*2.74
Total Univ.	5214.37	3399.18	2069.59	366.28	1843.97	1017.54	33.04	4.38	70.42	14018.77	1760.48	15779.25	235.11	16014.36
Colleges	*31.09	*6.93	*0.63	*0.55	*0.34	*9.64	-	-	*2.35	*51.53	*2.13	*53.66		*53.66
Expenditure	-	3.19	87.95	0.06	-	51.50	53.55	40.67	-	-236.70	-	236.70	-	236.70
Made through														
Establishment														
Reimbursement of														
Non-univs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.21	-	77.21	-	77.21	-	77.21
Institutions								*0.20		*0.20		*0.20		*0.20
Grand Total	5214.37	3402.37	2157.54	366.34	1843.97	1069.04	86.37	122.26	70.42	14332.68	1760.48	16093.16	235.11	16328.27
*By Adjustment	*31.09	*6.93	*0.63	*0.55	*0.34	*9.64	-	*0.20	*2.35	*51.73	*2.13	*53.86		*53.86

Appendix XII (Continued)
SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 1993-94

S.No.	Particulars	Blcok Grants Central Universities	Block Grants Deemed Unives.	Grants for Specific Purposes	Maintenance Grants for Colleges (DELHI)	Maintenance Grants for Colleges BHU)	Teachers awards	Research fellow- ship	Scholar- ship in E & T	Mass Media Centre	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
UNIVERSITIES											
1.	Central Universities	22,250.10	-	-	-	-	0.56	201.79	2.62	93.70	22548.77
								*0.03			*0.03
2.	Deemed Universities		1813.72	-	-	-	11.65	7.57	6.49	21.11	1860.54
3.	State Universities for Specific purposes	-	-	291.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	291.34
4.	UGC Centres			-	-	-	-	0.23	-	35.00	35.23
5.	State Universities	-	-	-	-	-	14.48	375.91	222.75	94.18	707.32
								*0.09		*6.12	*6.21
Total Universities		22250.10	1813.72	291.34	-	-	26.69	585.50	231.86	243.99	25443.20
								*0.12		*6.12	*6.24
COLLEGES											
1.	Delhi Colleges	-	-	-	7157.51	-	-	0.17	0.22	-	7157.90
					*385.91	-	-	-	-	-	*385.91
2.	BHU Colleges	-	-	-	-	54.29	-	-	-	-	54.29
3.	Pondicherry Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
4.	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	11.75	3.02	0.58	25.00	40.35
								*0.01	*0.10		*0.11
Total Colleges		-	-	-	7157.51	54.29	11.87	3.10	0.80	25.00	7252.66
					*385.91			*0.01	*0.10		*386.02
Grand Total											
(Univs. Colleges)		22250.10	1813.72	291.34	7157.51	54.29	38.56	588.69	232.66	268.99	32695.86
				*385.91				*0.13	*0.10	*6.12	*352.26
Non-Universities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.65
											*0.18
Administrative Payment through Administration		-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.17	-	-	731.94
											0.23
Grand Total =		22250.10	1813.72	291.34	7157.51	54.29	38.62	588.86	232.66	268.99	33467.68
					*385.91			*0.13	*0.10	*6.12	*392.44

*By adjustment

APPENDIX - XIII

Statement Showing Maintenance Grants (Non-Plan) and Recurring Expenditure (Non-plan) in respect of Central Universities. Institution Deemed to be Universities and State Universities for the year 1991-92.

State/University	Non-plan maintenance Grant from UGC	Total Non-plan Recurring Expenditure
1	2	3
A. Central Universities		
		(Rs. in lakhs)
ANDHRAPRADESH		
1. Hyderabad	747.19	N.A.
MEGHALAYA		
2. North Eastern Hill	1097.72	1159.66
PONDICHERRY		
3. Pondicherry	259.47	286.69
UTTARPRADESH		
4. Aligarh Muslim	3662.32	N.A.
5. Banaras Hindu	4521.91	4861.34*
WESTBENGAL		
6. Visva Bharti	1059.63	1060.14
DELHI (U.T.)		
7. Delhi	2524.07	2747.00*
8. Indira Gandhi Open	0.00	1254.37
9. Jawaharlal Nehru	1421.63	1404.07
10. Jamia Milia Islamia	712.86	959.02
(B) Institutions Deemed to be universities		
ANDHRAPRADESH		
1. Central Instt. of Eng. & Foreign Lang- uages	215.14	225.87
BIHAR		
2. Indian School of Mines	463.86	510.62

N.A. = Stands for 'not available].

* = Provisional figure

Appendix XIII (Continued)

1	2	3
GUJARAT		
3. Gujarat Vidyapeeth	168.82	N.A.
KARNATAKA		
4. Indian Instt. of Sc.	1894.01	2285.66
MAHARASHTRA		
5. Tata Instt. of Social Science	176.65	194.10
6. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	-	73.70
RAJASTHAN		
7. Banasthali Vidyapeeth	-	175.57
8. Jain Viswa Bharati	-	-
TAMILNADU		
9. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	140.07	168.86
10. S.A. Instt. for Home Sc. & Higher Education for Women	110.04	183.25
UTTARPRADESH		
11. Dayalbagh Educational Instt.	64.86	189.74
12. Gurukul Kangri	110.55	N.A.
DELHI (U.T.)		
13. Jamia Hamdard	36.03	N.A.
STATE UNIVERSITIES		
ANDHRAPRADESH		
1. Dr. B.R. Ambedakar Open	111.41	434.68
2. J.L. Nehru Tech.	775.00	1006.32*
3. Osmania	2022.11	2408.08
4. Padmavati Mahila	116.96	104.11
5. Sri Krishandevarya	263.72	244.63
ARUNACHAL		
6. Arunachal	-	-
BIHAR		
7. K.S. Darbhanga	332.40	607.73

Appendix XIII (Continued)

1	2	3
GOA		
8. Goa	118.40	147.39*
GUJARAT		
9. Bhavnagar	285.31	344.59
10. North Gujarat	40.62	120.13*
11. Saurashtra	272.62	554.18
12. Sardar Patel	284.23	402.31
HARYANA		
13. Kurukshetra	866.08	1316.39
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
14. Himachal Pradesh	527.68	766.20
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
15. Jammu	495.15	531.40
KARNATAKA		
16. Karnatak	1033.17	1205.54
KERALA		
17. Mahatama Gandhi	277.00	558.04
MADHYAPRADESH		
18. Devi Ahilaya	274.68	398.61
19. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	292.59	771.78
20. Rani Durgavati	348.47	N.A.
21. Vikram	292.77	374.73
MAHARASHTRA		
22. Amravati	61.82	330.74
23. Bombay	950.67	1274.81
24. North Maharashtra	45.87	50.82
25. Shivaji	20.71	731.08
26. S.N.D.T. Women's	342.63	801.46*
27. Y.R. Chawan Open	110.00	71.40
MANIPUR		
28. Manipur	187.00	260.55
ORISSA		
29. Berhampur	279.26	265.91
30. Sambalpur	260.72	398.38

pendix XIII (Continued)

1	2	3
JNAB		
Guru Nanak Dev	930.87	1146.26
Panjab	2129.57	2423.29
Panjabi	1523.42	1790.33
RAJASTHAN		
4. Kota Open	79.27	286.42
5. M.L. Sukhadia	457.40	436.98
6. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati Ajmer	162.49	215.43*
TAMILNADU		
7. Alagappa	80.66	130.06
8. Annamalai	50.64	919.27
9. Bharathiar	93.68	273.94*
10. Bharathidasan	114.28	377.70
11. Dr. M.G.R. Medical	-	-
12. Madras	135.00	1101.63*
13. Mother Teresa Women's	40.00	71.38
TRIPURA		
4. Tripura	56.86	72.89
UTTAR PRADESH		
5. H.N. Bahuguna	226.26	427.88
WEST BENGAL		
6. Calcutta	1907.11	3158.75*
7. Jadavpur	1321.86	1751.89
8. North Bengal	528.29	619.71

.A. = Stands for the available
 = Stands for provisional figure

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Note :

In the case of Central Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities, the maintenance grants by the University Grants Commission and 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.

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 Govt. (for State Universities) and University Grants Commission (for Central Universities and Institutions deemed to be universities have been shown.

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 building and other expenditure on day to day activities.