

ANNUAL REPORT

2004-2005

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary of the UGC Annual Report 2004-2005, encapsulates the objectives of the University Grants Commission, physical parameters achieved under its various tenth plan schemes and the expenditure entailed on the same besides the statistical growth in the higher education sector during the reporting year.

1.0 ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE UGC

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) came into existence on 28th December, 1953 and became a statutory organization established by an Act of Parliament in 1956, for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education. An amendment to the UGC Act is under consideration of the Government of India to meet emerging challenges.
- The Commission consists of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and ten members (Secretary-Education, Secretary-Expenditure, 8 other members) appointed/nominated by the Government of India. The Secretary headed the Commission's Secretariat with 594 working staff including 75 Group 'A' officers.
- The general objective of the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) of UGC is to achieve a profound transformation of higher education so that it effectively promotes sustainable human development and, at the same time, improves relevance with closer links with the world of work and ensures quality in its teaching, research and business and community extension functions including life-long learning.
- The Malpractices Cell which deals with the menace of existence and mushrooming of Fake Universities has, so far, identified 21 Fake universities.
- To create and promote a new work culture, in a comprehensive way, UGC initiated automation and computerization of its offices. Network facilities were also created in UGC with the help of ERNET, Ministry of Information Technology.
- The website of the UGC is <http://www.ugc.ac.in>. The contents of the interactive site cover almost all activities and programmes of UGC.
- The UGC received 553 cases during the reporting year and an amount of Rs. 45.72 lakhs was incurred on the payment of professional fees to the advocates for defending the cases all over India.
- The Desk (Parliament) has disposed of 295 Parliament Questions during the reporting financial year.
- Budget and Finances of the UGC

The Budget for the financial year 2004-2005 and receipt of Grant-in-Aid have been as indicated below:

Budget for the year 2004-2005 and Grants received

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Budget head	Plan allocation		Non-Plan allocation	
		BE	RE	BE	RE
1.	General	541.75	757.75	1113.80	1182.50
	Total	541.75	757.75	1113.80	1182.50

- Out of the total Non-Plan grant released, 61.31% was released to Central Universities, 24.5% to colleges of Delhi and Banaras Hindu Universities and 5.87% to Deemed to be Universities. The expenditure on the UGC establishment was to the extent of Rs. 23.29 crores constituting 1.95% of the total Non-Plan grant.



2.0 STATISTICAL GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT, FACULTY AND RESEARCH

- As on 31.03.2005, 343 universities including 18 Central, 211 State, 96 Deemed Universities, 5 Institutions established under State Legislation, 13 Institutes of National Importance and 17625 colleges existed in the Higher Education sector. Out of 211 State Universities, 61 State Universities and 2 institutions out of 5 institutions established through state legislation have not yet been declared eligible to receive central assistance under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956 amended from time to time.
- During the reporting year 2004-2005, 16 new State Universities have been recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act and also seven institutions which were notified as Deemed to be Universities by the Govt. of India under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 have been included in the list of the UGC recognized Universities.
- As many as 740 new colleges have been established in various states during 2004-2005.
- At the end of the financial year 2004-2005, the total number of colleges recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 had been 5589. Out of these, 422 colleges are not eligible to receive central assistance under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956.
- During the academic session 2004-2005, the total enrolment in all courses and levels had been 104.84 lakhs including 42.34 lakhs women students constituting 40.4%.
- The student enrolment at various levels had been as given below:

Level	UG	PG	Dip./Cert.	Research
Percentage of total enrolment	88.90	9.41	1.04	0.65

- About 90.07% of all the under-graduate students and 65.77% of all post-graduate students have been in the affiliated colleges while the remaining in university departments and their constituent colleges. Out of the total research students, 90.67% have been in the universities.
- Maharashtra State had been the first in having highest enrolment of 14.32 lakhs students followed by U.P. with 13.62 lakhs and Sikkim had the lowest enrolment of 4695. In terms of percentages, as compared to total enrolment, the women enrolment had been the highest in the state of Kerala with 60.85%, followed by Goa with 59.05% and the lowest percentage of 24.46% in the state of Bihar.
- Out of the total enrolment of students (104.84 lakhs), 45% have been in the faculty of Arts, followed by Science with 20% and Commerce with 18%, thus constituting 83% enrolment in just three faculties. While the remaining 17% enrolment was in in professional faculties.
- The strength of the teaching faculty in universities and colleges had gone up to 4.72 lakhs
- The number of research degrees (Ph.D.) awarded during 2003-2004 was 16,602. Out of this, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 6,774 Degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 5,408 Degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 73% of the total number of research degrees awarded by various universities.
- The number of women students enrolled per hundred men students enrolled at all levels has been 68.
- The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has consistently been increasing at all stages (G, PG, R, D/C) of Higher Education. The position in 2004-05 has revealed that the enrolment of women has been around 40% as indicated below:

% of Women	
Graduate(G)	40.41
Post-Graduate (PG)	40.39
Research (R)	39.98
Diploma/Certificate(D/C)	40.08



- The women enrolment had been the highest in the faculty of Arts (51%), followed by Science (20%) and Commerce (16%), constituting 87% in the three faculties. While the remaining 13% in all the professional faculties.

3.0 MAINTENANCE (NON-PLAN) AND DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

- There are 18 Central Universities, out of which 16 are receiving maintenance as well as development grants. The remaining two universities namely, Indira Gandhi National Open University and Central Agricultural University are directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Agriculture respectively.
- Non-plan grant amounting to Rs. 730.98 crores has been released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 16 Central Universities and plan grants of Rs. 218.71 crores has been released to 16 Central Universities during 2004-05.
- There are 211 State Universities set up under laws enacted by the legislatures of various states. The UGC has been making budgetary allocation of Plan (Development) Grants to only 113 state universities, excluding agricultural and medical universities. During the year 2004-2005, 119 eligible state universities have been provided development grants amounting to Rs. 238.47 Crores.
- An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been paid to three state universities under the scheme of Jubilee Grants during 2004-2005.
- Upto 31.03.2005, Deemed University status has been given to 95 institutions. Deemed University status was conferred to seven institutions in the reporting year.
- The UGC provides development grant to 23 Deemed universities and maintenance grant to 12 Deemed universities. During 2004-2005, Non-Plan grants amounting to Rs. 76.23 crores has been paid to 29 Deemed to be universities and Plan grants of Rs. 27.50 crores to 37 Deemed to be universities.
- From Tenth Plan onwards, the UGC has been providing special development grants for young universities for creating infrastructural facilities of capital nature. The eligible universities will get assistance as a one time grant over and above the Tenth Plan allocation upto a maximum of rupees one crore. During 2004-05, grants amounting to Rs. 317.55 lakhs have been paid to 9 State Universities.
- To partially overcome or reduce the disparity between the universities located in Metros, Urban, Semi-Urban and backward areas and to improve the higher education scenario presently prevailing in backward areas, the UGC initiated, in Tenth Plan, a scheme entitled "Special Development Grant for universities in Backward Areas". Under the scheme, the UGC has been making available grants to eligible universities for strengthening the existing infrastructure and treating essentially required basic infrastructure upto Rs. 70.00 lakhs as one time additional grant. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 338.80 lakhs has been made available to 17 universities (15 State and 2 Deemed to be Universities).

National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP)

During the year 2004-05, Government of India, MHRD, provided additional/ earmarked funds to UGC to implement the 'National Common Minimum Programme'. The grant has been earmarked for infrastructure development, networking, procurement of major equipment, setting up of faculties of Engineering and Management etc. Under the NCMP 11 Central Universities were provided assistance to the tune of Rs. 103.05 crores.

Though IGNOU is directly funded by the MHRD, Rs. 7.00 crores were released to it under NCMP on the direction of MHRD.

Special/Additional Plan Grant for Infrastructure Development

Special/Additional Plan grant amounting to Rs. 16.58.crores was also given to four Central Universities for infrastructure development. Seven Deemed to be Universities were given assistance to the tune of Rs. 37.60 crores under the scheme.



4.0 DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) AND MAINTENANCE (NON-PLAN) GRANTS TO COLLEGES

- As on 31st March, 2005, there were 17,625 colleges in the country. Out of which, only those colleges which are recognized under Section 2 (f) and 12 (B) of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. The number of such colleges was 5808. UGC schemes/programmes are being implemented for colleges through the UGC Regional Offices located at Hyderabad, Pune, Bhopal, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi and Bangalore.
- Tenth Plan grants (2002-2007) amounting to Rs. 463.19 crores were, so far, allocated for the development of 4811 colleges under the College Development Scheme being implemented by all the Regional Offices of UGC.
- An amount of Rs. 270.00 crores as maintenance grant was provided to 36 colleges of Delhi University during 2004-2005. Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs. 2.38 crores was paid to four constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University. During the reporting fiscal year, plan grant amounting to Rs. 193.78 crores was released to colleges spread over 25 states.
- As against the Tenth Plan allocation, an amount of Rs. 1.65 crores was provided to Delhi Colleges under the various plan schemes during 2004-2005.
- To provide academic freedom for potential colleges, the UGC has been conferring autonomous status to these colleges. As on 31.03.2005, there were 204 Autonomous Colleges spread over 44 universities of ten states and one union territory functioning in India. During 2004-05, 73 colleges have been conferred autonomy and 10 autonomous colleges have been given further extension. During 2004-05, the UGC Regional Offices released grants to the extent of Rs. 754.77 lakhs to these autonomous colleges.
- Two new schemes entitled "Special Development Grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward Areas" and "Special Development Grant for Young Colleges" are being implemented in the Tenth Plan by the UGC Regional Offices to ensure equity and access of higher education to deserving colleges. Any eligible college which is recommended by an Expert Committee will get Rs. 10.00 lakhs as one time grant. During 2004-05, 404 colleges were approved /assisted with an amount of Rs. 969.66 lakhs under Special Development Grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward Areas scheme. 263 colleges were assisted to the tune of Rs. 733.21 lakhs under the Special Development Grants for Young Colleges scheme.

5.0 PROGRAMMES FOR MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

- A comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through 51 Academic Staff Colleges and 84 universities and specialized institutions has been carried out in different disciplines. During the reporting year, 253 Orientation Courses and 1054 Refresher Courses have been approved for conduction by the ASCs and other accredited institutions. A grant of Rs. 24.68 crores has also been released to these academic staff colleges/institutions.
- To ensure that the graduates who pass out after completing the career oriented courses, have knowledge, skills and aptitudes for gainful employment so as to reduce pressure on institutes of higher learning for Master degree, the UGC has been assisting institutions to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Humanities and Commerce and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for Science Streams as one time seed money for five years towards purchase of books and journals, lab and other equipment, remuneration to guest faculty etc. During the reporting year, 228 colleges and 2 Deemed to be Universities have been selected for starting career oriented courses from the academic year 2005-06 and also a total grant of Rs. 26.07 crores has been released.
- The university departments in Science including Bio-Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences are being supported under the scheme of Special Assistance Programme (SAP) during Tenth Plan to achieve excellence in research and to improve the quality of post-graduate teaching programme of the departments. As on 31.03.2005, the number of SAP supported departments stands at 477 (Humanities



and Social Science-183, Science-148 Bio-Science and Engineering and Technology-146). During 2004-05, an amount of 33.81 crores was released under SAP.

- The basic objective of the programmes viz. ASIST or ASIHSS is to support selected university departments in all streams to acquire necessary equipment which is not made available under SAP or University Development, so that the attainment of excellence in Post-graduate education and research in the department is not handicapped due to the non-availability of facilities. The financial limit normally for a selected department is Rs. 100.00 lakhs under ASIST and Rs. 60.00 lakhs under ASIHSS for a duration of 5 years (one term only). During 2004-05, 31 departments have been supported. Since 2004-2005, the Commission has decided that the Humanities and Sciences departments may also be supported for strengthening of infrastructure through ASIHSS. A total grant of Rest. 824.78 lakhs was released for the new and on-going activities.
- To support the efforts in improving science education at all levels in Universities/Autonomous and Post-graduate colleges, the UGC provides essential tools/equipment for repair and maintenance of electronic hardware as well as qualified staff according to the assessed workload decided by the size of the pool of such instruments and electronic hardware in the institution.. The financial limit for the scheme as approved by the Commission has been fixed at Rs. 1.40 crore for the year 2004-2005. The Expert Committee recommended 19 universities and 34 colleges for support during 2004-05. An amount of Rs. 139.84 lakhs was also released for the establishment of Instrument Maintenance Facility Units.
- In order to achieve excellence in teaching and research, the UGC has been assisting identified universities for granting the status of 'Universities with Potential for Excellence'. In the first phase, five universities were identified and granted the above mentioned status. In the second phase, 12 universities were identified for establishing "Centre of Excellence" in the identified areas. Proposals have been called for identifying five more universities with Potential for Excellence. During 2003-2004, grant of Rs. 10 crores was released to University of Madras and Rs. 13 crores to University of Hyderabad on the basis of the recommendations of the Monitoring Committees. The Monitoring Committees constituted for the purpose of evaluation visited the universities of Pune, JNU, Jadavpur & Hyderabad and further grant of Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 7 crores, respectively was sanctioned to these universities during 2004-2005 based on the recommendations of the Monitoring Committees. 44 proposals have been received from various universities under the Scheme.
- To meet the newly emerging needs, the UGC, in 2001, introduced a new scheme 'Establishment of new Centres/Institutions of Excellence' in studies and research on various inter-disciplinary areas in Science and Humanities within the university system. The UGC has so far approved five universities for financial support. Of the twelve universities identified as Centres of Excellence, a sum of Rs. 5 crores was released to 9 universities and a sum of Rs. 3 crores was released to 3 universities during 2004-05.
- To achieve excellence mainly in teaching and to initiate a research culture in colleges, the UGC has initiated a new scheme "Colleges with Potential for Excellence". The Commission intends to identify about 100 colleges across the country and to support them to improve their academic infrastructure, adopt innovations in teaching methods, evaluation, etc. The college would also be given 'Joint degree conferring' status with their names. The grant will vary from Rs. 35 lakhs to 100 lakhs per college on the basis of merit of each case. The proposals invited from colleges all over India were evaluated by a working group Committee and the recommendations of the working group placed before the Standing Committee. During the first phase, 47 colleges have already been selected. Each of these colleges was sanctioned 50% of the allocated amount during 2004-2005. The total amount released during 2004-2005 to these 47 colleges comes to Rs. 15.95 crores against the total allocation of Rs. 31.90 crores.
- The main objective of the scheme 'Export of Higher Education' is to evolve a policy to promote a free flow of students from other nations to India and vice-versa. It will help the universities to expand their



activities outside India and also to export of Indian Higher Education abroad. The Chairman, UGC constituted a Standing Committee, as decided by the Commission, based on the Expert Committee report submitted in January, 2003, to suggest/work out the operative mechanism for Export of Higher Education under the convenorship of Prof. Bhushan Patvardhan, Director, Inter-disciplinary School of Health Science, University of Pune, Pune.

- To achieve maximum efficiency for accessibility through internet enabling better teaching and learning process, the UGC has been funding universities with cent percent capital investment and upto 90% of recurring costs (for five years). So far, the UGC has provided financial assistance to 150 universities for Internet connection. During the year 2004-05, the UGC has released a total grant of Rs. 374.96 lakhs to the Universities against the allocation of Rs. 750.00 lakhs.
- During Tenth Plan, priority has been given to provide access to scholarly information for the research and academic community by supplementing the existing collection in the individual universities. The professional periodical literature is now made available over the Internet through UGC-Infonet/E-Journals consortium. The scheme is being funded by UGC and being executed by the INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmmedabad. Access to various E-Journals has been started from January 1, 2004. The allocated budget of Rs. 23.50 crores for the year 2004-05 was expended fully.

A Review Committee constituted by the Chairman, UGC visited the *National Centre for Human Genome Studies & Research at Punjab University* on 30th October, 2004 and approved an additional amount of Rs. 197.80 lakhs under non-recurring (The Commission had earlier approved a sum of Rs. 1.00 crores and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs during IX Plan towards the establishment of the Centre).

- A proposal for the establishment of "National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib" (NISSGGS) at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar was received by the UGC on 7th December, 2004. After evaluation by an expert committee an amount of Rs. 1 Crore has been released during March, 2005.

6.0 PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

- The UGC conducts a National Level Test for Lectureship eligibility and Junior Research Fellowships to ensure minimum standards for entrants in the teaching and research. Only 0.69 per cent of the total number of candidates appeared were qualified for Junior Research Fellowships and 3.69 per cent of the total number of candidates appeared for Lectureship eligibility were qualified in the tests conducted by the UGC in December, 2004. During 2004-2005, an expenditure of Rs. 3.35 crores was incurred for conducting these examinations. NET examination is being conducted in 77 subjects at 65 Centres spread across the country. The CSIR, on behalf of UGC, has been conducting NET in five Science subjects.
- The UGC has also granted accreditation to the following states/group of states for conducting State Level Eligibility Test (SLET): Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa, Punjab & Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and the North Eastern States. The candidates who have cleared the State Level Eligibility Test (SLET), accredited by the UGC for lectureship prior to 1st June, 2002, are exempted from appearing in the NET Examination. For SLET examinations scheduled in or after June, 2002, the qualified candidates shall be eligible to apply for the post of lecturer only in the Universities/Colleges belonging to the state from where they have cleared their SLET Examination.
- To promote research, the UGC has been providing financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges to undertake research projects in specified subject areas. Priority is being given to inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration research. The UGC approved as many as 483 Major Research Projects and about 3092 new Minor Research Projects during 2004-05. An amount of Rs. 35.95 crores was released to the new, ongoing and old Major/Minor Research Projects.



- The UGC has been providing financial assistance, under Travel Grant Scheme, to College teachers, Vice-Chancellors and UGC Members to enable them to present their research papers in International Conferences. During 2004-05, the proposals of 211 college teachers, six Vice-Chancellors and one Commission Member have been approved. The budget allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore has been fully utilized.
- During the financial year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 30.10 lakhs was paid to the Universities / Colleges and non-Universities like NIEPA against the budget allocation of Rs. 60.00 lakhs (Head Office) for organizing various Seminars and Conferences. The UGC regional offices approved 978 proposals and released Rs. 396.96 lakhs during 2004-05.
- Under the scheme of Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) for foreign nationals, the UGC has provided 20 JRFs and seven Research Associateship for foreign students during 2004-2005.
- The scheme of Research Awards is meant for permanent teachers of Universities and Institutions for devoting full time tenure of three years in research in their respective field of specialization. During 2004, 98 candidates have been selected for the award and an amount of Rs. 335.65 lakhs. Was released for the award.
- Under the Emeritus Fellowships Scheme an amount of Rs. 40.79 lakhs was released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities ,against the budget allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.
- Under the Scheme, Junior Research Fellowships for Indian Nationals an amount of Rs. 22.29 crores was released to scholars in universities/colleges in the disciplines of Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences. In the discipline of Engineering and Technology 50 research Scholarships were given and grants were released to the tune of Rs. 353.23 lakhs.
- During 2004-2005, the UGC paid Rs. 3.83 crores to 48 universities for participating in conferences, holding seminars, publication of research work and for Visiting Professors under the scheme of Unassigned Grants.
- Towards the promotion of Hindi language, the Rajbhasha Cell of the UGC imparted training to 30 officers/employees of the UGC. Five LDCs were sent for training in Hindi typing. Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti sittings were held three times. The Cell also celebrated Hindi Diwas and Hindi Pakhwara by organizing essay, debate and dictation competitions for the benefit of the UGC employees during the year 2004-2005.

7.0 STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTER-DISCIPLINARY AREAS

- To support new ideas and innovations and to start specialized courses in Inter-disciplinary and Emerging Areas, the UGC has been providing cent percent development assistance to the approved departments of universities. During 2004-05, 73 departments have been identified and approved for support. A total grant of Rs. 3065.56 lakhs has been released to the universities.
- As on 31st March 2005, the Commission provided assistance to the following 39 centres in 25 Universities for undertaking studies relating to problems and culture of a given area and for developing inter-disciplinary research and teaching. The focus is on those countries and regions, which have close and direct contact with India.

8.0 INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES, NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES AND CENTRES OF NATIONAL FACILITIES

- Six Inter-University Centres set up as autonomous centres within the university system under clause 12(ccc) of the UGC Act are functioning in India as registered centres under Society Act in order to provide common facilities, services, and programmes to universities and research institutions etc. by offering expertise in each field and providing access to the state-of-the-art equipment and excellent library facilities. Besides, the UGC has also set up national facilities centres in selected universities and assisting them regularly.



It is also instrumental in producing, on an average, 300 to 500 higher educational films/programmes for broadcasting on Doordarshan, Gyan Darshan and Educational Channels for dissemination of higher education beyond the classroom. Steps have also been taken by the UGC to establish the first inter-university center in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences, to provide dynamic and vibrant platform for academicians from SAARC region, South-east, central Asia and other countries for addressing contemporary development issues with multi-disciplinary approach. During the reporting year, the UGC paid an amount of Rs. 3796.47 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 2718.00 lakhs under Non-Plan to the six Inter-University Centres. Also, an amount of Rs. 1.73 crores was paid to four centres of National Facilities as plan grants.

9.0 PROGRAMMES FOR PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES

- To acquaint teachers and students with thoughts and ideas of social thinkers of India, the UGC has set up Study Centres in 25 Universities/Colleges/ Institutions during 2004-2005 under X Plan (Eight Gandhian Studies Centres, Seven Buddhist Studies Centres, Six Dr. Ambedkar Studies Centres and Four Sri Auribindo Studies Centres) During 2004-05, a total grant of Rs. 1.96 crores has been released to these centres along with other centres which were established during IX Plan and continued in the X Plan for carrying out their activities.
- For introduction of post-graduate degree, diploma and certificate courses as well as for holding seminars, symposia and workshops in Human Rights and Duties Education for spreading awareness among the teachers and students, the UGC has been providing financial assistance to various Universities and Colleges. During X Plan period, the Commission received 151 proposals from Universities/Colleges which are eligible under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956, out of which, 75 proposals were selected by the Expert Committee and an amount of Rs. 56.47 lakhs was recommended for the same. Out of 50.00 lakhs budget allocation for the year 2004-05, the Commission has released Rs. 33.09 lakhs so far to the Universities/Colleges.

10. PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

- The UGC has been providing assistance to six technological universities and 27 state/central/deemed to be universities having engineering departments for the development of engineering and technical education. During the reporting year, a grant of Rs. 109.65 lakhs was released to four universities.
- The Commission has been providing around 800 PG scholarships to M.E., M.Tech. students every year to enable them to pursue higher technical education and also 38 research fellowships per annum. During 2004-05, grants amounting to Rs. 8.6 crores were provided to the scholarship holders and research fellows studying/working in 21 Universities.
- Development assistance is being provided every year by the UGC to universities for introduction of MBA programme. During the reporting year, grant amounting to Rs. 61.22 lakhs was released to 6 universities for running the programme.
- The UGC has also been assisting universities for setting up of Computer Centres for use in research and training, in application of computers in every field/subject and for use in examinations/administration related work. During 2004-05, grant amounting to Rs. 0.67 crores was released to the universities.
- In the first fiscal year of Tenth plan, the UGC has started a new scheme called Establishment of the UGC Network Resource Centres in Colleges. Under the scheme, assistance is being provided for purchase of computers and also for Internet connectivity. During 2004-05, 1499 colleges have been assisted to the extent of Rs. 9.67 crores.



11. EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- In the nation-wide programme of Adult, Continuing Education, Extension (ACEE) and Field outreach (FO), universities have been involved for organizing programmes such as Literacy, Post-Literacy, Continuing Education, Legal Literacy, Environment Education etc. involving students and teachers. The total numbers of Adult Education centres/departments have increased to 79. During 2004-2005, a total grant of Rs. 6.68 lakhs has been released to the universities and colleges for implementing the ACEE & FO Programme.
- The main objective of the UGC-UNPEA project is to enable the youth in the University system and through them the community, to comprehend clearly the issues relating to quality of life, gender equity, reproductive health, AIDS, impact of population growth on society and nation etc. To attain this objective, the UGC has set up 30 PERCS in selected universities to provide resource and technical support. During the reporting year, a sum of Rs. 36.08 lakhs has been released to universities under the scheme.

12. PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, HANDICAPPED, DISADVANTAGED AND DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS OF SOCIETY

- The Commission has been providing financial assistance to universities for the establishment of SC/ST cells to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in admissions, recruitment to both teaching and non-teaching positions etc. in universities. Upto 31st March, 2005, the Commission has approved the establishment of SC/ST Cells in 120 universities. During 2004-05, a grant of Rs. 14.19 lakhs was released to the SC/ST Cells functioning in various Universities.
- Towards social equity and socio-economic mobility of the disadvantaged sections of the society, the UGC has been implementing the scheme Remedial Coaching Scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Universities and Colleges. During 2004-2005, fresh proposals have been invited from universities/colleges as per Tenth Plan guidelines. The UGC selected 11 Universities and 63 colleges to introduce Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students and released grants to the tune of Rs 369.73 lakhs to the selected universities and colleges.
- To provide an adequate number of qualified SC/ST candidates for recruitment as lecturers in Universities and Colleges, Coaching for SC/ST Candidates to prepare for National Eligibility Test (NET). During 2004-05, the first year of introduction of the scheme, 32 universities have been selected for implementing the scheme, for which the UGC released a grant of Rs. 128.00 lakhs
- In order to get useful employment in group A, B & C including all Indian and State Provincial Services, the Scheme of Coaching Classes for entry in Services for SC/ST Students has been introduced in selected universities and colleges by the UGC. During 2004-05, the UGC selected 11 universities and 28 colleges to introduce this scheme for the first time and an amount of Rs. 101.64 lakhs was also released to meet the objective of the scheme.
- The Commission has been organizing the Monitoring Committee meetings every year to oversee the implementation of the reservation policy in respect of SC/STs in Central and Deemed Universities.
- With an aim of not ignoring persons with disabilities in the Higher Education System and with an objective to develop courses for special teachers and counselors and also to provide facilities in various forms for the differently abled persons, During 2004-05, Rs. 53.72 lakhs was sanctioned to 9 institutions under HEPSN and 6 institutions under TEPSE.
- During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 16.79 lakhs was provided to universities and colleges for the benefit of visually handicapped teachers working in universities and colleges under the scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Teachers who are Visually Handicapped (blind).



- The scheme of 'Coaching Classes for Minorities' was introduced by the UGC in 1983-84 with an objective of preparing students belonging to educationally backward minorities communities so as to enable them to compete in various competitive examinations, to seek admissions in professional courses, to become self-reliant etc.
- To prepare students belonging to Minority Communities for competitive examinations which in turn will help them in getting gainful employment for group 'A', 'B' and 'C' and All India Services and State/ Provincial Services. Minority Coaching Centres have been functioning in universities and colleges. As on 31.03.2005, there were 131 Centres. During 2004-05, the UGC released Rs. 105.14 lakhs to the institutions.
- To accommodate the teachers migrated from Kashmir, the UGC has created a few visiting faculty positions for them to undertake teaching or research work till the position in Kashmir normalizes. During the reporting year, an amount of Rs. 16.44 lakhs was paid to nine teachers.

13. PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

To increase enrolment of women in universities and colleges by providing a safe environment and to encourage mobility of women students to pursue higher studies in universities and colleges of their choice, the UGC has introduced a special scheme of construction of hostels for women. During the year 2004-05, grants to the extent of Rs. 426.82 lakhs were paid to 37 universities (3 Central, 32 State and 2 Deemed) and Rs. 1709.33 lakhs to colleges.

- The UGC programme of 'Establishment of Women Studies Centres' envisages assistance to universities and colleges for setting up centres and cells for women studies to undertake research, develop curricula and organize training and extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self-reliance of women, girls education, social and population issues etc. The UGC set up Women's Studies Centres in 34 universities and a total grant of Rs. 779.89 lakhs was released to the centres during 2004-05 for carrying out their activities/programmes and salary of project staff appointed on contractual basis.
- To provide opportunities for unemployed women, who have Ph.D. degree to their credit and have an aptitude for research, the UGC has made available 100 slots per year under the scheme "Part-time Research Associateships for Women". An amount of Rs. 1.14 lakhs was released to the existing women Research Associateship scholars by the Commission during the year 2004-05 out of the allocated grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.
- To provide day care facilities on payment basis at Universities for children whose parents (University Employees and Research Scholars) are away from home throughout the day, the UGC has implemented the scheme of Day Care Centres in Universities. The objective of the scheme is to help the women and working parents for pursuing their academic career. During the year 2004-05, the UGC provided Rs. 3.00 lakhs to one central university and Rs. 30.00 lakhs to 10 state universities.
- Under the scheme "strengthening infrastructure for women students, teachers and non-teaching staff in universities", a grant amounting to Rs. 35.00 lakhs was paid to 7 universities (6 State and 1 Central).

14. PROGRAMMES FOR THE PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

- Under the programme of 'Promotion of Yoga Education & Practice and Positive Health in Universities' which has an objective of imparting special education in various areas like Yoga, Positive Health, Career, Personality Development etc. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 43.35 lakhs was released under the scheme.
- The basic objective of the scheme "Organisation of Adventure Sports/ Activities in Universities and Colleges" is to create and foster amongst the students of universities/colleges a spirit of risk-taking, cooperative team work, the capacity to face and effectively deal with challenging situations with courage



and determination. A University is eligible to choose two events/programme while a college may choose one event/programme per calendar year. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 23.28 lakhs was paid to 52 universities and colleges.

15. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Bilateral Exchange programmes connected with Higher Education field have been in operation with 23 countries and Educational Exchange Programme with 11 countries. During the reporting year, the UGC hosted the visits of 26 foreign scholars from various countries and deputed 42 Indian scholars abroad.
- During 2004-05, foreign delegations from Australia, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Bhutan, visited India to discuss challenges of globalisation for higher education to know about Higher Education Policy in India, to have academic linkages and to have interaction with Indian authorities etc.
- **INDO-TEC MAURITIUS AGREEMENT** : During 2004-2005, the UGC has nominated five Indian scholars for visit to Mauritius. The visits of 5 scholars have materialized from Indian side. Nine Mauritian scholars also visited India.
- During 2004-05, 22 foreign language teachers have been working in various universities in India appointed under the Collaborative Programme.
- The German Academic Exchange Services (DAAD), has been discontinued since 2005.
- Two Indian scholars were awarded French Government scholarships for 2004-05 by the French Government for carrying out research in the areas of learning French Language, Literature, Culture and Civilization.
- Seven Indian scholars have been nominated by the UGC for the year 2004-05 to visit France and five French Scholars also visited India.
- Under the programme of 'Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships', the UGC has been coordinating with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) in U.K. and making nominations for the award of Commonwealth Fellowships to enable promising faculty in universities and colleges in India to do their research at universities/institutions in United Kingdom. During 2004-05, 25 scholars have finally been selected out of the 80 scholars recommended by the University Grants Commission.
- The UGC has nominated 14 scholars in 2004-05 for Commonwealth Split Site Doctoral Scholarships for Junior faculty or students who are studying for doctoral degree in India. Six scholars visited U.K. under Commonwealth Split Site Doctoral Scholarships award 2004 Thirty seven Indian Scholars visited United Kingdom under Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship Award-2004.
- During 2004-2005, no Indian scholar participated in the Salzburg seminar out of two scholars recommended.
- Two Indian Scholars were nominated by the Commission for the year 2004 -2005 to visit Finland under the **Indo-Finnish Government Scholarship**.
- During 2004-05, six teachers were provided financial assistance under the scheme of Travel Grant to teachers to visit foreign countries for collection of material for research.

16. PROGRAMME FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

- Under the scheme of 'Incentives for Resource Mobilization' initiated in 1995 for supporting universities in their resource mobilization for their development, 25% of the resources generated by the universities or a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs whichever is less in a financial year is being given as UGC incentive share for each university. During 2004-05, the UGC supported 11 State Universities to the extent of Rs. 2.96 crores and Rs. 46.67 lakhs to 4 Deemed to be Universities.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF UGC

The University Grants Commission (UGC) which came into existence on 28th December, 1953, became a statutory organisation by an Act of Parliament in 1956. It is a national body for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of University education. It serves as a coordinating body between the Union and State Governments and the institutions of higher learning. It also acts as an advisory body to these Governments and institutions on issues relating to higher education.

Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall in consultation with the concerned universities, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. For teaching and research, extension was added as the third dimension of education by the Commission. For the purpose of performing its functions, the Commission may

- Allocate and disburse, out of the Fund of the Commission, grants to universities and colleges for the maintenance and development.
- Advise Central Government, State Governments and Institutions of higher learning on the measures necessary for the promotion of university education.
- Make Rules and Regulations consistent with the Act, etc.

Organisational Structure

The Commission consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and 10 members (Secretary-Education, Secretary-Expenditure + 8 other members) appointed by the Government of India. The Chairman is chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government. Of the ten members, two are chosen from among the officers of Central Government to represent the Government. Not less than four are chosen from among persons who are teachers of UGC at the time they are so chosen. The remaining are chosen, from among persons (1) who have knowledge of, or experience in agriculture, commerce, forestry or industry, (2) who are members of engineering, legal, medical or any other learned professions, and (3) who are Vice-Chancellors of Universities or who, not being teachers of universities, are in the opinion of the Central Government, educationists of repute or have obtained high academic distinctions.

The executive head of the UGC is the Secretary. He heads the Commission's Secretariat with the following staff during 2003-2004.

	Sanctioned	Working	Female	Male	SCs	STs
Group 'A'	112	75	19	56	15	4
Group 'B'	124	107	34	73	16	4
Group 'C'	473	335	120	215	80	15
Group 'D'	101	61	10	51	32	7
Canteen	19	16	2	14	3	—
TOTAL	829	594	185	409	145	30

As against the sanctioned strength of 829, 594 employees, constituting 72% have been working in the UGC. Out of working strength of 594 employees, 185(31.1%) are Women, 146 (24.6%) are Scheduled Caste and 30 (5.1%) are Scheduled Tribe employees.



1.2 ABOUT TENTH PLAN

To achieve the objective of higher education must contribute to the initiation and strengthening the process of development with the equity, justice, solidarity and liberty as the key elements, the core mission of higher education – to educate, to train, to undertake research and to provide services to the community – must be preserved and reinforced and further expanded. This requires that higher education enjoys autonomy and freedom exercised with responsibility. The healthy growth of any nation requires educated citizens with skills and expertise in all disciplines in all subjects both at basic and professional levels with equal emphasis and importance. The Tenth Plan provides the basis for higher education in the twenty-first century.

General Objectives

To achieve a profound transformation of higher education so that it effectively promotes sustainable human development and, at the same time, improves relevance with closer links with the world of work and ensure quality in its teaching, research and business and community extension functions including life long learning.

Specific Objectives

To contribute to the transformation and improvement of the conceptions, methodology and practices related to:

- (1) The relevance of higher education.
- (2) Quality, evaluation and accreditation.
- (3) Research and development.
- (4) Outreach activities in business and the community and lifelong learning.
- (5) The knowledge and use of the new information and communication technologies.
- (6) Management and financing
- (7) Export of higher education, and reorientation of international co-operation.

During the period under report, the UGC constituted Expert Committees visited various Central, State and Deemed Universities for the purpose of evaluating the performance of the universities in the Ninth Plan period and assess their financial requirement for the Tenth Plan period. Also, the UGC constituted Expert Committees to examine the proposals of the eligible Colleges for developmental assistance for the Tenth Plan period. These Committees held meetings with the Principals of the Colleges at identified centres. These Committees recommended the quantum of assistance for each college/university in accordance with the Tenth Plan guidelines.

The Commission, for the first time, decided to link a part of the grants with the performance of the Universities. For this purpose, detailed information on performance of a University in teaching, research, infrastructural facilities, student amenities, extra-curricular activities, administrative efficiency etc. was sought and the same was submitted by the Universities to the respective Visiting Committees. Based on the information, the performance radars for different universities have been developed for ranking the university for the purpose of release of grants.

Keeping in line with the changing and emerging scenario of higher education due to globalisation and liberalization of economies, the UGC has initiated and implemented about 70 new schemes or programmes, broadly categorized into five sectors viz. (i) General Development of Universities, (ii) Enhancing Access and Equity, (iii) Promotion of Relevant Education, (iv) Quality and Excellence, (v) Strengthening of Research to meet the objectives of the Tenth Plan.



1.3 SPECIAL CELLS FUNCTIONING IN THE UGC

(a) Malpractices Cell

To deal with the menace of existence and mushrooming of Fake Universities and fake degrees/mark sheets in the country, a cell known as Fake Universities Cell was set up in the UGC on 30th May, 1996, and later on, it is renamed as Malpractices Cell, with the following functions:

- To collect information through print media and other sources and bring all cases/instances of the fake universities to the notice of the Commission.
- To liaise with different agencies of the Government of India/State Government and take such measures as are necessary for arresting the menace of fake institutions.
- To look into the complaints of misuse of funds provided by the UGC to the universities/colleges.

At the beginning of each academic session, the UGC has been issuing a Press Release in National Dailies advising the aspiring students, wardens and the public at large, not to pursue Higher Education courses with such self-styled universities/institutions which are functioning unauthorisedly in different parts of the country.

Besides, the UGC has also been addressing periodically the Registrars of all Universities and Secretaries of all States to give wide publicity and appropriate action on the existence of fake universities/institutions within their respective States, so that aspiring students may not be cheated by such self-styled universities/institutions as the degrees/diplomas/certificates awarded or being awarded by these Universities/Institutions are not valid for academic as well as employment purposes. Also publicity is being given through UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. The UGC has also been taking appropriate legal action on such institutions.

On the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, the UGC proposed an amendment in the UGC Act, 1956, which provides enhancement of penalty from the existing amount of Rs. One thousand to Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs.10.00 lakhs and also imprisonment for a period ranging from six months to three years. The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, New Delhi.

The list of Fake Universities/Institutions as on March 31, 2005 is as given below:

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya,(Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP) Jagatpuri, Delhi
4. Commercial University Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi
5. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (UP)
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open Univeristy), Achaltal, Aligarh (UP)
9. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu
10. St. John's University, Kishanttam, Kerala
11. United Nations University, Delhi
12. Vocational University, Delhi
13. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)
14. Maharana Patap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (UP)



15. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur
16. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (M.P.)
17. Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233, Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi-110009
18. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka)
19. ADR-Centric Juridical University, ADR House, 8J, Gopala Tower, 25 Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.
20. Handwriting University India, No.16, Church Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore-560004.
21. Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, UP.

(b) Legal Cell

Keeping in view the increasing number of Court cases, the University Grants Commission established a Legal Cell in 1989.

The function of the Legal Cell is to deal with the Court notices received from various Courts of India including Lower Courts, Central Administrative Tribunal, High Courts and Supreme Court of India. As soon as a notice is received from the Court, Legal Cell invites the para-wise comments on the Writ Petition from the concerned Bureau. On receipt of the para-wise comments, orders are obtained from the competent authority whether the case is to be defended by the University Grants Commission. If the case is to be defended, a Central Govt. Standing Counsel is engaged by Legal Cell, where there is no Central Govt. Standing counsel, a private advocate is engaged. The Counter Affidavit prepared by the advocate is get approved and signed by the concerned Bureau Head and notarized by Public Notary. Till the disposal of the case, all the correspondence with the advocate is done by the Legal Cell. When the case is disposed off, a copy of the judgment is sent to the concerned Bureau for taking action on the direction of the Court, if any.

Most of the cases are regarding pay scales, qualifications, age of retirement and promotion of the teaching and non-teaching staff of the universities and colleges, regularization of Research Associates & Research Scientists, admission in the professional courses in the Deemed Universities by Common Entrance Test and establishment of private universities/fake universities. Some cases are regarding administrative matters of University Grants Commission staff. Legal Cell also deals with the sanction of Bills of the advocates. As per the records from 1999 to 2005 (31.03.2005), the total number of cases has been 2270.

Year-wise statement of number of cases and expenditure incurred on the fees of the advocates is as given below:

No. of cases (Year)	No. of cases received	Year	Exp. Incurred on the Bills of Advocates (Rs. in lakhs)
1999	289	1998-99	1.32
2000	369	1999-2000	7.34
2001	365	2000-2001	1.86
2002	337	2001-2002	4.86
2003	357	2002-2003	27.73
2004	247	2003-2004	15.67
2005 (upto 31.03.2005)	306	2004-2005	30.05

(c) Vigilance Cell

The University Grants Commission has set up a Vigilance Cell in accordance with the instructions of the



Government of India to check corruption effectively. The Cell is headed generally by the rank of an Additional Secretary of the UGC. The Central Vigilance Commission has appointed Director (Admn.), UGC as Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). The CVO is mainly responsible for the prevention and detection of corruption cases in the UGC. The CVO is to further ensure the following:

- Maintaining proper surveillance on officers of doubtful integrity.
- Ensure prompt observance of Conduct Rules relating to integrity covering (i) statement of assets and acquisitions (ii) gifts (iii) relatives employed in private firms or doing private business (iv) benami transactions.
- Location of sensitive spots, regular and surprise inspections of such spots and proper scrutiny of personnel who are posted in sensitive posts.
- Introduction of preventive measures for bringing transparency and simplicity in the process of allocation and disbursement of grants to universities and colleges.

As directed by the Central Vigilance Commission, the UGC observed the Vigilance awareness week from 01.11.2004 to 06.11.2004 by admitting the pledge, displaying banners and posters and distributing pamphlets etc. during the period under report.

In the case of Deputy Secretary, one main Inquiry Committee had submitted its findings and the action on the same is being taken.

(d) Pay Scale Cell

The Pay Scale Cell, set up in 1984, is entrusted with the responsibility of coordinating the work of Pay Review Committees set up from time to time. It also interacts with the national level organizations of teachers and also the MHRD in matters relating to Pay Scales and service conditions of teachers in Universities and Colleges. During the reporting year 2004-05, the following important decision have been taken and conveyed to the universities:

- **Honorarium for Guest Faculty**

The Commission has decided to enhance the ceiling of honorarium for the Guest Lecturer from Rs.5000 to Rs.10000/- (Rupees ten thousand only) p.m. The amount of honorarium will however, remain the same i.e. Rs.250/- per lecture.

- **General Criteria for Giving Exemption the NET**

The Commission considered the recommendation of the Exemption Committee and approved the general criteria formulated by the Exemption Committee for giving exemption from NET and also decided to consider individual cases for Net Exemption based on the criteria evolved as under:

- Net exemption is not allowed and candidates for lectureship must clear NET in the subject or in the relevant subject.
- However, Net exemption may be granted in view of clearly spelt out special circumstances, which may be any of the following:
 - a) No Net examination is held in the subject
 - b) NET/SLET qualified/exempted candidates were not available when interviews were held following due procedures.
- In case, NET exemption is granted in view of special circumstances, the candidates be compulsorily required to clear the NET within a period of two years from the date of issue of communication of exemption by UGC.



“No persons shall be appointed to a teaching post in University (or) in any of the institutions including constituent or affiliated colleges recognized under Clause (f) of the Section 2 of UGC Act, 1956 (or) in an institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the said Act in a subject if she/he does not fulfill the requirements as to the qualifications for the appropriate subjects as prescribed by the Commission.”

At present, the Universities/Colleges are following the practice of first appointing the candidate who are not qualified as per UGC Regulations and then sending their proposals for exemption. The appointments are made before the clearance is received from the UGC. This leads to several litigations.

To avoid this, all the State Governments/Universities/ Colleges are advised not to appoint such candidates till the clearance is received from UGC. The proposals may be sent to the UGC immediately after the selection of the candidates by the Selection Committee in the prescribed proforma along with sound justification (through the University in the case of affiliated colleges) for relaxation/exemptions as per UGC norms in a particular subject in which Net/SLET is not being conducted or sufficient number of candidates are not available with NET/SLET qualifications for a specified period only.

The appointment letter shall be issued only after receiving the relaxation from the UGC.

(e) Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place Cell

To look into the grievances of women employees at work place, the UGC also set up in 2000, a cell called “Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place” under the headship of a woman Joint Secretary.

During the reporting year 2003-04, there was a complaint from a woman employee against her Joint Secretary. An Inquiry Committee named as ‘Sexual Harassment Complaint Committee’ was constituted to deal with the above case. As such, a warning had been issued to the concerned officer.

(f) Internal Audit Cell

The Internal Audit Cell was set up in May, 1995 in the University Grants Commission on the recommendations of the Director General of Audit and Revenues, to oversee the UGC accounts for better maintenance and transparency. Since then, it has been functioning in the office headed by a Deputy Director, supported by Audit /Junior Audit Officers who are on deputation from Govt. of India. The Cell also conducts the audit of UGC Regional Offices and Inter-University Centres established by the UGC within the university system. Besides, the Internal Audit Cell advises UGC on various financial as well as administrative matters of the UGC. The Cell is also entrusted with the work of pre-audit of pension payment cases, GPF/CPF final payment cases, pay fixation, contract documents and other matters entrusted from time to time and also post-audit of accounts, test checks of grant-in-aid registers and sanction, pursuance/settlement of objections taken in statutory audit and coordination with various concerned bodies in connection with replies to paras of audit report. The work of inspection of accounts and verification of utilization of funds released to universities and other beneficiary institutions are also entrusted to the Cell.

(g) Desk Parliament Matters

Desk Parliament in the University Grants Commission is exclusively attending to, monitoring of and coordinating the replies to Parliament Questions received from various Ministries of Govt. of India, specially, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The questions raised by the members of the Parliament, generally, relate to the following matters of Higher Education.

- Implementation of various University Grants Commission’s Programmes/ schemes for the development of Higher Education and Research in Universities and Colleges in the country.



- Teachers' related issues like minimum qualifications for appointment, their service conditions, career advancement, etc.
- Development/ maintenance Grants paid to Central Universities, State Universities, Institutions Deemed to be Universities and Colleges and their utilisation.
- Recognition of Institutions/ Universities for receiving Central assistance under Section 2(f) & 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 and their eligibility conditions. Accreditation of Colleges and Universities by NAAC. Regulation of all types of Universities and Colleges.
- Fake Universities/Institutions.
- Implementation of reservation orders for SC/ST, Women, differently abled persons, minorities, etc. in Higher Education.
- Education being imparted by Foreign Universities/ Cultural Exchange Programmes/ Academic collaboration with foreign Universities/ countries.
- NET Examinations being conducted by University Grants Commission for lecturership/ JRF in the country and abroad.
- Recognition to new courses, regular as well as vocational courses, revision of curriculum and programmes for curriculum development.
- Computer facilities/Networking of Universities and Colleges.
- Research Fellowships for students and teachers, etc.
- Recognition of Deemed Universities.

The number of Parliament Questions, received/ replied during all the sessions (Budget/Monsoon/Winter Sessions) of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha during the reporting year 2004-05 is as given below:

Year	Total No. of Parliament Questions received	Out of total, number of starred questions	Number of assurances
2002-03	520	52	22
2003-04	246	20	28
2004-05	295	23	28

1.4 PUBLICATIONS

The publication Bureau, since inception of UGC, has been bringing out various publications such as UGC Annual Report, Guidelines for various schemes/programmes being implemented in Higher Education Sector, UGC enactments, Reports on UGC-Conferences, UGC News Letters, Committee Reports, Statistical Reports/Forms and other official stationery items etc. It also caters to the needs of public who are working in or connected with higher education by distributing the published reports/documents. Out of the allocated amount of Rs.15 lakhs for the year 2004-05 and Rs. 2.5 lakhs additional allocation out of UGC miscellaneous fund, an amount of Rs.17.38 lakhs was spent towards printing of publications and other official stationery items.

The position of budget allocation/expenditure and number of publications and other items printed during Tenth Plan are as under:



S. No.	Year	Total Number of Publications and other items printed	Budget Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2002-03	45	15.00	11.47
2.	2003-04	67	15.00	12.41
3.	2004-05	51	15+2.5	17.38
	Total	163	47.5	41.26

1.5 THE BUDGET AND FINANCES OF UGC

The preparation of Budget in respect of financial year next ensuing showing the estimated receipt and expenditure and submission of it to the Ministry of Human Resource Development is one of the main functions of the Commission. The Commission has its own fund called 'Fund of the Commission'. All sums, which may be paid to the Commission by the Central Government and all the receipts of the Commission shall be carried to the fund and all payments by the Commission shall be made therefrom.

The UGC Act empowers the Commission to allocate and disburse funds, out of the fund of the Commission, to Universities, Colleges and other Institutions of higher education in the form of Maintenance (Non-Plan) and Development (Plan) grants through various programmes/schemes of the Commission to maintain and improve standards in the higher education sector.

The budget for the year 2004-2005 was as given in the Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Budget for the year 2004-2005 (Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Budget head	Plan allocation		Non-Plan allocation	
		BE	RE	BE	RE
1.	General	541.75	757.75	1113.80	1182.50
	Total	541.75	757.75	1113.80	1182.50

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received from Central Government and grants released to universities/institutions during 2004-2005 have been as given in the following Tables 1.2, 1.3 & 1.4.

Table 1.2: Grants received during 2004-2005 (Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Budget head	Plan Grants Received	Non-Plan Grants Received
1.	General	719.75	1182.85
	Total	719.75	1182.85

Table 1.3: Plan Grants Released during 2004-2005 (Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Plan Grant	Percentage of Total Plan Grant
1.	State Universities*	238.47	31.74
2.	Colleges of State Universities	193.78	25.79
3.	Central Universities	225.73	30.04
4.	Inter-University Centres	56.37	7.50
5.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	27.50	3.66
6.	Miscellaneous	3.15	0.43
7.	Colleges of Central Universities	6.33	0.84
	Total (Plan)	751.33	100



Table 1.4: Non-Plan Grants Released during 2004-2005

(Rs. in Crores)			
S.No.	Type of Institutions	Non-Plan Grant	Percentage of Total Non-Plan Grant
1.	Maintenance to:		
	a) Central Universities	730.98	61.31
	b) Colleges of Delhi and BHU	292.06	24.50
	c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	70.00	5.87
2.	Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships etc.	39.59	3.32
3.	Inter-University Institutions/Centres	18.60	1.56
4.	State Universities	8.55	0.70
5.	Specific Grant for State Universities	4.27	0.36
6.	Non-University Institutions	4.90	0.41
7.	UGC Establishment Expenses	23.29	1.95
	Total (Non-Plan)	1192.24	100

1.6 JOINT CADRE REVIEW COMMITTEE (JCRC) FOR CENTRAL AND DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

The Commission in its meeting held on 23rd January, 2003 approved the composition of the Joint Cadre Review Committee as under:

1. Professor. A.K. Gupta, (*Convenor*)
Member of the Commission
2. Shri S. Shafiq Ahmad
Finance Officer
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
3. Shri S.K. Bandopadhaya
Registrar
Tata Institute of Social Sciences
Mumbai
4. Financial Adviser, UGC
5. Financial Adviser
Ministry of Human Resource Development or his nominee
(Represented by Shri D. Sudhakaran, Deputy. Secretary (Finance), MHRD)
6. Joint Secretary
Department of Personnel & Training or his nominee
(Represented by Shri Ranbir Singh, Under Secretary, DOPT)
7. Dr. Tilak R. Kem
Additional Secretary
University Grants Commission
Member Secretary

The terms of reference of the JCRC-2003 are as under:-



- To rationalize the pay scales of non-teaching staff (Group B, C and D) of Central Universities and UGC maintained Deemed Universities with reference to the Central Pay Scales accepted by the Government.
- To remove existing anomalies in universities and to make them consistent with the Central Pay Scales accepted by the Government of India.
- To suggest ways and means to improve the functional efficiency of non-teaching staff of Central/UGC maintained Deemed Universities.
- To identify, if any, the disparities or distortions in the pay scales of different categories of non-teaching employees in the Central/ UGC maintained Deemed Universities.
- To evolve uniform cadre structure, and rationalization of pay scales, duties, qualification of the posts of non-teaching staff (Group 'A' Officers) which are not covered under the Pay Review Committee of teaching staff.
- To lay down norms or guidelines for determining the number of posts at different levels in the hierarchy so that there is an optimum ratio between the posts at higher levels to those at the lower level to ensure efficiency.
- To recommend the optimum ratio of teaching/ non-teaching staff to be maintained in the organization based on the conditions and environment under which the organization is working.

Modalities Adopted by JCRC-2003

On the basis of verified data available in respect of 9 Central Universities, the Committee has developed 24 tentative cadre structures to meet the diversified requirement of the university system. These cadre structures have been classified into 6 groups for critical examination, and for developing detailed uniform service conditions like cadre recruitment rules, promotional avenues, nature of duties, qualifications etc. Under each cadre structure, rationalization of designation and pay scales for a number of posts, isolated posts, redundant posts as per the needs of the institutions have been worked out.

● **Sub-group of JCRC**

Group-1

- Administrative/Ministerial Services
- Secretarial Services
- Security Services
- Photography/Reprography Services
- Sanitation Services
- Transport Services
- Guest House/Hostel/Canteen Services
- School Teachers
- Sports/Games Services
- Official Language Cell
- Music

Group-2

- Library Services
- Press/Publications
- Museum/Archives Services



Group-3

- Technical/ Laboratory Services
- Engineering Services
- Workshop Services
- University Science Instrumentation Centre
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Services
- Research/Statistics

Group-4

- Medical Services

Group-5

- Horticulture/Gardens
- Agricultural/Veterinary Services

Group-6

- Religious Services

- While evolving the cadre structure and rationalization of designation and pay scales, the category of posts have been reduced from 600 to 360. Out of 360 categories of posts, 235 have been put into general cadre structure whereas 98 have been identified as isolated posts and the remaining 27 posts have been identified as redundant posts in today's context.
- On the basis of the information received in respect of various categories of posts in Central/ UGC maintained Deemed Universities, the Committee 2003 is preparing Model Cadre and Recruitment Rules and service conditions for non-teaching employees (Group A, B, C & D) for consideration of the Commission and subsequent approval by the Government of India.
- JCRC has proposed that a Planning and Monitoring Cell should be established in UGC for Central Universities, UGC maintained Deemed Universities and Delhi Colleges for continuous monitoring of these institutions in order to ensure that anomalies/ disparities of pay scales are not created in future.
- Besides above, the Committee has taken note of various instructions issued by the Govt. of India/MHRD/ UGC with regard to anomalies in pay scales of non-teaching staff among Central and UGC maintained Deemed Universities and has framed guidelines to resolve the disparities of pay scales among Universities.
- The Interim Report thus prepared by JCRC is under consideration of MHRD.
- The Joint Cadre Review Committee (JCRC) has developed 24 generic cadre structure as indicated in its interim report. As a future course of action, UGC has constituted various sub-groups of Experts for critically examination of these generic cadre structures developed by JCRC and to frame detailed service conditions like cadre recruitment rules, nature of duties, promotional avenues within the cadre etc. for different categories of posts.
- Sub-group on library services cadre has already finalized its report which is being placed before the JCRC for perusal and further consideration. In addition to above, the task relating to 13 more generic cadres in the second phase is almost complete and likely to be finalized by the respective sub-groups in the next ensuing meetings. The reports thus prepared by Sub-groups will be placed before JCRC for consideration.



1.7 NEW INITIATIVES OF UGC

● Promotion of Entrepreneurship and Knowledge-based Enterprises

Higher Education Institutions have to play a more proactive role in promoting entrepreneurship and enterprises. In this context, UGC has partnered with National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) under the Department of Science & Technology (DST), Govt. of India to promote entrepreneurship, technology commercialization, technology business incubation and knowledge processing parks in the country.

As a part of this initiative, UGC shall create awareness and build capacity amongst students of entrepreneurship skills and provide forward and backward linkages through an organized institutional support for converting their aspirations to real enterprises. This would be done through a 'Hub and Spoke' Model, wherein existing Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDCs) and other institutions related with entrepreneurship shall be linked to a number of Network Institutions in Universities/Colleges throughout the country. Other activities under this shall be – learning material development, faculty training and development, providing space in curriculum in higher education programs, organizing awareness camps etc. with focus on entrepreneurship. A large number of institutions would be covered through this approach.

UGC will also facilitate the DST in setting up of more of the EDCs on an accelerated basis. A new model of EDC with a component for providing training and hands on experience to students in the area of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) shall also be evolved in partnership with NASSCOM and supported jointly with the DST. UGC will also help the DST in setting up of new Technology Business Incubators and Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks (STEPS) in higher education institutions. In view of huge business opportunities in the area of e-content development, Content Development Industry Incubators are also proposed with private partners having expertise in this field. Promoting entrepreneurship through institutions of higher learning is the only way to ease pressure on the already tight job markets and create new opportunities for the large population in this Country.

● Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

The university system plays an important role in creation of new knowledge. Earlier knowledge produced in universities used to be in public domain. Publication in scholarly journals was the norm. Now that knowledge is the new currency of economic power. It is the source of primary competitive advantage, universities zealously guard their knowledge base. The economic returns from protected knowledge motivates new knowledge creation and therefore fuels innovation. This is a paradigm shift in knowledge creation through universities. Trend world over is to protect new knowledge as Intellectual Property (IP) with private ownership. IP takes various forms such as patents, designs, trade marks copyrights, geographical indications, integrated circuits and trade secrets. Now, there is a framework for protection of rights emanating from intellectual property both globally and at the national level.

It is now important that higher education institutions protect their intellectual property properly. This being a new development, most universities do not have expertise and processes in place to enable their researchers to protect their IPRs. Therefore, there is a need for creating an awareness, putting in place an enabling policy environment, proper structures and processes and also provide financial support to enable researchers to protect their IPRs. Under this initiative, the UGC intends to set up a Standing Committee and establish four regional centres with full time expert staff/panel of experts to facilitate protection and management of IPRs from the university system. This initiative of the UGC shall dovetail with all existing initiative/ongoing activities of various agencies and shall have strong linkages with patent/copyright offices.



● **Promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad**

Promoting Indian Education abroad is regarded as a strategy to promote quality of our education by the UGC, as a means of creating multi-cultural ambience on Indian Campuses that promotes diversity and international goodwill. With the cost advantage in our favor, there is a distinct possibility of getting larger number of international students to India. This would require positioning of Indian Higher Education as a distinct brand and proper strategy and action plan.

This would involve four distinct steps:

- (1) Evolving Country Specific strategies with a view to create a fit between what is required in a particular country's context and what we are able to offer;
- (2) Information dissemination and promotion to bring credible and an up to date information to International students and evolve a communication strategy with focus on uniqueness of Indian education;
- (3) Simplification and harmonization of procedures for admission and visa etc.,
- (4) Managing expectations with a view to provide good experience to students already here.

Under the PIHEAD initiative, UGC has embarked upon a focused nationally coordinated programme to attract international students and to promote Indian Institutions to offer programs abroad. UGC has constituted a Standing Committee (SC) to advise and steer the PIHEAD Initiative.

Under its PIHEAD Initiative, UGC participated in NAFSA Conference at Baltimore, Maryland, USA in May 2004 to promote short-term India-centric programs for students in the developing countries. UGC also organized education fairs in East Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya) in June 2004 with the assistance of FICCI to attract students in regular programs from developing countries. Not only were both events hugely successful – these also gave UGC invaluable experience in promoting Indian education abroad. Based on this experience, several activities and events are now planned by the UGC.

● **Training and Development of Academic Administrators**

Within the context of globalization and developments in technology, higher education is undergoing unprecedented changes. In addition to questions of access and equity, institutions of higher education are called upon to cut costs, improve quality and compete in an environment of cross-border educational provision. Academic administrators have to respond to these challenges and steer the course of their institutions to provide world class education and training to their students. UGC proposes to address this issue by – creation of a structured system to impart training and development opportunities to the staff, administrators and senior functionaries in the various universities and colleges with the broad goal of attaining excellence in academic governance. For this, detailed planning is being done for launching a centrally coordinated decentralized scheme of training of academic administrators involving a large number training institutions (including management schools), selected academic staff colleges and even private training providers on the pattern of training of civil servants handled by the Training Division of the Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT), Govt. of India.

Meanwhile, we have initiated several training programs ourselves – each with specific focus area. Five-Day training was conducted at the Institute of Govt. Accounts and Finance (IGAF), New Delhi in August 2004 on Accounting Practices and Procedures for Senior Finance and Accounts Officials of Central/Deemed Universities. A two day workshop for Registrars, Finance Officers and Controller of Examinations of Central Universities with focus on experience sharing is planned at Hyderabad in October this year. UGC also plans to extend support for Training/Workshops for Academic Administrators being organized by other Institutions/



Agencies on their own. Further, a Five-Day Institute for Vice-Chancellors of Universities on Managing Change – Leadership and Strategic Change in Higher Education in partnership with the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) and Association of International Universities (AIU) is also planned. UGC is partnering with FICCI to organize a Higher Education Summit: Roadmap for the Future in December, 2004. This event would give an opportunity to leaders from the University system to interact and learn from the counterparts in other countries and from the private sector.

● **Comprehensive Computerization Initiative**

With a view to enhance its efficiency and bring transparency in its working, UGC has undertaken a Comprehensive Computerization Initiative. Under this initiative, computing and networking infrastructure in UGC offices is being strengthened. A new and comprehensive Website – www.ugc.ac.in has been launched. This content rich, aesthetically designed and interactive website would bring a new culture of working both within the UGC and in its interface with higher education institutions.

For sharing information internally, an Intranet is being put in place. UGC has taken up digitization of all Commission agenda and minutes. The same would be available on its Intranet. Work on modernization and automation of UGC Library has been initiated to transform it into Knowledge Resource Centre on Higher Education. Work on creation of a National Doctoral Thesis Database has also been initiated with a view to promote quality research in the country. With a view to address problem of mal-practices – such as fake certificates, facilitate statistics collection and compilation, planned development of manpower, a Committee is exploring possibility of providing a framework of assigning unique enrolment numbers that could specifically identify students in the higher education system.

1.8 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

● **Specification of Degrees**

The UGC specifies degree by notification in the official gazette with prior approval of the Central Government as per provisions contained in Section 22 of its Act. The Commission has so far specified 142 degrees. UGC has also issued a notification for specification of degrees which makes specification of Degrees “Process Specific” i.e. the universities which adhere to the process laid down in the notification along with the nomenclature shall only be eligible to award the degrees. The notification has been published in the gazette of India on 31st January, 2004 after getting it approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Subsequent to this the Expert Committee constituted by the Chairman, UGC had recommended specification of 2 more degrees under the provisions contained in Section 22 of the UGC Act.

- (i) M.Sc. B.Ed. – 5 years integrated course
- (ii) B.A. LL.B. – 5 years integrated course

The Commission in its meeting held on 13th August, 2004 approved the above 2 degrees and these have been notified in the Gazette of India dated November 27, 2004. With the specification of above 2 degrees the total number of degrees so far specified by UGC comes to 144.

● **Plan Budget**

The X plan outlay for UGC as intimated by the M/HRD is Rs. 3294 crores. Out of this, the ministry allocated Rs.559.67 crores in the 1st year of the Plan period and Rs.516.75 crores for the 2nd year and Rs. 541.75 crores for 3rd year of the Plan i.e. 2004-05. Subsequently the Ministry released a sum of Rs. 566.75 crores during the year 2004-05 as plan grants and also released a sum of Rs. 153.00 crores under National Common Minimum



Programme “earmarked allocation” for specific activities in North Eastern Region and setting up of Faculty of Engineering and Management in North Eastern Universities etc.

● **Performance Radars**

To introduce the concept of e-governance, the UGC since the X Plan has introduced the Performance Radars, which uses micro level data in an integrated manner to come out with micro level performance output for institutions as a whole. The Development Radars have been developed on three aspects namely academic performance, research performance and governance. A proforma was developed on which information was collected by the X Plan Visiting Committees to enable UGC to prepare Radars. This exercise was carried out for each of the 150 universities receiving funds from UGC. The Universities have been requested to update their performance radars for the first three years of the X Plan. The information is being received from Universities which would be considered at the time of Mid-term review meetings. A second level advantage would be given by normalizing the university based on their category and location. In the execution of the entire exercise, the Universities have been taken into confidence. Those who perform well will get incentive. For others it would be a health check, time to take remedial action and improve.

● **MOU between UGC and M/HRD**

As per the recommendation of the Expenditure Reforms Commission, the UGC is required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with M/HRD indicating the objectives, commitments and action plan of the UGC on yearly basis. The UGC in consultation with the M/HRD has finalized and signed the MOU for the year 2004-05 with the M/HRD.

● **Quarterly Physical and Financial Targets**

As per the special action Plan of the MOU signed between UGC and M/HRD, UGC works out the physical targets to be achieved in each scheme and keep a track of the results achieved on yearly basis. The UGC has fixed the Physical and Financial targets for the year 2004-05 and sent the report on physical targets fixed and achieved by the UGC during the year 2004-05 to the M/HRD.

● **Formulation of UGC Non-formal regulations for Minimum Standards of Instructions for the grant of First and Masters Degree**

A reference was received from Joint Secretary, M/HRD regarding setting up of 8 sub-committees comprising of eminent academicians/ educationist/experts to inter-alia, undertake a comprehensive review of the action taken on certain specific mandates given to the UGC in the National Policy on Education (NPE) and the Programme of Action (POA) and to prepare a working action plan to implement those provisions which remain unimplemented. Accordingly 8 sub-committees were constituted. One of the sub-committees constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Anandkrishnan was for review of regulations made under the UGC Act. The Committee finalized the regulations for Minimum Standard of Instructions for the grants of First degree through Formal Education and Minimum Standard of Instructions for the grants of Masters degree through Formal Education and these were approved by the Commission in its meeting held on 27th December, 2003. The Committee in its meeting held on 19th March, 2004 considered and finalized the following two regulations:

- i) UGC (Minimum Standard of Instructions for the grants of First degree through Non-formal education), Regulations, 2004.
- ii) UGC (Minimum Standard of Instructions for the grants of Masters degree through Non-formal education), Regulations, 2004.

UGC (Minimum Standard of Instructions for the grants of First degree through Non-formal education),



Regulations, 2004. These regulations were approved by the Commission in its meeting held on 13th April, 2004 and these have been forwarded to the M/HRD for their opinion. Final decision of the Ministry is still awaited.

● Private Universities

The inspection Committees constituted by the Chairman, UGC visited 97 Private Universities of Chhattisgarh State and inspection visits were also completed for the states of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttranchal. The information and inspection reports were submitted to the Commission for inclusion of these Universities under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. So far, eight Private Universities have been included in the list of Section 2 (f) of UGC Act, 1956.

● Seminars by UGC-Regional Offices

The UGC-SERO, Hyderabad conducted a one day seminar on 14th August, 2004 on the topic “Higher Education and UGC Programmes” at JNRM College, Port Blair for the benefit of Principals, teachers, students and educationists of the colleges located in A & N Islands. About 300 local participants have attended the seminar. The seminar was inaugurated by His Excellency Prof. Ram Kapse, Hon’ble Lt. Governor of A & N Islands. The seminar was also attended by Prof. V.N. Rajasekharan Pillai, Vice-Chairman, UGC, Prof. B.H. Briz Kishore, Member-UGC, the Secretary and Chief Secretary of A & N Islands. Dr. S. Jelani, Deputy Secretary and Head-SERO, UGC coordinated the seminar. While addressing the seminar, the Hon’ble Lt. Governor welcomed the UGC support for the benefit of teachers, students and colleges located in A&N Islands. While delivering the Presidential address, the Vice-Chairman, UGC apprised the audience about the UGC programmes and also cleared the doubts on Higher Education raised by teachers and students in the interaction session.

● Decisions, Approvals and Resolution of the Commission

- * Agreed to the recommendations of the Expert Committee that Paper-I of NET on Teaching and Research Aptitude should have 10 components and there should be 5 questions from each component carrying 10 marks. Besides, the Commission, in principle, agreed with the restructuring of Paper-III of the NET Examination but decided that a Committee be constituted to look into the various problems such as number of questions to be attempted, time to be allotted, marking etc.
- * Considered the report and recommendations of the Standing Committee on “Promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad” (PIHEAD) and, in principle, agreed with the recommendations of the Expert Committee. The Commission further agreed that, in the first phase, the UGC may initiate action on the recommendations relating to:
 - (i) Organisation of India Education Fairs in select countries in Africa, Middle East, Gulf, South East Asia as would be decided by the Chairman later based on the response from respective embassies in collaboration with Ed. CIL and/or FICCI/CII, and
 - (ii) Participation in the Exhibition organized during the 56th Annual Conference of National Association of Foreign Students’ Advisory (NAFSA) to be held at Baltimore, Maryland, USA from May 23-28, 2004 and visit of the Indian delegation led by the Chairman, UGC.

It was also decided that UGC should act as a catalyst to facilitate promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad (PIHEAD).

- Considered and agreed with the recommendations of the Expert Committee for fixing the following fee structure for various professional courses in private unaided deemed to be universities for the year 2004-05:



Course	Fees approved
MBBS	Rs. 1,30,000/- p.a.
BDS	Rs. 1,00,000/- p.a.
BE/B.Tech./B.Arch./B.Pharma	Rs. 40,000/- p.a.
ME/M.Tech./M.Arch./M. Pharma	Rs. 40,000/- p.a.
MBARs.	50,000/- p.a.
MD/MS/MDS	Rs. 1,30,000/- p.a.

- Discussed about reservation for the persons with disabilities and approved their reservation in the posts of Readers and Professors as per instructions of Department of Personnel & Training for persons with disabilities when filled by direct recruitment irrespective of the level of the post in accordance with Section 33 of the Disability Act and the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training in this regard. However, it was also decided that the UGC will simultaneously seek clarification regarding the reservation in the post of Professor under direct recruitment.
- Considered and approved the implementation of new restructured defined contribution pension scheme for new recruits w.e.f. 1.1.2004 circulated by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure O.M. No.1 (13)/ EV/2001 dt.13th November, 2003.
- Approved the guidelines for the following two new schemes for implementation under National Common Minimum Programme of Govt. of India.
- Special development grant for universities which are more than 50 years old.
- Special development grant for colleges which are more than 50 years old.
- Approved the revised guidelines for considering the proposals for declaring an institution as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 with the following modifications:
- The no objection certificate shall be sought from the concerned State Government and affiliated university. However, if no reply is received within three months, their acceptance shall be taken as granted and the Commission may proceed with the processing of the proposal for giving status of deemed to be university.
- The Commission further decided that the old guidelines of the year 2000 for considering the proposals for declaring an institution as deemed to be university is continued till the new guidelines are approved.
- While approving the revised list of degrees specified by the UGC under Section 22 of its Act, the Commission also approved the phasing out of the following degrees which are no longer in use after sending a letter to all the universities, enquiring about the availability of these degrees.
- AMBS, B.S.Sc., B.Tel.E., B.Text, BEE, Bhasha Praveena, BMBS, BME, B.Nurs, BPE, BPP, BT, D.Ay.M., D.Ed., D.Eng., DHV, DL, Granthalaya, M.Ch.E., M.Ind., M.Plan, MPE, M.Text, MEE, MME, MO.
- Approved the nomenclature of the following new degrees for specification under the provision contained in Section 22 of the UGC Act.

M.S.C.B.Ed.	5 years integrated course
BA.LLB	5 years integrated course
- Considered and approved the recommendations of the Standing Committee on "Colleges with Potential for Excellence" (CPE) for the award of CPE status to 47 colleges in the first lot:

Andhra Pradesh	- 6	Bihar	- 2	Delhi	-2	Goa	- 1	Haryana	- 1	Karnataka	-3	Kerala	- 6
Madhya Pradesh	- 2	Maharashtra	-9	Orissa	-3	Rajasthan	- 1	Tamil Nadu	- 8	Uttar Pradesh	- 2	West Bengal	-1.



- Approved the action taken by the Chairman for simplification of procedure for utilization of building grants for the Central/Deemed Universities maintained by the UGC. The Commission further authorized the Chairman to simplify procedures for approval of building proposals of other universities and colleges as well.
- Resolved to approve the proposed 18-point action plan for the comprehensive development of the Collegiate and University education in Jammu & Kashmir and to implement this action plan in an expedient and time bound manner following the procedures and UGC's guidelines.
- The Commission resolved to approve the proposed 14-point action plan for the comprehensive development of the Collegiate and University education in the North Eastern States and to initiate implementation of this action plan in an expedient and time bound manner following procedures and UGC's guidelines.
- Resolved that all the approvals and rejections in respect of the deemed universities would be posted on the UGC Website along with reasons for approval or rejection in each case to ensure total transparency'.
- Ratified the decision of the Chairman regarding publication of research handbook "Towards Nurturing a Research Culture in Higher Education in India".
- Ratified the decision of the Chairman taken with regard to Digitization of old agenda papers/minutes and Committee Reports of the Commission for reference and record.
- Deliberated and agreed to the recommendation of the Expert Committee for de-specification of 8 degrees and specification of MHMS (Master of Homoeopathic Medicine and Science) and D. Nat (Yogic Sciences). The Commission further decided that for remaining 18 degrees, letters are written to the universities which are offering these degrees requesting them to change the nomenclature of the degrees from the academic session 2005-06 as the UGC intends to phase out these degrees and further resolved that on receipt of confirmation from universities, these degrees be de-specified.
- Considered the Regulations prepared by an Expert Committee regarding (i) UGC Regulations regarding recognition of Institution/College under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 (ii) UGC (Fitness of State Universities for receiving grants) Rules, 2004 and (iii) UGC (Fitness of Colleges for receiving Grants) Rules, 2004 and approved these regulations.
- Agreed and appreciated the steps taken for signing the MOU between UGC and NASSCOM and for initiating a pilot programme for re-training of IT faculty in partnership with NASSCOM.



2 HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM: STATISTICAL GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT, FACULTY AND RESEARCH

At the time of independence, in 1947, there were only 20 universities and 500 colleges in the country. The number of students and teachers in the higher education system was also very small. But, after independence, there has been an exponential increase in all these numbers. The number of universities have recorded a seventeen fold increase and the number of colleges a thirty five times increase, while students enrolment has gone up by nearly thirty eight times.

2.1 INSTITUTIONS

An increase in enrolment of this order would not have been possible without the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, both universities and particularly colleges (**Appendix-VII**), which increased by 2188 over the period 2001-02 to 2004-2005 constituting 14.2%. The increase in the number of colleges, however, has varied across states as shown in the **Appendix-VII**. Relatively speaking, the state of Tamil Nadu accounted for the highest increase with 337 colleges established during X Plan period (1st April, 2002 to 31st March, 2005) followed by Karnataka (297), Kerala (273 colleges) etc. The pace of growth of colleges was also high in the states of Rajasthan (171), Maharashtra (139), Punjab (138), Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh (131 each) and Andhra Pradesh (120). There was a double digit increase in the number of colleges in 11 states including Delhi and a single digit increase in 8 states and 1 Union Territory.

As many as 740 new colleges were established during 2004-2005, taking the total number of colleges to 17,625 in 2004-2005 as against 16,885 colleges in 2003-2004 and thereby registering an increase of 4.4%

At the end of the financial year 2004-2005, the total number of colleges recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 was 5589 as compared to 5584 in the previous year. Out of these 5808 colleges, 422 colleges are not eligible to receive Central Assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956

During 2004-2005, there were 343 universities and university level institutions including 211 State, 18 central, 96 Deemed universities, 13 Institutes of National Importance and 5 institutions established under State Legislation Act as per the list of universities maintained by the UGC. Out of 211 state universities, 61 state universities and 2 institutions out of 5 institutions established through state legislation have not been declared eligible to receive Central Assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 amended from time to time (**Appendices: I & II**). During the reporting year 2004-2005, the following 16 new State Universities have been included in the UGC list of universities recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

Bihar

- i. Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic & Persian University, Sandal Nagar, Mahendru, Patna-800006.

Gujarat

- ii. Nirma University of Science & Technology, Sarkhej, Gandhinagar Highway, Village-Chharodi, Ahmedabad (Private University).
- iii. Dhirubhai Ambani Institute of Information and Communication Technology, Gandhinagar, Post Bag No.4, Near Indroda Circle, Gandhinagar-382007 (Private University)



Jammu & Kashmir

- iv. Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Camp Office: 27 A/D, Gandhinagar, Jammu-180004.
- v. Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri, Camp Office, Bye-Pass Road, Opp. Channi Himmat, Jammu.

Karnataka

- vi. Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Science University, Nandinagar, PB No.6, Bidar-585401 (Karnataka).

Maharashtra

- vii. Solapur University, Solapur, Solapur Pune Road, Kegaon, Solapur-413255.

Tamil Nadu

- viii. Tamil Nadu Open University, Directorate of Technical Education Campus, Guindy, Chennai-600025.

Uttar Pradesh

- ix. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut-250110.
- x. U.P. King George's University of Dental Science, Lucknow-226003.
- xi. U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open University, 17, Maharshi Dayanand Marg (Thornhill Road), Allahabad-211001.
- xii. Integral University, Kursi Road, Lucknow-226026.

Uttaranchal

- xiii. University of Petroleum & Energy Studies, Building No.7, Street No.1, Vasant Vihar Enclave, Dehradun-284006, Uttaranchal. (Private University)

West Bengal

- xiv. The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, NUJS Bhavan, 12 LB Block, Sector-III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata.
- xv. The West Bengal University of Health Sciences, DD-36, Sector-1, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700064.
- xvi. The Bengal Engineering & Science University, Shibpur, Howrah. (converted from Deemed University to State University).

Also, the following seven institutions were notified as Deemed to be universities by the Central Govt. under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

- i. Karuniya Institute of Technology & Sciences, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. (23.06.2004)
- ii. Indian Law Institute, New Delhi (29.10.2004)
- iii. Jaypee Institue of Information Technology, Noida (Uttar Pradesh) (01.11.2004)
- iv. Ramakrishan Mission Vivekanand Educational and Research Institute, Belurmath, Howrah (West Bengal) (05.01.2005)
- v. International Institute of Information Technology, Bangalore (Karnataka) (28.02.2005)
- vi. National School of Drama, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi (11.03.2005)
- vii. Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) (18.03.2005)



Also, the following **five** universities/institutions were declared fit to receive Central Assistance under section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956 amended from time to time during the period 1st April, 2004 to 31st March, 2005.

- i. National Academy of Legal Studies & Research University, Barkatpura, Hyderabad-500027 (A.P.).
- ii. Bhupendra Narayan Mandal University, Madhepura (Bihar).
- iii. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady (Kerala).
- iv. Hidayatullah National Law University, Civil Lines, Raipur-492001 (Chhattisgarh).
- v. National Law Institute University, Bhadbhada Road, Barkeri Kalan, Bhopal (M.P.).

The type-wise number of universities and colleges as on 31.03.2005 is indicated in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Type of Institutions of Higher Education: 2004-2005

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions
1.	Central Universities	18*
2.	State Universities	211
3.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	96
4.	Institutions Established under State Legislature Act	05
5.	Institutes of National Importance	13
6.	Colleges	17,625 **

* Includes Indra Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi and Central Agricultural University, Imphal.

** Provisional

Note: (a) Out of 229 Universities (Central & State), there are 30 Agricultural, 4 Veterinary, 11 Medical, 12 Technological Universities, one University for differently-abled, 9 law universities and 11 Open Universities.

(b) Out of 211 State Universities, 61 universities have not been declared eligible to receive Central Assistance under section 12(B) of the UGC Act (**Appendix II**)

(c) Out of five Institutions established under state legislature act, two are not eligible for Central Assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act.

2.2 STUDENTS ENROLMENT

During the academic year 2004-05, there were 104.81 lakhs (provisional) students enrolled on various courses at all levels in universities/colleges and other institutions of higher education as compared to 99.54 lakhs in the previous year, registering an increase of 5.3 per cent. The trend of students enrolment at the macro level in the last two decades is given in **Appendix III**. Whereas the comparative trend of total students enrolment and enrolment of women students among states has been indicated for the year 2004-2005 in **Appendix IV**. The enrolment of women students in terms of absolute number, was the highest in the state of Maharashtra (5.9 lakhs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (5.0 lakhs), Tamil Nadu (3.6 lakhs), Andhra Pradesh (3.5 lakhs) etc. In terms of percentages, Kerala accounted for the highest percentage of 61 followed by Goa (59%), Punjab (52%) etc. indicating the dominance of girl students in Higher education in these states.

Stage-wise Enrolment

The enrolment position in the academic year 2004-05 reveals that majority of students in the higher education system were enrolled for a variety of courses at the under-graduate level. The students at this level constitute

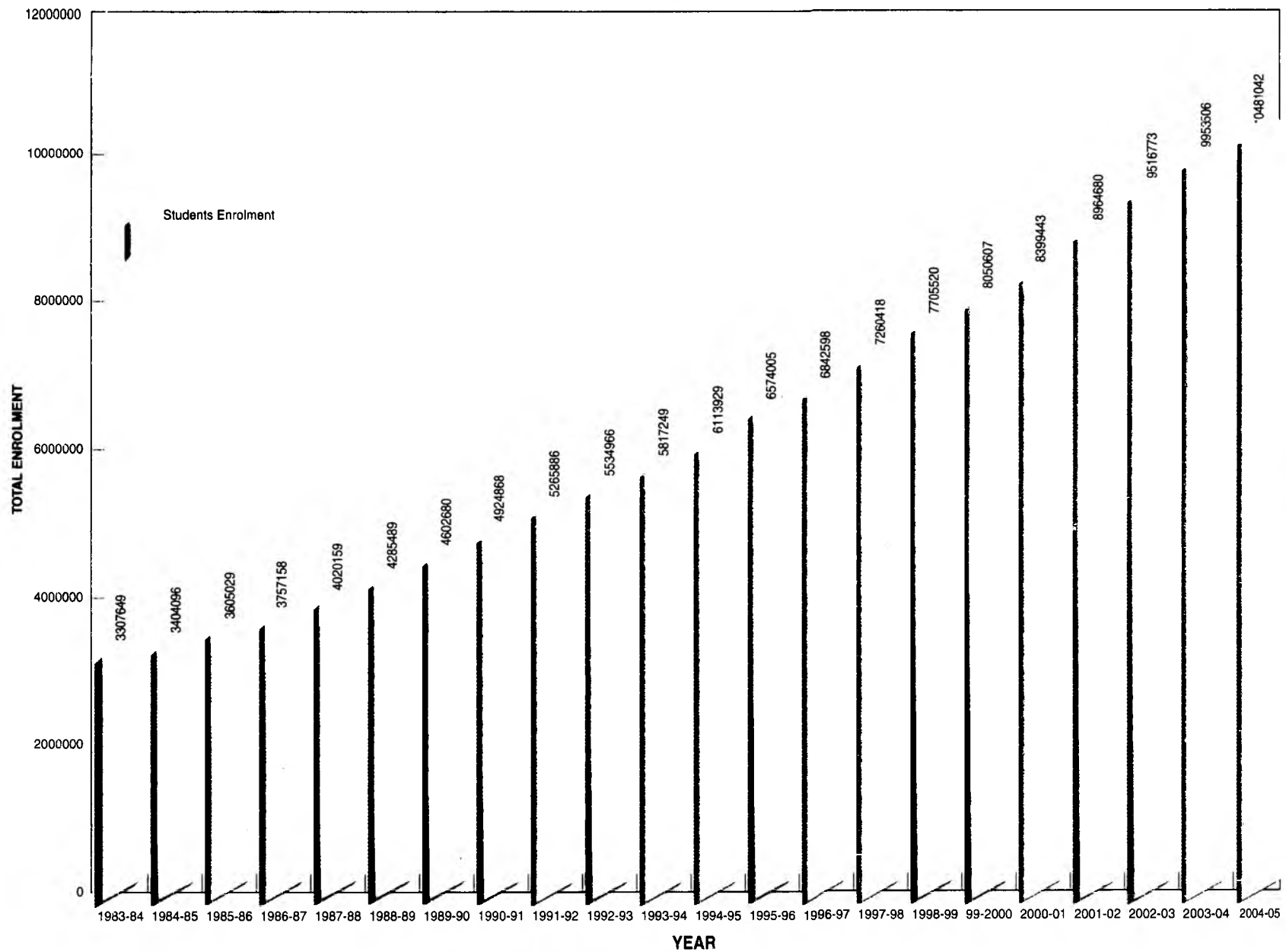


Fig. 1: All India growth of Students Enrolment: 1983-84, 2004-2005

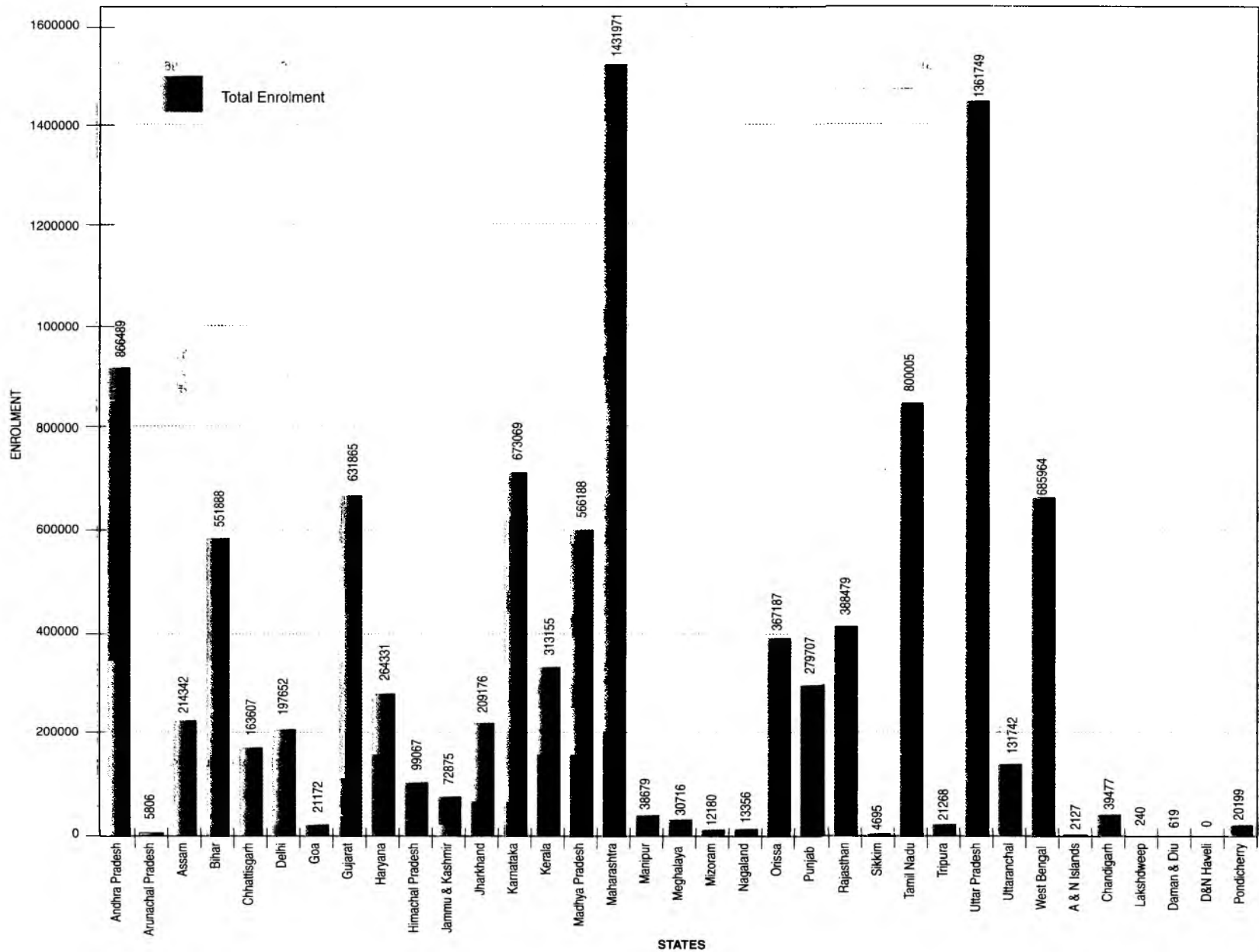


Fig. 2: State-wise Students Enrolment in Universities and Colleges: 2004-2005



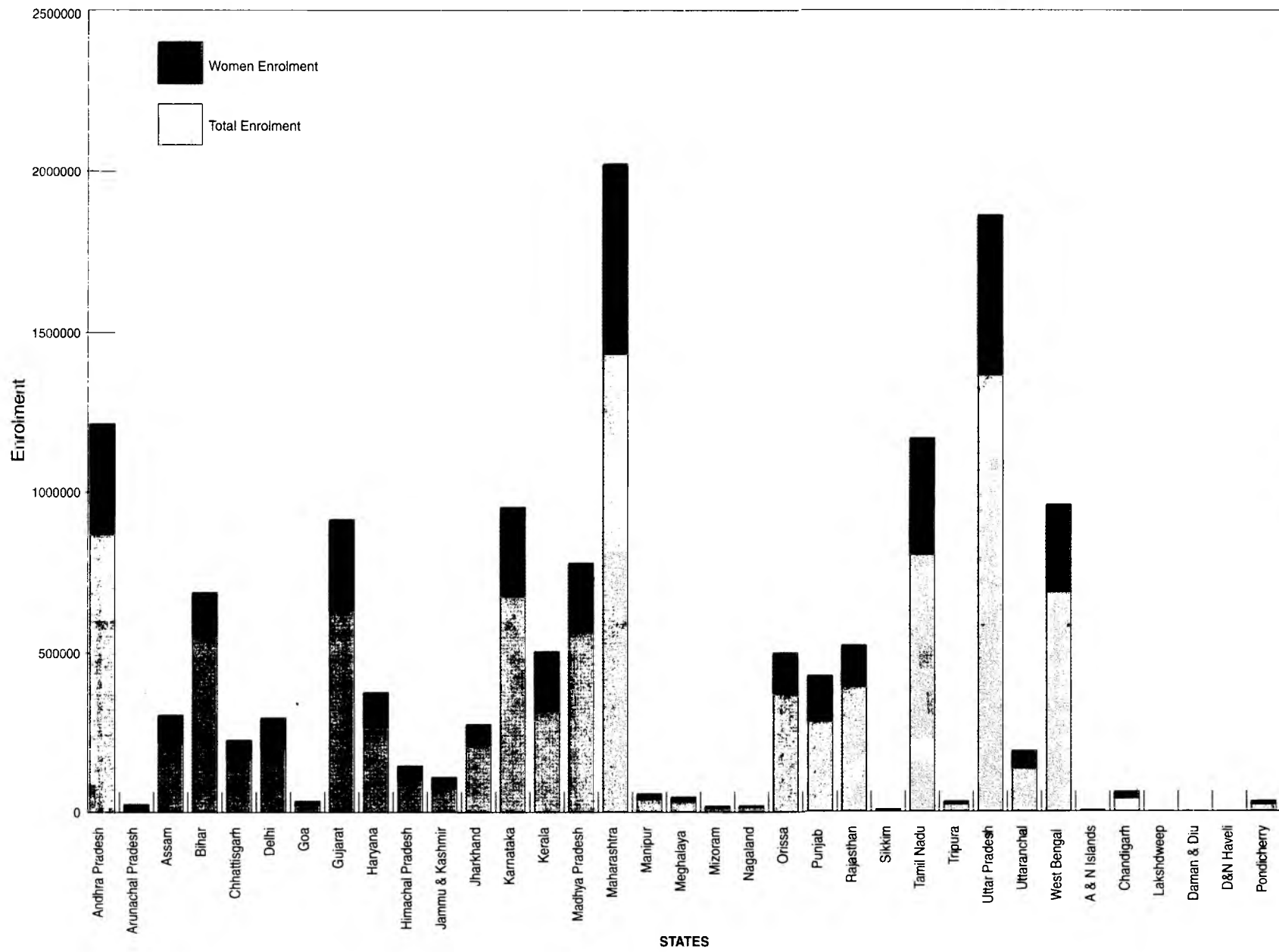


Fig. 3: State-wise Students Enrolment Gender-wise in Universities and Colleges: 2004-2005

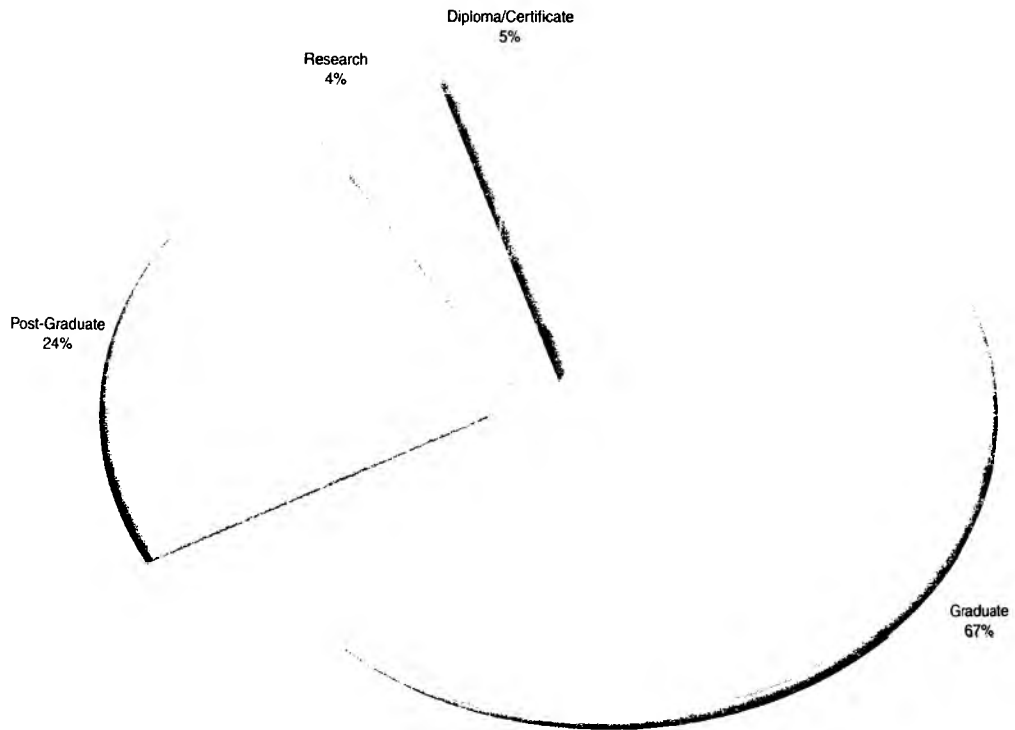


Fig. 4: Level-wise Student Enrolment in UTD/UC: 2004-2005

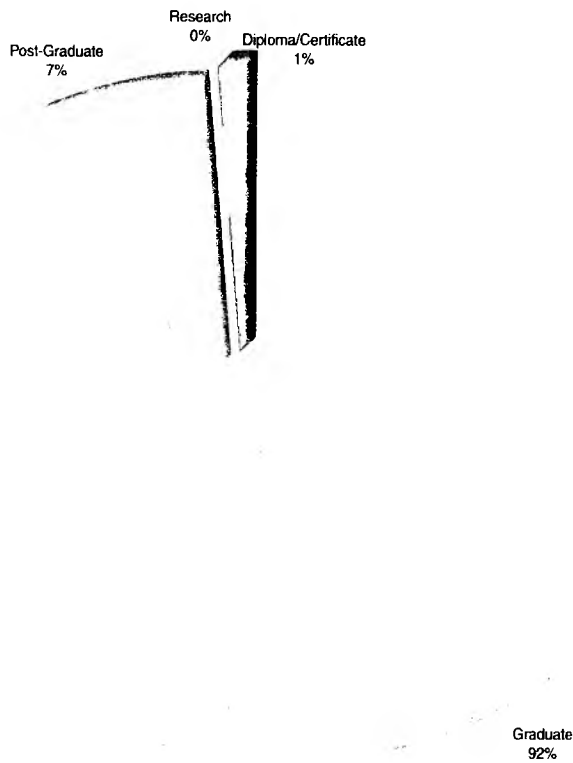


Fig. 5: Level-wise Student Enrolment in AC: 2004-2005

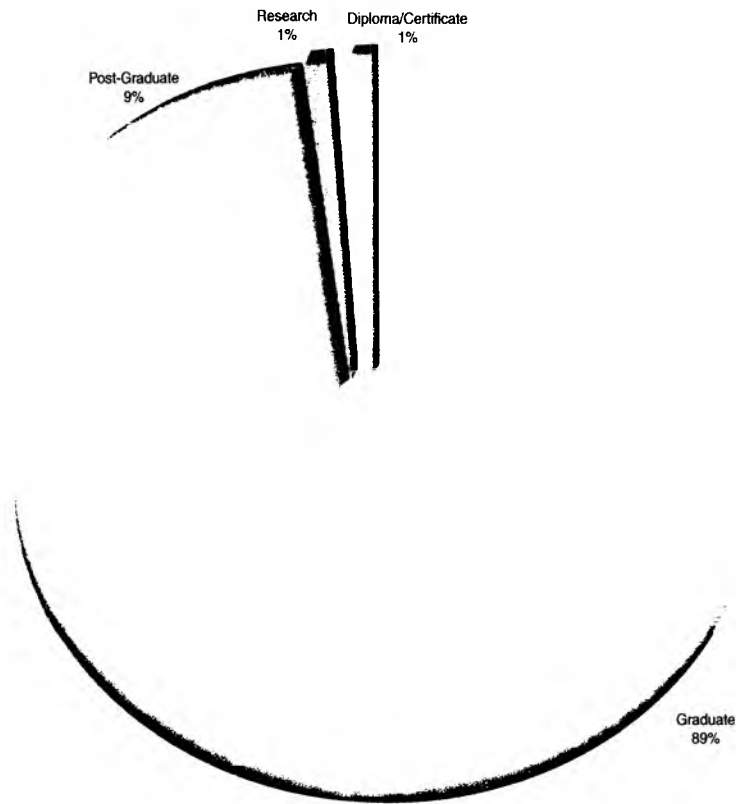


Fig. 6: Level-wise Students Enrolment in University and Colleges: 2004-2005

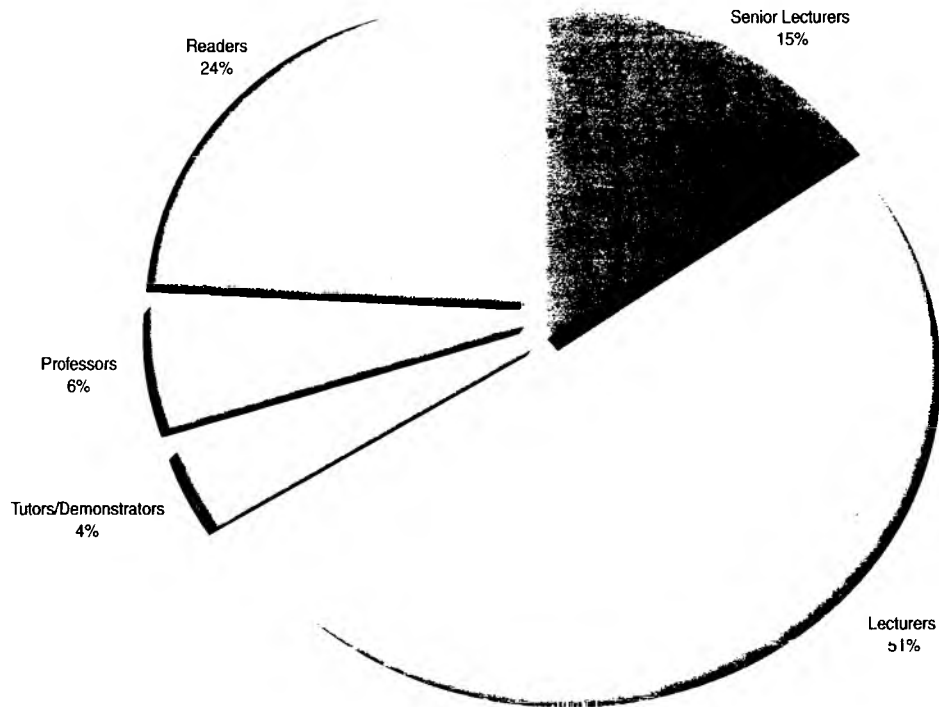


Fig. 7: Teaching Staff-AC: 2004-2005

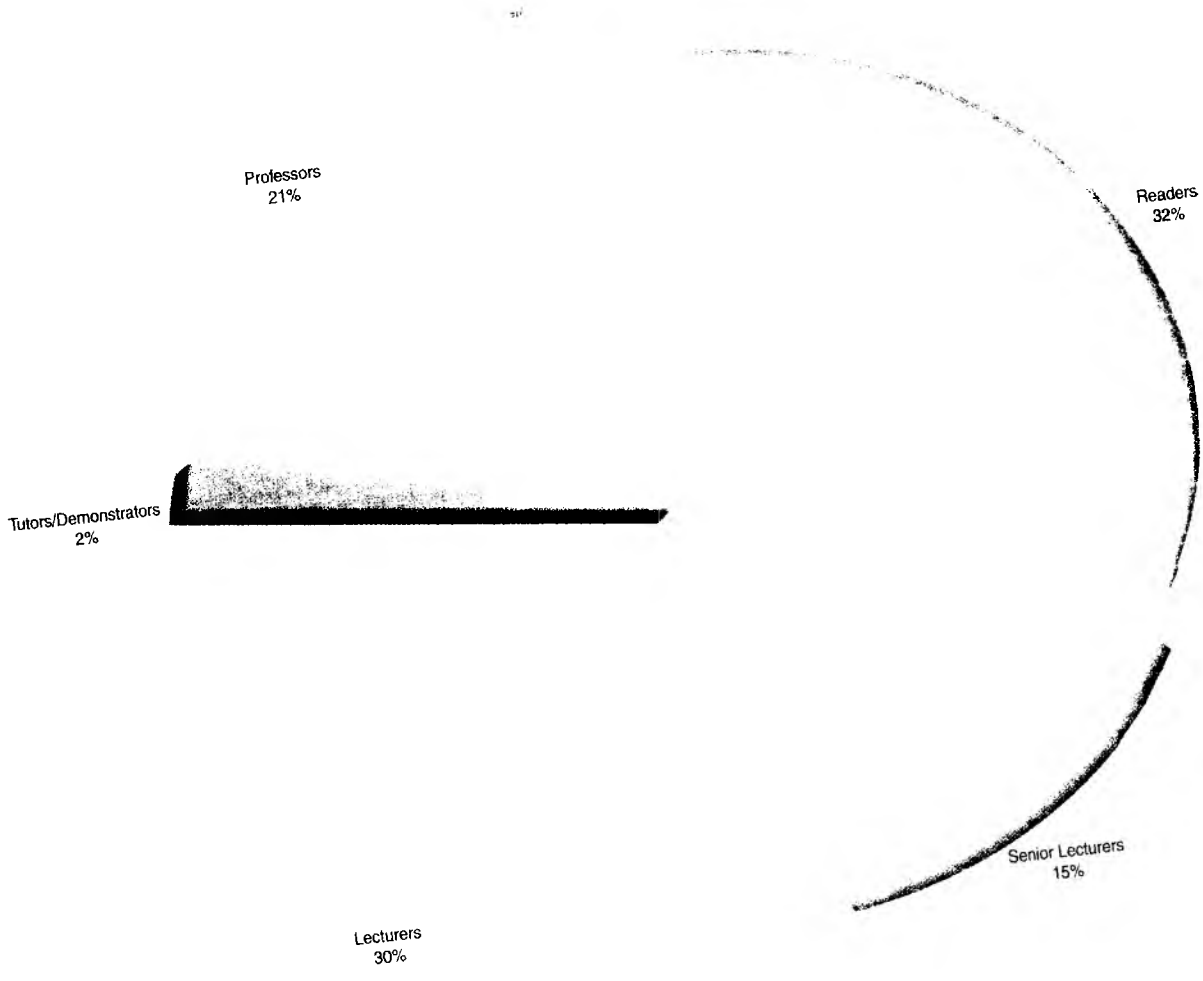


Fig. 8: Teaching Staff UTD/UC: 2004-2005

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

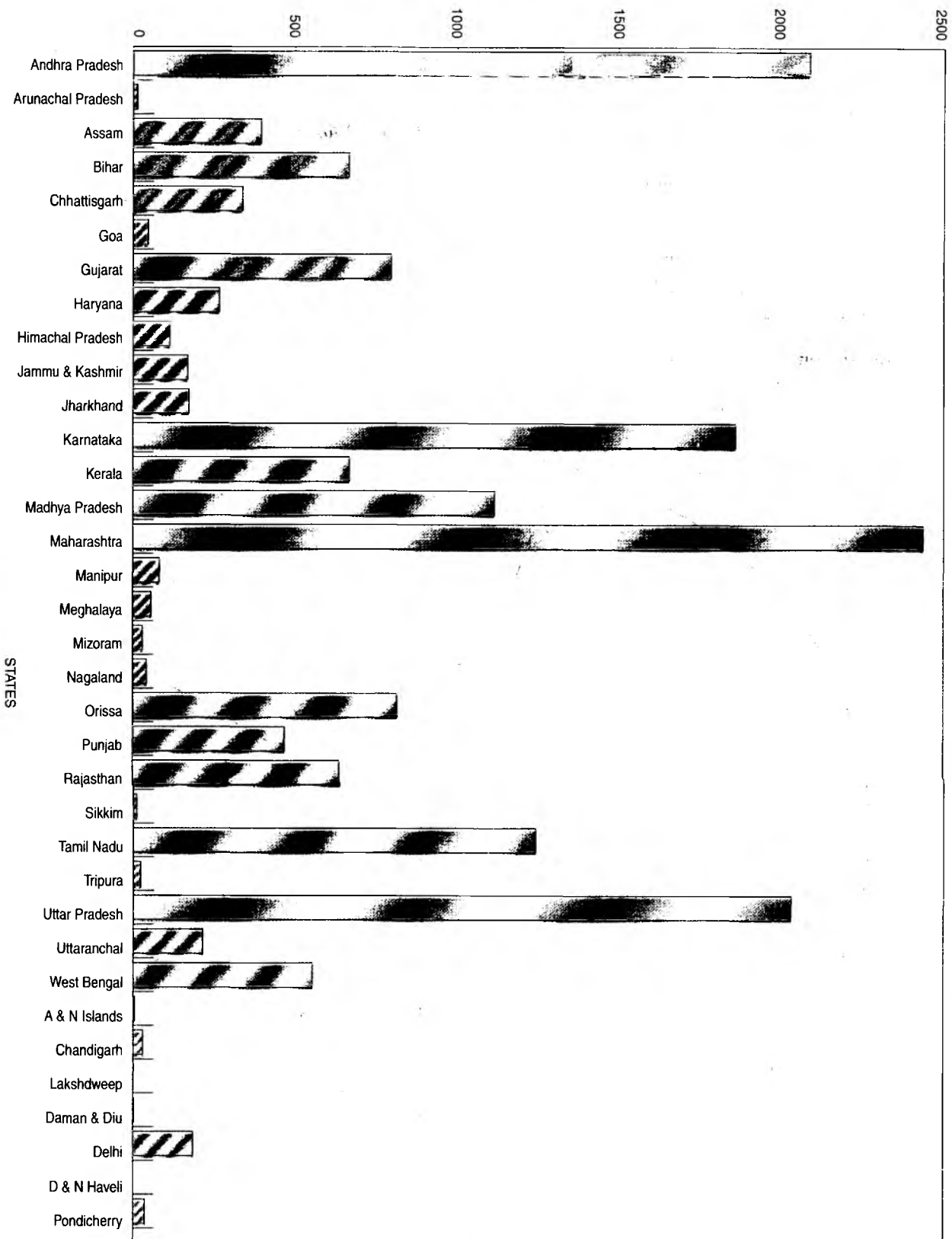


Fig. 9: State-wise Number of Colleges: 2004-2005



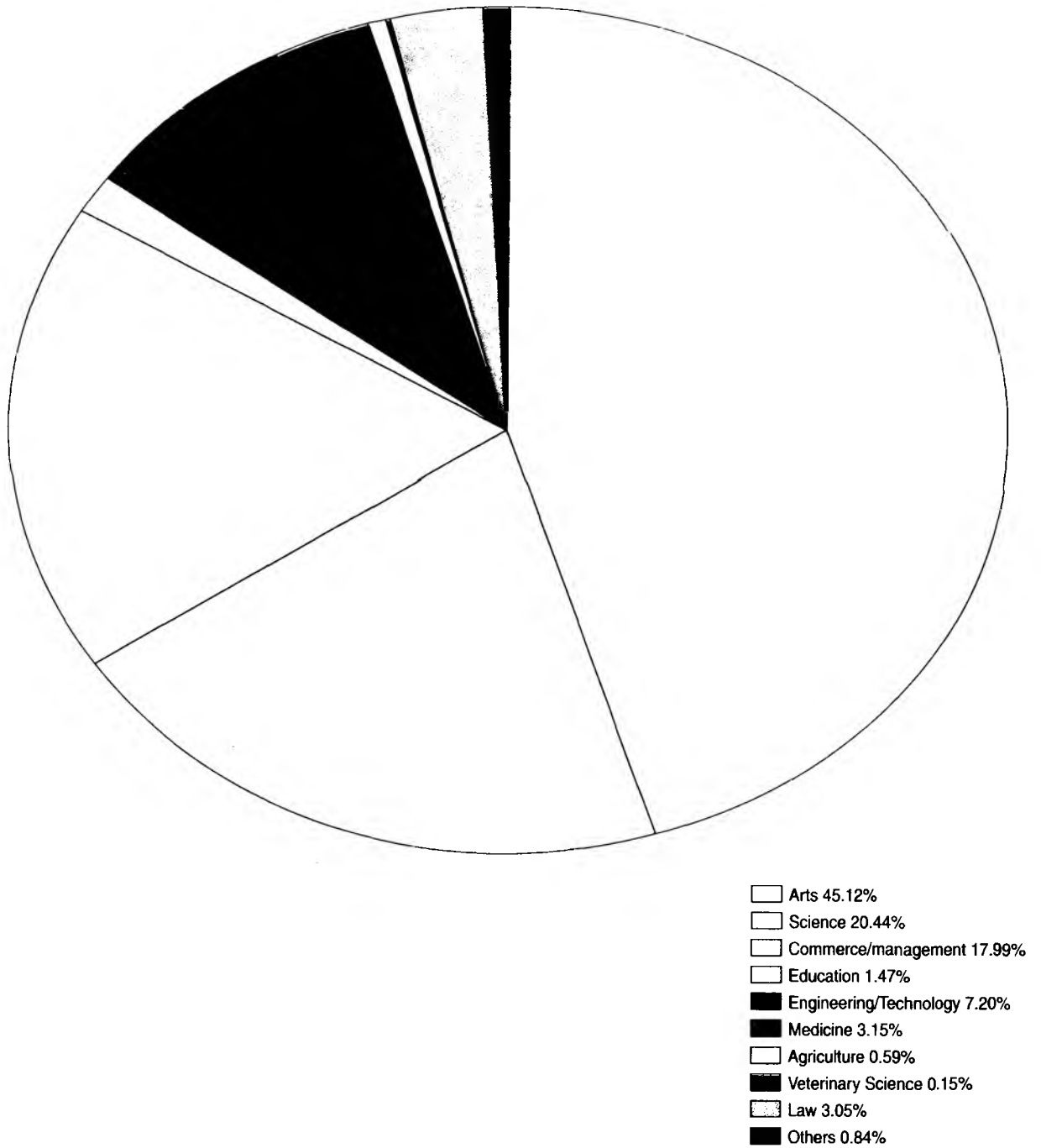


Fig. 10: Enrolment – Faculty-wise: 2004-2005



provisionally 88.90 per cent of the total number of students in colleges and universities put together. The percentage of students enrolled for Master's level courses was 9.41 per cent while a very small proportion i.e. 0.65 per cent of the total number of students was doing research. Similarly, only 1.04 per cent of the total number of students was enrolled in diploma/certificate courses (**Appendix V**).

Most of the students in the higher education system were enrolled in affiliated colleges. About 90.07 per cent of all the under-graduate students and 65.77 per cent of all the post-graduate students were in the affiliated colleges, as compared to the total enrolment in UG & PG levels while the remaining were in the universities and their constituent colleges. In contrast, 90.67 per cent of the research students working for research degrees were in the universities. In diploma/certificate courses too, university departments/university colleges together had an edge over the affiliated colleges. However, the fact that majority of the total number of students enrolled in the affiliated colleges where the foundations of higher education are laid, demands greater financing of this sector particularly with reference to promotion of relevance, access and equity, quality and excellence. It may also be noted that the stage-wise distribution of students, in terms of percentages, has remained virtually unchanged during the last two decades or so.

Faculty-wise Enrolment

The distribution of students, across various faculties, during the academic year 2004-05 was as under:

Out of the total enrolment of students (104.81 lakhs), 45% students were in the faculty of Arts, followed by 20% in Science and 18% in Commerce/ Management. Thus, 83% of the total enrolment was in the three faculties of Arts, Sciences and Commerce/Management while the remaining 17% was in the professional faculties indicating the highest percentage in Engineering/Technology followed by Medical courses. In a country like India, where Agriculture and allied occupations are the main occupations, the enrolment in Agricultural Courses has been just 0.59 percent and in Veterinary Science, it is miniscule 0.15 percent. Thus, this is a clear indication that there is a need for policy change which can reduce the disparity in the enrolment of students in various faculties (**Appendix VI**).

2.3 FACULTY STRENGTH

In the reporting year 2004-2005, the total number of teachers in universities and colleges was 4.72 lakhs as compared to 4.57 lakhs teachers in the previous year. Out of 4.72 lakhs teachers, 83.61% teachers are in Colleges and the remaining 16.39% in University Departments/University Colleges (**Appendices VIII & IX**).

The category-wise position of teachers, in terms of percentages, in affiliated colleges and university departments/university colleges during 2004-2005 was as under:

S. No.	Category	Out of Total Number of Teachers		
		Percentage in Affiliated Colleges	Percentage in University Departments/ University Colleges	Percentage in Universities and Colleges
1.	Lecturers	89.89	10.11	47.95
2.	Senior Lecturers	83.39	16.61	15.12
3.	Readers & their equivalent	79.35	20.65	25.11
4.	Professors & their equivalent	59.34	40.66	8.46
5.	Others (Tutors/Demonstrators/ Teaching Assistants etc.)	12.12	87.88	3.36
	Total	83.61	16.39	100.00



2.4 RESEARCH DEGREES

The number of research degrees (Ph.Ds) awarded by various universities increased from 15328 in 2002-2003 to 16,602 in 2003-2004. Out of the total number awarded in 2003-2004, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 6774 degrees, followed by the faculty of Science with 5408 research degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 73 per cent of the total number of research degrees awarded. It is noted here that there is a slight increasing trend in research sector (academic) in terms of number of research degrees awarded by the Universities (**Appendix X**)

2.5 GROWTH IN ENROLMENT OF WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

There has been a phenomenal growth in the number of women students enrolled in higher education, since independence. Women enrolment was less than 10 per cent of the total enrolment on the eve of Independence and it rose to 40.4 per cent in 2004-2005.

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades. As the data in Table 2.2 show that the number of women enrolled per hundred men registered almost five-fold increase during the period 1950-51 to 2004-2005.

Table 2.2: Women Students Per Hundred Men Students

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Women Enrolment Per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
2004-2005	4234	68

2.6 DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ENROLMENT BY STATE, STAGE AND FACULTY

(a) State-wise Distribution of Women Enrolment

Distribution of women enrolment by state shows that the percentage increase has been static in the enrolment of women as compared to the total enrolment in all the states during 2004-2005 over the preceding year. Among the states, Kerala with 60.85% topped in terms of women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment followed by Goa (59.05%), Punjab (51.64%) etc. There were 18 states which had higher enrolment of women than the national percentage of 40.40 per cent. In the rest of the states, the percentage of women enrolled was less than the national level, with Bihar recording the lowest women enrolment of 24.46 per cent only. In absolute numbers, Maharashtra State has been on the top in enrolling women students (5.9 lakhs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (5.0 lakhs) etc. (**Appendix-IV**).

(b) Stage-wise Distribution of Women Enrolment

During 2004-05, the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has been around 40% at all stages of Higher Education – Graduate, Post-graduate, Research and Diploma/Certificate.

Stage	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment*	Percentage of Women
a) Graduate	93,15,808	37,64,328	40.41
b) Post-graduate	9,86,518	3,98,452	40.39
c) Research	68,838	27,523	39.98
d) Diploma/Certificate	1,09,878	44,037	40.08
	104,81,042	42,34,340	40.40

* Provisional



(c) Distribution of Women Enrolment by Faculty

The faculty-wise distribution of women enrolment during 2004-2005 has been shown in Table 2.3

Table 2.3: Women Enrolment by Faculty: 2004-2005

S.No.	Faculty	Women Enrolment*	Percentage of total women enrolment
1.	Arts	21,62,482	51.07
2.	Science	8,50,255	20.08
3.	Commerce/Management	6,96,548	16.45
4.	Education	78,758	1.86
5.	Engineering/Technology	1,75,725	4.15
6.	Medicine	1,53,706	3.63
7.	Agriculture	10,585	0.25
8.	Veterinary Science	3,387	0.08
9.	Law	68,596	1.62
10.	Others	34,298	0.81
	Total	42,34,340	100.00

* Provisional

Table 2.3 shows that the women enrolment in the faculty of Arts has been 51 per cent of total women enrolment, followed by the faculty of Science (20%), the faculty of Commerce (16%) etc. There was no much change in the percentage of women enrolled in any faculty in 2004-2005 as compared to 2003-2004. Also double digit percentage was recorded only in non-professional faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce/Management and single digit in professional faculties.

2.7 WOMEN COLLEGES

The number of women colleges, as shown in Table 2.4, shows that there has been a substantial increase during the last decade i.e. 1994-1995 – 2004-2005 and thus resulting in increase of women enrolment as a whole.

Table 2.4: Number of Women Colleges during the decade 1994-1995 – 2003-2004

Year	Number of Women Colleges
1994-1995	1107
1995-1996	1146
1996-1997	1195
1997-1998	1260
1998-1999	1359
1999-2000	1503
2000-2001	1578
2001-2002	1625
2002-2003	1650
2003-2004	1798
2004-2005	*1849

* Provisional



3 MAINTENANCE (NON-PLAN) AND DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

3.1 ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

To meet the goals and objectives of the X Plan, the UGC provides financial assistance to Central and Deemed to be Universities, both under Development (Plan) and Maintenance (Non-plan) Assistance under various schemes/programmes while assistance to State Universities is made available only under Development (Plan) Schemes/Programmes. The maintenance (Non-plan) assistance is provided for meeting the recurring expenditure on salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff and for maintenance of laboratories, libraries, buildings as also for obligatory payments such as taxes, telephones, postage, electricity bills etc. The objective of Development Assistance is not only to improve the infrastructure and basic facilities in the Universities but also to develop excellence in certain identified areas.

The development assistance can be utilised for the consolidation of existing infrastructure and for modernizing teaching, research and administration as also for extension and carrying out research activities to meet the changing needs of the Universities to respond appropriately to the demands of the society. During the X Plan, the general development assistance to an individual University is given on the basis of the outlay determined and communicated to the University. Two-third of the outlay is released based on the procedure indicated in the X Plan guidelines. However, one-third of the outlay will finally be decided on the basis of performance radars of the individual University during IX Plan. The outlays determined and communicated to Universities shall be in operation for the period 1.4.2002 to 31.3.2007. Also, the period of the scheme/programme will end with the plan period.

During the second year of X Plan, the UGC developed development/ performance radars for universities on three aspects viz. academic, research and governance. Based on the scores achieved by the universities in these parameters, the performance-linked grant will be released to universities.

Under Development (Plan) Assistance, the UGC will assist each eligible University for the following items:

- i) Staff - Both teaching and non-teaching/technical staff.
- ii) Equipment for laboratories, special office equipment and modern teaching aids, and for the repair of major equipment.
- iii) Books and Journals
- iv) Buildings – Construction of new buildings and major repairs/renovation of old buildings.
- v) Campus development – for construction of roads, electricity, water and sewerage lines, plantation and development of the land etc.

Health Centre

Students amenities – such facilities may include canteen, recreation room, counselling centres for students, etc.

Jubilee Grant – (for completing 25,50,75,100 and 150 years) is provided over and above the X Plan allocation.

- vi) Programme Development.

As regards the Central Universities and UGC maintained deemed to be Universities, they must seek prior approval of the UGC for introduction of new courses-self financing or other wise. They may also ensure that the degree proposed to be awarded conforms to the specified degrees duly approved by the UGC.



The UGC assistance for the items mentioned above is on cent-percent basis and also the Commission has decided to provide cent-percent assistance for all type of building projects so as to enable the Universities to complete these projects within the stipulated time.

A. Central Universities

University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to Central Universities, both under Development (Plan) and Maintenance (Non-Plan) assistance under various schemes/programmes. Out of 18 Central Universities, the University Grants Commission assists 16 Universities. The remaining two universities namely the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi and Central Agricultural University, Imphal are being directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Agriculture respectively. Besides above, the Central Universities are also entitled to receive financial assistance under various other specified schemes of UGC.

● General Development (Plan) Assistance

Plan grant is given for the development of Central Universities and the Medical Colleges and Hospitals attached to them. The development assistance is paid to the Central Universities under sub head such as Staff, Building, Equipment, Books and Journals, Campus Development etc.

During the year 2004-2005, the third year of the Tenth Five Year Plan, the plan grants amounting to Rs.218.71 crores were released to 16 Central Universities. No further Plan grant was released to two Central Universities namely, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, and Maulana Azad National Urdu University during the year 2004-05 due to their slow pace of utilization of the earlier grants made available to them. The details are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Development (Plan) Assistance to Central Universities: 2004-05

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of the University	Plan Assistance Provided
1	Aligarh Muslim University	13.96
2.	Assam University	26.94
3	Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	0.11
4.	Banaras Hindu University	9.98
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	25.21
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	26.82
7.	M.G. Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1.35
8.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	9.80
9.	Mizoram University	21.03
10.	Nagaland University	9.36
11.	North Eastern Hill University	34.12
12.	Pondicherry University	2.73
13.	Tezpur University	17.44
14.	University of Delhi	6.40
15.	University of Hyderabad	10.06
16.	Visva Bharati	3.70
	Total	218.71

Maintenance (Non-Plan) Assistance

The UGC provides maintenance (Non-Plan) assistance to Central Universities for meeting the recurring



expenditure on salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff and for maintenance of laboratories, libraries, buildings, as also for obligatory payments such as taxes, telephones, postage, electricity bills etc.

During the year 2004-05, Non-Plan grants amounting to Rs.730.98 crores was released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 16 Central Universities as shown in Table-3.2.

Table 3.2: Maintenance (Non-Plan) Assistance to Central Universities: 2004-05 (Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of the University	Non-plan Assistance provided
1	Aligarh Muslim University	159.43
2.	Assam University	6.99
3	Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2.11
4.	Banaras Hindu University	173.52
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	43.11
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	56.64
7.	M.G. Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1.80
8.	Mizoram University	7.47
9.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	3.41
10.	Nagaland University	15.05
11.	North Eastern Hill University	37.95
12.	Pondicherry University	13.84
13.	Tezpur University	3.62
14.	University of Delhi	137.18
15.	University of Hyderabad	32.32
16.	Visva Bharati	36.54
	Total	730.98

B. State Universities

As per the section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956, new State Universities 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 State Government, unless the Commission satisfies itself as per the prescribed norms and procedures, that such a university is fit to receive grants. As on 31st March, 2005, there were 211 State universities, recognised by the UGC, set up under laws enacted by the legislatures of various states.

● **Development Grants to State Universities**

At present, 113 State Universities, excluding Agriculture/Medical Universities are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. Development grants including grants for specific purposes are provided to these eligible universities in order to facilitate the procurement of such infrastructural facilities as are not normally available to them from the State Government or any other bodies supporting them. Assistance is given for Building Staff, Books & Journals, Equipment etc.

The following additional grants over and above the Plan Development Assistance have also been provided to State Universities during the year under report:

- **Development Grant including Jubilee Grants**
(for completing 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 years of particular University's existence).
- **Resource Mobilization by State Universities (incentive grant)**
- **Unassigned Grant including Appointment of Visiting Professor/ Fellows.**



- **Special Development Grant for Young Universities.**
- **Special Development Grant for Universities in Backward Areas.**
- **Infrastructure for Women Students, Teachers and Non-teaching staff.**
- **Financial Assistance to teachers who are visually handicapped (blind).**
- **Special Scheme for Day Care Centre in the Universities.**
- **Special Scheme for Construction of Women's Hostel.**
- **Special Scheme of Visiting Faculty to the Migrant Teachers of Kashmir University and its affiliated Colleges.**
- **National Common Minimum Programme.**

During the year 2004-05, Tenth Plan Development Grants amounting to Rs.238.47 crores have been disbursed to 119 eligible State Universities.

A statement indicating the state-wise grant released to State Universities excluding medical/agriculture universities during the year 2004-05 is as given below:

Table 3.3: Plan Grants paid to State Universities: 2004-2005 (Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	No.of Universities	Plan Grants Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	09	18.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	10.81
3.	Assam	02	7.71
4.	Bihar	07	4.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	3.57
6.	NCT of Delhi	01	0.52
7.	Goa	01	1.74
8.	Gujarat	07	10.30
9.	Haryana	03	3.89
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	2.59
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	02	5.65
12.	Jharkhand	02	1.93
13.	Karnataka	08	12.94
14.	Kerala	06	9.54
15.	Madhya Pradesh	09	9.51
16.	Maharashtra	09	35.28
17.	Manipur	01	10.82
18.	Orissa	05	3.87
19.	Punjab	04	6.72
20.	Rajasthan	05	5.82
21.	Tamil Nadu	10	20.77
22.	Tripura	01	10.02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13	13.41
24.	Uttaranchal	02	2.22
25.	West Bengal	07	25.78
Total		119	238.47

Note: (a) The figure 119 includes both State Universities and Technical/Agricultural Universities having engineering departments.

(b) Due to non-submission of utilization certificate for earlier grants, no grant was released to universities of Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tripura States during 2004-05.



● **Jubilee Grants (For completing 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 years)**

There is a provision of providing Jubilee Grants under Tenth Plan guidelines for Development Assistance to State Universities which are completing Anniversaries of 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 years. This grant is an additional grant over and above the developmental grant allocation made to a University during the Tenth Plan. The following Universities have been assisted under this scheme as per the guidelines of the UGC.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No	Name of the University	Total grant allocated	Grants paid
1.	Nagpur University	50.00 (Platinum Jubilee)	05.00
2.	Annamalai University	50.00 (Platinum Jubilee)	25.00
3.	Punjab University	50.00 (Golden Jubilee)	10.00
Total			40.00

C. Deemed to be Universities

The section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, provides that an Institution of Higher Education, other than a university, which is doing the work of very high standard in a specific area can be declared as an Institution Deemed to be University. Such Institutions enjoy the academic status and privileges of Universities and are able to strengthen their activities in the field of their specialization, rather than becoming a multi faculty University of a general type. During the third year of X Plan i.e. 2004- 05, on the recommendations of the Committee, the Govt. of India, MHRD declared 7 institutions as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956.

The total number of Deemed to be Universities as on 31st March, 2005 has risen to 95.

The UGC has been providing Non-plan (Maintenance) Assistance to 12 Deemed to be Universities (**Appendix XII**). Out of which, nine Deemed to be Universities are being provided cent-per-cent assistance and three Universities namely, Banasthali Vidyapith, Jamia Hamdard and Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya are being provided fixed annual assistance.

Plan (Development) Assistance under general development scheme is being provided to 23 Deemed Universities (**Appendix XI**). The assistance for these Universities, both under Plan and Non-plan, is being provided as budgetary assistance every year. However, the remaining Deemed Universities are getting assistance under various development schemes/programmes of X Plan. Besides, the UGC has also been providing Plan Assistance to these 23 Deemed Universities under the schemes namely, Unassigned Grants scheme, Resource Mobilization (matching share) Scheme, Special Scheme for Women's Hostel and Day Care Centres etc.

During the financial year 2004-05, Plan assistance including assistance provided under various plan schemes/programmes amounting to Rs. 27.50 crores was paid to meet development expenditure of 37 Deemed to be Universities and Non-Plan assistance of Rs. 76.23 crores including the assistance provided under various non-plan schemes/programmes to 29 Deemed to be Universities. The details of assistance provided to Deemed to be Universities are indicated in the Tables 3.4 and 3.5.



Table 3.4: Plan (Development) Assistance provided to Institutions Deemed to be Universities: 2004-05.

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the Institute/University	Plan Assistance provided
1	Allahabad Agricultural Instt., Allahabad	0.03
2	Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	1.33
3	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	1.35
4	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	0.63
5	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	1.09
6	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	1.61
7	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	1.19
8	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	0.68
9	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath	0.01
10	Dayalbagh Educational Instt., Agra	0.42
11	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune	1.05
12	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	1.91
13	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	0.41
14	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	0.66
15	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	0.38
16	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	3.23
17	Institute of Science, Mumbai	0.01
18	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	0.03
19	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.06
20	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	1.67
21	JRN Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	0.42
22	Lakshmi Bai National Instt. of Physical Education, Gwalior	0.27
23	Moti Lal Nehru National Instt. of Technology, Allahabad	0.01
24	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	0.03
25	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli	0.07
26	National Instt. of Technology, Warangal	0.01
27	National Institute of Technology, Hyderabad	0.01
28	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur	0.04
29	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	0.10
30	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	1.42
31	Sh. C.S. Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.53
32	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	0.58
33	Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantapur	1.23
34	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	2.73
35	Thapar Institute of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	2.22
36	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	0.04
37	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore	0.04
	Total	27.50

**Table 3.5: Non-plan (Maintenance) Assistance provided to Institutions Deemed to be Universities: 2004-05.****(Rs. in crores)**

S. No.	Name of the Institute/University	Non-plan Assistance provided
1.	Allahabad Agril Instt., Allahabad	0.02
2.	Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	8.19
3.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	3.04
4.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	0.10
5.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	0.90
6.	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	1.71
7.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	10.45
8.	Deccan PG College & Research Institute, Pune	0.02
9.	Dayalbagh Educational Instt., Agra	4.35
10.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	9.21
11.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	7.42
12.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	0.01
13.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	5.97
14.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	0.25
15.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	0.76
16.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Igat Nagar	0.03
17.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.04
18.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	4.40
19.	Motilal Nehru National Instt. of Technology, Allahabad	0.02
20.	National Museum Instt. of the History of Art, Conservation & Museology, New Delhi	0.12
21.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon	0.05
22.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	0.03
23.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	3.98
24.	Sh. C.S. Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.07
25.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	4.96
26.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	9.58
27.	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala	0.30
28.	TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi	0.17
29.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur	0.01
	Total	76.23

3.2 HIGHLIGHTS OF DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES: 2004-2005

3.2.1 Banasthali Vidyapith, Pilani, Rajasthan

- **New Courses Introduced**

During this year under review, new courses – Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA), Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA), M.Sc. Applied Micro Biology & Biotechnology, M.Sc. Pharmaceutical Chemistry, M.Sc. Bio-Informatics, P.G. Diploma in Bio-Informatics and Diploma in Computer Maintenance & Hardware have been introduced.



- Inter-Disciplinary Programme of Teaching & Research
 - Curriculum revision has been regulated/done at all levels for the last 20 years.
 - A component of vocational nature has been introduced at the undergraduate level since 1984.
 - Diversification of areas of study has been done to include more areas at the Post-graduate level such as Computer Applications, Computer Science, Clothing & Textile, Bio-Science, Bio-technology, Electronics, Applied Mathematics, M.Tech. (Computer Science) and MBA.
 - Inter-Disciplinary perspective in the study of different branches of knowledge especially in Social Sciences has been given due consideration.
 - Examination reforms have been implemented in order to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of examination at each level by introducing continuous assessment.
 - Attempts to generate study and reference material in Hindi level have been developed.
- Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc.
59 Faculty members participated in various conferences, seminars and workshops etc.
- Papers/Articles/Published by Teachers in Learned Journals and Monographs/ Books published.
- Papers/Articles of 27 Faculty members have been published in learned Journals.
- Measures for Improving Standards
 - Continuous assessment is being given due weightage which is part of overall evaluation system.
- Measures of Examinations Reforms
 - The syllabi for different examinations have been divided into units/ sections and the weightage has been also given.
Continuous assessment is being given due weightage which is part of overall evaluation system.
 - Provision of 20% has been made for continuous assessment in theory as well as in practicals.
- Community Service and Extension Programmes
This year 602 students worked under four units of National Service Scheme. As usual, the N.S.S. students organized camps at Banasthali and nearby villages to create awareness among villagers with regard to health, education, nutrition etc. Two student of N.S.S. were selected for the Republic Day Parade at Goa and one student was selected for the Republic Day Parade at Delhi.

- Achievements and Problems

The main thrust of activities at the Vidyapith are visualized to promote the development of a balance and harmonious personality of the students, including Physical, Practical, Aesthetic, Moral and Intellectual aspects. With this in view the educational programme of the Vidyapith is termed as “Panchmukhi Shiksha”.

- Finances

The recurring expenditure during the financial year 2003-2004 was Rs.18.06 crores and non-recurring expenditure was Rs. 3.91 crores.

A recurring expenditure of Rs.22.76 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.1.19 crores on UGC and Government of India funded schemes is not included in the expenditure mentioned above. As against



a recurring expenditure of Rs.18.06 crores the grant received from the Government of Rajasthan was Rs. 3.20 crores from the other State Governments Rs. 85,000/-, from UGC Rs.3.00 crores.

The income from Vidyapith assets was Rs.2.07 crores, fees realized from the students was Rs.12.74 crores and a sum of Rs.58.13 lakhs came from other miscellaneous sources. An expenditure of Rs.3.14 crores has been incurred on building construction which was included in the total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5.10 crores.

- Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes
17% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, 11% seats for Scheduled Tribes and 3% for physically handicapped students seeking admissions in various courses of study.
- Programme for Women etc.
As Banasthali Vidyapith is a Women's University, all programmes are being run for women only.
- Vidyapith Today
From its humble beginnings, the Vidyapith has grown into a multi-faculty, multi-stage organization with an unstinted emphasis on its aim on all-round development of girls. It is manned by over 1134 academic, administrative and other supporting staff and caters to over 5637 girls from pre-primary to doctoral level.

3.2.2 Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune (Maharashtra)

The Government of India (Ministry of Human Resource Development) acknowledging the academic excellence in higher education and research obtained by the institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth, conferred the status of Deemed University on 12 constituent units of Bharati Vidyapeeth under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 vide their Notification No.F.915/95-U.3 dated 26.04.1996. Subsequently, fourteen more institutes have likewise been brought within the ambit of Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University. Thus, this University presently has 26 constituent units.

The objective of the University is to provide for instruction, training and research for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in all branches of learning; to undertake and to promote socio-economic developmental actions so as to be a catalyst in socio-economic transformation. This is the only Deemed University in the country, which is conducting a wide range of 164 courses in diverse disciplines of technical, professional and traditional education. In addition, research institutes are conducting research in the fields of Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Science, Health Sciences, Environmental Science and Social Sciences.

All these institutions provide excellent infrastructural facilities, committed and student-friendly teaching staff and varied forms of student support. In addition, spacious sports grounds and various cultural activities provide ample opportunities for overall personality development of students. Transparency in academic and administrative decisions facilitates effective implementation of variety of programmes of the constituent units. The number of innovative and need-based courses launched by this University have attracted scores of students from all over India and abroad.

- The following new courses were introduced during the academic year 2004-05.
 - i. M.A. English
 - ii. M.A. Economics



- iii. M.D. Anatomy
- iv. M.S. (Ayurved) Shalaky Tantra
- v. M.D. (Ayurved) Panchakarma
- vi. M.D. (Ayurved) Swasthavritta
- vii. M.D. (Ayurved) Bhaishajya Kalpana
- viii. M.D. (Ayurved) Kriya Sharir
- ix. B.E. Biomedical Engg.
- x. Post Graduate Diploma in Wine Technology
- xi. Diploma in Anesthesia
- xii. Diploma in Ophthalmology
- xiii. Diploma in Clinical Pathology
- xiv. Diploma in Ortho
- xv. Diploma in Dermatology and Venereology
- xvi. P.G. Diploma in Financial Management
- xvii. Gym. Instructors Course (Certificate)

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has declared this University as possessing the much coveted "A" Level.

During the academic year 2004-2005, 15,000 students were admitted including 6025 students from other States and 284 foreign students from 29 countries.

● Research

This University has consistently endeavored to make research a significant activity by focusing on the thrust areas. The Poona Pharmacy College, which is always on the forefront in research activities, has been inducted by the UGC under the Special Assistance Programme (SAP) for a period of 3 years, for which the UGC has provided financial assistance of Rs.48 lakh. The programme aims at raising the quality of research in the thrust areas of drug discovery, drug delivery system and drug standardization.

Interactive Research School for Health Affairs (IRSHA) has undertaken several health-related research projects. Some of them being "strategies to combat chemoresistance in cancer patients", bio-resourcing of flax for Omega-3 fatty acids – a key molecule in human health", "Chemical and bio-chemical profiles of alcoholic liver diseases", "Control of pregnancy induced hypertension by combined supplementation of Omega-3 fatty acids and antioxidants", etc. It has received financial assistance to the tune of Rs.55 lakh from different funding agencies like CSIR, DBT and KVIC. Augusta Medical Research Institute from USA has also sanctioned the grant of \$ 60,000/- for 3 years for its project on "Correlation of Regional Brain Volumetric".

In all, 51 research projects have been submitted to different funding agencies and have received total grants of more than Rs.5 crore. Pharmacy College has been granted Rs.1.67 crore as research grants out of which, an amount of – Rs.86 lakhs is from the UGC, Rs.44 lakh from the AICTE, Rs.20 lakh from the Department of Science and Technology and Rs.17 lakh from Ministry of Defence. College of Engineering, College of Ayurved and Homeopathic Medical College have been provided grant Rs.30 lakh, Rs.25 lakh and Rs.25 lakh respectively by different funding agencies.



The Environment Education and Research Institute has received a major grant of Rs.2.25 crore for its comprehensive programme of conservation awareness from the Forest and Education Department, Government of India, and Rs.18 lakh under the centrally sponsored scheme of Environmental Orientation to School Education from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

In addition, a number of research projects have been submitted by the faculty members of the University to the AICTE, UGC, CSIR, DBT, DST and other funding agencies and many of them are in the pipeline.

● Collaborative Activities

The University has entered into national and international collaboration with several institutions and industries. Poona College of Pharmacy has established linkages with the Bio-Ved Corporation, USA, Sumaro Industry, Japan, Mumbai based Advanced Biochemicals and Pune based Intervet, National Chemical Laboratory, Agarkar Research Institute, Eisen Pharmaceuticals and Ventri Biologicals.

Interactive Research School for Health Affairs has entered into collaboration with Venkateswara Hatcheries, National Chemical Laboratory, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, BAIF Development Research Foundation, Agarkar Research Institute and the Khadi Village and Industrial Commission.

Institution of Environment Education and Research has launched a major project entitled "Conservation education for critically important, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries through a comprehensive environment education programme" funded under the India-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF), New Delhi. This project covers the protected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and aims at capacity building of school teachers leading to enhanced knowledge about natural resources and bio-diversity conservation. The Government of India has sanctioned grants of Rs.2.25 crore for its implementation.

Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development has established institutional linkages with National Institute of Personnel Management, IBM-Rational India, Asian Centre for Research and Training and many others.

Medical College has launched a programme of Clinical Fellowship in Neonatology, in the Department of Paediatrics, in association with Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical College, Kerala.

● Conferences, Seminars and other major events

Eight seminars and workshops were organized by our constituent units during this year.

● Distinctions and honours of the faculty members

Four faculty members received recognition at the national and international levels.

3.2.3 Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

- In the year 2004-2005, CIEFL has been able to achieve many goals it was striving for. Many of CIEFL's students have gone on to do their Ph.Ds at international institutions like the MIT, Cornell University, University of Florida, New York State University, University of Illinois, and national institutions like IIT Powai. CIEFL has been able to attract many foreign nationals to come to it for higher studies. It has more than 40 foreign nationals sponsored by ICCR and Embassies currently enrolled on its programmes. CIEFL has also been able to update the infrastructure on the campus to meet the new academic technological demands of the contemporary times. Many of CIEFL faculty members have attended international and national seminars and workshops, chaired sessions and presented papers in them.



- Programmes

In the year 2004-2005, CIEFL has run various programmes.

- Award of research degrees

In the year 2004-2005, Ph.D degrees were awarded to 12 participants and M.Phil to 33 in CIEFL, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Northeast, Shillong Campuses in residential and distance modes.

- International Training Programme

Under the ITEC/SCAAP programme, three 12-week courses – English for Professionals – were conducted at CIEFL during the year. Under these three programmes, 114 foreign nationals were trained.

- Consultancy Services

As part of the Institute's outreach programmes, the Consultancy Services of the CIEFL designed and organized training programmes in areas related to Language and Communication Skills for a wide range of clients.

- District Centre Scheme

The District Centre Scheme added 15 new centers thereby increasing the number from 29 to 44. The DCs organized a Refresher Course for around 50 tutors already working in the district centres in various states. A Resource Persons Course was organized in which 64 secondary school teachers participated. One workshop on Primary teacher training was organized. Materials for the DCS Correspondence Course were written and printed with the help of experts from CIEFL.

- EMRC

The Centre has produced 25 TV programmes on various subjects as natural sciences, social sciences and humanities in the year 2004-2005, which are regularly telecast under the UGC's Countrywide Classroom programmes on the Doordarshan National Network, with an estimated viewership of more than twenty million. The programmes are structured in such a way that they take the students 'out of the classroom' and beyond the textbook.

- Library

The Library is a storehouse of not just books but periodicals, newspapers, microfilms collected from India and abroad, reports, pamphlets, government publications, theses, video and audiotapes, and CD ROMs. In the year 2004-2005, 1158 books in English, 385 in Arabic, 232 in German, 63 in French and 24 in Russian were acquired, which adds up to a total of **1862 books**. Total number of Journals subscribed in the year was 228 and the number of Journals received on gratis/exchange was 32. The Library has currently a collection of over 1,34,384 books and gets 250 journals on all subjects taught in CIEFL.

- Computer Lab

A Computer Lab comprising 24 LAN supported personal computers and 4 personal computers exclusively for computing and word processing was set up to offer a wide range of computing facilities for all participants. The Internet services are offered free to the staff and participants of the Institute. A **Multimedia** and a **Digital** lab were also set up in this year. CIEFL is in the process of setting up another **digital laboratory** and **e-classrooms** for students.

- Campus Placement Cell

To make placement of students in the job market easier, a **Campus Placement Cell** was started in 2004 and this cell has been instrumental in getting participants good jobs. In the year 2004-2005 as many as 15 participants have got jobs through the Cell. They are placed in companies like IBM, GE, Arena Multimedia, Google, Videocon, Mindspeed etc.



3.2.4 Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (Uttar Pradesh)

This academic session was a year full of activities and celebrations. The institute had another perfect session, with all activities such as admission, commencement of classes, conduction of examinations, and announcement of results, along with a myriad of usual co-curricular, sports and NSS activities, as scheduled. In addition, the celebration of the completion of 85 years of Education in Dayalbagh witnessed various activities in which all members of the Institute participated with great zeal and fervor. The faculty and students brought laurels to the institute by receiving a number of awards and recognitions and excelling in competitions. Notable amongst them was the Environmentalist of the Year Award to Dr. M.M. Srivastava, Deptt. of Chemistry; award of JSPS Fellowship to Dr. Sukhdev Roy, Deptt. Of Physics and Computer Science, to visit Hokkaido University, Japan; Rashtriya Gaurav Award to Professor S.B. Rao, Deptt. Of Mechanical Engineering and Dr. Satish Kumar, Deptt. Of Physics and Computer Science was appointed as the Associate Editor of IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems (USA). Mr. Parag Sharma, a Research Scholar, Deptt. Of Physics and Computer Science, was sponsored by DST to participate in the 54th Meeting of Nobel Laureates in Physics with Students at Lindau, Germany.

In addition some faculty and students won Best Paper Awards for their papers published in Journals and presented in Conferences. The D.E.I. Youth Parliament Team was adjudged the winners of the 6th National Youth Parliament Competition.

The faculty published over 125 papers in Indian and foreign journals and edited volumes. The faculty members participated in 80 International and National Seminars/Meetings/ Summer-Winter Schools/Symposia and Conferences and presented their research work. Sponsored R & D Projects worth 4.08 crores are currently in progress. A "National Seminar on Enhancing Human Potential", was organized by the Department of Psychology, on October 1-2, 2004. To commemorate the celebration of the World Year of Physics-2005, a "Seminar on Einstein's Legacy: From Photon to Photonics", was organized by the Department of Physics & Computer Science, on March 28-29, 2005.

To provide exposure to students on all aspects of human experience and knowledge and to fulfill the vision of providing the highest level of education, i.e. spiritual education, a two-semester Advanced Post-Graduate Diploma in Theology was initiated from this session. The course includes Methodology of Science of Religion, Mysticism, Mythology and Symbolism, Science and Religion and Future of Mankind.

A number of initiatives were taken to improve and enhance the infrastructure of the Institute, especially the availability of continuous power supply. Construction of a 1.5 MVA, 33/11 kV substation on the campus is near completion.

The institute finalized a new admission procedure by modernizing the examination/evaluation process, by installing Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) software along with the necessary computer hardware. To facilitate content generation for our proposed Distance Learning Vocational Courses, a Multimedia Facility was made operational with basic Facilities. Steps were taken to initiate new projects under the X Plan UGC Developmental Programme that include, Expansion of the Computer Centre Building, Extension of the Social Sciences Building, Animal House for the Zoology Department, a Studio for the Music Department and Upgradation of the Language Lab. of the English Department.

Under the UGC INFONET Scheme, the Institute was one of the first to submit a proposal for imparting vocational training through EDUSAT Programme.

The University Science and Instrumentation Centre set up an in-house state-of-the-art Virtual Instrumentation Laboratory from the UGC X Plan Grant, besides providing maintenance services. The initiatives taken last year to promote Institute-Industry interaction for the benefit of students of professional courses, through DEI



Training and Placement Cell, yielded encouraging results this year as a large number of reputed companies visited the campus and students received coveted placements.

3.2.5 Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

The University is run with a staff strength of 188 in the teaching cadre and 118 in the non-teaching cadre of the permanent category.

The number of pensioners for 2004-2005 is 57 and the retiring staff who have received retirement benefits for the above financial year are 10 (Teaching-7, Non Teaching-3)

Project: There are 9 on-going major research projects sanctioned by the UGC, CST, DST State agencies etc. The total amount received is Rs.15.92 lakhs.

Programmes: The University has been awarded a sanction of 9 Developmental/ Innovative/Career Oriented Programmes during the plan period towards MBA, Visual Communication, Energy Science, add on courses etc. from the UGC and also from DST-FIST

The second phase of Young Student Scientist Programme sponsored by Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology with a grant of Rs.2.70 lakhs was conducted for the sixty year from 1st May to 30th May, 2004.

Association Activities: Students' Association Activities in all departments was very vibrant through out the year. Students participated in regional, national, International level activities, seminar & competitions and bagged acclaim and recognition.

Off shore Programme: A MOU was entered into between

- 1) The Department of the Business Administration and Faculty of Engineering and
- 2) The Institute of Finance Dar-as salaam Tanzania to launch off-shore degree programmes in Information Technology and Management.

Seminar/Symposium/Workshop: Around 20 Seminars/workshops were conducted at the regional, state and national levels in the University.

Placement Cell: The Placement Cell is pro-active and has placed students in top organizations countrywide, like Wipro Technologies, Bangalore, Johnson India Ltd., ICICI Bank, Karvy Consultants, IBM, ABT Industries Bajaj Allianz, Sathyam online, HDFC Bank, Cognizant Tech Ltd., etc. by conducting Campus Interviews and more than 700 students have been well placed.

Faculty Development: More than 100 papers and research articles were presented/ published in various Seminars/Conferences/Symposium/etc. by the Faculty members.

Refresher Course: A Refresher course was organized in Home Science during 1.9.04 to 22.9.04 with a participants' strength of 40.

Library collection for this year has risen by 1650 books.

The major equipments purchased for lab use are:

- Trinocular Microscope, Multi frequency ultrasonic interferometer, UV spectrophotometer, UV Visible Spectrophotometer, Computers and accessories.
- A New Basket Ball court has been formed at Ayya Avinashilingam Nagar for the Physical Education Course Students with the dimension of 32M x 18M (Rs.0.82 lakhs)
- A New Tar Road has been laid for 100m in the width of 6m near the Administrative building (Rs.1.62 lakhs)



- Concrete pavers blocks have been laid for a total length of 260m in the width of 3m. (Rs.2.54 lakhs)
- A 200m track has been formed in front of Annai Arul Building in the size of the 45m x 125m. The level of the ground has been raised using red soil and sand upto 30cm Height for Athletic Activities.(Rs.4.57 lakhs)

The Building plan towards construction of IIIrd floor of Administration building and Home Science building plan has been submitted to Coimbatore Corporation for their approval. The construction of the building will commence after approval of Building Plan from Local Authorities & UGC. (Rs.0.94 lakhs) at an estimated cost of Rs.150 lakhs.

The Proposal for the construction of B.Ed hostel has been forwarded to UGC for approval. The capacity of the Hostel is 144 number of students in an area of 22,000 SFT (Ground Floor) and 11,400 SFT (1st Floor) at an estimated cost of Rs.140 lakhs.

The Health Centre is equipped with essential medical equipment like ECG Machine & Semi Auto Analyzer (Rs.2.25 lakhs).

3.2.6 The Gandhigram Rural Institute – Gandhigram (Tamil Nadu)

Plan

The UGC conveyed its approval and released Rs.13,00,000/- towards construction of Boy's Hostel under X Plan Grant (Building).

The 2nd instalment of the three proposals under X Plan Grant were sanctioned by the UGC.

The UGC conveyed its approval and released Rs.22,50,000/- towards construction of Women's Hostel during X Plan period.

The UGC conveyed its approval and sanctioned Rs.19,00,000/- for the Deptt. of Mathematics at the level of DRS for 5 years from 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2009 under the Special Assistance Programme.

The UGC released grant-in-aid for implementing Remedial Coaching for SC/ST students to prepare for National Eligibility Test (NET) during X Plan period for Rs.4 lakhs.

The UGC conveyed its approval and sanctioned Rs.8.67 lakhs for coaching of candidates belonging to Minority Communities to prepare for National Eligibility Test (NET) during X Plan period.

The UGC conveyed its approval and sanctioned Rs.20,25,000/- with a post of Lecturer for starting a P.G. Programme in Comparative Literature and Culture Studies (4 semester) at the Department of English under the Innovative Programme of X Plan period.

Non-Plan

The UGC conveyed its approval for the following One Time Assistance for the Year 2003-04 for Rs.76 lakhs. Action taken on all the following works will be completed in a stipulated time.

a)	Purchase of Computer System to Computer Centre	Rs. 25 lakhs
b)	Construction of Compound Wall	Rs. 15 lakhs
c)	Formation of roads	Rs. 24 lakhs
d)	Provision for Solar Street lights	Rs. 5 lakhs
e)	Purchasing of private properties within GRI Campus	Rs. 7 lakhs
Total		Rs. 76 lakhs



3.2.7 Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi

Jamia Hamdard is a Deemed University established in the year 1989 under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 by way of a notification issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The University has following faculties at present:

- Faculty of Allied Health Sciences
- Faculty of Islamic Studies and Social Sciences
- Faculty of Management Studies and Information Technology
- Faculty of Unani Medicine
- Faculty of Nursing
- Faculty of Pharmacy.
- Faculty of Science

Activities Under Plan

The following projects have been completed for construction of new buildings:

- Faculty of Allied Health Sciences with Water Harvesting System
- The International Scholars' Hostel
- Sports Complex
- Remodeling of Deptt. of Bio-Technology Faculty of Science
- Re-Carpeting of Campus road works
- Construction of New Canteen in Faculty of Pharmacy
- Construction and Renovation for NMR room in Faculty of Pharmacy.

The following on going projects have been completed:

- Second phase construction of the Allied Health Sciences Building with Water Harvesting System
- Construction of Boys Hostel for 200 students with Water Harvesting System (Ibn Batuta Hostel) under X Plan UGC Scheme
- Construction of Centre for Advanced Research in Pharmaceutical Sciences (CARPS) Faculty of Pharmacy under X Plan Scheme of UGC.
- Scientific equipment, apparatus and machinery worth Rs.1,19,70,885.28 were purchased during the last year out of UGC's assistance under the X Plan.
- B.Sc. (Optometric Practices) started under UGC's X Plan and under SFS.

Activities under Non-Plan

- Computerisation and Networking

The following funds have been provided to set up a new Computer Centre in the newly constructed building of Faculty of Allied Health Sciences:

- a. Creation of University's Website
- b. Admission Cell



- c. Examination
- d. Establishment
- e. Finance
- On 14th January, 2005 Shri Arjun Singh, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development delivered the Seventh Convocation Address.
- 20 International and 82 National Conferences/Seminars/ Workshops/Symposium etc. have been attended by the teachers of this University with financial assistance from the Unassigned grant of UGC and University's own funds.
- 10% of the total students' strengths of this university are foreign nationals. They are from 26 countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal.
- Total 10 lectures by various eminent personalities under the Value Education Series were organized to inculcate in the students large hearted tolerance and a spirit of accommodation.

3.2.8 Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)

Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati was established with the objectives of preserving Shastric tradition, promoting research and training in pedagogical aspects of Sanskrit learning, unearthing hidden scientific concepts in the Sanskrit literature in the modern context and propagating Sanskrit and language and literature on a large scale. The Vidyapeeth offers courses in Prak Shastri eg. to Intermediate, Shastri eq. to B.A., B.A. (with modern and traditional subjects), Acharya eq. to PG, Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.), Shiksha Acharya (M.Ed.), Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.), Certificate and Dip. Courses in Temple Culture, Dip. in Yoga, Certificate courses in Pourohitya and Functional English, Dip. course in Pourohita, P.G. Dip. in Web Technology, Research Methodology and Manuscriptology, M.Phil (Sanskrit), Sastravaridhi, Master's course in Natural Language Processing and Master's course in Sabdabodha Systems and Computational Linguistics.

Academic programmes during the year 2004-2005

Semester system has been introduced in the Vidyapeetha with effect from the current academic year. Efforts are on to introduce Credit Based Modular system in the curriculum from the ensuing academic year.

Under the Centre, the Vidyapeetha offers Certificate course in Sanskrit, Shastri, BA and Acharya courses.

For the first time in the history of the Vidyapeetha, Visiting Professor was appointed. Prof. Arindam Chakrabarti, Professor of Philosophy, University of Hawaii, USA was appointed as the Visiting Professor of the Vidyapeetha for a period of one year from 2003 to 2004.

The Vidyapeetha undertook preparation of lessons on Nyaya, Vyakarana, Advaita Vedanta, Visistadvaita Vedanta and Dvaita Vedanta and on Sanskrit-Science concepts for telecast through the Gyan Darshan channel of the Indira Gandhi National Open University in pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to popularize all Indian Languages, particularly, the Sanskrit language. The Vidyapeetha prepared 56 lessons spanning 28 hours in all the Shastras put together. This programme is continuing in the Vidyapeetha till it completes 600 hours of recording in all those subjects mentioned above.

The Vidyapeetha designed an innovative academic programme namely "Sastravaridhi" under the Centre of Excellence scheme. This course will be introduced w.e.f. academic year 2004-05. 10 students are studying in the course under Gurukula system.

The first Refresher course was held in the Vidyapeetha during 24th November, 2004 to 14th December, 2004.



MaxMueller Club, a forum of students, established with the aim to develop oratory and spoken Language skill in English among the students was inaugurated.

Hindi Divas was celebrated on 14th September, 2004.

Utkala Samskriti Divas was celebrated on 01.04.2004 on the eve of the Orissa Formation day under the auspices of the Orissa Chair.

Sanskrit week celebrations were held in the Vidyapeetha from 6th to 30th August, 2004.

14 books have been published during the year 2004.

A delegation on behalf of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati under the auspices of the ILTP programme of the Dept. of Science and Technology, GOI, consisting of eminent scholars of different branches of learning left for St. Petersburg, Russia to conduct a Seminar on “Parallels between Philosophical and Scientific views of Ancient India and Modern Scientific Knowledge” and to conduct the Sanskrit-Science Exhibition at St. Petersburg, Russia during 2-4 October, 2004.

3.2.9 Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala (Punjab)

Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (TIET), Patiala came into existence in 1956 through an imaginative collaboration between the then State of PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) Headed by the Rajpurmukh, Maharaja of Patiala, the Central Government and the Patiala Technical Education Trust (PTET) founded by the great Captain of Indian Industry, the late Lala Karam Chand Thapar. The goals of the Institute as embodied in the Trust Deed dt. April 9, 1956 are truly remarkable for their scope and vision.

The Institute was granted the status of Deemed to be University in the year 1985. It has steadily and impressively grown in size and activities during the last five decades of its existence. It has all specializations at Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Doctoral levels. The Institute is accredited for all its programmes with the highest 'A' Grade by National Board of Accreditation of AICTE, New Delhi. It has also been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council under UGC and is ISO-9001/2000 certified.

Vision

To be among the first ten institutions in the country for higher technical education of global standards.

Mission

- To produce quality professionals in science, engineering, technology and management to compete globally and excel
- To promote free and objective enquiry
- To foster interdisciplinary research and multidisciplinary education
- To be dynamic, innovative and flexible in devising programmes, structures and mechanism to cope with changes
- To forge meaningful industry-institute interaction.

Quality Policy

Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (Deemed University), Patiala is committed to develop a high quality, professionally groomed technical and engineering manpower, possessing multi-faceted personality, respect for professional and social ethics, national values and the spirit of human emancipation.



Ectomycorrhizal Diversity

- a) Under the UGC major Research Project the department of Biosciences is actively engaged in the project entitled "Ectomycorrhizal diversity and its use in forest regeneration in Puttapurthy mandal, Anantapur Dist., Andhra Pradesh".

Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc.

Fifty-seven faculty members on 102 occasions participated in Academic Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc. during the reporting year.

Papers/Articles published by Faculty

A total of 85 research papers/articles by 42 teachers were published in learned journals. Twenty-five MBA, eighteen of MBA (Finance) and 10 of M.Tech (Computer Science) were assisted projects.

Refresher/Orientation courses attended by Faculty

A total of 53 faculty members have attended Refresher Courses/Orientation Courses for career advancement in the reporting year.

Measures for improving standards

New measures are taken for imparting the quality of learning at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Measures of Examination Reforms

Institute has adopted, as part of their examination reform since its inception the following: (1) Semester System (2) Continuous Internal Evaluation (3) Structured patterns of Question Paper (4) Development of Question Banks (5) Grading system. Workshops/Training for new faculty members were organized. Time to time analysis of the students is done and special attention is always given to the needy.

Community Services and Extension Programmes

The Institute has undertaken "Sri Sathya Sai Grama Seva" during September/October, 2004. Nearly 125 neighbouring villages were covered and to each household the sacred prasadam of food packets, laddus, dhotis, sarees were given. This social activity is carried out with humility, love and devotion to the humanity by all the students and staff of Sri Sathya Sai Educational Institutions. This Karma Yajna of the students was turned into Prema Yajna by the villages.

Achievements

A total of 20 students excelled in GATE 2005 with high percentile scores and one student from M.Sc. (Physics) scored first rank.

Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

Education is offered FREE FOR ALL in this Institute irrespective of caste, creed, religion or region. Students who are economically weak are given special scholarships and additional motivation is given by the faculty members.

3.2.11 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

- The first batch of 20 students has been admitted for the B.A. course in Social Work with specialization in Rural Development in the Rural Campus of the Institute at Tuljapur. The course has started in August, 2004.



- The Institute has initiated the process of review and restructuring of the entire ongoing academic activities of the Institute. In line with the academic restructuring, a similar exercise will be undertaken for the support systems.
- During the current year, a total of 60 faculty members participated in 39 international level programmes where 19 of them presented papers. At 258 National, regional and local level programmes, 92 faculty members participated and 54 of them presented papers.
- During 2004-05, 51 faculty members had publications to their credit. These include 7 authored/edited volumes, 55 articles in journals and books and 30 other publications.

Measures for improving standards

- MA Social Work curriculum has been reviewed and revised
- Total review and restructuring of academic and administrative functions has been initiated
- An institutional review board has been constituted to take care of the ethical aspects of research projects being carried out by faculty.

Measures of examination reforms

- The Institute follows an internal assessment system, where course teachers use flexible and multiple methods of evaluation.
- The assessment process involves semester examinations and/or a variety of individual/group assignments. These include term paper, classroom presentation, book review, practical assignments and oral examination.

Community service and extension programme

The Institute participated in the Tsunami relief and rehabilitation operations in all the affected places including Sri Lanka and Andaman/Nicobar Islands. The junior M.A. students spent two weeks participation in the relief and rehabilitation operations. The senior students had their block placement in the affected areas. The M.Phil and Ph.D. scholars alongwith faculty have participated in the relief and rehabilitation operations in Andaman/Nicobar islands. They were engaged in:

- Assessment of damage to lives and livelihoods, and rehabilitation, reconstruction and development needs of people affected by tsunami disaster in Nicobar islands (much of the destruction happened in Nicobar islands);
- Assessment of ecosystem damage – to ecosystem conditions and functions – and the implications to livelihoods of people; and measures and mechanisms to repair damage to the ecosystem;
- Document role played by the Indian Navy in rescue and relief (by locating Indian Navy's role in response of all parties in ANI, Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka and Maldives).
- The National Service Scheme Unit conducted 3 Refresher programmes and 2 orientation programmes during the year 2004-2005. A total of 279 NSS programme officers got trained through these programmes. In addition 2 UTA programmes for Principals and Programme Officers were conducted where 25 Principals and 26 NSS Programme Officers participated.

The Social Work Education and Practice Cell conducted 4 refresher courses this year.

Achievements

Academic

- 1 The University Grants Commission (UGC) has provided financial assistance to the Department of



Medical and Psychiatric Social Work of the Institute under its Special Assistance Programme (SAP) for a duration of five years. The essence and primary aim of the scheme is combination of teaching and research to encourage group research efforts in pursuit of excellence. The thrust areas identified are “Community Health and mental Health” and “Reproductive Health and Sexuality”.

- This year a total number of 182 students will be graduating with different specializations. In addition, 2 scholars each will be awarded M.Phil and Ph.D. degrees on successful completion of their requirements.
- A total of 53 scholars have registered for their Ph.D./M.Phil. programmes of the Institute.
- The Institute is engaged in 106 research and other projects, 37 of which commenced and 8 projects have been completed this year.
- The construction of various buildings under the X five-year plan have been cleared by the University Grants Commission. The construction is likely to start soon.
- This year, a total of 54 faculty members conducted/organized 119 programmes.

Infrastructure and other facilities

- Infrastructure facilities have been upgraded for students, faculty and staff.
- Students have been provided with access to common computer facility and internet in the hostels.
- Procured Electronic Braille Machine for the visually impaired with the grant from the UGC under the scheme.
- Received a generous donation of Rs.1.5 crores from ICICI Bank towards scholarship for the students in the Rural Campus.
- Received a generous donation of Rs. 2,96,863/- from National Thermal Power Corporation for the award of three gold medals for the three programmes of the Institute.
- The collection of the Library has reached 1,04,050 volumes, and 1645 audio-visual materials.
- The Library subscribes for 224 learned national/international journals.

3.2.12 Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

New Courses Introduced:

Department of Adult and Continuing Education & Extension

- Masters in Human Resource Management – Two years
- Diploma in Art and Craft – One year
- M.Phil (Part time), Population Education – Two years
- Ph.D., Population Education
- Short term courses – News Reading, Programme Anchoring, Handicrafts, Glass Blowing, Household electric wiring, Cell Phone Repairing, Still Photography and Calligraphy
- Rural Science and Education – HEM Radio operating, Short term course
- USIC Department – Lathe Machine and its utility – Three months

Inter Disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research

- Started two years Masters Programme combining Gandhian Philosophy and Social Science
- Conducted three days residential workshop for teachers of the Vidyapeeth at our rural campus, Dethli.



Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, trustees of the Vidyapeeth and renowned educationalists delivered lectures and guided faculty members.

- Conducted two days workshop on conflict resolution at Peace Study Centre, Ahmedabad
- Conducted household survey of 4,400 families in earthquake affected districts of Gujarat for Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority to Study Post earthquake: Reconstruction and Rehabilitation work.
- Conducted lecture series on Gandhi biography. Renowned Gandhian and son of late Mahadevbhai Desai delivered the lectures for a week during October, 2004.
- Collected about 6500 new Gujarati words to update Sarth Gujarati Jodni Kosh-an authentic dictionary in Gujarati language, prepared by Vidyapith.
- Field based off campus training programme introduced in Parangat (M.A.) Rural Economics.
- Students of Hindi Shikshan Mahavidyalaya took part in off campus programme of 28 days at Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra.

Extension Activities

- Under NSS programme five rural camps of 10 days were conducted. 449 students took part.
- Blood donation camp and Sarvarog Nidan camp was conducted at rural campus, Sadra.
- Conducted seven days free of charge yoga camp at Ahmedabad Campus for citizens of Ahmedabad. More than 300 beneficiaries took part.
- Adult Education & Extension department conducted various training programme on social awareness, professional skill development and other areas of continuing education.
- Through the rural extension centres connected with Social Work Department, various extension activities like employment generation training programme, education related programmes, health-related awareness programmes and camps organized.
- Rural Science centre conducted various extension programmes for dissemination of science in rural areas and removal of superstition in people.
- Four students took part in relief activities in Nagapattam District of Tamil Nadu after Tsunami.
- Students, teachers and staff members made special efforts to collect the relief material for Tsunami victims.
- Conductor short term training course in General Electronics for prisoners of Sabarmati Jail, Ahmedabad.

Other Information

- Vidyapeeth entered 85 year on October 18, 2004
- 748 students were awarded degrees in 51st convocation held on October, 18, 2004. Hon. Minister of MHRD delivered the convocation address.
- 15 new books published during the year and 6 books reprinted.
- Total books in library at the end of the year is 5,20,193. Total periodicals 591.
- Purchased three ambulance vans for three campuses of the Vidyapeeth.
- For campus networking at Ahmedabad campus, fiber optical networking part is completed. Approval for further grant for UTP cabling is awaited.
- The College of Education conducted various extension programmes for Buniyadi Schools, Higher Secondary Schools and PTC colleges.



- The UGC approved special assistance for conducting NET coaching classes for SC/ST students. Classes will begin in May, 2005.
- World Literacy Day, Population Day, World Peace Day, Women Day, Aids Day, Hindi Day are celebrated by various departments of the Vidyapeeth.
- Average teaching days of the Vidyapeeth are 220.
- Two teachers got assistance under minor research project and one teacher got under major research project
- 11 students took part in National Integration Camp at Bokakhat, Assam.
- Under various Hindi propagation programmes, Hindi Prachar Samiti of Vidyapeeth conducted various examinations in which 2,12,594 students have been covered. In Gandhi Vichar test, 29,377 students took part. They conducted examination on Gandhi Vichar for prisoners also.
- Altogether 8 research projects related to various tribal groups and development programme were completed. 25 survey reports regarding various communities were completed by Tribal Research and Training Institute of Vidyapith. 14 training programmes were conducted for state government officers and more than 500 officials undergone training.
- Under various Hindi propagation programmes, Hindi Prachar Samiti of Vidyapith conducted various examinations in which 2,12,594 students have been covered. In Gandhi Vichar test, 29,377 students took part. They conducted examination on Gandhi Vichar for prisoners also.

3.3 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT FOR YOUNG UNIVERSITIES

During the X Plan, the UGC has identified one of the thrust areas for strengthening newly created universities by providing them additional grant for both quality and quantity in higher education, which demands better academic and physical infrastructure. The grant provided under this scheme can be utilized exclusively for creating infrastructural facilities of a capital nature such as libraries, hostels, staff quarters, class rooms, laboratories, canteens, auditoria, guest houses, play grounds etc. The eligible universities will get assistance as a one time grant over and above X Plan allocation up to a maximum of Rs.1.00 crore (Rupees one core) under the said scheme for augmenting/improving/extending their physical infrastructure. The Universities which have been included under section 2(f) and declared eligible for central assistance under 12 (B) of the UGC Act of 1956 during VIII Plan onwards are eligible to receive grant from UGC under this new scheme.

During the year 2004-05, grants amounting to Rs.317.55 lakhs have been paid to 9 State Universities.

3.4 SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT GRANT FOR UNIVERSITIES IN BACKWARD AREAS

It is observed by the UGC that there is a visible disparity between the universities situated in metropolitan cities and urban and semi-urban areas, and the universities located in backward areas. In order to partially overcome such disparities and to improve the higher education scenario presently prevailing in the backwards areas of the country, the UGC has initiated a scheme entitled “**Special Development Grant for universities in Backward Areas**”. Beneficiary universities under this scheme will be able to strengthen their available infrastructure and create essentially required additional basic infrastructure. This will help the universities to evolve to a level where they are able to introduce innovations in academics and meet the challenges of globalization.

All eligible universities under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act of 1956 and physically located in backward areas (an exhaustive list of backward areas, made available by the Planning Commission) are to be considered under this scheme. Eligible universities under this scheme will be provided upto Rs.70.00



lakh' (Rupees Seventy lakh only) as one time additional grant over and above the X Plan allocation made to them. This grant can be utilized exclusively for creating/upgrading/augmenting infrastructural projects of capital nature such as central facilities like library, staff quarters, classrooms, laboratories, hostels, conference hall etc.

During the year 2004-05, grants amounting to Rs.338.80 lakhs have been paid to 17 Universities (15 State and 2 Deemed).

3.5 NATIONAL COMMON MINIMUM PROGRAMME (NCMP)

During the year 2004-05, Govt. of India, MHRD, provided additional/earmarked funds to UGC to implement the 'National Common Minimum Programme'. The grant has been earmarked for infrastructure development, networking, procurement of major equipment, setting up of faculties of Engineering and Management etc.

This grant was subsequently released to following Universities:

(a) Central Universities: 2004-05

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the University	Grant paid (Rs.)
1	Aligarh Muslim University	7.63
2.	Assam University	22.50
3.	Tezpur University	14.64
4.	Delhi University	1.50
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	9.28
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1.35
7.	North Eastern Hill University	21.31
8.	Mizoram University	7.00
9.	Nagaland University	7.00
10.	M.A.N. University	9.34
11.	Visva Bharati	1.50
	Total	103.05

Note: Though IGNOU is directly funded by the MHRD, Rs.7.00 crores were released to it under NCMP on the direction of MHRD.

Special/Additional Plan grant for infrastructure development

To meet the special/additional requirements of the Central Universities, UGC released a sum of Rs.1658.00 lakh as under:

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of the University	Grant paid (Rs.)
1	Banaras Hindu University	0.07
2	Assam University	2.00
3	Jamia Millia Islamia	6.51
4	North Eastern Hill University	8.00
	Total	16.58



(b) Deemed to be Universities: 2005

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the University	Purpose	Amount
1.	Arunachal University	Setting up of Faculty of Engineering	5.00
2.	Manipur University	- do -	5.00
3.	Tripura University	- do -	5.00
4	Arunachal University	Setting up of Faculty of Management	2.00
5	Manipur University	- do -	2.00
6	Tripura University	- do -	2.00
7	Guru Ghasidas University	Construction of office building alongwith site development	1.60
8	University of Mumbai	Maintenance and upgradation of facilities on the University Campus	5.00
9	University of Madras	- do -	5.00
10	University of Calcutta	- do -	5.00
	Total		37.60



4 DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) AND MAINTENANCE (NON-PLAN) GRANTS TO COLLEGES

4.1 THRUST OF TENTH PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGES

Development of Colleges is an important area in higher education system from the point of view of maintenance of standards, promotion of innovation and change and, equalization of educational opportunities for disadvantaged and differently-abled sections of society, particularly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because Colleges are responsible in a major way for under-graduate education and to a great extent even for post-graduate education.

During the Tenth Plan, the programme of development assistance to Colleges has been implemented with the following objectives:

- To provide grants to the Colleges for strengthening basic infrastructural facilities including buildings (extension/renovation/construction of new buildings) which are needed for proper instruction and for those colleges which are catering to the needs of SC/ST students.
- Removal or reduction of social disparities and regional imbalances.
- To provide special remedial coaching to academically poor performers particularly from SC/ST and Minority Communities.

To achieve these objectives, the UGC has been providing grants to the Colleges which fulfill the minimum eligibility conditions, and possess the necessary viability and potential and are striving for better standards to enable them to meet their basic needs. The parameters which are considered for assistance to colleges, have been number of teaching departments, number of permanent teachers, students enrolment, percentage of SC/ST students, field work etc. Hence, the assistance to colleges varies according to the fulfillment of eligibility conditions.

4.2 COLLEGES RECOGNIZED BY UGC FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

There are nearly 17,625 Colleges in the country. Out of which, only 5,808 Colleges are recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956. Out of the number of recognized colleges, 5,386 Colleges are eligible to receive central assistance under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

4.3 GRANTS TO COLLEGES BY THE UGC REGIONAL OFFICES

The UGC provides assistance to colleges which are included under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 for the development of Undergraduate/Postgraduate Colleges which fulfil the eligibility conditions as prescribed in the X Plan guidelines. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the colleges for strengthening basic infrastructure and meet their basic needs like Books and Journals (including Book Banks), Scientific Equipment, staff, campus development, teaching aids which are needed for proper instruction, extension/renovation of existing building and construction of new buildings, extension activities, remedial coaching to academically poor performers etc.

The state-wise details of Tenth Plan development grants allocated and released to the colleges under College Development Scheme are as in Table 4.1:



Table 4.1: Tenth Plan Development Grants Allocated and Paid to the Colleges: (State-wise) during 2004-05

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Number of colleges approved under Tenth Plan College Development Scheme (2002-2007) Scheme (2002-07)	Total grant approved (UGC share) for colleges under X Plan College Development	Total amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005	Total amount paid from 1.4.2002 to 31.3.2005
1.	Andhra Pradesh	310	2831.69	282.02	1306.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	05	45.77	1.74	27.25
3.	Assam	162	1520.84	235.53	828.56
4.	Bihar	273	2643.89	539.08	1550.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	115	1064.69	125.43	364.13
6.	Goa	17	176.73	42.23	79.87
7.	Gujarat	289	3587.54	379.25	972.51
8.	Haryana	137	931.54	163.45	463.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39	323.85	11.02	125.54
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	279.17	5.16	147.41
11.	Jharkhand	67	817.40	81.11	336.83
12.	Karnataka	404	2911.35	532.98	1470.93
13.	Kerala	453	2308.23	406.95	1151.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	252	2431.22	375.90	1045.10
15.	Maharashtra	590	8082.87	926.52	2484.79
16.	Manipur	38	334.62	73.90	230.29
17.	Meghalaya	12	99.87	20.25	80.01
18.	Mizoram	09	80.40	3.55	55.09
19.	Nagaland	08	47.16	11.34	32.04
20.	Orissa	231	2186.93	372.27	1051.18
21.	Pondicherry (including Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	07	80.80	14.59	26.44
22.	Punjab	220	1652.64	331.53	784.13
23.	Rajasthan	157	1541.18	131.92	531.09
24.	Sikkim	02	20.79	5.67	9.27
25.	Tamil Nadu	212	2820.03	328.39	1251.17
26.	Tripura	10	101.26	4.99	40.91
27.	Uttar Pradesh	402	3708.64	550.66	2204.27
28.	Uttaranchal	23	217.81	7.48	138.26
29.	West Bengal	337	3469.91	381.87	1947.31
	Total	4811	46318.82	6346.78	20736.70



4.4 SCHEME-WISE POSITION OF RELEASE OF GRANTS BY THE UGC REGIONAL OFFICES/BUREAU

(a) Construction of Women's Hostel

With a view to provide hostels and other infrastructural facilities in the colleges to achieve the goal of enhancing the status of women, the Commission had introduced a special scheme for the Construction of Women's Hostel during the year 1995-96. The Colleges which come within the purview of the UGC and are fit to receive central assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive financial assistance under this scheme. The financial assistance from the UGC under the scheme is on 100% basis subject to the ceiling given below:

Women Enrolment	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
(a) Upto 250	15.00
(b) 251-500	20.00
(c) more than 500	25.00

Expenditure over and above the UGC allocation/ceiling, is to be met by the institutions from their own resources, for which clear indication and assurance is to be provided by the concerned institution. UGC does not provide any escalation cost over and above the allocation/ceiling under X Plan guidelines.

The position of grants paid under the scheme of Construction of women's Hostel by the Regional Offices/ Bureau during 2004-05 is as given below:

Name of the Regional Office/ Bureau	Amount paid during 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in Lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	80.26
ERO, Kolkata	330.00
NERO, Guwahati	91.10
SERO, Hyderabad	252.00
SWRO, Bangalore	239.93
WRO, Pune	343.88
NRCB, New Delhi	372.14
Total	1709.31

(b) Faculty Improvement Programme

Under Faculty Improvement Programme "Teacher Fellowship" is provided to the teachers of the eligible universities and colleges to pursue their academic/research activities leading to the award of M.Phil./Ph.D., degree.

An amount of Rs.10,000/- towards contingency + Salary for substitute teacher is provided under this scheme.

The amount of grants paid by the UGC Regional Offices/Bureau under this Programme during 2004-05 is as follows:



Name of the Regional Office/Bureau	Amount paid during 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in Lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	0.00
ERO, Kolkata	36.15
NERO, Guwahati	11.57
SERO, Hyderabad	316.46
SWRO, Bangalore	154.10
WRO, Pune	170.38
NRCB, New Delhi	8.18
Total	696.84

(c) Research Funding Council for Supporting Research Scheme (Minor Research Projects)

The objective of the Scheme is to promote excellence in research in higher education by supporting research programmes of university and college teachers in various disciplines. Teachers of eligible universities and colleges can apply under the scheme of Minor Research Projects and get a financial assistance upto Rs.1.00 lakh.

The position of Minor Research Projects (Humanities, Social Sciences and Sciences) approved and grants paid by the UGC Regional Offices/Bureau during 2004-05 is as given below:

Name of the Regional Office/Bureau	Number of Proposals received		Number of Proposals approved		Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Sc.	Hum.	Sc.	Hum.	Sc.	Hum.
CRO, Bhopal	218	314	132	194	69.96	60.90
ERO, Kolkata	295	655	123	293	83.80	167.00
NERO, Guwahati	110	136	87	98	67.96	54.69
SERO, Hyderabad	336	307	134	150	80.00	64.00
SWRO, Bangalore	836	887	519	502	72.00	63.96
WRO, Pune	300	364	216	224	92.02	53.03
NRCB, New Delhi	243	328	136	199	45.28	108.91
Total	2338	2991	1347	1660	511.02	572.49

(d) Research Workshops/Symposia and Conferences in Colleges

Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to institutions for organizing Workshops/Seminars/Symposia and Conferences at National and International Level in various fields. Further, the scheme intends to promote high standards in colleges by way of extending facilities to teachers and researchers by providing a forum for sharing their knowledge, experiences and research.

All eligible colleges can apply under the scheme. An amount ranging from Rs.70,000/- to 1,50,000/- is provided under the scheme.



The details of proposals approved and the grants paid by UGC Regional Offices/Bureau to the colleges under the scheme of Research Workshops/Symposia and Conferences during the period 2004-05 are as given below:

Name of the Regional Office/Bureau	Number of proposals received	Number of Proposals approved	Amount paid during 2004-05 (Rs. in lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	150	62	41.60
ERO, Kolkata	208	155	74.92
NERO, Guwahati	65	48	33.40
SERO, Hyderabad	226	126	48.00
SWRO, Bangalore	555	331	57.50
WRO, Pune	162	99	50.06
NRCB, New Delhi	230	157	91.48
Total	1596	978	396.96

(e) Autonomous Colleges

The objective of the Scheme of Autonomous Colleges is to improve the quality of undergraduate education by de-linking colleges from the affiliating structure. An amount ranging from Rs.5.00 lakh to Rs.12.00 lakh is provided to the colleges under the scheme. The position of grants sanctioned by the UGC Regional Offices/Bureau to the Autonomous Collèges during 2004-05 is as given below:

Name of the Regional Office/Bureau	Number of Autonomous Colleges Assisted (1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005)	Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	08	144.67
ERO, Kolkata	19	100.00
NERO, Guwahati	00	—
SERO, Hyderabad	43	455.10
SWRO, Bangalore	00	—
WRO, Pune	02	55.00
NRCB, New Delhi	00	—
Total	72	754.77

(f) Facilities for Differently-Abled Persons (Visually Handicapped Teachers)

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the visually handicapped teachers of the eligible universities and colleges, to achieve self-dependence by using various aids for teaching, learning and research. An amount upto Rs.12,000/- p.a. is provided to the teacher under the scheme.

The details of the grants paid by UGC Regional Offices/Bureau to the colleges under the scheme of Facilities for Differently-Abled Persons (Visually Handicapped Teachers) during the period 2004-05 are as given below:



Name of the Regional Office/ Bureau	Number of colleges/ persons assisted during 2004-05	Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	12	1.98
ERO, Kolkata	05	0.72
NERO, Guwahati	02	0.48
SERO, Hyderabad	47	5.40
SWRO, Bangalore	14	1.68
WRO, Pune	10	1.20
NRCB, New Delhi	20	3.95
Total	110	15.41

(g) Scheme of Special Development Grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward Areas

Under the Scheme, a special development grant is provided to the eligible colleges located in the identified backward areas to ensure the equity and access of higher education to deserving colleges. The college recommended by an Expert Committee constituted by the UGC is eligible to receive up to Rs.10.00 lakh as a 'one time grant'.

The details of the grants paid by UGC Regional Offices/Bureau to the colleges under the scheme of Special Development Grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward Areas during 2004-05 are as given below:

Name of the Regional Office/ Bureau	Number of colleges approved/ assisted during 2004-05	Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	26	105.50
ERO, Kolkata	158	247.12
NERO, Guwahati	20	56.50
SERO, Hyderabad	35	120.40
SWRO, Bangalore	94	199.70
WRO, Pune	22	66.50
NRCB, New Delhi	49	173.94
Total	404	969.66

(h) Scheme of Special Development Grant for Young Colleges

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the colleges who have been included by the UGC under Section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956 in the IX Plan and this scheme aims to ensure the equity and access of higher education to deserving colleges. The college recommended by the Expert Committee constituted by the UGC will be eligible to receive 'one time grant' of Rs.10.00 lakh.

The details of the grants paid by UGC Regional Offices/Bureau to the colleges under the scheme of Special Development Grant for Young Colleges during 2004-05 are as given below:



Name of the Regional Office/ Bureau	Number of colleges approved/ assisted during 2004-05	Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	15	68.00
ERO, Kolkata	30	45.38
NERO, Guwahati	19	22.40
SERO, Hyderabad	06	25.50
SWRO, Bangalore	61	64.00
WRO, Pune	88	391.68
NRCB, New Delhi	44	116.25
Total	263	733.21

(i) Promotion of Adventure Sports in Colleges

The objective of the Scheme is to create and foster amongst the Universities/Colleges a spirit of risk taking, co-operative team work, the capacity to face and effectively deal with challenging situations with courage and determination. Under the scheme, all eligible Universities/Colleges (excluding Agriculture /Medical/Private Universities) which are included under section 2(f) and have been declared eligible for central assistance under section 12(B) of the Act, 1956 will be covered. The Commission is providing financial assistance to universities and colleges for (i) On Land - Snow Skiing, Trekking, High Alt Trekking, Rock-Climbing, Cycle Safari in different terrains and Desert Safari/Trekking (ii) In Sea/Lakes. Wind Surfing in Lakes and Sea Awareness (iii) In the River - White Water Rafting and Kayaking & Canoeing (iv) In the Sky - Para Sailing, Para Gliding, Micro Lite Flying, Powered Hang Gliding and Ballooning.

The scheme of Promotion of Adventure Sports has been transferred from UGC Regional Offices/Bureau to UGC Head Office and from 2005-06 the scheme is being implemented by PES Section, UGC, 35 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

The details of the grants paid by UGC Regional Offices/Bureau to the colleges under the scheme of Promotion of Adventure Sports during 2004-05 are as given below:

Name of the Regional Office/ Bureau	Number of proposals approved during 2004-05	Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)
CRO, Bhopal	00	—
ERO, Kolkata	10	5.11
NERO, Guwahati	11	2.18
SERO, Hyderabad	15	7.00
SWRO, Bangalore	15	7.00
WRO, Pune	00	—
NRCB, New Delhi	00	—
Total	51	21.29

(j) College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP)

The scheme of "College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP)" has been discontinued by UGC in the X Plan, however, following is the position of grants paid during 2004-05 by the UGC Regional Offices/Bureau



towards on going programme under this scheme towards the ongoing old cases of IX Plan:

Name of the Regional Office/Bureau	Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)
SERO, Hyderabad	10.14

(k) College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP)

The scheme of "College Humanities & Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP)" has been discontinued by UGC in the X Plan, however, following is the position of grants paid during 2004-05 towards on going programme by the UGC Regional Offices/Bureau under the scheme towards the ongoing old cases of IX Plan:

Name of the Regional Office/Bureau	Amount paid from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2005 (Rs. in lakhs)
SERO, Hyderabad	5.60

4.5 Plan Grants to State Colleges

Table 4.2: Plan Grants to State Colleges: 2004-05

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	State	Grant Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12
3.	Assam	6.17
4.	Bihar	10.69
5.	Chattisgarh	2.18
6.	Goa	1.19
7.	Gujarat	7.99
8.	Haryana	5.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.57
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.48
11.	Jharkhand	1.59
12.	Karnataka	15.64
13.	Kerala	12.34
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.22
15.	Maharashtra	29.66
16.	Manipur	1.60
17.	Orissa	10.27
19.	Punjab	7.77
20.	Rajasthan	4.73
21.	Tamil Nadu	24.02
22.	Tripura	0.14
23.	Uttar Pradesh	15.81
24.	Uttaranchal	0.80
25.	West Bengal	10.38
	Total	193.78



4.6 GRANTS TO DELHI COLLEGES AND CONSTITUENT COLLEGES OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Non-Plan Grants

Since 1955-56, the UGC has been providing Non-plan grants (maintenance) to Delhi Colleges and BHU Colleges with the objective to provide basic facilities/infrastructure. At present, 53 colleges and 12 hostels are being paid grants both under Plan and Non-plan schemes and 5 colleges maintained by Delhi Administration are being paid only plan grants. (Appendix-XIV).

Out of 53 Colleges, UGC provides 95% maintenance grant to 36 colleges and balance 5% of matching share is being met by them from the Trust/Delhi Administration. Out of the 36 Colleges, 16 Colleges get their management share from Delhi Administration and 20 Colleges get from their respective Trusts. The balance 11 evening colleges and 6 university maintained colleges are getting 100% assistance from UGC.

A college is designated as an "Extended College" if its enrolment exceeds 1500 and will be paid on 100% basis. However, upto 1000 enrolment, the college will be paid on 95%/100% basis depending on the category to which it belongs to. Beyond 1000 enrolment, 100% maintenance grant would be paid, irrespective of the category to which a college belongs to (Trust/Delhi Admn.).

These 53 Delhi colleges meet both their salary and non-salary expenditure out of the Maintenance Grants received from UGC. To determine the budget of each college, annual meetings are held with the Principals of the colleges.

UGC also provides maintenance grants only to 4 BHU colleges under Non-Plan. The BHU colleges are assisted as per the following formula:

- 47.5% grants funded by UGC
- 47.5% grants funded by U.P. Government
- 5% grants from the management of the college

During 2004-05, the following Non-Plan grants are provided to Delhi and BHU Colleges:

- Delhi Colleges : Rs.270.00 crores
- BHU Colleges : Rs. 2.38 crores
- UCMS : Rs. 19.52 crores

Plan Grants

General Development grants (Plan) are provided to 58 Delhi Colleges for purchase of books and journals, equipment, remedial courses, extension activities, Participation of Teachers in Academic Conferences, Building Projects, Improvement of hostel facilities, repair and innovations of the college building. During the year under report, grants have also been paid to these colleges under the scheme "assistance to visually handicapped teacher".

During 2004-05, plan grants have been provided to 44 out of 58 colleges, on the receipt of utilization certificates. No grants are released to rest of 14 colleges as they have not sent the utilization certificates relating to the grants released earlier.

During 2004-05, a total plan grant of Rs.1.65 crores was paid to these colleges under General Development assistance and Assistance to Visually Handicapped Teachers.



4.7 AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

The 1964-66 Education Commission pointed out that the exercise of academic freedom by teachers is a crucial requirement for the development of the intellectual climate of our country. Unless such a climate prevails, it is difficult to achieve excellence in our higher education system. As students, teachers and management are co-partners in raising the quality of higher education, it is imperative that they share a major responsibility and hence, the Education Commission (1964-66) recommended college autonomy. College autonomy, in essence, is an instrument for promoting academic excellence.

Objective(s) and salient features:

- To determine and prescribe its own courses of study and syllabi; restructuring & redesigning of courses to suit local needs;
- To prescribe rules for admission in consonance with the reservation policy of the State Government;
- To evolve methods of assessment of student work, the conduct of examinations, and notification of results;
- To use modern tools of educational technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity.
- To promote healthy practices such as community service, extension activity, projects for the benefit of the society at large neighborhood programmes, etc.

The scheme of autonomous colleges was formulated by the UGC in the fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-73) in pursuance of the recommendations of Education Commission (1964-66).

All colleges which are included in the list maintained under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act are eligible for autonomous status. The status of autonomy is granted initially for a period of six years as per the Tenth Plan Guidelines of the scheme. The University reviews the functioning of autonomy in an autonomous college at the end of fourth year with the help of a Committee constituted for the purpose. Towards the end of the sixth year, the UGC conducts a review with the help of a Committee to be constituted by the Commission.

Under the scheme, the UGC provides financial support to autonomous colleges as under:

(a) Undergraduate level only:

(i) Arts/Science/Commerce
(One Faculty only) : Rs.5.00 lakhs p.a.

(ii) Arts/Science/Commerce
(More than one Faculty) : Rs.7.00 lakhs p.a.

(b) Both Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels:

(i) Single Faculty : Rs.6.00 lakhs p.a.

(ii) Multi Faculty : Rs.12.00 lakhs p.a.

Self-finance colleges may also be considered for autonomous status after they have completed 10 years of existence. They are to undergo the same procedure as applicable to other colleges. However, conferment of Autonomy does not entitle them to autonomy grant.

As on 31st March, 2005, there were 204 autonomous colleges spread over in 44 universities of 10 States and one Union Territory. Thus, during the year 2004-05, 73 colleges had been conferred autonomy and 10 autonomous colleges had been given further extension (**Appendix XV**)

During 2004-05, the UGC Regional Offices released grants to the extent of Rs.754.77 lakhs to these autonomous colleges.



5 MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

5.1 ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES (ASC)

With an aim to maintain high standards of teaching in Universities and Colleges, the scheme of Academic Staff Colleges was introduced in 1986-87 by establishing 48 Academic Staff Colleges. The number raised to 51 at the end of the first year of the Tenth Plan (**Appendix-XVI**). These colleges, so established, are conducting specially designed Orientation Programmes of four weeks duration for newly appointed lecturers and Refresher Courses of three-week duration for in-service teachers.

The Orientation Programmes are intended to inculcate in young lecturers the quality of self-reliance through awareness of the social, intellectual and moral environment as well as to discover self-potential and confidence. The Refresher Course provides opportunities for serving teachers to exchange experiences with their peers and mutually learn from each other. It is a forum for keeping abreast with the latest advances in the subjects, technological spin off, etc.

The UGC-ASCs also conduct two to three days seminars for the Principals located in their catchment area, which have been found to be very useful exercise for motivating them to depute teachers for attending Orientation and Refresher Courses. The University Grants Commission has also decided that ASCs will also conduct four weeks Refresher Courses/Workshops in Academic Administration for the benefit of the Senior Academic Administrators including Registrars, Deputy/Assistant Registrar, Librarian, Deputy/Assistant Librarian.

During the year 2004-05, in addition to 51 ASCs, the UGC has also identified 84 Universities and specialized institutions as UGC-Refresher Course Centres (UGC-RCC) across the country to run Refresher Courses to cater to the needs of all the eligible teachers.

The Commission has been providing cent percent financial assistance to the ASCs/RCCs/Institutions to run the courses mainly towards the cost of Resource Persons, Participants, Book/Materials, working expenses and salaries of the approved staff working in UGC-ASCs as per the norms of the programme.

The position of grant released against the budget allocation under the Scheme and number of courses approved/conducted and number of beneficiaries during 2004-05 are as detailed below:

(Rs. in crores)				
Budget Allocation	Grant Released	Number of Programmes/ Courses approved	Number of Programmes/ Courses conducted	Number of Beneficiaries
28.00 Crores	24.68 Crores	253 Orientation Programmes/Principals workshop & 1054 Refresher Courses	171 Orientation Programmes/ Principal Workshops & 750 Refresher Courses	33,700 (Approx.)

5.2 CAREER ORIENTATION TO EDUCATION

The Vocationalisation Programme at the Undergraduate level initiated during Eighth Plan (1994-95) has since been redesigned (2003-04) under a modified scheme of Career Orientation to Education. The objective of the scheme is to ensure that the graduates who pass out after completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and aptitudes for gainful employment in wage sector in general and self employment in particular so as to



reduce the pressure on institutions of higher learning for Master Degree. **These courses run parallel to the conventional B.A., B.Com and B.Sc. degree.** The successful students will be awarded certificate/ diploma/ advanced diploma under this programme.

The courses offered are in the form of Certificate/Diploma/ Advanced Diploma which students may opt parallel to their conventional BA/B.Com/ B.Sc degrees.

The courses offered are of inter-disciplinary nature. The students have the freedom to diversify into various fields, not necessarily related with their core discipline, e.g. a science student could side – by – side pursue course in Event Management and students of Arts background have the option to pursue a course in Science Journalism.

The assistance to institutions selected under this scheme by the UGC is Rs.5.00 lakhs as one time 'Seed Money' for five years in the Humanities and Commerce streams and Rs.7.00 lakhs for five year for Science stream. The amount may be utilized for the purchase of Books & Journals, Augmentation of laboratory facilities, Equipment and Payment of remuneration to the Guest Faculty.

The Colleges/Universities are required to opt for a minimum of three courses in each stream of Humanities, Commerce and Science.

Apart from the teachers/ staff members, guest faculty could be drawn from training and professional institutions and from production related establishments, for the purpose of teaching these subjects. Individuals having expertise in the discipline may also serve as guest faculty.

UGC has not provided any list of courses. It has been left to the Universities/ Colleges to identify their own ' Need Based' Career Oriented Courses/ inter-disciplinary courses.

During the year 2004-05, about 376 proposals were received from various Colleges and Universities for financial assistance. The Principal/Registrars of the short listed Institutions were invited for interface meetings with the Expert Committee. These meetings were conducted region-wise at Rajasthan University, Jaipur, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore and North Bengal University, Raja Ram Mohanpur. The UGC, with the help of the Selection Committee, has selected 228 colleges and 2 Deemed to be universities for Career Oriented Courses to be started from the academic year 2005-06. The selection process for the academic year 2006-07 has already been started. The final decision of the UGC will be communicated to all the applicants after completing the process of selection, which includes the Inter-face meetings with the Principal/ Registrar of the respective Universities/ Colleges etc.

During the financial year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.26 Crores was allocated for the scheme which was got enhanced in the review budget to Rs.26.07 crores which was fully released to the various Universities and Colleges.

5.3 SPECIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (SAP)

During the year 1963-64, the UGC launched a programme of recognizing certain departments of the universities, on the basis of their work and achievements as Centres of Advanced Studies (CAS) with the objective to provide substantial assistance for competent manpower and essential equipment. The primary aim of the programme was to encourage 'pursuit of excellence'. During the year 1972, another programme named Department of Special Assistance (DSA) was launched as a supporting programme for Centre of Advance Studies (CAS) with the aim to promote advanced study and group research so that the identified departments can strengthen research in one or two thrust areas. Subsequently, in the year 1977, one more programme viz. Departmental Research Support (DRS) again a supporting programme for Department of Special Assistance



was initiated with the aim to promote group research. Subsequently, all these three programmes were merged and now this is known as Special Assistance Programme which operates at three levels viz. Departmental Research Support (DRS), Department of Special Assistance (DSA), Centres of Advanced Studies (CAS), DRS is the feeder cadre.

Under this programme, university departments in Science including Bio-Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences are supported to achieve excellence in research in three or four identified thrust areas and also to improve the quality of Post-graduate teaching programme of the Department. Financial assistance is provided for manpower, equipment, books and journals, seminars, conferences, renovation/alteration and up-gradation of existing buildings, working expenses and travel etc. In addition, Departments are also provided with matching grant as an incentive for resource mobilization, support for international collaboration, for attachments of meritorious students and also to organize summer institutes. The grant is provided on cent per cent basis.

The range of financial assistance is from Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs depending on the level of the programme and the stream/discipline/subject. The maximum ceilings for different programmes and subjects are as follows:

Financial Assistance under SAP at various levels

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme/level	Science and Engineering & Technology Departments	Maths, Statistics, Humanities and Social Sciences
SAP/CAS	100	60
SAP/DSA	75	50
SAP/DRS	50	40

The departments are supported initially for a period of five years. The performance of the department is evaluated periodically after three or four years with the help of an Expert Review Committee. These Committees evaluate the performance of the departments in terms of major breakthrough in the research area, research publications, manpower produced, infrastructure developed, facilities created, quality of post-graduate teaching, international collaboration etc. Recommendations of the Expert Review Committees' are considered by the Commission and based on the recommendations, the support to the departments is continued at the same level or up-graded to the next higher level or down-graded to lower level or even discontinued.

The UGC supported **432** departments in different disciplines upto 31.03.2004. Out of these, **78** departments were reviewed during the year under report. On the basis of the recommendations of the Review Committees, the position is as under:-

- **Continued at the same level = 54**
- **Upgraded = 04 (3 deptt from DSA to CAS
1 deptt from DRS to DSA)**
- **Discontinued = 13 (5 deptt of DSA & deptt of DRS)**
- **Undecided Deptts. = 7**

In addition to these, 58 new departments have been also inducted under SAP Scheme at the level of DRS during the reported financial year as per the recommendations of Induction Committees. Therefore, the number of SAP supported departments increased up to 477 upto 31st March, 2005 as per the details given below:-



Level	Humanities and Social Sciences	Sciences	Bio-Science and Engineering & Technology	Total
CAS	18	23	23	64
DSA	64	47	44	155
DRS	101	78	79	258
Total	183	148	146	477

During **2004–2005**, the UGC provided the following financial assistance to the departments of Humanities/Social Sciences, Sciences and Bio-Sciences & Engineering and Technology:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Stream	Budget allocation	Grant released
1.	Humanities/Social Sciences	750.00	784.78
2.	Physical Sciences	1250.00	1230.42
3.	Bio-Sciences/Engineering & Technology	1250.00	1365.67
	Total	3250.00	3380.87

The total number of departments approved by the UGC under Special Assistance Programme at the levels of DRS, DSA and CAS were **432 as on 1st April, 2004**. This number increased to **477** at the end of the financial year i.e. **31st March, 2005**. The level wise and stream-wise breakup of these departments are as given below:

Level	Stream	Number of departments approved and supported by the UGC upto	
		01.04.2004	31.03.2005
CAS	Humanities/Social Sciences	16	18
	Physical Sciences	23	23
	Bio Sciences/ Engineering and Technology	22	23
	Total	61	64
DSA	Humanities/Social Sciences	68	64
	Physical Sciences	51	47
	Bio Sciences/ Engineering and Technology	45	44
	Total	164	155
DRS	Humanities/Social Sciences	66	101
	Physical Sciences	69	78
	Bio Sciences/ Engineering and Technology	72	79
	Total	207	258
Grand Total		432	477

The Year-wise break-up of the budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary departments has been shown in **Tables 5.1(a), 5.2(a), and 5.3(a)** and review of the departments in **tables 5.1(b), 5.2(b), and 5.3(b)**.



Table 5.1(a): Year-wise position of Budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary department during 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2005: Physical Sciences

Year	Budget allocation	Release of Grant	Number of Beneficiary departments
2004-2005	12,50,00,000/-	12,30,42,433/-	98
Position as on 01.04.2004			
No. of Departments:		CAS : 23	
		DSA : 51	
		DRS : 69	
		Total : 143	
Position as on 31.03.2005			
No. of Departments:		CAS : 23	
		DSA : 47	
		DRS : 78	
		Total : 148	

Table 5.2(a): Year-wise position of Budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary department during 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2005: Bio-Sciences/ Engineering & Technology

Year	Budget allocation	Release of Grant	Number of Beneficiary departments
2004-2005	12,50,00,000/-	13,65,66,616/-	102
Position as on 01.04.2004			
No. of Departments:		CAS : 22	
		DSA : 45	
		DRS : 72	
		Total : 139	
Position as on 31.03.2005			
No. of Departments:		CAS : 23	
		DSA : 44	
		DRS : 79	
		Total : 146	

Table 5.3(a): Year-wise position of Budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary department during 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2005: Humanities/Social Sciences

Year	Budget allocation	Release of Grant	Number of Beneficiary departments
2004-2005	7,50,00,000/-	7,84,77,883/-	89
Position as on 01.04.2004			
No. of Departments:		CAS : 16	
		DSA : 68	
		DRS : 66	
		Total : 150	
Position as on 31.03.2005			
No. of Departments:		CAS : 18	
		DSA : 64	
		DRS : 101	
		Total : 183	

**Table 5.1(b): Position of review departments in Physical Sciences during 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2005**

Year	Programme/ Level	Total No. of Deptt. as on 01.04.2004	Inducted	Reviewed	Continued/ at the same level	Up- graded	Down- graded	Discontinued	Total No. of Deptt. as on 31.3.2005
2004- 2005			10	31	26	Nil	Nil	5 (DRS-1, DSA-4)	
	SAP/CAS	23							23
	SAP/DSA	51							47
	SAP/DRS	69							78
	Total	143							148

Table 5.2(b): Position of review department in Bio-Sciences/Engineering & Technology during 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2005

Year	Programme/ Level	Total No. of Deptt. as on 01.04.2004	Inducted	Reviewed	Continued/ at the same level	Up- graded	Down- graded	Discontinued	Total No. of Deptt. as on 31.3.2005
2004- 05			11	23	17	2 (1, DSA to CAS) & (1, DRS to DSA)	Nil	4 (3, DRS & 1 DSA)	
	SAP/CAS	22							23
	SAP/DSA	45							44
	SAP/DRS	72							79
	Total	139							146

Table 5.3(b): Position of review department in Humanities/Social Sciences during 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2005

Year	Programme/ Level	Total No. of Deptt. as on 01.04.2004	Inducted	Reviewed	Continued/ at the same level	Up- graded	Down- graded	Discontinued	Total No. of Deptt. as on 31.3.2005
2004- 05			37	28	22	2 (DSA to CAS)	Nil	4 (2, DSA & 2, DRS)	
	SAP/CAS	16							18
	SAP/DSA	68							64
	SAP/DRS	66							101
	Total	150							183

5.4 ASSISTANCE FOR STRENGTHENING OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (ASIST) AND ASSISTANCE FOR STRENGTHENING OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (ASIHSS)

In 1983, the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC), Government of India, felt the need for strengthening of infrastructure for Science and Technology programme in the universities in the non-bureaucratic set-up of university departments and the University Grants Commission, identified as the nodal agency, provided the opportunity to take up the programme for the above purpose in Indian universities and institutions. Thus, the scheme STID (Science and Technology Infrastructure Development) was launched and



when it gained momentum, the Programme itself came to be popularly known as “COSIST” which is the acronym for the Programme i.e. “Committee on Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (COSIST)”. During the year 2002-2003 the above programme was renamed as **ASIST** (Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology). Now the programme is operated under the name of ASIST.

Since 2004-2005, the Commission has decided that the Humanities and Social Sciences departments may also be supported for strengthening of infrastructure through ASIHSS Programme.

The ASIST programme is for Science, Engineering and Technology subjects whereas ASIHSS is for Humanities & Social Sciences.

The objective of ASIST and ASIHSS programme is to strengthen infrastructure by acquiring costly major and necessary equipment, which cannot be approved out of SAP grants or normal university development grants, for continuously maintaining the achieved excellence in research and post-graduate teaching in identified areas, so that the attainment of excellence is not handicapped due to non-availability of facilities.

The ASIST and ASIHSS level support will be provided only to those departments which have completed at least one term at the minimum level of DRS (Departmental Research Support) under SAP programme and have been reviewed and recommended for further continuation. For final selection, advice is sought from expert groups in the concerned areas.

The financial limit for a selected department (in Sciences, Engineering & Technology) for support under the ASIST programme is Rs.100.00 lakhs and (in Mathematics & Statistics) Rs.60.00 lakhs for a duration of 5 years (one term only). The financial ceiling of ASIHSS Programme has been fixed as Rs.60.00 lakhs. The support is provided for acquisition of sophisticated and necessary equipments, building in the nature of addition/ alteration/ renovation of laboratory, books & journals, working expenses, seminar, travel/field trips etc. Concurrent monitoring review and evaluation is an integral part of the scheme. The ASIST and ASIHSS supported departments have been given functional autonomy. The duration of the programme is for one full term i.e. 5 years period. The financial assistance is provided on 100% basis.

Monitoring/Evaluation and Review of the progress, performance, achievements made by the supported department under the programme are done through the following committee:-

- A - Advisory Committee**
- B - Mid-term Monitoring/Review Committee**
- C - End-term/final Review Committee**

The UGC may also consider the following additional grant subject to the availability of funds under the programme:-

- Maintenance Grant on rate contract basis upto 5% of the equipment cost for the remaining period of the programme after the guarantee/warranty period is over.
- Summer Institute and Refresher Courses:- If, however, funds are not available from Academic Staff College, the support may be provided from the programme as additional grant.
- Attachment of Students (Master's Degree part-I and Bachelor's part-II).
- International Collaboration for research
- Overhead Charges:- Additional grant to the tune of Rs.10% lakh? of total allocation approved (Non-recurring & recurring) to a department under the programme subject to maximum of Rs.2.00 lakh or the actual expenditure whichever is less.



Performance budget for the year 2004-05 and future plan of action

S.No.	Name of the Scheme &	Allocation	Physical target achieved	Financial target achieved	Future plan of action Xth Plan	
					Physical	Financial
1.	ASIST & ASIHSS Programme	Rs.800.00 lakhs	31	Rs.824.78 lakhs	40	Rs.600.00 lakhs

A country-wise evaluation of the programme suggested that it has been widely lauded and appreciated by the Scientific community for generating enthusiasm and competitive spirit, both among teachers and students. Besides, the infrastructural facilities acquired by the departments through this programme, they have also attracted additional funds even from abroad.

5.5 INSTRUMENTATION MAINTENANCE FACILITY (IMF)

The UGC has established units called INSTRUMENT MAINTENANCE FACILITIES (IMF) to support the efforts in improving science education at all levels in universities, autonomous colleges and colleges imparting post-graduate instructions. Under this scheme, the UGC provides essential tools/equipment for repair and maintenance of electronic hardware, as well as qualified staff according to the assessed workload decided by the size of the pool of such instruments and electronic hardware in the institution. The UGC also recognizes the need to extend this scheme to as many institutions as possible by maintaining efficiency in providing the service. The IMFs will be networked with each other and with the office of the UGC to permit the exchange of experience and ideas as well as a close monitoring of the scheme.

As per the Tenth Plan guidelines approved by the Commission for Instrumentation Maintenance Facility, the financial limit has been fixed at Rs.1.40 crore for the year 2004-05.

Out of 48 proposals from Universities and 88 from Colleges, the Expert Committee recommended to support 19 Universities and 34 Colleges. An amount of Rs.139.84 lakhs was released for the establishment to IMF Units during the year 2004-05.

5.6 UNIVERSITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE

To achieve excellence in teaching and research activities, the U.G.C. has been assisting identified universities for granting the status of 'Universities with Potential for Excellence'. In the first phase, five universities viz. Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Hyderabad, University of Madras, Jadavpur University and University of Pune were identified in 2000 for granting the status of Potential for Excellence. These five universities are called as 'University with Potential for Excellence'. Out of Rs.30 crores allocated to each university, a sum of Rs. 10 crores each was released in March, 2002.

During 2004-2005, grant of Rs.10 Crores was released to University of Madras and Rs.13 crores to University of Hyderabad on the basis of the recommendations of the Monitoring Committees.

The Monitoring Committees constituted for the purpose of evaluation visited the universities of Pune, JNU, Jadavpur & Hyderabad and further grant of Rs.5 crores, Rs.20 crores, Rs.5 crores and Rs.7 crores, respectively was sanctioned to these universities during 2004-2005 based on the recommendations of the Monitoring Committees.

It was envisaged that, during X Plan, five more Universities will be identified under the Scheme "Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE)". Proposals from all the Universities were called, and 44 proposals have been received.

During 2004-2005, all proposals have been evaluated by the Working Group constituted for the purpose on scoring scale devised by the Working Group and approved by the Standing Committee on UPE constituted



for the purpose. The Universities are to be shortlisted based on the scores obtained by them and using the eligibility criteria laid down in the guidelines on UPE.

● CENTRES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE

During IX Plan, the following 12 universities were identified for establishing 'Centres of Excellence' in the areas identified for each University as given below:

S.No.	University	Area of specialization to be developed
1.	Punjab University	Biomedical Sciences
2.	Guru Nanak Dev	Sports Sciences
3.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	Laser & Opto-electronic Science & Technology
4.	Madurai Kamraj University	Genomic Sciences
5.	Himachal Pradesh University	Himalayan Studies
6.	Sardar Patel University	Applied Polymers
7.	Allahabad University	Behavioural Cognitive Sciences
8.	Karnataka University	Polymer Chemistry
9.	Anna University	Environmental Sciences
10.	Arunachal University	Biodiversity
11.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	Traditional Shastras
12.	Devi Ahilya University	e-Management Studies

A sum of Rs. 5 crores was released to the universities at Sl.Nos. 1 to 9 and a sum of Rs. 3 crores was released to 3 universities at Sl.Nos. 10 to 12.

These 12 universities had been conveyed the decision of the Commission that the grant released to these Universities may be treated as one time grant.

5.7 COLLEGES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE

To help selected Colleges to achieve excellence mainly in teaching activities and initiate a research culture in such institutions, the UGC has initiated a scheme of "Colleges with Potential for Excellence". During the Tenth Plan, the Commission intends to identify colleges across the country and to support them to improve their academic infrastructure, adopt innovations in teaching, modern methods and learning/evaluation and also introduce a flexible approach in the selection of courses at the degree level. The Colleges would also be given "joint degree conferring status" with their names.

The Colleges identified under the scheme as per the Tenth Plan guidelines are being supported by the UGC. The ceilings of the grant vary from Rs.35 lakhs to Rs.100 lakhs per college on the basis of the category to which it belongs. If it is just an affiliated college, it shall receive only Rs.35.00 Lakhs. If it is Autonomous or Accredited, it shall receive Rs.60.00 Lakhs. It shall receive Rs.100 lakhs if it is Autonomous and Accredited. These Colleges will be reviewed from time to time and the colleges which are not found to be performing well will be given a notice to improve. The status will be withdrawn if they still do not perform well. A quota has been fixed for each State under the scheme.

During the first phase, 47 colleges have already been selected. Each of these colleges was sanctioned 50% of the allocated amount during 2004-2005. The total amount released during 2004-2005 to these 47 colleges comes to Rs.15.95 crores (fifteen crores ninety-five lakhs) against the total allocation of Rs.31.90 crores.

In order to fill up the remaining vacant slots available under the scheme, proposals from the colleges through universities were invited. The proposal from the States of Delhi, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were not called for as quota fixed for these states had already been exhausted during the first round itself.



The following statement gives the picture about the Quota fixed, Slots Consumed during phase-I.

S.No	State/Union Territory	Total no. of Colleges included under UGC Assistance 2(f) & 12 (B) as on 31.12.2003	Total no. of Colleges included under UGC Assistance 2(f) & 12 (B) as on 31.12.2004	No. of CPE slots allotted is proportionate to No. of Colleges under 12-B during I round	No. of CPE slots allotted is proportionate to No. of Colleges under 12-B during II round	CPE Awarded during first round
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396	400	12	12	6*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	5	–	–	–
3.	Assam	165	168	5	5	@
4.	Bihar	291	293	9	9	2*
5.	Chattisgarh	153	139	5	4	@
6.	Delhi	64	76	2	2	2
7.	Goa	20	19	1	1	1
8.	Gujarat	315	321	9	10	@
9.	Haryana	142	142	4	4	1*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40	42	1	1	@
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	33	34	1	1	@
12.	Jharkhand	82	81	2	@@ 3	@
13.	Karnataka	459	459	14	14	3*
14.	Kerala	194	194	6	6	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	363	379	11	12	2*
16.	Maharashtra	631	645	19	20	9*
17.	Manipur	43	44	1	1	@
18.	Meghalaya	–	15	–	@@ 1	–
19.	Mizoram	–	8	–	–	–
20.	Nagaland	–	8	–	–	–
21.	Crissa	264	251	8	8	3*
22.	Punjab	209	210	6	6	@
23.	Rajasthan	185	185	5	6	1*
24.	Sikkim	–	3	–	–	–
25.	Tamil Nadu	276	277	8	8	8
26.	Tripura	–	13	–	–	–
27.	Uttar Pradesh	439	433	13	13	2*
28.	Uttranchal	26	32	1	1	@
29.	West Bengal	363	365	11	11	1*
30.	A & N Island	–	2	–	–	–
31.	Chandigarh	18	18	1	1	@
32.	Lakshdweep	–	0	–	–	–
33.	Daman & Diu	–	1	–	–	–
34.	D & N Haveli	–	0	–	–	–
35.	Pondicherry	–	11	–	–	–
Total		5233	5273	155	160	47*



5.8 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW CENTRES/INSTITUTES (ESTABLISHED DURING IX PLAN)

Keeping in view the changing economic scenario in terms of liberalization, globalization and greater demand for quality products from Higher Education System to meet the newly emerging needs, the Commission, during the year 2001, had introduced a new scheme viz., "Establishment of new Centres/Institutes of excellence" in studies and research on various inter-disciplinary areas in Sciences and Humanities within the University system.

During 2001-2002, the Commission had approved the proposals of five universities for financial support for establishment of Centres/Institutes within the University system.

The particulars regarding amount allocated and amount released to these Centres/Institute are given below:

(Rupees in lakhs)				
S.No.	Name of the	Centre/Institute University	Allocation for 2/5 years	Amount Sanctioned upto 31-3-2005
1.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Establishment of Centre for Human genome Studies & Research	100.00 (2 years)	90.00
2.	Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Establishment of a Centre of Biomedical Magnetic Resonance	40.00 (5 years)	40.00
3.	University of Pune, Pune	Establishment of National Centre for International Security & Defence Analysis	500.00 (5 years)	500.00
4.	University of Mysore, Mysore	Creation of a National Centre for History of Science at the Oriental Research Institute at University of Mysore	150.00 (5 years)	110.00
5	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Creation of a Centre of Applied Human Genetics by upgrading the Unit of Genetics in the School of Life Sciences	196.90 (5 years)	181.57

During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.12 lakhs was sanctioned to Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow. Rs.14.93 lakhs was sanctioned to JNU on the basis of the recommendations of the Review Committee and on the basis of utilization certificate.

5.9 UGC-INFONET

The UGC has decided for inter linking all the Universities in the country electronically with a view to achieve maximum efficiency for accessibility through internet thus, enabling better teaching and learning process through UGC-INFONET Scheme. The project is being funded by the UGC with 100% capital investment and upto to 90% of recurring costs (for five years). So far, the UGC has provided financial assistance to 150 Universities for Internet Connection under the scheme, as per the information received from ERNET, India. Out of 150 universities, 145 have been signed agreement. Total connected universities are 143 and one university is in pipeline. One University has not so far submitted the purchase order to ERNET.



During the year 2004-05, the UGC has released a total grant of Rs.374.96 lakhs to the Universities against the allocation of Rs.750.00 lakhs.

Universities in India are facing challenges due to budget cut, reduced staff, devaluation of Indian Rupee against major currencies and escalation in cost of foreign publications. There is a continuous reduction in the subscription to scholarly journals and databases, which affects the research and academic activity. Realizing the need for common mechanism for access to scholarly information, UGC set the priority for providing access to scholarly information for the research and academic community by supplementing the existing collection in the individual universities. The professional periodical literature is now available over the Internet to the University community through UGC-Infonet E-Journals consortium.

The programme is wholly funded by the UGC and is being executed by INFLIBNET Centre, an Inter University Centre of the UGC located at Ahmedabad. All universities coming under the UGC's purview are members of this programme, and it will gradually be extended to colleges as well. Access to various E-Journals has been started from January 1, 2004. It will provide the best current and archival periodical literature, from all over the world, to the university community.

The E-Journals programme aims at covering all fields of learning of relevance to various universities including:

- Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences
- Physical and Chemical Sciences
- Life Sciences
- Computer Science, Mathematics, Statistics etc.

The allocated budget of Rs.2350.00 lakhs for the year 2004-05 was expended fully.

5.11 NEW SCHEMES DURING X PLAN

- ***National Centre for Human Genome Studies & Research at Punjab University (on going programme of IX Plan)***

The Commission has approved a sum of Rs.1.00 crores and sanctioned a sum of Rs.90.00 lakhs during IX Plan towards the establishment of National Centre for Human Genome Studies & Research to Punjab University for a period of two years from July, 2002. The Review Committee constituted by the Chairman, UGC visited the above referred centre on 30th October, 2004 and approved additional amount of Rs.197.80 lakhs under non-recurring.

- ***“National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib” (NISSGGS) at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar***

A proposal for the establishment of “National Institute of Studies in Sri Guru Granth Sahib” (NISSGGS) at Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar was received by the UGC on 7th December, 2004. The proposal was evaluated by an Expert Committee. During first phase (2004–2005 to 2006–2007), an amount of Rs.775.21 lakhs & during second phase (2007–2012), an amount of Rs.1605 lakhs has been recommended by the Committee. An amount of Rs.1 Crore has been released during March, 2005.



● Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

The Hon'ble President of India in his inaugural speech on the occasion of Golden Jubilee Celebration of University Grants Commission has suggested certain initiatives for the UGC which includes Knowledge connectivity in PURA (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) identified by the Ministry of Rural Development.

In pursuance of this, on the advice of M/HRD, Chairman, UGC constituted a three member Core Committee with member representative of IGNOU, AICTE and concerned Ministries.

After deliberations and discussion in meetings, the Committee has finalized the PURA guidelines of the scheme for the Tenth Plan and also decided that it will finalize the grants to Rural Colleges in presence of Colleges and Universities representatives at the regional meetings of Core Committee to be held at Calcutta, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Ranchi etc. to expedite the implementation.

It was also decided that Planning Commission may be approached for a special allocation of Rs.200 Crores for the scheme for its further strengthening. However, the above proposed scheme may be implemented by the Commission out of its allocated budget by its internal adjustment.

To consider the above said scheme under PURA Programme to be offered in the Tenth Plan, an agenda is prepared and placed for next Commission meeting.

UGC invited proposals under PURA from the Colleges through Universities. So far, 50 proposals have been received from the different Universities/Colleges.

5.12 APPOINTMENT OF UGC OBSERVER FOR PROMOTION FROM READER TO PROFESSOR UNDER CAREER ADVANCEMENT SCHEME (CAS).

The UGC has been monitoring the selection process of the Universities for promotion from Reader to the post of Professor under CAS in universities by appointing a UGC observer for ensuring the proper compliance of the procedure laid down for the purpose. During the period under report i.e. 2004-05, 417 Selection Committees conducted by 157 universities recommended 539 candidates (Readers) for promotion to the post of Professors. Based on the reports of the UGC observers, 469 cases of promotion were approved by the UGC while remaining 70 could not be approved for various reasons.



6 DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

6.1 NATIONAL EDUCATION TESTING FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

The University Grants Commission conducts a national level test to determine eligibility for lectureship and Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) to ensure minimum standards for the entrants in the teaching profession and research in Humanities (including languages), Social Sciences, Computer Science and Applications, Electronic Science, Forensic Science and Environmental Sciences. The Test for other Science subjects is conducted by the CSIR jointly with UGC. The Tests are conducted twice a year generally in the months of June and December. For candidates who desire to pursue research, Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) is available for a maximum period of five years. The candidates who qualify for JRF in the UGC-NET, can pursue research in the UGC recognized universities and institutes. NET is being conducted at 65 centres spread across the country (**Appendix-XVIII**).

The examination for JRF award is being conducted since 1984 and for eligibility for Lectureship since 1989. Tests for subjects falling under the Engineering Sciences were conducted from December, 1990 to June, 1995 in the joint UGC-CSIR NET for Junior Research Fellowships.

Category-wise and gender-wise number of candidates appeared and qualified in UGC-NET for the last three NET for JRF and Lectureship eligibility are presented in Tables I and II. Table III shows the number of candidates qualified for JRF and eligibility for Lectureship through Joint UGC-CSIR NET.

The following new initiatives were taken in the past year: -

- i) The syllabus of Paper I, which is to test the general awareness and teaching aptitude of the candidate had not been revised ever since the inception of the Test for JRF in 1984. The NET Review Committee held in June, 2003 was of the opinion that the syllabus of Paper-I should be more broad-based and therefore, needed revision. A Committee was constituted for the purpose and the syllabus for Paper-I was revised. The revised syllabus for Paper-I has been implemented from the UGC-NET held in December, 2004.

TABLE I: Performance of Candidates for Junior Research Fellowship in the UGC-NET

UGC Net	General/OBC Candidates			SC/ST Candidates			Total Number of Candidates		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
June, 2004	F 20,949 (53.87%)	153 (52.76%)	0.73	4,004 (35.00%)	36 (33.64%)	0.90	24,953 (49.58%)	189 (47.61%)	0.76
	M 17,937 (46.13%)	137 (47.24%)	0.76	7,437 (65.00%)	71 (66.36%)	0.94	25,374 (50.42%)	208 (52.39%)	0.82
	T 38,886	290	0.75	11,441	107	0.94	50,327	397	0.79
Dec., 2004	F 27,958 (54.77%)	188 (54.49%)	0.67	5,804 (36.37%)	33 (28.70%)	0.57	33,762 (50.39%)	221 (48.04%)	0.65
	M 23,088 (45.23%)	157 (45.51%)	0.68	10,153 (63.63%)	82 (71.30%)	0.81	33,241 (49.61%)	239 (51.96%)	0.72
	T 51,046	345	0.68	15,957	115	0.72	67,003	460	0.69

T – Total F – Female M – Male

**TABLE II: Performance of Candidates for eligibility for Lectureship (Including JRF) in the UGC-NET**

Net Exam.	General/OBC Candidates			SC/ST Candidates			Total Number of Candidates		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
June, 2004	F 33,519 (53.21%)	1,054 (53.13%)	3.14	6,832 (36.91%)	460 (35.20%)	6.73	40,351 (49.51%)	1,514 (46.00%)	3.75
	M 29,470 (46.79%)	930 (46.87%)	3.16	11,680 (63.06%)	847 (64.80%)	7.25	41,150 1,777	1,777 4.32	4.32
	T 62,989	1,984	3.15	18,512	1,307	7.06	81,501	3,291	4.04
Dec., 2004	F 43,696 (53.21%)	1,308 (53.87%)	2.99	9,425 (37.80%)	549 (36.05%)	5.82	53,121 (49.62%)	1,857 (47.00%)	3.50
	M 38,417 (46.79%)	1,120 (46.13%)	2.92	15,511 (62.20%)	974 (63.95%)	6.28	53,928 (50.38%)	2,094 (53.00%)	3.88
	T 82,113	2,428	2.96	24,936	1,523	6.11	1,07,049	3,951	3.69

T – Total F – Female M – Male

- ii) The structure of Paper-III, which is a subject-specific descriptive paper has been revised. The revised structure of Paper-III shall be implemented from the UGC-NET to be held in June, 2005.
- iii) It has been decided to introduce a new NET subject “Comparative Study of Religions”. It shall be available to the candidates from the UGC-NET to be held in June, 2005.

During the year 2004-2005, an expenditure of Rs. 335.30 lakhs was incurred on conducting NET. This excludes the cost incurred on conducting the confidential workshops at NET Bureau, Delhi.

UGC has taken a decision to discontinue conducting of UGC-NET at foreign centres from June, 2004, onwards. However, NET was being conducted for Indian nationals staying abroad till UGC-NET Examination of December, 2003. Six Centres had been identified for the purpose. In addition to the 76 subjects for which NET is being conducted in India, it is also being conducted in the five science subjects for which NET is normally conducted by CSIR in India, on behalf of UGC.

The list of five science subjects in addition to the 76 subjects (**Appendix-XVII**) is as under:

Code	Subject	Code	Centre with Address
94	Chemical Sciences	91	U.K., High Commissioner of India, India House, ALDWYCH London WC 284 NA
95	Earth, Atmospheric Ocean & Planetary Sciences	92	U.S.A., Embassy of India, 2107, Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington D.C. 20008
96	Life Sciences	93	Australia, Australian High Commissioner of India, 3-5 Moonah Place, Yarralumla Canberra ACT 2600
97	Mathematical Sciences	94	China, Embassy of India, Beijing
98	Physical Sciences	95	UAE Embassy of India, P.O. Box 4090, Abu Dhabi (UAE)
		96	Egypt, Embassy of India, 23, Talaat Harb Street, Cairo (Egypt)

State Level Eligibility Test (SLET)

In accordance with the mandate given by the Government of India through its notification dated 22-07-1988, UGC, on request of State Governments, also permitted the states to conduct STATE LEVEL ELIGIBILITY TEST (SLET) duly accredited by UGC for a fixed term. The pattern of SLET is same as that of UGC-NET



conducted by UGC for Humanities, Social Sciences and certain Sciences subjects and UGC-CSIR conducted by CSIR for conventional Science subjects.

In response to the proposal of some states to conduct their own Test for eligibility for lectureship, the University Grants Commission has so far granted accreditation to conduct SLET for Lectureship only to the following states/group of states:

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Goa, Punjab & Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and the North Eastern States.

At present, Maharashtra & Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, the North Eastern States (joint SLET), West Bengal and Karnataka are conducting SLET. The proposals of Chattisgarh & Jharkhand are under consideration. It is further informed that UGC has decided not to give further accreditation to Gujarat - SLET.

The performance of SLET agencies is reviewed periodically by UGC with the help of experts and their accreditation is renewed for a fixed period. Head of the UGC-NET Bureau is the permanent member of the Steering and Moderation Committees of the SLET agencies which are constituted to exercise the over all supervision of the conduct of the tests and declaration of results. The candidates who have cleared the State Level Eligibility Test (SLET), accredited by UGC for Lectureship prior to 1st June 2002, are exempted from appearing in the NET. For SLET scheduled in or after June 2002, the qualified candidates shall be eligible to apply for the post of lecturer only in the universities/colleges belonging to the state from where they have cleared their SLET. However, such candidates are also eligible to apply for NET, if they so desire.

The expenditure for conducting the SLET Examination is borne by the respective states themselves.

6.2 MAJOR/MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research keeps the process of inquiry vibrant and alive. Research in universities is the foundation laying period of research personnel in the country and universities are major training grounds of researchers. The UGC inputs provide the base to the teachers for attracting very large research funds from other funding agencies. It has been supporting research proposals for University and College teachers for past several decades (since early seventies). The financial assistance is provided to permanent, regular, working/retired teachers in the Universities and Colleges (under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956) to enable them to take up research work on intensive and in-depth studies in specific subject areas. Research Project may be undertaken by an individual teacher or a group of teachers or by a department as a whole. It can also be undertaken by a retired teacher up to the age of 70. Priority is given to inter-disciplinary research and inter-institutional collaborative research.

The quantum of assistance is a maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs. 12.00 lakhs in Science and Engineering & Technology and Rs. 1.00 lakh per project for Minor Research Project in all streams. Financial support under Major Research Project is for Equipment, Books and Journals, Contingencies, Travel & Fieldwork, Hiring Technical Services, Fellowship to Research Personnel and other items needed for the project. In the case of Minor Project, funding for appointment of project staff is not provided. An Expert Committee constituted by the Commission evaluates the proposals received and the applicants themselves present their proposals before the Committee.

The duration of a Major and Minor Project is normally three and two years respectively.

The UGC regularly monitors the progress of the research projects to ensure its smooth functioning and proper utilization of grants.



The guidelines for Major and Minor Research projects Scheme for the X Plan period have been circulated to all the Universities & Colleges.

The emphasis during the X Plan would be on supporting such areas that cut across disciplines and subjects like Health, Gerontology, Environment, Bio-Technology, Stress Management, WTO & its impact on Economy, History of Science, Asian Philosophy, Defence and Strategic Studies which include national security affairs, insurance and banking and many other areas as would be identified by subject experts.

The number of projects approved, budget allocation and the grant released by the UGC for Major and Minor Research Projects (Minor only for Universities) during the year under report are detailed below:

S.No.	Faculty	Number of Projects Approved during 2004-2005	Grants Released (Rs. in crore)	Number of Female Investigators
1.	Humanities, Social Sciences and Languages	Major-243 Minor- 42*	9.02	36
2.	Sciences including Pharmacy, Medical	Major-240 Minor 43*	16.10	46

* Only for Delhi Colleges

Note: The UGC Regional Offices approved 3007 new minor research projects and released an amount of Rs.1,083.51 lakhs during 2004-05.

6.3 TRAVEL GRANT

The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance to College teachers, Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members for presenting research papers in International Conferences abroad. This programme came into being with the objective that the teachers may present the research paper(s) at International Conferences conducted by the foreign educational institutions of higher learning abroad and to see and study the working mechanism of higher education there and after coming back to India, they could translate the same in Indian educational institutions. This facility can be availed once in three years. For College teachers, assistance is limited to 50% of the admissible expenditure. For Vice-Chancellors and Commission Members it is on 100% basis. During the year 2004-2005, **211** College teachers, **6** Vice-Chancellors and **1** Commission Member have availed this facility. The budget allocation of Rs. 1 Crore has been fully used.

UNESCO PROGRAMME: Apart from the travel grant scheme, the Travel Grant Cell has also been assigned the work of UNESCO programmes, under which various circulars regarding scholarships/training programmes abroad offered by the UNESCO in different member countries are received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi for further circulation in the universities and educational institutions in India.

On some matters of UNESCO, related to the development of Higher education and coordination among the member countries, the Ministry of Human Resource Development seeks the views/comments of the UGC which are offered by the University Grants Commission after due consideration/study of the documents.

6.4 RESEARCH WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA & CONFERENCES

The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance for organizing programmes such as Research Workshops, Seminars, Symposia & Conferences etc. at both National and International level. For organizing Indian Science Congress and Indian Social Science Congress, the Commission is also providing financial support to the tune of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs respectively. During the year 2004-05, the



Indian Science Congress was held at Punjab University and Indian Social Science Congress at I.I.T. Kharagpur (same information as last year). The Commission is also providing financial assistance to non-university Institutions like NIEPA.

Seventeen Delhi Colleges have been provided financial support for organizing Seminars/Conferences.

During the financial year 2004-05, an amount of Rs. 30.10 lakhs was paid to the Universities/Colleges and non-Universities like NIEPA against the budget allocation of Rs. 60.00 lakhs (Head Office) for organizing various Seminars and Conferences.

The UGC Regional Offices approved 978 proposals and released Rs.396.96 lakhs during 2004-05.

6.5 JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (JRF) AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIPS (RA) FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

The scheme was initiated keeping in view the political and cultural bilateral relations of India with other countries of Asia, Africa & Latin America with the objective to provide an opportunity to foreign students and teachers to come to India for advanced studies and Research leading to M.Phil/Ph.D. and post doctoral research in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences in Indian Universities. There are 20 slots of Junior Research Fellowships and 7 slots of Research Associateships available under the scheme.

● Junior Research Fellowships (JRF)

Junior Research Fellowships are open to male candidates below the age of 35 years and for female candidates below the age of 40 years who have either atleast a high class Master Degree with a Second Class Bachelor's Degree or atleast Second Class Master's Degree with First Class bachelor's Degree. The tenure of the award is four years (including M.Phil period, if any). After two years of the tenure, the university concerned may assess the performance of Junior Research Fellow for his/her upgradation to Senior Research Fellows. At the end of four years, further assessment is done by the university and if found satisfactory, further extension of one more year may be granted. The award could be withdrawn at any time if the work is considered unsatisfactory.

● Research Associateships (RA)

Research Associateship is open to male candidates below the age of 45 years and 50 years in case of women candidates as on 1st July of the year of award who have obtained a doctorate degree, have published research work to their credit and have already shown evidence of independent research work.

The applications for both Junior Research Fellowship and Research Associateships are invited annually from Embassies and Universities through a circular. The Commission makes the selection in both cases (Junior Research Fellowship and Senior Research Fellowship) on the recommendation of the selection committee specially constituted for the purpose.

During 2004-2005, the Commission has awarded 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 7 Research Associateships to the foreign students.

The financial assistance available under the above scheme is as given below:

Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)

Fellowship	@ Rs.8,000/-p.m.	for initial period of two years	JRF
	@ Rs.9,000/-p.m.	for remaining period subject to the recommendation for enhancement/extension by a three member committee the Commission's approval	SRF



Contingency @ Rs.10,000/-p.a. for initial two years for Humanities and Social Science
 @ Rs.12,000/- p.a. for initial two year for Science
 @ Rs.20,500/-p.a. for remaining period of two years Humanities and Social Science
 @ Rs.25,000/- p.a. for remaining period for Science

Departmental Assistance @ Rs.3000/- p.a. per JRF

Escorts/Reader Assistance @ Rs.1000/- p.a. per JRF

Research Associateship (RA)

Fellowship @Rs.12,000/-p.m. (Fixed) for 4 years

Contingency @Rs. 30,000/-p.a. –do-

Departmental Assistance @ 10% of Associateship to the host institute for providing Infrastructural facilities.

The grant has been released during the year 2004-05 out of the Head of A/c 05(i) and 05(ii).

6.6 JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS FOR INDIAN NATIONALS

(a) Junior Research Fellowships in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences

The objective of the JRF scheme is to provide opportunities to the scholars to undertake research leading to the award of M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees in Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences, including languages. The Junior Research Fellowships are open only to those who qualify the UGC and UGC/CSIR joint National Eligibility Test. These are qualifying test only and do not bestow a fellowship upon the candidate. Various universities make selection of Junior Research Fellowships at their own out of the candidates declared eligible for JRF by UGC/CSIR. GATE qualified candidates are not eligible for availing fellowship under this Scheme.

The tenure of fellowship is initially for two years under the JRF Scheme. Upon expiry of this period, the work of the Fellow is evaluated by experts. If the research work is found satisfactory, his/her tenure is extended for a further period of three years with enhanced emoluments of the Senior Research Fellowship (SRF).

In case the work for the first two years is not found satisfactory, an additional year will be given to him/her for improvement. However, during this period, he/she will be designated as Junior Research Fellow only. In such cases, work will be evaluated again after three years, and if improvement is found, the Fellow will get two more years under the SRF. Thus, the total period of fellowship (JRF and SRF) is five years, with no further provision of extension.

The value of Junior Research Fellowship for the first two years is Rs.8,000/- p.m. and Rs.9,000/- p.m. for subsequent years with an Annual Contingency Grant of Rs.10,000/- p.a. for scholars in Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs.12,000/- p.a. for Science scholars Rs.20,500/- p.a. for Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs.25,000/- p.a. for Sciences for subsequent years.

An amount of Rs.22.29 crores was released to universities/colleges during the year 2004-2005 against the total budget allocation of Rs.20.00 crores

(b) Junior Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology

The UGC awards 50 research fellowships every year in Engineering & Technology, including Agricultural Engineering to undertake advanced study and for research leading to Ph.D. The minimum qualification is a



Master's degree in Engineering/Technology/Pharmacy with 55% of marks. However, there is separate scheme of fellowship for GATE qualified candidates also.

The tenure of fellowship is initially for a period of two years as Junior Research Fellowship (JRF). After expiry of two years, the work of the Fellow is evaluated by experts and if found satisfactory, his/her tenure is extended for a further period of three years with enhanced emoluments as a Senior Research Fellow (SRF). In case the work of Fellow for the first two years is not found satisfactory, one more year will be given to him/her for improvement, but during this period, he/she will be designated as Junior Research Fellow only. In such cases, work will be evaluated again after three years and in case of improvement, the Fellow will get two more years under the SRF. Thus, the total period of fellowship (JRF and SRF) is five years, which is non-extendable.

The awardee can avail research fellowship for the full tenure of the fellowship or up to the date of award of the Ph.D. degree, whichever is earlier.

The value of Junior Research Fellowship for the first two years is Rs.8,000/- p.m. and Rs.10,000/- p.m. for subsequent years with an Annual Contingency Grant of Rs.12,000/- p.a. for initial two years and Rs.25,000/- p.a. for remaining period.

The age limit for the award is 40 years relaxable by 5 years for women candidates. The selection of 50 Junior Research Fellowships was made during 2003-04, grants to the tune of Rs.353.23 lakhs was released under the Scheme against the budget allocation of Rs.400.00 lakhs.

6.7 UGC SWAMI PRANAVANANDA SARASWATI AWARD, UGC HARI OM ASHRAM TRUST AWARD, AND UGC NATIONAL VEDA VYAS SANSKRIT AWARD

The UGC, with the help of an endowment of Rs.5.00 lakhs made by Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Award, Director, Yoga Societies in America, has instituted the following awards being given every year from 1985 onwards for outstanding scholarly/scientific work which has made important contributions to human knowledge and has thrown light on the problems in a new manner. Each award carries a value of Rs.50,000/- now, including UGC's share of Rs.40,000/-. The awards are given in five areas namely Education, Economics, Environmental Science & Ecology, Political Science and Sociology. For these awards, Indian Nationals Working in the university system or those who have been associated with the universities or institutions recognized for research/advance study, are eligible. The contribution by Indian scholars only would be considered for these awards once in life time.

Selections are made for these awards and are yet to be approved by the Commission.

● UGC Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards

Also, the UGC with the help of an endowment made by Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad has instituted these awards to be awarded every year to outstanding Scientists from 1974 onwards. The award now carries a value of Rs.50,000/- each which includes UGC's share of Rs.40,000/-. The awards being given are:

1. Sri C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences
2. Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences
3. Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences
4. Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Life Sciences
5. Award to Outstanding Scientists/Social Scientists for interaction between Science and Society.

The contributions by Indian Scientists, individuals or by a team of 2 or 3 persons, are eligible for these awards once in life time. institutions or organizations would not be considered.

Selections are made for these awards and are yet to be approved by the Commission.



● UGC Veda Vyas National Sanskrit Award

In the year 2000, the University Grants Commission instituted UGC Veda Vyas National Sanskrit Award to promote quality teaching/research in Sanskrit, and to identify and recognize an outstanding teacher and award him/her for the excellent contribution in teaching/research/innovation/new programmes and promotion of Sanskrit language. This award is an annual national award and it consists of Rs.1,00,000/- and a citation. All teachers engaged in Post-Graduate/ Under-graduate teaching in the Department of Sanskrit in universities/ colleges under the purview of UGC are eligible.

Selection is made for this award and is yet to be approved by the Commission.

6.8 RESEARCH SCIENTISTS

The scheme of award of Research Scientists was originally initiated in 1983 to check the brain drain and also to attract the meritorious scientists of Indian origin, who may be working abroad, with a view to promote high quality research in Science, Engineering/Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences and to build a cadre of Research Scientists in Indian Universities by providing opportunities to persons with outstanding merit.

Under the scheme, 200 awards were made available at any given time. These awards were meant for candidates possessing a Ph.D. Degree and having an outstanding academic/research career. The awards were categorized as 'A', 'B', & 'C' i.e. Lecturer-Research Scientist-A, Reader-Research Scientist-B, Professor-Research Scientist-C for the purpose of salary only. The award was for a tenure of five years, on contract, appointed on a long-term basis. The awardees are not to designate themselves as Lecturer, Reader or Professor. They can only address themselves as Research Scientist-A, B, or C as the case may be.

Under this scheme, the work of the Research Scientist is assessed by the Commission with the help of expert committees on regular basis. The review is done as under:

- Mid-Term Review – within two to three years of the tenure.
- Final Review – before completion of five years tenure.

The review is done with the help of an Expert Committee, constituted by the Commission especially for this purpose. The promotion/continuation at the same level/even termination of the award is done on the basis of the recommendation of the Expert Committee. After a rigorous review of the work, the Research Scientist is permitted to continue up to the age of superannuation unless his/her work is not found "unsatisfactory". The age of superannuation of the Research Scientist is treated at par with the superannuation age of the teacher or employee of the University/Institute/College concerned, where the Research Scientist is working. The Research Scientist is at liberty to change his/her research centre with the prior approval of the UGC. The Research Scientist is not supposed to have lien with his/her parent Institution and is governed by the rules and regulations of the Research Scientists Scheme.

As on 31st March, 2005, 82 Research Scientists have been working under the old scheme. The scheme has been discontinued and no new selections are made under this scheme. Due to ongoing court cases, review meetings have not been held.

The details of allocation and the grant released during the year 2004-05 are as given below:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2004-05	300.00	4.05
	100.00 (Additional)	



6.9 RESEARCH AWARDS

The Research Awards Scheme came into existence during the Ninth Plan (1997-98) by merging two schemes namely – National Fellowships and Career Awards of the Eighth Plan. The Scheme of Research Awards permits permanent teachers of Universities and Institutions to devote full time tenure of three years in research in their respective field of specialization, without having to undertake any teaching responsibility. The teachers who have a doctorate degree and have shown excellence to pursue research are considered for the award. The Research Award is given to only those lecturers, senior lecturers, selection grade lecturers, readers and Professors who are in continuous regular service in recognised institutions on permanent posts and are under 45 years of age at the time of submission of their application. The awardee is eligible to avail the Research Award only once in a life time. The conferment of Research Award is based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee constituted by the UGC.

During Tenth Plan, the financial assistance available under the scheme is as follows:

Full salary of the awardee with admissible allowances to be reimbursed to the institution where the awardee is doing research except the CPF/GPF Contribution, as the same is to be borne by the parent institution.

Research grant to meet the expenditure on books and journals, chemicals and equipment for the entire period is as under:

For Humanities and Social Sciences – Rs. 2.50 lakhs

For Sciences/Natural Sciences/Engg. & Technology Awardees – Rs. 4.00 lakhs

The awardee will be treated as on duty leave and will continue to earn normal increment and maintain his/her seniority in the parent University/Institution.

He/she will be entitled to avail holidays and all other privileges as per his/her entitlement in the University/Institute including facilities of staff quarters/medical assistance etc. during the period of the award.

The expenditure towards travel within the country in connection with research work has to be met out of research grant only. No additional funds will be provided for this purpose.

However, during Tenth Plan, the awardee is not allowed to travel abroad under the Scheme.

Extension under the Scheme is provided in exceptional cases on the recommendations of the subject experts.

Selections under the scheme have since been made for the year 2004. 98 candidates were selected for the award.

During 2004-05, a total grant of Rs.335.65 lakhs was released against the allocation of Rs.350.00 lakhs.

6.10 EMERITUS FELLOWSHIPS

The University Grants Commission floated the Scheme of Emeritus Fellowships in order to provide an opportunity to the highly qualified, experienced and superannuated teachers of Universities, Colleges and Institutions approved under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, who have been actively engaged in research and teaching programmes of the Universities/Institutions, Deemed Universities in the preceding years to undertake research, without any restriction of position or pay scales. The fellowship is awarded on the basis of quality of research and published work contributed by the teacher in his/her service career. The Awardee can work under this scheme with a well defined, time bound action plan up to the age of 70 years or up to two years (non-extendable) of the award whichever is earlier. The number of slots available under the scheme is 100 at any given time.



Under the scheme, the awardee is provided the honorarium of Rs. 10,000/- p.m. and a non-lapsable contingency grant of Rs. 20,000/- p.a. and such other privileges including medical facilities as available to the faculty members of the research centre. The awardee will ensure the completion of the project undertaken and submit a final report of the work to the Commission.

During Ninth Plan, the proposals received under the scheme were normally referred to three subject Experts for evaluation. However, in Tenth Plan, the Emeritus Fellowship is awarded on the basis of recommendation of the Expert Committee constituted by the Commission for the purpose.

Against the budget allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.40.79 lakhs was released to the Emeritus Fellows working in various Indian universities.

6.11 PROMOTION OF RAJBHASHA (HINDI) LANGUAGE

The Central Government, in 1963, declared the Hindi language as the official/working language of the Union of India through Official Language Act and directed all the departments of the Central Government to set up "Rajbhasha Cell" for enhancement of Hindi in official working.

In compliance with the Official language Act, the UGC initially set up a Rajbhasha Cell and it became a full-fledged Rajbhasha section in 1992. As per the policy, the main functions of the Section are as under:

- To act as a coordinator between Universities/Colleges and Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- To create awareness for the use of Rajbhasha and to speed up the progressive compliance of Official Language Policy in official working.
- To nominate UGC officials or to facilitate to get opportunities for different types of training programmes in Hindi.
- To conduct seminars/workshops for promotion of Hindi in official working.
- To organise programmes like Essay Competitions, Debates, Dictations, Hindi typing, noting and drafting.
- To Celebrate Hindi Divas during Hindi Pakhwara (1st to 14th September every year).
- Education of Praveen, Prabodh and Pragaya was imparted under the scheme of Hindi training to the employees of UGC belonging to non- Hindi speaking states.

During 2004-2005 the following activities were conducted:

- The following competitions had been Organised for the UGC employees.
 - Essay competition for group A&B officers
 - Essay competition for group C&D employees
 - Debate for group C&D employees
 - Noting & Drafting competitions for the employees
 - Hindi typing competition for the employees
- Conducted five workshops for promotion of Hindi in official work.
- Celebrated Hindi Divas on 14th September, 2004 and Hindi Pakhwara from September 1-14, 2004.
- English documents were translated into Hindi by the panel of translators.
- Rajbhasha Karyanvayan Samiti sittings were held three times.
- Five L.D.C.s were sent for the training in Hindi typing.
- Thirty Officers/Employees were sent for the "Gahan Hindi Training".

All Universities and colleges were persuaded to promote Hindi as medium even in their research writings



6.12 PROFESSOR OF EMINENCE

The objective of the scheme is to recognize eminent professors in the higher/ technical educational system in the country and encourage academic excellence. The recognition will be on basis of their proven excellence in the field of their teaching and research. A person to be appointed as Professor of Eminence should have a Ph.D. or equivalent from a university or institution and should have been a Professor or in an equivalent position for at least 10 years. The total number of positions under the scheme would be restricted to 100. No permanent position or post shall be created for the purpose of recognizing a professor as Professor of Eminence in the institutions. They shall continue to perform such duties relating to teaching and research as assigned by the respective Institutions. The incremental cost associated with the position of Professor of Eminence shall be borne by UGC/AICTE. There shall be 3-tier structure for final selection of the Professor of Eminence as follows:

- I Level Nominations by the Head(s) of Institution(s)
- II Level Short listing by the Screening Committee
- III Level Final selection by the National Committee

The existing guidelines on the scheme of Professor of Eminence are yet to be considered by the Commission. Thus no selection has been made under the scheme so far.

6.13 UNASSIGNED GRANTS

The Commission provides assistance under Unassigned Grants scheme for participating in conferences, holding seminars and symposia, publication of research work in the universities. While rationalizing the guidelines of the scheme, the Commission updated provisions relating to the size of the unassigned grants, ceiling on expenses, rates and procedures and also decided to merge the scheme of appointment of Visiting Professors/Fellows with the scheme of Unassigned Grants. The Minor Research Projects programme which was part of Unassigned Grants is merged with the Major Research Project programme and is not a part of Unassigned Grants during Tenth Plan.

The various components of the revised scheme are as under:

- Travel Grant Upto 40% of allocation
- Seminars/Symposia etc. Upto 20% of allocation
- Publication Grants to Universities Upto 20% of allocation
- Visiting Professors/Fellows Upto 20% of allocation

The quantum of financial assistance, payable to the Universities, will be on the basis of the following criteria:

Faculty Strength As on 14 th August of the previous year	UGC per year (Rs. in lakhs)
Upto 50	4.00
51 to 100	7.00
101 to 300	10.00
above 300	14.00

During the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.383.38 lakhs was provided under the scheme to 48 universities (34 State, 9 Central and 5 Deemed).



7 STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTER-DISCIPLINARY AREAS

7.1 INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES

Since the beginning of the 8th Plan, the University Grants Commission has been implementing the (I) Scheme of Courses in Emerging Areas and (ii) Innovative Programmes. While considering the various guidelines revised under Ninth Plan programme, the Commission decided to merge these two programmes. Thus, both these programmes are integrated and now named as "Innovative Programme" including courses in Emerging Areas.

The objective of the programme is to support specialized courses at Undergraduate and Post-graduate levels including 2 years PG Diploma after graduation and one year PG Diploma after Post-graduation in Interdisciplinary and Emerging Areas and accommodate brilliant ideas and innovative proposal to influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal growth and relevant activities in various disciplines and educational, national and global priorities at Indian Universities/Colleges.

As per the guidelines for Innovative Programme including courses in Emerging Areas approved by the Commission, the financial limit is Rs.50.00 lakhs plus Staff (on actual basis) for a maximum duration of five years. The maximum limit does not mean that each applicant department will be provided this amount and items as a package. The final selection of the proposals received from the universities is done on the basis of the subject expert committee recommendations.

Performance budget for the year 2004-05 and future plan of action

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Physical target achieved	Financial target achieved	Future plan of action Xth Plan	
					Physical	Financial
1.	Innovative Prog-ramme - Teaching & Research in Interdisciplinary & Emerging Areas 3.3.1.- Head	900.00	73	306.56	60	2000.00

7.2 AREA STUDIES PROGRAMME

The University Grants Commission is providing assistance to 39 centres identified as "Area Studies Centre" (9 Area Studies Centre as project mode upto 10th Plan) for undertaking studies relating to Social, Economic, Political and Culture Affairs of a given area and for developing inter-disciplinary research and teaching within a comparative framework. The focus is on such countries and regions with which India has had close and direct contact.



As on 31st March 2005, the Commission provided assistance to the following 39 centres in 25 Universities as indicated below:-

1. Andhra University, Waltair	Centre for SAARC Studies
2. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Centre for Studies On Nepal
3. Calcutta University, Kolkata	i) Centre for South-East Asian Studies ii) Programme for Pakistan & West Asian –Studies
4. Delhi University, Delhi	i) Centre for East Asian Studies ii) Centre for Canadian Studies
5. Goa University, Goa	Centre for Latin & American Studies
6. Hyderabad University, Hyderabad	Centre for –Indian Diaspora
7. Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi	Centre for Federal Studies
8. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Centre for Third World Studies
9. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	i) Centre for Russian, Central Asian & East European Studies ii) Centre for West Asian & African Studies (Gulf) iii) Centre for Central Asian Studies Programme – Centre for South, Central, South East Asian & South West Ppacific Studies
10. Kashmir University, Srinagar	Centre for Central Asian Studies
11. Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram	Centre for Canadian Studies
12. Madaras Univesity, Chennai	Centre for South & South East Asian Studies
13. M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara	Centre for Canadian Studies
14. Manipur Univesity, Imphal	Centre for Manipuri Studies
15. Mumbai University, Mumbai	i) Centre for African Studies ii) Centre for Central Eurasian Studies
16. North Bengal University, Darjeeling	Centre for Himalayan Studies
17. Osmania University, Hyderabad	Centre for Indian Ocean Studies
18. Rajasthan University, Jaipur	Centre for South Asian Studies
19. S.V. University, Tirupati	Centre for South East Asian & Pacific Studies
20. S,N,D,T. Woman's University, Mumbai	Centre for Canadian Studies.
21. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	Programme for Immigrant Studies
22. University of Calicut, Calicut	Programme for Indian Ocean Studies
23. H. North Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	Programme for Indian Diaspora and Cultural Studies
24. Jiwaji University, Gwalior	Programme for Central Asian Studies
25. Pondicherry University, Pondicherry	Programme for Southern Asia Studies
AREA STUDIES CENTRES IN PROJECT MODE UPTO 10TH PLAN	
1. Delhi University, Delhi.	Centre for African Studies
2. Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	Centre for Studies on Bangladesh & Myanmar
3. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	i) Centre for South, Central and Southeast Asian Studies ii) Centre for European Studies iii) Centre for Franco-phone Sub-Saharan Studies
4. Jammu University, Jammu	Centre for Strategic & Regional Studies
5. Kuvempu University, Kuvempu	Centre for South Asian Studies
6. Manipur University, Imphal	Centre for Myanmarese Studies
7. Sardar Patel University, Gujarat	Centre for Indian Diaspora

The details of budget allocation, expenditure and number of beneficiaries are as follows:

Year	Allocation for CEP & Area Studies	Expenditure under Area Studies Programme	No. of Beneficiaries
2004-05	180.00 lakhs	106.09 lakhs	28



8 INTER-UNIVERSITY RESOURCES FOR PROMOTION OF QUALITY

8.1 INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES (IUCS)

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been establishing Inter-University Centres (IUCs) under section 12(ccc) of the UGC Act, 1956, since 1984, as autonomous bodies within the university system with a view to provide centrally the state-of-the-art equipment and facilities for the benefit of researchers working in different Universities. So far, it has established **six** such centres mainly in the field of Science and Technology (**Table 8.1**). Nuclear Science Centre was the first such centre established in 1984. The main objectives for establishing these Inter University Centres are:

- To provide common advanced centralised facilities/services for universities which are not able to make heavy investment in infrastructure and other inputs.
- To play a vital role in offering the best expertise in each field to teachers and researchers across the country.
- To provide access for the research community and teaching faculty to the state-of-the-art equipment and excellent library facilities which are comparable to international standards.

The UGC is also instrumental in producing more than a thousand educational films or programmes through various media centres established in universities under the guidance and coordination of Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC), New Delhi. The first Countrywide Classroom (CWCR) programme was telecast on the network of Doordarshan on 15th August, 1984. On an average, 300 to 400 programmes have been packaged every year at CEC for telecast on Doordarshan, Gyandarshan and other Educational Channels for dissemination of Higher Education beyond the classrooms.

Steps have been taken by the UGC to establish the first Inter-University Centre namely, Inter-University Centre of International studies in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences by taking over the academic and physical infrastructure available at Indo-American Centre for International Studies, Hyderabad. This Centre would provide dynamic and vibrant platform for academicians from India, SAARC region, South-East, Central Asia and other countries. The main objective of the centre would be to address contemporary development issues with multi- disciplinary approach in the following areas:

- Education, Commerce and Economics of development of these countries alongwith interface with the developed countries.
- World trade, GATS, IPR, financial management for international understanding.
- Conflict Management, Diplomacy, Development and Peace initiatives between various countries.
- Human rights, Human values, Life skills and learning to live together.
- Art, Literature and other allied areas.

The list of Inter-University Centres with their specific objective is as given in the Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Inter-University Centres and their objective(s): 2004-2005

S.No.	Name	Year of establishment	Objective(s)
1.	Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC)	1984	Nuclear Science research
2.	Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune	1988	State-of-the-art instrumentation for research in astronomy



S.No.	Name	Year of establishment	Objective(s)
3.	UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, (UGC-DAE CSR) Indore	1989	Use of facilities of Department of Atomic Energy
4.	Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahmedabad	1991	Networking of University libraries through electronic media
5.	Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC), New Delhi	1993	To disseminate Countrywide Classroom programme through television
6.	National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore	1994	To assess and accredit public and private institutions of higher learning.

The details of budget allocation, release of grants, during the year 2004-2005, both under Plan and Non-plan, are as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Centre	Plan		Non-Plan	
		Budget Allocation	Release of grants	Budget Allocation	Release of grants
1.	IUAC, New Delhi	1395.00	1420.00	645.00	645.00
2.	IUCAA, Pune	325.00	325.00	468.00	468.00
3.	UGC-DAE, CSR*, Indore	100.00	100.00	482.00	350.00
4.	INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad	100.00	93.47	190.00	190.00
5.	NAAC, Bangalore	1012.00	1012.00	200.00	200.00
6.	CEC/Media Centres	846.00	846.00	865.00	865.00
TOTAL		3778.00	3796.47	2850.00	2718.00

* The Centre was asked to utilize the unspent balance already lying with it.

HIGHLIGHTS OF VARIOUS INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES: 2004-2005

8.1.1 Inter University Accelerator Centre (IUAC), New Delhi

The year 2004-05 has seen expansion of activities of the Centre in several directions. Currently the user base consists of faculty and students from 69 Universities, 41 Colleges and 44 National laboratories. The Pelletron accelerator maintained an uptime of 96% with 53.1% time utilized for conducting experiments.

Accelerator and augmentation programme

The Pelletron operation in the past year was smooth resulting in successful completion of most of the pending runs. A good fraction of time was devoted for conditioning the machine for reaching high terminal potential. This year the maximum terminal potential reached was 15.3 MV. The multi-harmonic buncher is being routinely used for all pulsed beam runs and because of its high efficiency the user is able to get a more intense beam.

The AMS beam line is now completed. The new AMS chamber has also been put in. We have now arrangements for detection of the rare isotope either with a single detector, a solid state telescope or a Multi-Anode Gas ionization detector. Cathodes have been prepared from standard ^{10}Be sample, obtained from NIST, USA with collaboration from SINP, Nuclear Chemistry group. ^{14}C from a sample obtained from IOP, Bhubaneswar has been used to test the entire set-up.

The accelerator augmentation project reached a major landmark on 24 September last year, when for the first time a pulsed beam of $^{28}\text{Si}^{7+}$ was accelerated through five resonators mounted in the first linac module. The entire system consisting of the multiharmonic buncher, sweeper, superbuncher and the resonators in the linac module were phase locked for a period of more than eight hours and thus validated the entire system



of resonators, cryogenics and rf electronics for acceleration of beam, although the energy gain was very modest. The fabrication of resonators has made good progress with the fabrication of two fully indigenous resonators. The process for fabrication of 15 more resonators has been initiated. The cryogenics group has in addition to running the helium and nitrogen refrigerators efficiently for linac tests, developed vortex tubes and a liquid nitrogen driven motor. The four beam lines in beam hall II have been set up and all the utilities are being installed. The main shielding walls that would demarcate the two experimental areas in the beam hall have been put in place.

Plasma was generated successfully in the high Tc ECR source after installation of the source at the Centre. A specially designed large gap analyzing magnet has been procured for this source and is under installation. The low energy beam optics for the high current injector has been optimized. The low energy ion beam facility continues to provide a wide variety of multiply charged ions for experiments in materials science and atomic physics. An interesting experiment involving multiply charged ions and liquid microdroplets has been performed in this period.

Research Activities

The user support laboratories, viz. target lab, vacuum lab, detector lab, data support lab and the utilities continued their excellent work of serving a large user community.

Among experimental facilities, a neutron chamber has been designed and fabricated. The *in-situ* X-ray diffraction set-up has been procured and positioned in the beamline. The room temperature part of first stage of HYRA spectrometer has been fabricated and would soon be installed in Beam Hall II. The superconducting quadrupoles have been designed and fabrication process is being worked out. Funding for the INGA array has been sanctioned from Department of Science and Technology with which the Nuclear Physics activities would get a considerable boost.

After having Indian National Gamma Array at HIRA beamline, the GDA electronics was moved to GDA beamline and reassembled so that we could conduct all the pending experiments of various users in GDA facility. This includes the Lifetime Measurement, Gamma Spectroscopy, and perturbed Angular Distribution type of experiments for g-factor measurements. Fission hindrance measurements were made using the HIRA spectrometer. A number of experiments were carried out to understand fission dynamics near the Coulomb barrier and entrance channel effects.

The seed proposal of Large Gamma Array project was completed. In this project two Clover Germanium detectors and anti-compton shields, alongwith necessary high voltage power supplies were procured and many associated support equipments/software were developed, which would be used in the Indian National Gamma Array project.

Materials Science continues to attract a large number of users and experiments were conducted in the areas of polymers, metal-semiconductor interfaces, semiconductors, oxide materials, magnetic materials. Interesting results were obtained in recrystallisation of silicon nitride and formation of conducting channels in fullerence using Swift Heavy ions (SHI). Investigations on single event upset on radiation sensitive electronic components were continued using the low flux irradiation facility. There were more than eighty-five experiments in the last one-year as compared to the figure of fifty-one in the preceding year. The experiments have been on polymers, metal semiconductor interfaces, oxide materials, magnetic materials etc. The problems were related to electronic sputtering, ion beam mixing, nanostructuring of the materials, surface modifications, ion beam induced crystallization etc.

Large area position sensitive detector was effectively utilized for the electronic sputtering measurements in LiF and graphite. The electronic sputtering clearly showed the dependence on the film thickness and on the substrate, which were qualitatively explained by thermal spike mode assumptions.



The hypothesis of the ion beam mixing to be due to the inter diffusion at the interface during transient temperature spike was confirmed by detailed experiments and elaborate calculations taking into account the contribution due to the nuclear energy loss in evaluation the temperature spike duration. A clear TEM investigation revealed the role of 70 MeV Si ion irradiation of Si by low energy N ions. SHI induced conducting channels were demonstrated in fullerene, made evident by conducting atomic force microscopy. Different phases in irradiated fullerene film were investigated by XPS. Nanopatterns in SHI irradiated metglass were observed. Creation of Ge nanoclusters was attempted in different ways using SHI. Aligned C clusters were formed by SHI irradiation of Si-based polymers. SHI induced modifications in various semiconductors such as GaN, ZnSe, GaAs, ZnO were investigated to look into the narrowing of band gap due to defects generated by ion beam.

Experiments were conducted on single event upset by ISRO in collaboration with Bangalore University to simulate the effect of cosmic radiation on radiation sensitive electronic components.

Experiments in radiation biology were cell inactivation and chromosome aberration and influence of high let radiation on germination properties of mustard seeds.

Atomic physics beam line in Hall I has been dismantled and is being reassembled in Beam Hall II. A unique facility for the study of the interaction of highly charged ions with liquid droplets has been set up and utilized to investigate interactions of methanol droplets with various ion beams in particular multiply charged Ar beams. Another experimental set-up for the investigation of ion-atom and ion-molecule systems has also been developed. The system is intended to investigate the projectile and target ion states after the interaction.

Seminars, workshops and teaching programmes

In this period, two international workshops were held in addition to the acquaintance programmes regularly conducted by the Centre.

The programme of design of innovative experiments for teaching laboratories has gathered momentum and several workshops have been held with enthusiastic participation from teachers and students in the universities and colleges across the country. This has greatly encouraged us to undertake more such workshops in association with Indian Association of Physics Teachers and Indian Physics Association.

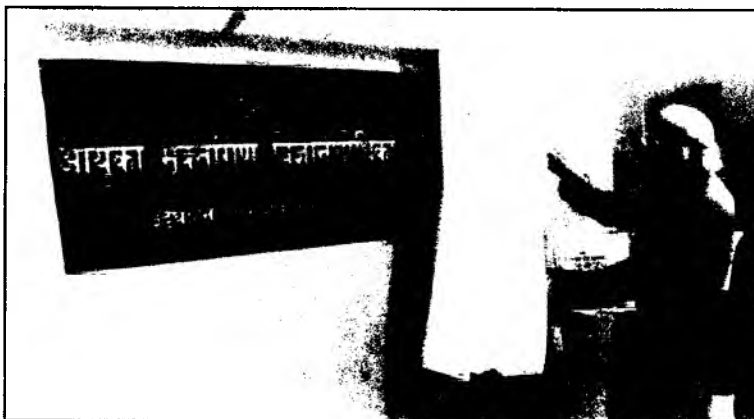
8.1.2 Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)

1. Historical backdrop of the programme/scheme:

IUCAA was set up by the UGC in 1988 as an autonomous Centre of Excellence to help initiate, nurture and grow teaching, research and developmental activities in Astronomy and Astrophysics in the university sector.

2. Basic Objective and Target Group:

- i) Basic Research
- ii) Advanced Research Workshops and Schools
- iii) Visitors and Associates Programmes
- iv) Refresher Courses and M.Sc., Ph.D. Programmes
- v) Helping Nucleation of A & A in Universities
- vi) Interaction with GMRT
- vii) Guest Observer Programmes
- viii) Science Popularization



Professor Yashpal – Inauguration of IUCAA Muktagan Vigyan Shodhika, June 12, 2004



3. Salient Features of IUCAA

(i) **Basic Research:** Currently IUCAA has 14 core faculty members, 7 postdoctoral fellows, 16 students, 19 members of Scientific/Technical staff and 35 administrative staff. To fulfill its goals, the core faculty of IUCAA should be international standard and over the years IUCAA has received international acclaim for its academic credentials. The IUCAA academic staff has received over 125 national and international awards and distinctions during 1988-2003. Out of 14 faculty members 4 are members of the Indian Academy of Science, 2 are members of Indian National Science Academy and 3 are the recipients of the Bhatnagar award.

They have published over 500 papers in refereed international journals during this period which compares well with the international average in this subject. The Faculty was also involved in 14 international collaborative projects and 13 nationally funded projects in different categories of academic work. (ii) **Schools and Workshops:** IUCAA conducts pedagogical activities at various levels ranging from the introductory schools for new entrants to Astronomy and Astrophysics, to advanced level workshops at research levels. Every year IUCAA conducts about 8 workshops/schools in IUCAA and another 5 workshops/schools sponsored by IUCAA but held outside IUCAA. These workshops have been conducted all over the country covering nearly all regions.

(iii) **Associateship Programme:** IUCAA has introduced 3-year Visiting Associateship for faculty members from universities and colleges, which allows them to come and use IUCAA's research facilities. IUCAA currently has about 89 Associates drawn from about 60 universities/colleges. They spend an average of 120 person days at IUCAA during each year. During the last year the IUCAA Associates have produced over 120 papers in refereed international journals.

(iv) **Nucleation of Astronomy and Astrophysics in universities:** IUCAA has composed a model syllabus in Astronomy and Astrophysics in modular form which is made available to universities. Many universities offer Special Papers or Electives in Astronomy and Astrophysics topics at the M.Sc. level. The number of such universities has grown from 21 before IUCAA was set up, 37 at present.

On the instrumentation side, IUCAA has helped universities make small telescopes. A fully automated 0.35 metre telescope was developed at IUCAA and the know-how was passed on to groups from two universities: Bangalore and Bhavnagar. More than a hundred telescopes of 6-8 inch aperture have been made by amateur astronomers at IUCAA. Besides telescopes, photometers and CCD detectors have also been made at do-it-yourself level by visitors to the instrumentation labs at IUCAA. Night sky Photometer built at IUCAA Instrumentation Laboratory has been demonstrated in Japan for its use of studying night sky light pollution. Subsequently it has been taken to Iran for a teaching programme and recently one has been given on loan to Nairobi University for light pollution studies and teaching purpose.

(v) **Graduate School:** IUCAA regularly recruits research scholars after an entrance test and interview (besides ensuring that they pass the CSIR-UGC NET examination). During this period about 37 students have worked for Ph.D. at IUCAA and this number is the highest among the 7 research institutes in India involved in research in Astronomy and Astrophysics. In addition to this IUCAA has a vigorous postdoctoral programme averaging to about 10 post-docs per year.

(vi) **IUCAA Reference Centres:** In recent years IUCAA has begun creating IUCAA Reference Centres (IRCs) in certain university campuses. In a typical IRC, electronic access to some essential journals is available to academics from the universities and colleges in the region of the IRC. Four IRCs have been created, at North Bengal University (Siliguri), Cochin University of Science and Technology (Kochi), Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University (Raipur) and Delhi University and two more at Jadavpur University and Gorakhpur University.

(vii) **IUCAA Telescope:** The need for having its own observing facility to meet the growing demands of observational astronomy in India, led IUCAA to propose installing a 2m class optical telescope within easy



reach of its campus in Pune. Agreement was entered into with the Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council (PPARC) of the UK Government to make such a telescope in consultation with IUCAA, and the same is expected to be ready in 2004. An observatory for the telescope has been created on a hill near the Giravali Village about 85 km from IUCAA.

(viii) Public Outreach Programme: Taking advantage of the fact that there is considerable curiosity and interest in astronomy amongst school children and the general public, IUCAA devised a special strategy for public outreach: IUCAA's twice-a-month lecture demonstrations for school children have been extremely popular and its 500-seater Chandrasekhar Auditorium gets over-full on several occasions. Further, during the summer vacation about 150 school children do week-long projects with IUCAA members.

Pulastya: Children's Science Activity Centre

With the generous grant from the Pu La Deshpande Foundation, a building has been built for Children's Science Activity Centre which has been named as Pulastya – the name of a star in the constellation of the Big Dipper (Saptrishi). The Centre will have laboratories for students to do experiments and to have hands on experiments of marking scientific instruments and toys.

(ix) On-Campus Facilities:

- (a) The IUCAA library has an extensive collection of books, CDs and journals that a typical research worker in Astronomy and Astrophysics would need, including electronic subscription to journals. The library is kept open till midnight everyday throughout the year.
- (b) An instrumentation laboratory provides guidance in instrument building to the university users on a do-it-yourself basis.
- (c) IUCAA has created a state-of-the-art computer centre and information network on its campus, which also has a data centre providing access to important databases in astronomy either remotely or through mirror sites.
- (d) A Virtual Observatory – India has been initiated which will allow data from various observatories.
 - Conferences/Workshops
Thirteen conferences/workshops held during the year 2004-05
 - New schemes/programmes during Tenth Plan
Only Titles
 - New Program for future
Only Titles
 - National and International Collaborations
Indo-French Project
Indo-Japan Co

8.1.3 UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research, Indore

The Inter University Consortium for Department of Atomic Energy Facilities (IUC-DAEF) was established as an autonomous institution by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi in the year 1990 at Indore (M.P.). A Memorandum of Understanding which led to the establishment of the Inter University Consortium for the DAE Facilities was signed by Dr. M.R. Srinivasan, then Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission and Prof. Yash Pal, then Chairman, University Grants Commission on 5th July, 1989 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi in the presence of Hon'ble Shri Shiv Shankar, the then Union Minister for Human Resource Development.



A revised MOU between UGC and DAE was signed by Prof. A.S. Nigavekar, Chairman, UGC and Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, AEC on 10th December, 2003 at UGC, New Delhi. As per the new MOU, the name of IUC-DAEF would be changed to UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research. Under this MOU, the research facilities in the fields of Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering Sciences of the DAE Centres can be utilized by the researchers from universities and institutions of higher learning.

Indore Centre:

Indore Centre acquired a number of major experimental facilities for the materials characterization laboratory. New facilities include, Transmission Electron Microscope alongwith EDAX, TEM sample preparation facility, Micro Laser Raman Spectrometer. Two physical property measurement systems from M/s. Quantum Design have been acquired under DST project. These systems are capable of going down to 300 mK and upto 14 Tesla of magnetic field. Inserts are available for various properties like Resistivity, specific heat, magnetic susceptibility. The setup for Inverse Photoemission studies has been successfully fabricated under another DST sponsored project. A set up for X-ray Standing Wave Studies has been successfully fabricated in collaboration with CAT, Indore and has been working at one of the windows of 18 kW rotating anode x-ray generator. The PES workstation of beeline installed at Indus-I has been equipped with a micro evaporator for *in-situ* deposition of thin films.

About 12 users from various universities and other research institutions have carried out experiments at our PES Beamline at Indus-I. Studied samples include bulk materials like ferrites, steels, polymers as well as thin film materials. In addition number of in-house users have also utilized this beamline. In a work carried out in collaboration with Dr. Shailaja Mahamuni, Deptt. of Physics, Pune University, Photoelectron spectroscopic measurement carried out on Ag and Au nanoparticles prepared by chemical route show significant changes in recorded core levels as well as valence band spectra. The Ag-3d and Au-4f core levels are clearly observed to be shifted towards lower BE side as compared to their bulk BE values. Corresponding changes are also observed in the valence band edges. Similar kind of work was done by Dr. M. Banerjee, Deptt. of Physics, DAVV Indore on $ZnFe_{1.5}Al_{0.5}O_4$, $Zn_{0.5}Cu_{0.5}Fe_2O_4$ and $ZnMnF_3O_3$.

A new type of 'Electronic Phase Separation' (EPS) is found in the $Pr_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}Al_xMn_{1-x}O_3$

Series where EPS takes place within the antiferromagnetic (AFM) framework only without invoking any ferromagnetism. In this new paradigm the EPS drives away the doped holes from within the AFM clusters and segregates them to the respective domain walls.

Detailed study of the formation of $L1_0$ in Fe/Pt multilayers has been done through complementary information from x-ray reflectivity, conversion electron Mossbauer spectroscopy and MOKE measurements. $L1_0$ phase which has one of the highest magneto-crystalline anisotropy is important for perpendicular magnetic recording media. Efforts are being made to see if the ordering temperature of the system can be reduced.

X-ray wave-guide structures have been made and it has been shown that resonance modes of x-rays can be excited in the system. X-ray fluorescence measurements from such structures has been used to do depth profiling of single marker layers with an accuracy of the order of 0.1 nm. The technique would be useful in precise study of atomic diffusion, heavy ion induced intermixing etc.

XPS and LEED studies have been performed on Mn adlayers on Al(111) and interesting pseudomorphic growth has been obtained. The Mn 2p core level and valence band exhibit modifications in line shape and position as function of coverage.

The cryogenic facility of the Centre is being used extensively. A total of 8,558 ltrs of Liquid Nitrogen and 200 ltrs of Liquid Helium was produced. Out of this 7,700 ltrs of Liquid Nitrogen was supplied to various groups in the Centre and 850 ltrs of Liquid Nitrogen was supplied to the various departments of the Devi Ahilya University, National Centre for Soyabeans, etc.



A large number (~200) of university users from all over India have utilized various in-house research facilities available at UGC-DAE CSR, Indore Centre. The experiments carried out by the outside as well as in-house users resulted in publication of 64 research papers in refereed international journals and 40 presented at various national and international Conferences.

UGC-DAE CSR Indore Centre has organized awareness workshop on 'The Facilities of UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research' during November 4-5, 2004 at the Deptt. of Physics, Pondicherry University.

Kolkata Centre:

The Kolkata Centre of UGC-DAE Consortium for Scientific Research carries out collaborative research in the accelerator and radiation based sciences. The research programme includes basic nuclear physics experiments, radiation biology and chemistry using ionizing radiations (gamma rays and ion beams) and applications of short-lived radio-isotopes in condensed matter studies (Mossbauer and Positron Annihilation Studies).

Using the early Implementation of Indian National Gamma Array (INGA) at VECC, Kolkata six experiments were successfully carried out of which four experiments were performed by groups from Viswa-Bharati University, Banaras Hindu University, University of Mumbai, Calcutta University, The University of Burdwan, Panjab University and M.S. University, Baroda along with groups from VECC, SINP, NSC & UGC-DAE-CSR, Kolkata Center. These were: Gamma Ray Spectroscopy following the $^{20}\text{Ne} + ^{40}\text{Ca}$ reaction at 150MeV; In-beam gamma ray spectroscopy of ^{178}Os ; Spectroscopy of A ? 60-70 nuclei-from mid-shell to shell closure; In beam gamma ray spectroscopy of ^{36}Cl .

In the material science/condensed matter laboratory research activities involving University users were carried out utilizing the Mossbauer and Positron Annihilation set up at the centre. Radioactive Co^{57} Mossbauer sources were prepared and supplied to two University groups. Mossbauer spectroscopic investigations were carried out on Fe_3O_4 and gamma FeOOH nanogels and non-crystalline mixed Ferrites. The detector grade Silicon wafers implanted using high-energy ^{16}O beams from the VECC were investigated b Positron Annihilation Spectroscopy. A segmented surface barrier detector was fabricated in the detector laboratory, which can be used to get information of both position and energy of the incident particles.

Radiation biology experiments were carried out focusing on molecular mechanism of radiation-induced damages involving DNA damage, stress marker enzymes, apoptosis induction and repair proteins involved in cell cycle. Gamma radiation was also used to study its effect on surface infesting fungi of seeds. All these works were carried out in collaboration with different Universities and Institutes in an around Kolkata. Highlight of one of the findings points out the non-random, distinct dose – dependent pattern of DNA damage (polymorphism) with cluster effect between groups within a dose range. Over expression of stress marker enzymes were also noted. It was also observed that DNA repair and recovery depends on time and the absorbed dose.

Environmental and biological studies highlighting role of trace elements were carried out in collaboration with different Universities. The systematic PIXE study of different biotic and abiotic components of the East Kolkata Wetland highlighted the differential pattern of metal distribution, reflecting metal-metal interaction and/or chelation. Results also suggested the crucial role played by water hyacinth in heavy metal amelioration by hyper accumulation of some metals like Cr and Cu.

A 2 kCi- Co-60 Gamma Irradiation Source has been installed in the ground floor of the building in this campus with an average absorbed dose rate around 4 kGy/hr. Using this biological and chemical studies were carried out in association with different Universities. One of the works involving the synthesis of bio-compatible CdS nanoparticles highlighted that size-tunability could be achieved in gamma radiolytic technique by simply varying the dose at a particular pH and appropriate concentrations of reacting species. Size distribution of particles



was found to be narrow. The synthesized nanoparticles have been shown to probe selective amino acid, namely tyrosine in biological systems by luminescence spectroscopy.

Mumbai Centre:

Mumbai Centre has made significant progress in development of Neutron Beamline at Dhruva Reactor, BARC. Motorised goniometer, developed by V.N. Bhoraskar (University of Pune), was delivered this year. It has been tested and is working satisfactorily.

Seven groups from various universities (Amritsar, Aligarh, Bhavnagar, Jaipur, Vallabh Vidyanagar etc.), in collaboration with scientists from SSPD, BARC, carried out SANS experiments at Dhruva reactor and investigated structural aspects of materials such as ferrofluids and block copolymers and studied the clouding phenomenon in charged micellar solutions. Study of clouding in charged micellar solutions by Kabir-ud-Din (Aligarh) and his colleagues is of considerable interest as usually clouding is seen in nonionic (neutral) micelles. V.S.S. Sastry and his colleagues from University of Hyderabad and SSPD, BARC carried out neutron quasielastic scattering experiments at Dhruva reactor and investigated the molecular motion in liquid crystal 4-n-octylox-4' – cyanobiphenyl (Chem.Phys. Lett.2005). These studies showed that while chain groups of above molecule undergoes 2-fold jump rotations in smectic phase and uniaxial rotation in nematic phase, the core group follows uniaxial group rotation in both the phases. R.K. Sahu (UGC-DAE CSR, Mumbai) and his collaborators from SSPD, BARC, studied structure of bilayered manganite $\text{La}_{1.2}\text{Sr}_{1.8}\text{Mn}_{1.9}\text{Ru}_{0.1}\text{O}_7$ using neutron diffraction. This work will be published in J.Magn. Mag. Materials.

Several university groups have used the Light Scattering Facility at UGC-DAE CSR, Mumbai to study phase transitions in micellar solutions and to investigate the effect of different additives on the structure of micelles and to examine the surfactant – polymer interactions. This has led to three publications in Colloids and Surfaces and three papers have been communicated to Langmuir and J. Colloids and Interface Sci.

Scientists from BARC and other centres of UGC-DAE CSR also used various facilities of the centre like Impedance analyzer, XRD.

In the year 2004-2005, a budget of Rs.3.50 lakhs under non-plan head and Rs.100 lakhs under plan head were allocated to UGC-DAE CSR for salary, collaborative research schemes, equipment etc. for all the three Centres. In addition, the X Plan proposal of UGC-DAE CSR has been approved by the UGC, New Delhi.

8.2 CENTRES OF NATIONAL FACILITIES

In addition to the Inter-University Centres, the UGC has also established four national facilities centres in selected Universities and is also assisting them regularly. These Centres are:

WRIC, Mumbai

This Centre was established by the UGC in 1978 under the administrative control of Mumbai University with the objective to provide training to University Science Instrumentation Centre (USIC) staff and students for use and maintenance of instruments conducting advance study programmes such as workshop, seminar for teachers, research workers from universities, national laboratories and Industries etc. The center is being funded by UGC on 100% basis from plan to plan.

MST Radar Applications, S.V. University, Tirupati

The University Grants Commission has established a centre for MST Radar application in the Physics Deptt. SU University, Tirupati in 1990 to utilize the National MST Radar facilities created at Gandanki by the Researchers and Scientists in Indian Universities.



There is an agreement in the form of MOU signed between the University Grants Commission and the SU University for the purpose. According to the MOU, there should be a Project Advisory Committee for the centre which functions under the overall guidance of the Scientific Advisory Committee for MST Radar.

Inter University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences (IUCHSS), Indian Institute for Advanced Study, Shimla.

An MOU between the University Grants Commission and the IAS, Shimla was signed in 1991 for a period of 10 years, i.e. upto January, 2001. The main objectives of the centre are to invite teachers from universities and colleges to the institute as associate of the IUC, organise "Research Seminars" for discussing important problems of National and International interest. The Commission has now decided to assist this centre on project mode basis, year to year with a financial support of Rs.35.00 lakhs per year.

Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Madras:

This Centre was established in 1982 with the following objectives.

- To develop facilities for growth and characterization of crystal of technological and industrial importance.
- To bridge the gap between needy industries and Lab. Res.
- To cater to the needs of various institutions in India with regard to requirements of special crystal for Research etc.

Budget Allocation and release of Grant for the year 2004-2005

Sl.No.	Centre of National facilities	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	WRIC, Mumbai	Rs.120.00 lakhs	Rs.120.00 lakhs
2.	MST Radar Centre	Rs. 2.50 lakhs	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
3.	IIAS, Shimla	Rs. 35.00 lakhs	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
4.	Crystal Growth Centre	Rs. 15.60 lakhs	Rs. 15.60 lakhs

• Highlights of the National Facilities Centres

8.2.1 Western Regional Instrumentation Centre (WRIC), Mumbai

WRIC continues to serve as a resource Centre for the University Science Instrumentation Centre (USICs) in various universities and for academic institutions of higher education, in diverse areas of instrumentation on all India basis.

Services Offered: Training and Education, Design and Development of Instruments and teaching aids; repairs, maintenance and fabrication; test and calibration of instruments; sophisticated analytical measurements; mechanical shop with CNS lathe machines; optical shop and glass blowing services; PC and printer maintenance and networking, projects and consultancy, documentation and information

Number of Instruments Repaired	:	580
Number of Instruments Calibrated	:	327
Sophisticated Instrumental Analysis Services	:	148
Number of Training Programmes	:	16
Number of Books Added to the Library	:	35
Number of Major Equipment Added	:	5



Some of the Projects:

- Development Design and Development of Ignition Power supply of Xenon Lamp Wattage upto 450 watt. Used in scientific Instruments (UGC Sponsored project)
- Developed Error Counter Timer for Mirror Drawing Apparatus
- Developed complete setup of superconductivity experiment including design and fabricated muffle furnace of having heating zone 50 cm and dia of 6 cm.
- Developed five kits for microcontroller 80c51RD2 and two additional kits were fabricated with a provision of zif socket for 89c2051 and 89c51VRD2.
- Development of Ultrasonic Range meter was completed
- Sixteen interfaces were designed and tested for conducting experiments with microcontrollers both H/W design and S/W testing.
- Developed few laboratory experiments using TMS320VC5402 DSP Processor
- Developed laboratory manual for DSP Experiments
- Development of Software for Data Acquisition systems
- Development of Optimisation/modification of Particle Size Analyser
- Development of Fibre Length measuring instrument
- Developed on-line presentation of data on LCD graphics panel interfacing software.
- Development of Thermal Analysis system
- Development of Microcontroller based auto sample dispenser
- Development of Data Logger System
- Development of CPM Machine for Foot
- Development of Alertness Monitoring Systems

8.2.2 UGC-SVU Centre for MST Radar Applications, SV University, Tirupati.

To create scientific awareness about the potential of the radar facility for advanced research in middle atmospheric dynamics and to attract bright and young researchers to make use of the MST Radar Facility, UGC-SVU Centre for MST Radar Applications was established in the Department of Physics, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati. UGC-SVU Centre serves as a common platform for the University system in India for the exchange of scientific knowledge and the centre is accessible to scientists and researchers from Indian Universities working in the area of Atmospheric Sciences especially with reference to MST Radar related studies.

The Centre has been extending assistance to the User Scientists in formulating the experiments and also off-line data processing facilities. Journals and reprints were made available to teachers and research scholars of several Universities to carry out experiments at the National MST Radar Facility. During the year 2004-2005, 21 faculty members and research scholars from Osmania University, Cochin University of Science & Technology, University of Delhi, Saurashtra University, University of Allahabad, University of Hyderabad, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta; M.N. Saha Centre of Space Studies, Sona College of Technology, Salem; Vasavi Engineering College, Hyderabad, Anwarul-uloom College, Hyderabad; JPN College of Engineering, Mahaboobnagar have visited UGC-SVU Center several times and conducted experiments at National MST Radar Facility. Necessary facilities such as data processing, data analysis, Literature support, development of algorithms for the data processing, CDs, floppies, travel support, accommodation etc., are also provided to the visiting scientists and the students.



Five students were awarded Ph.D. degrees for MST Radar related research work. Fourteen papers were published/in press in National and International scientific journals of high impact factor.

The UGC-SVU Centre has built up a small library by acquiring a fair collection of books and reports on space science and atmospheric science, radars and communications, computer science, electronics and related subjects. It is subscribing to some of the important journals in the field of interest. The library facility is being extensively used by the user scientists and research scholars from several universities, Institutions and Laboratories.

UGC-SVU Centre for MST Radar Applications, S.V. University has organized the following conferences in collaboration with National MST Radar Facility, Gadanki during the year 2004-2005.

1. **Seventh User Scientists Workshop** during 5-7 July, 2004
2. **“National Strategies and Technologies for Weather Modification and Cloud Seeding”**, during 29-30 September, 2004
3. International Colloquium on **“International Network of Tropical Atmospheric Radars (INTAR)”** during 20-22 January, 2005.

Papers published/accepted during 2004-2005

- Observations of trapped humidity layer and Kelvin-Helmholtz instability using UHF radar and GPS sonde
- Aspect sensitivity in the VHF radar backscatters studied using simultaneous observations of Gadanki MST radar and GPS sonde
- High – resolution mesospheric layer structures from MST radar backscatter echoes over low latitude
- Multitaper spectral analysis of atmospheric radar signals
- Lidar observations of middle atmosphere temperature variability over low latitude
- Study of Equatorial Kelvin waves using the MST Radar and Radiosonde observations
- Vertical wave number spectra of wind fluctuations in the troposphere and lower stratosphere over Gadanki, a tropical station
- VHF radar observation of weak echo regions in tropical mesoscale convective system
- Studies on Atmospheric Gravity Wave Activity in the Troposphere and Lower Stratosphere over a tropical station at Gadanki
- Observational evidences on the influences of tropical lower atmospheric – 20 day oscillation on the ionospheric equatorial electrojet
- Studies on winds and momentum fluxes using UHF radar observation over Gadanki
- VHF/UHF radar observations of tropical mesoscale convective systems over southern India
- Turbulence Studies using UHF radar observations over Gadanki
- Frequency spectra of vertical velocities observed over a low latitude by Indian MST Radar

Twenty one Faculty Members, Scientists and Research scholars from various universities/institutions visited the Centre during 01.04.2004 to 31.03.2005.



9 PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES

9.1 SCHEME OF EPOCH MAKING SOCIAL THINKERS OF INDIA (SPECIAL STUDIES)

The scheme of Epoch making Social Thinkers of India (Special Studies) was initiated by the UGC in the year 1983. Under this scheme, the assistance is provided by the UGC on cent percent basis for setting up Centres on Special Studies in Universities/Colleges/ Institutions for conducting programmes in order to acquaint teachers and students with thoughts and ideas of great thinkers and social leaders.

The UGC has set up Study Centres in 25 Universities/Colleges/ Institutions during 2004-2005 under X Plan (Eight Gandhian Studies Centres, Seven Buddhist Studies Centres, Six Dr. Ambedkar Studies Centres and Four Sri Aurobindo Studies Centres)

As per the Tenth Plan guidelines of the scheme of Epoch Making Social Thinkers of India, each study centre is eligible to get financial assistance of Rs.3.50 lakhs as non-recurring grant and Rs.4.70 lakhs per annum as recurring grant.

The tenure of these centres is co-terminus with the Plan period.

During 2004-05, a grant of Rs.1.96 crores was released to these Centres along with other centres which were established during IX Plan and continued in the X Plan for carrying out their activities.

9.2 HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES EDUCATION (HRDE)

In the year 2004-05, the Standing Committee on Human Rights & Values in Education has proposed the X Plan Approach Paper & the guidelines for the promotion of Human Rights and Values in Education in Universities/ Colleges. The Scheme Human Rights & Values in Education has two components:

- **Human Rights & Duties Education**
- **Promotion of Ethics & Human Values**

The objective of the two components are:

Human Rights & Duties Education

- to develop interaction between society & educational institutions
- to sensitize the citizens so that the norms & Values of Human Rights & Values in Education programme are realized
- to encourage research activities
- to encourage research studies concerning the relationship between Human Rights & Values in Education & International Humanitarian Law.

Promotion of Ethics & Human Values

- to create awareness, conviction & commitment to values for improving the quality of life through education & for advancing social & human well being;
- to encourage Universities & Colleges to undertake academic & other activities pertaining to teaching, research & extension programmes in respect of Values & culture like extramural lecturers, Seminars, Conferences, Workshops & Orientation Programmes for teachers & students;



- to encourage Universities to undertake preparation & production of requisite material including books, handbooks, journals, teaching materials, video CD & films relating to values.

The following sub-programmes have been identified for financial support:

- Foundation Course
- Certificate Course
- Under graduate course
- Post-graduate Diploma course
- Post-graduate degree (M.A./L.L.M.) course
- Seminars/Symposia/workshops
- Moot Court/Mock Trial
- Conferences
- Promotion of Ethics & Human Values

During X Plan period, the Commission has received 151 proposals from Universities/Colleges which are eligible under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956. Out of which, 75 proposals have been selected by the Expert Committee as under:

Sub Programme	No. of proposals received	No. of Universities	No. of Colleges
● Seminar	19	5	14
● Symposia	1	–	1
● Workshop	1	1	–
● Conference	1	1	–
● Moot Court	2	1	1
● Foundation Course	20	2	18
● Certificate Course	12	1	11
● Under graduate course	1	–	1
● Postgraduate course	2	2	–
● Promotion of Ethics & Human Values	16	5	11
Total	75	18	57

The Expert Committee has also recommended an amount of Rs.56.47 lakhs for these 75 proposals as per details given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
● Seminar/Symposia/Workshop/Conference	Rs. 12.60
● Moot Court	Rs. 1.50
● Courses	Rs. 13.10
● Values in Education	Rs. 29.27
	Rs. 56.47

Out of 50.00 lakhs budget allocation for the year 2004-05, the Commission has released Rs.33.09 lakhs so far to the Universities/Colleges.



10 DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

10.1 ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to Departments of Engineering & Technology of eligible universities/institutions for carrying out programmes in higher Education and research in the field of Engineering & Technology. The on-going programmes are:

- (i) Development Grants to Engineering and Technical Universities.
- (ii) Research Fellowships (JRF/SRF) and PG Scholarships under Engineering & Technology.
- (iii) Maintenance Grants/Grants to State/Deemed to be Universities for specific purpose.

(i) Development Grants to Engineering and Technical Universities

The University Grants Commission has been providing Development Assistance to six Technical Universities and 27 Central/State/Deemed to be Universities having Engineering Departments under the following items (i) Staff (ii) Building (iii) Equipment (iv) Books & Journals (v) Others and follow the norms/guidelines of the Central/State Universities. Against the allocation of Rs.1900.00 lakhs for Development assistance, Rs.1820.87 lakhs has been released to Universities during 2002-2003. During the year 2003-2004, the Engineering and Technology component was included in the General Development and it was given as a total overall allocation treating Engineering & Technology as a separate Department at par with other departments of the Universities.

The grant released to Universities for old cases of IXth Plan and earlier and grants to Universities under Engineering & Technology Head during 2002-2005 are as under:-

Year	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
2002-2003	1820.87	33 Universities
2003-2004	49.21	5 Universities
2004-2005	109.65	4 Universities
Total	1979.73	42 Universities

(ii) Research Fellowships and PG Scholarships under Engineering & Technology

The Commission provides P.G. Scholarships to students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. Courses with the objective for helping the graduate students to pursue higher technical education and also provides research fellowships (JRF/SRF) for doing Ph.D in Engineering & Technology. The GATE qualified students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. Courses receive PG Scholarship for a period of 24 months from the academic session 2002-2003 and enhanced P.G. Scholarship @ Rs.5000/- p.m. and contingency @ Rs.5000/- p.a. w.e.f. 1st July, 2003. The number of students receiving PG Scholarship is approximately 1000 per annum and Research Fellowships are 38 per annum.

The details of grant released during Xth Plan period is as under:



Year	Grants released towards			No. of beneficiaries (Universities)		
	P.G. Scholarships	JRF/SRF (Rs. in lakhs)	Total	PG Scholarships	JRF/SRF	Total
2002-2003	589.58	33.34	622.92	33	2	35
2003-2004	682.13	71.93	754.06	33	2	35
2004-2005	860.35	--	860.35	21	--	21
Total	2132.06 2237.338	105.27	2237.33	87	4	91

(iii) Maintenance Grants to State/Deemed to be Universities (Technical) for specific purpose

The Commission has been providing Non-Plan (maintenance) grants to three State/Deemed to be Universities namely (i) Anna University, (ii) Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Technology, Patiala (iii) Birla Instt. of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi for staff, supporting staff, Scholarships, Contingency & Library in connection with approved PG courses on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred on the specific items as approved by the Govt. at the time of transfer of these Universities to the UGC for the purposes of payment of grants.

The details of grants released during the Xth plan period to these Universities are as given below: figures same as last year

Year	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
2002-2003	Rs. 390.67	3 Universities
2003-2004	Rs. 369.13	3 Universities
Total	Rs. 759.80	

10.2 DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN UNIVERSITIES

The University Grants Commission provides Development assistance to Universities for strengthening existing and new management departments for undertaking quality teaching, research, training and consultancy in Management for meeting the ever-growing challenges of globalization of higher education. All Universities/ Deemed Universities/Institutions which are notified under section 2(f) and 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 are eligible under the scheme. Assistance is not available for self-financing course. Those Universities/institutions which have not availed of any financial assistance from UGC for MBA Programme will be eligible for financial assistance.

The ceiling of assistance would be as under:

Non-Recurring (Equipment, Books & Journals & Building)	:	Rs.33.00 lakhs
Recurring (Rs.4.40 lakhs p.a.+ 1 Professor) + Actual of a Professor's salary	:	Rs.22.00 lakhs

UGC also provides second time financial assistance to those departments of universities which have availed of UGC assistance in the past. The ceiling of financial assistance would be as under:



Non-Recurring	:	Rs.9.00 lakhs
(Equipment & maintenance, Books & Journals and alteration, Extension and renovation of building)		
Recurring (Rs.1.20 lakhs p.a.)	:	Rs.6.00 lakhs

The proposals in the prescribed proforma will be invited from the Universities/Institutions depending upon the availability of funds. The proposals received will be examined/evaluated with the help of an Expert Committee. The programme will be evaluated with the help of an Expert Committee after a period of 2-3 years.

During the Xth plan period, the Commission has released grants amounting to Rs.211.32 lakhs to the Universities/Institutions as per the details given below:

Year	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
2002-2003	Rs. 37.01	9 Universities
2003-2004	Rs. 113.09	20 Universities
2004-2005	Rs. 61.22	6 Universities
Total	Rs. 211.32	35 Universities

10.3 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

(i) Computer Facilities to Universities

UGC has been assisting the Universities for setting up of Computer Centres since 1970 for use (a) in research and training (b) in application of Computer in every field/subject, (c) in Examination/administration related work.

The details of grants paid in the Tenth Plan are as follows:

Year	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-2003	Rs.124.06
2003-2004	Rs.74.73
2004-2005	Rs.67.15

(ii) Establishment of UGC Network Resource Centres in Colleges

From Tenth Plan onwards, the UGC has decided to assist colleges to establish "UGC Network Resource Centre". Assistance would be provided for the purchase of computer and also for Internet Connectivity.

The UGC has assisted 818 colleges in 2002-03 and 626 colleges in 2003-04. The details are as under:

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
First time	215	303	232
Second time	403	218	1152
For Internet Connectivity	200	105	115
Total	818	626	1499



BUDGET

The UGC has been providing grant under the above mentioned schemes from the plan grant received from the Govt. of India for “Information Communication & Computer Education” under Budget Head 4.2.4.

An expenditure of Rs.7.15 crore was incurred during the year 2002-03 and an expenditure of Rs.6.66 crores has been incurred in 2003-04 & an expenditure of Rs.9.67 crores has been incurred in 2004-05.



11 EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

11.1 ADULT, CONTINUING EDUCATION AND EXTENSION AND FIELD OUTREACH (ACEE & FO)

In order to discharge the nation-wide programme of eradication of the illiteracy from the country, the University Grants Commission, since 1978, has been implementing various programmes in Higher Education System namely National Adult Education Programme (NAEP-1978 to 1983), Adult Continuing Education Programme (ACEP-1983-1990), 16/20 Point Programme of Government of India (1983 to 1989), Area Based Approach Programme (ABAP-1989 to 1992), Total Literacy Campaign Programme (TLCP-1992 to 1997), & 9th Plan programme of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension & Field Outreach (ACEE & FO 1997 to 2002) by involving the centres/departments of Adult Education of Universities/Institutions. These Institutions, in turn involving students and teachers, have organized programmes, such as, Literacy, Post literacy, Continuing Education, Science for People, Environment Education, Legal Literacy and Technology Transfer.

In the Tenth Plan, the Programme was implemented making few changes in the guidelines viz. introducing the E-Learning Centres, Student Counseling/Placement/Career Guidance Centre and providing equipment grant to the departments on the basis of their activities and achievements in the previous plan period. All these three new heads were under Non-Recurring Head and the department is entitled for Rs.6.00 lakhs, Rs.2.25 lakhs and Rs.3.00 lakhs respectively. A major change has also been made for providing the Recurring Grant to a maximum of Rs.9.00 lakhs. The Nodal Agency grant has also been revised from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.75,000/- in the Tenth Plan Period.

A provision has also been made to appoint Field investigator/Project Assistant on hiring basis to run the programme in a better manner. For this, a total grant of Rs.4.00 lakhs per annum is available in recurring head.

The total numbers of centres/departments have also increased to 79.

During the year 2004-2005, the following three approaches were envisaged under Adult, Continuing Education and Extension & Field Outreach Programme;

- (i) The Continuing Education programme should be targeted towards those who have had the benefit of University Education but need to return, either for updating their knowledge or skills or acquiring new skills. These could include groups/participants from industry and the services. These could be short-term courses or offered as certificate/diploma courses. They could be for those already in service or for the unemployed to improve their employability.
- (ii) Adult and Extension Education should include programmes of training of a short-term nature aimed at various groups who would not normally be entrants in the University system. These courses could be skill-based, such as, skills for income generation, entrepreneurship development, family life education, value education or based on social issues such as para-legal training and various types of training for grass root workers/activists.
- (iii) Community outreach activities include the responsibility to reach out to society, whether it be specific disadvantaged groups, e.g. bonded labour, child workers, street children or organizations such as primary health centres or municipal/zila parishad schools of a geographical community such as urban slums or a village.

The University Grants Commission was providing financial assistance to the centres/departments of Adult Education for their activities/programmes and salary of the staff working therein upto 31st March, 1997. In the 9th Plan, the assistance for the staff salary was made available to 73 centres/departments out of the development



grant upto 31st March, 2000. Since 1st April, 2000 onwards, the UGC has withdrawn its liability of financial assistance for the staff salary and is providing grants for their activities/programme only.

During the financial year i.e. 2004-2005, a total grant of Rs.6.68 lakhs has been released to the universities and colleges for implementing the ACEE & FO Programme

Since 1997, the University Grants Commission has also been providing teacher fellowships to teachers of various universities/Colleges to work with Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVG) and Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha (BJVJ) for their nation wide contribution in literacy. It has been providing the salary for the substitute teacher, if appointed by the University/College in the vacant position of the respective teacher fellow.

11.2 UGC-UNFPA PROJECT ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

The University Grants Commission has been assisting Universities and Colleges for the promotion of Population and Development Education in the University system since 1983. The main objective of the programme is to enable the youth in universities and colleges and through them the community to comprehend clearly the issues relating to quality of life, gender equity, reproductive health, AIDS, impact of Population growth on society and the nation etc.

The UGC had been implementing the scheme of Population Education in the IX Plan period funded by the UNFPA, since the UNFPA grant was stopped, the UGC has set up 30 Population Education Centres to carry out extension activities relating to Population Education through the Centres of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension & Field Outreach.

During the reporting year, a sum of Rs.36.08 lakhs has been released to universities to carry out Population Education Extension activities in the Community through Adult, Continuing Education and Extension & Field Outreach Programme.



12 FACILITIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, HANDICAPPED, DISADVANTAGED SECTIONS AND DIFFERENTLY-ABLED PERSONS OF SOCIETY

12.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE CELLS IN UNIVERSITIES

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been identified as the most depressed/oppressed groups of Indian society which constitute about 15% and 7.5% respectively of the total Indian population. In order to safeguard their interest in an independent democratic India, specific provisions have been made in the constitution to protect their interest by providing reservation in various services under Central and State Governments. The main objective is not just to provide jobs to some persons belonging to these communities, thereby increasing their representation in services but to improve the status of these people socially and educationally so that they can have their rightful place in the main-stream of the society. As per the constitutional provisions, the reservation for Scheduled Castes is 15% and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes at the national level and the reservation in states is provided depending on their population in the concerned state.

The Commission introduced the scheme of Establishment of SC/ST Cells in Universities in the year 1983 with the following objectives:

- To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the reservation policy for SC/STs and programmes of the Govt. of India and UGC in Universities and Colleges.
- To collect data regarding implementation of policies in respect of admissions, appointments to teaching and non-teaching positions etc. and
- To take such follow-up measures which can help in achieving the target laid-down for the purpose.

The Commission provides assistance for the following staff positions in SC/ST Cell:

Coordinator	–	One
Administrative Assistant	–	One
Research-cum-Statistical Officer	–	One
Steno-typist/Data Entry Operator	–	One
Peon	–	One

The assistance for staff positions is cent percent for actual expenditure on staff salary. The Commission provided staff salary to 88 SC/ST Cells approved up to 31.03.1997. Thereafter, the Commission stopped providing any staff salary to these 88 SC/ST Cells, as assurances from respective State Governments/management were received to take over the liability with effect from 01.04.1997. Now, these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cells are being maintained by the respective University/State Government. The monitoring/review of work is being carried out with the help of a Standing Committee on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

Upto 31st March, 2004, the Commission approved Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells in Universities. Many of these SC/ST Cells, established during IX Plan period, did not start functioning due to non-commitment of the State Govts. to take over the liability of recurring expenditure on posts in the SC/ST Cells after the



end of X Plan Period, as the UGC's expenditure for providing grant for the recurring expenditure ceases after the end of Plan Period.

The Standing Committee on SC/ST considered fresh proposals from universities and approved SC/ST Cells in the following 7 universities during the reporting year:

- i. Alagappa University
- ii. Kannur University
- iii. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (Deemed University)
- iv. MJP Rohilkhand University
- v. Mangalore University
- vi. Maulana Azad National Urdu University
- vii. VBS Purvanchal University

Upto 31st March, 2005, the Commission has approved the establishment of SC/ST Cells in 120 universities. During 2004-05, a grant of Rs.14.19 lakhs was released to the SC/ST Cells functioning in various Universities.

12.2 REMEDIAL COACHING SCHEME FOR SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The UGC has been contributing towards social equity and socio-economic mobility of the under privileged sections of the society through special schemes. The Commission introduced, in 1994, one such special scheme namely "Remedial Coaching at the Under-Graduate (UG) and Post-Graduate (PG) level for students belonging to the weaker sections of the society, particularly the SCs/STs". The main objectives of the scheme are:

- To improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students in various subjects.
- To raise the level of comprehension of basic subjects so as to provide a stronger foundation for further academic work.
- To strengthen their knowledge, skills and attitudes in such subjects, where quantitative and qualitative techniques and laboratory work are involved, so that necessary guidance and training provided under the programme may enable the students to come-up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently.
- To improve overall performance of these students in the examinations.

The tenure of assistance to universities and colleges is five years but initially assistance is provided for three years i.e. first phase. The work of the Centre is reviewed at the end of third year with the help of Standing Committee on SC/ST and if the work is found satisfactory, further extension of two years is granted to the college/university.

During 2004-2005, fresh proposals have been invited from universities/colleges as per Tenth Plan guidelines. The UGC selected 11 Universities and 63 colleges to introduce Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students and released grant to the selected universities and colleges.

During the financial year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.369.73 lakhs was released to those universities and colleges which have implemented the scheme.

12.3 SCHEME OF COACHING FOR SC/ST CANDIDATES TO PREPARE FOR NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY TEST (NET)

In order to provide an adequate number of qualified SC/ST candidates for recruitment as lecturers in Universities



and Colleges, the Commission has introduced a scheme of Conducting Coaching Classes for SC/ST to prepare them for appearing in the National Eligibility Test (NET) which is an essential qualification for becoming a lecturer in universities or colleges. Therefore, the main objective of the scheme is to prepare SC/ST candidates for appearing in the National Eligibility Test (NET) so that sufficient number of candidates become available for selection to the post of a Lecturer in the University System.

The coaching classes will be organized in selected universities for which grant on 100% basis will be made available. Efforts will be made to allocate at least one centre in each State, which can accept the responsibility for NET Coaching and has interested and willing faculty members to provide coaching. The classes in the coaching centre are to be arranged by arranging teachers on honorarium basis. There is no provision for appointing staff on a permanent basis in the coaching centre.

During 2004-05, the first year of introduction of the scheme, 32 universities have been selected for implementing the scheme, for which the UGC released a grant of Rs.128.00 lakhs.

12.4 COACHING SCHEME FOR ENTRY IN SERVICES FOR STUDENTS BELONGING TO SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

In order to gain useful employment in group A, B & C including all Indian and State Provincial Services, the Scheme of Coaching Classes for entry in Services for SC/ST Students has been introduced in selected universities and colleges by the UGC.

There is no provision for appointing of staff on a permanent basis in the Coaching Centre. The classes in the Coaching Centres are to be arranged by arranging teachers on honorarium basis.

During 2004-05, the UGC selected 11 universities and 28 colleges to introduce this scheme for the first time and an amount of Rs.101.64 lakhs was also released to meet the objective of the scheme.

12.5 STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES; MONITORING OF THE SCHEME AND HOLDING OF REGIONAL LEVEL MEETINGS OF THE SUB COMMITTEE OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON SC/ST.

To oversee the effective implementation of reservation policy in Universities, a Standing Committee on SC/STs was constituted by the UGC in 1997. The Committee is represented by academic experts, Ex-Vice-Chancellors and distinguished persons in the field of Higher Education. The UGC has reconstituted the Standing Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 2003.

The first meeting of Standing Committee was held on October 5-6, 2004 in which Registrars of all Central Universities and Institutions Deemed to be Universities getting maintenance grant were called for inter-face meeting to monitor the implementation of reservation policy of SC/STs and to approve the proposals received under X Plan schemes for the benefit of SC/STs. The second meeting of the Committee was held on March 22-24, 2005, in which colleges affiliated to University of Delhi getting maintenance grant were called for an interface meeting to monitor the implementation of reservation policy for SC/STs i.e. in admission, appointment of teaching, non-teaching staff etc. The Committee also considered proposals received under various scheme for the benefit of SC/STs.

● New schemes formulated for the benefit of SCs/STs

As per the decision taken in the meeting of the Standing Committee on SC/ST, held on October 5-6, 2004, an Expert Committee was constituted to identify and formulate new schemes for the benefit of SC/STs. The Expert Committee has formulated guidelines for the following schemes (i) Research Associate-ship for SC/



STs and (ii) Providing Scholarships to undertake Post Graduate Studies in professional courses for SC/STs. The guidelines are still under consideration of the Commission.

● **Holding of National Convention for the Welfare of SC/STs.**

As per the decision taken in the meeting of the Standing Committee on SC/ST, held on October 5-6, 2004, it has been recommended to the Commission to hold National Convention for the Welfare of SC/STs during next financial year. First meeting of the Advisory Committee has been held on March 9, 2005 to work out the details for holding the National Convention. The matter has been placed before the Commission for its consideration.

12.6 TEACHERS PREPARATION IN SPECIAL EDUCATION (TEPSE) AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (DISABLED PERSONS) (HEPSN)

The UGC has introduced the special schemes viz. TEPSE and HEPSN in 1999-2000 for the differently-abled persons so that they are not ignored in the higher education system. These schemes have been implemented with an objective to develop courses for special teachers and counselors and also to provide facilities in various forms for the differently-abled persons.

Description and objectives of the Schemes/activities under the programme

- To provide equal education opportunities and experience to disabled persons in higher educational institutions
- To encourage universities/colleges of education in India to promote teacher preparation programmes in the field of special education.
- To create an awareness among the functionaries of higher education about the specific educational needs of persons with disabilities.
- To equip the higher educational institutions with the facilities to provide access to disabled persons.
- To provide appropriate financial assistance to disabled individuals to increase their sustainability in higher education.
- To explore suitable placement for the educated disabled graduates in public as well as private sector enterprises.
- To monitor the implementation of all-existing and future legislation and policies pertaining to higher education of persons with disabilities.

UGC has allocated Rs.53.07 lakhs (i.e. Rs.49.07 lakh under HEPSN and Rs.4.00 lakh towards Books/Journals etc. under the scheme of TEPSE) plus salary of approved staff on actual basis. Against this allocation, an amount of Rs.53.72 lakhs was sanctioned to 9 institutions under HEPSN and 6 institutions under TEPSE during 2004-05.

12.7 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS WHO ARE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED (BLIND)

Under the scheme a grant of Rs.12,000/- p.a. for visually handicapped (blind) permanent teachers is provided towards Reader Allowance, for purchase of Braille Books, recorded materials etc.

During the year 2004-05, an amount of Rs.16.79 lakhs was paid to visually handicapped teachers working in the universities and colleges.



12.8 VISITING FACULTY POSITION FOR THE MIGRANT TEACHERS OF KASHMIR UNIVERSITY AND ITS AFFILIATED COLLEGES (SPECIAL SCHEME)

The UGC has created a few positions of Visiting Faculty in the Universities since 1990-91 to provide teaching/research assignments to teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges. It has been decided to continue the scheme during the Tenth Plan also or till such time as the position in the Kashmir Valley normalizes. Classified into categories 'A', 'B' and 'C', the positions carry a consolidated honorarium of Rs. 2,500/- p.m., Rs. 3,000/- p.m. and Rs. 4,500/- p.m., respectively. These teachers remain entitled to draw their salaries from their parent University and College in addition to the above honorarium.

During the year 2004-05 grants amounting to Rs. 16.44 lakhs was released to 9 teachers.

12.9 COACHING CLASSES FOR THE WEAKER SECTIONS AMONGST EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD MINORITY COMMUNITIES IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

The Commission introduced a scheme of Coaching Classes for Minorities in 1983 and, in the light of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and National Policy on Education 1986, the scheme was strengthened. The guidelines of the scheme were framed with the objective to undertake Coaching programme to prepare students belonging to Minority Communities so as to enable them to compete in various competitive examinations for recruitment in services covered under Central and State Governments, Public Undertakings etc. at various levels. It was also envisaged that Coaching classes in Universities and Colleges will also cover examinations and tests for admission to Medical & Engineering courses.

The Scheme is from Plan to Plan basis. In the beginning, financial assistance is provided to a new centre for a period of three years. After completion of the 1st phase of 3 year, Minority Coaching Centres will be reviewed by the Standing Committee for the Welfare of the students belonging to minority communities, if the performance of the centre is found satisfactory, the centre will be allowed to continue for an another phase.

The UGC has been contributing towards social equality and socio-economic mobility of the under-privileged sections of the society through various special schemes.

- **Scheme of the Coaching Classes for Students Belonging to Minority Communities for their Entry in Services**

The basic objective of this coaching scheme is to prepare students belonging to Minority Communities for competitive examinations which in turn will help them in getting gainful employment for group 'A', 'B', and 'C' and All India Services and State/Provincial Services. At present 131 centers are functioning all over India in the Affiliated Colleges and Universities. During the current financial year an amount of Rs.105.14 lakhs has been released under the scheme.

- **Scheme of Coaching Classes for Remedial Coaching at UG & PG Level**

The Commission has introduced a new scheme namely "Scheme of Remedial Coaching at UG & PG level for students belonging to weaker sections of society, particularly for minority communities from the financial year 2004-05. The main objectives of the Commission to introduce this scheme are as under:

- To improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students in various subjects.
- To raise the level of comprehension of basic subjects so as to provide a stronger foundation for further academic work.
- To strengthen their knowledge, skills and attitudes in such subjects, where quantitative and qualitative techniques and laboratory work involved, so that necessary guidance and training provided under the programme may enable the students to come-up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently.
- To improve over all performance of these students in the examinations.



During 2004-05, the first year of introduction of the scheme, fresh proposals were invited from the various Colleges and Universities according to the X Plan guidelines. The UGC selected 43 Colleges and 4 Universities and released a grant of Rs.98.38 lakhs to the approved centres.

- **Scheme of coaching for minority community candidates to prepare them for National Eligibility Test (NET)**

The Commission has also introduced the scheme of coaching classes for minority community students to prepare them for National Eligibility Test (NET) from the current financial year. The coaching classes will be organized in selected Universities for which grant on 100% basis will be made available. Efforts will be made to allocate at least one centre in each State, which can accept responsibility for NET coaching and has interested faculty members willing to provide coaching. The classes in the coaching centre are to be arranged by arranging teachers on honorarium basis. There is no provision for appointing of staff on a permanent basis in the coaching centre.

The main objective of the scheme is to prepare minority community candidates for appearing in the NET so that sufficient number of candidates become available for selection as lecturers in the university system.

During 2004-05, the first year of introduction of the scheme, 17 Universities have been selected to implement the scheme for coaching for minority community candidates to prepare them for NET and released a grant of Rs.68.00 lakhs to the approved centres.

- **Standing Committee for Welfare of Minorities**

The Standing Committee for Welfare of Minorities regularly Monitors and Reviews the ongoing schemes for Welfare of Minorities. On recommendations of the Standing Committee, the UGC has approved during 2004-05 four Regional level Review Committee Meetings/Workshops in the North, East, West and South.

Each Committee will consist of 3-4 members of the Standing Committee and one UGC Officer. These workshops will be held in the year 2005-06 at Amritsar, Allahabad, Bangalore and Pune. Sixty three Universities/Colleges have completed three years of implementations of the scheme of coaching classes for Entry in Services. Their progress will have to be Reviewed in these Regional Level Review Committee Meetings.

The institutions being approved during 2004-05 for implementation of various schemes of coaching classes will also be invited in the Regional level workshops to provide them guidance and upto date information for preparation and implementation of the coaching programmes.



13 FACILITIES FOR WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

13.1 SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN'S HOSTELS

With a view to provide hostels and other infrastructural facilities in the Colleges to achieve the goal of enhancing the status of Women, the Commission had introduced a special scheme for the Construction of Women's Hostel during the year 1995-96. The Colleges which come within the purview of the UGC and are fit to receive central assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive financial assistance under this scheme. The financial assistance from the UGC under the scheme is on 100% basis subject to the ceiling given below:

Women Enrolment	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
(a) Upto 250	15.00
(b) 251-500	20.00
(c) more than 500	25.00

Expenditure over and above the UGC allocation/ceiling, is to be met by the institutions from their own resources, for which clear indication and assurance is to be provided by the concerned institution. UGC does not provide any escalation cost over and above the allocation/ceiling under X Plan guidelines.

During the year 2004-05, grants to the extent of Rs.426.82 lakhs to 37 universities (3 Central, 32 State and 2 Deemed) and 1709.33 lakhs to colleges were paid.

13.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN STUDIES CENTRES

The scheme was started in the year 1986 with an objective to promote studies on women. The centres for women studies are required to undertake research, develop curricula and organise training, extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self-reliance of women, girls education, population issues, human rights and social exploitation etc. These activities are expected to contribute not only to social awareness and change but also to academic development. However, the Centres are not expected to be like other conventional departments of university in that they are not required to run courses that lead to undergraduate or postgraduate degrees. To fulfill this objective, the UGC has been providing assistance for setting up centres for women studies in universities. The following activities were reported by the Women's Studies Centres under teaching, research and extension:

- Teaching :Curriculum development and upgradation of material for training manual for women; small monographs on Women's issues.
- Research :Research projects on Women's issues.
- Extension :Newsletter, counselling and aid, family counselling centres, literacy mission, community development surveys, assistance to audio-visual unit to prepare videos on problems concerning women.

The UGC set up Women's Studies Centres in 34 universities and a total grant of Rs.779.89 lakhs was released to the centres during 2004-05 for carrying out their activities/programmes and salary of project staff appointed on contractual basis. The centres are being reviewed for continuation upto the Tenth Plan period.



13.3 PART-TIME RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP FOR WOMEN

The scheme has been floated by the UGC to provide opportunities to unemployed women who have Ph.D. Degree to their credit and have an aptitude towards research but due to personal or domestic reasons are unable to pursue the research work on regular basis. The research may be taken up in any field of Humanities, Social Sciences including languages, Sciences and Engineering & Technology. **Hundred** slots per year are available under the scheme. Applications are invited by the UGC through an open advertisement in leading newspapers, Employment New, UGC Website and AIU Newsletter. The applications received are scrutinized and short listed candidates are called for interview. The associateship amount is Rs.6000/- p.m. (fresh Ph.D. holders); Rs.8000/- p.m. (having five years of research experience) and contingency of Rs.10000/- p.a. The tenure of the award is five years and it is non-extendable. An amount of Rs.1,14,447/- was released to the existing women Research Associateship by the Commission during the year 2004-05 out of the allocated grant of Rs.1,25,00,000/-.

13.4 DAY CARE CENTRES IN UNIVERSITIES

The objective of the scheme is to provide day care facilities within the university on payment basis for children of around three months to 6 years of age, when their parents (University employees/students/scholars) are away from home during day time.

During the year 2004-05, the UGC provided Rs.3.00 lakhs to one central university and Rs.30.00 lakhs to 10 state universities.

13.5 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND NON-TEACHING STAFF

The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance for creating and strengthening infrastructure for women students, teachers and non-teaching staff in universities. All eligible universities under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act are considered for assistance. Only one time grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made available to a University/Institution. During the year 2004-05, a grant amounting to Rs.35.00 lakhs was paid to 7 universities (6 state and 1 central).



Professor Arun Nigavekar, Chairman, UGC, delivering the Keynote Address at the National Conference on "Women's Studies in Indian Universities: Impact and Future Directions" held from 18th-21st June, 2004 at New Delhi.

Seated from left to right: Dr (Mrs) Sushila Kaushik, former Director, Delhi University; Dr. Siraj Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi; Professor V.N. Rajasekharan Pillai, Vice-Chairman, UGC; Dr. Armaity S. Desai, former Chairperson, UGC; Dr Poornima Advani, Chairperson, National Commission for Women, New Delhi and Dr. Aruna Goel, Commission Member, UGC



14 PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

14.1 PROMOTION OF YOGA EDUCATION AND PRACTICE & POSITIVE HEALTH IN UNIVERSITIES

The basic objective of the scheme is to impart special education in various areas like Yoga, Positive Health, Career and Personality Development etc. for the overall development of students, teachers and non-teaching staff of universities. The target groups are students, teachers and non-teaching staff of universities.

The UGC will provide grants to the selected universities upto the end of X Plan period only i.e. upto 31st March, 2007. Thereafter, the scheme is required to be taken over by the concerned university under its maintenance budget. The assistance will be Rs. 1.00 lakh (one-time grant) for equipment & furnishing and Rs. 1.80 lakhs p.a. @ Rs.7,500/- per month as honorarium to Instructors – maximum (2) per yoga centre.

Positive Health

Assistance will also be provided to the universities for organising 3-5 days awareness programmes by inviting guest speakers/experts etc. These programmes could be from amongst the following:

- General Counselling
- AIDS
- Drug abuse
- Sex education and reproductive health
- Art of healthy living
- Stress Management
- Sound body and mental health
- Any other programme on similar subject/nature can also be covered.

A University can organise a maximum of two programmes per calendar year. The admissible financial assistance for organising 3-4 days awareness programme is Rs.25,000/- per programme.

During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.43.35 lakhs was released under the scheme of promotion of Yoga Education Practice and Positive Health in universities.

14.2 ORGANISATION OF ADVENTURE SPORTS/ACTIVITIES IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The basic objective of the scheme is to create and foster amongst the students of Universities/Colleges a spirit of risk-taking, cooperative team work, the capacity to face and effectively deal with challenging situations with courage and determination. This, thus, provides the youth a positive and healthy channelisation for their abundant energy, enthusiasm and imagination as also an opportunity for them to take their rightful place as the future leaders of the country in myriad spheres of activity.

The target of the scheme is that all young students should get an opportunity to avail themselves of adventure sports facilities and also to serve the first generation learners and young students, both in urban and rural areas.

The following event programmes can be organised under the scheme:



On land

- Snow skiing
- Trekking
- High Alt Trekking
- Rock Climbing
- Cycle Safari in different terrains
- Desert Safari/Trekking

In Sea/Lakes

- Wind Surfing in Lakes
- Sea Awareness

In the River

- White Water Rafting
- Kayaking and Canoeing

In the Sky

- Para Sailing
- Para Gliding
- Micro Lite Flying
- Powered Hang Gliding
- Ballooning

A University is eligible to choose two events/programmes while a college may choose one event/programme per calendar year.

During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.23.28 lakhs was paid to 52 universities and colleges.



15 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

15.1 BILATERAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

The University Grants Commission on behalf of the Government of India is implementing the Bilateral Exchange Programmes in the field of Higher Education between India and other countries. In 2004-2005, such programmes were in operation with 23 countries & Educational Exchange Programme with 11 countries.

During the year 2004-2005, the University Grants Commission hosted the visit of 26 foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at different institutions in India. A total of 42 Indian scholars were deputed abroad under these programmes.

15.2 VISIT OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO UGC.

During 2004-2005, the following foreign delegations visited UGC office.

- An Australian delegation headed by Hon Stephanie Key, M.P., Minister for Employment, training and for the Education Govt. of South Australia visited UGC on 1-9-2004 to discuss the experience of South Australia University with the Indian Academic Community and explore the possibilities of collaboration in areas of mutual interest and also interaction with the other officer on Education Policy issue.
- A Myanmar delegation headed by H.E. Mr. U. Myo Nyeent Deputy Minister of Education visited UGC on 7-12-2004 to finalize the activities and modalities for implementation of various activities within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Govt. of India and Govt. of Myanmar in November, 2003.
- An Ethiopian delegation headed by H.E. Dr. Leshome Yezebgaw vice Minister of Higher Education and Mr. Wondwoser Kritu vice Minister of Technical and Vocational Education visited UGC on 29-12-2004 to develop Bilateral Cooperation in the field of higher education to strengthen higher education system with the cooperation and assistance of Indian higher institution.
- A Bhutanees Delegation headed by H.E. Lyonpo Thinley Gyamtsho, Minister of Education, Royal Govt. of Bhutan visited UGC on 11-2-2005 to discuss in the field of higher Education.

15.3 INDO-TEC MAURITIUS AGREEMENT

A Third Consortium agreement between the UGC and Tertiary Education Commission 2001-2004 was signed in March, 2002. The programme inter-alia has provision for exchange of scholars.

During 2004-2005, the UGC has nominated five Indian scholars for visit to Mauritius. The visits of five scholars have materialized from Indian side. Nine Mauritian scholars also visited India.

15.4 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

The University Grants Commission has collaborative programmes which inter-alia provide for the appointment of foreign language teachers in Indian universities to teach foreign language. They are appointed in the University in consultation with the Mission of country concerned and respective University. While providing language teacher to a university, it is generally ensured that the university has proper infrastructure for teaching foreign languages.

During 2004-2005, 22 foreign language teachers were appointed in various universities in India. The language-wise break-up of teachers is as under:-



German – 2, French – 5 (salary of only one language teacher at Delhi University is being paid by UGC), Portuguese – 2, Spanish – 4 (Salary of only three language teachers are being paid by UGC), Hungarian – 1, Afghani – 1, Croatian – 1, Bulgarian – 1, ROK – 1, Czech-1, Polish – 1, Chinese-1, Iranian – 1,

15.5 FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

(a) German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

The programme has been suspended from 2005.

(b) French Government Scholarship/Fellowships under Indo-French Cultural Programme

Two scholars were awarded French Government Scholarships during 2004-2005 by French Government for carrying out research in the areas of learning French Language, Literature, Culture and Civilization.

15.6 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME UNDER INDO-FRENCH CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

Seven Indian scholars were nominated by the Commission for the year 2004-2005 to visit France. They have successfully completed their visit. Five French scholars also visited India.

15.7 SAARC FELLOWSHIP/SCHOLARSHIP

Under the SAARC Programme, during 2004-05, the Govt. of Nepal offered two scholarships- one each for MBBS course at Maharajgunj Campus and Master's Degree course in Rural Development under Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu under the revised SAARC Chair, Fellowships and Scholarships scheme. The UGC nominated four Indian Scholars for MBBS course in 2004-05.

15.8 COMMONWEALTH ACADEMIC STAFF FELLOWSHIP

Every year, the Association of Commonwealth Universities, United Kingdom offers 80 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship Awards to enable promising faculty members in Universities & Colleges in India to do research work at the Universities/Institutions in the United Kingdom.

During 2004 -2005, the UGC recommended 80 teachers for fellowships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 25 scholars for fellowships. Thirty seven Indian Scholars visited United Kingdom under Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship Award-2004.

15.9 COMMONWEALTH SPLIT SITE SCHOLARSHIPS

During 2004-2005, Association of Commonwealth Universities, United Kingdom offered 14 Commonwealth Split Site Doctoral Scholarships for Junior faculty or students who are studying for doctoral degree in India and want benefit from one-year full time study in the U.K. The UGC has nominated 14 scholars and the Association of Commonwealth Universities, UK accepted eight scholars. Six scholars visited U.K. under Commonwealth Split Site Doctoral Scholarships award 2004.

15.10 SALZBURG SEMINAR

The Salzburg Seminar is being organized annually for several decades at the Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg (Austria). The Seminar provides a singular opportunity to engage in a week of intense dialogue with emerging leaders from around the World. During 2004-2005, no Indian scholar participated in the seminar out of two scholars recommended.



15.11 TRAVEL GRANT TO TEACHERS TO VISIT FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER COLLECTION OF SOURCE MATERIAL SCHEME.

Under this scheme, the Commission provides travel grant on 100% basis to enable the University/College teachers to collect source material/availing of fellowship. The assistance is given to such scholars only who have received an assurance for maintenance at least for a period by 2 months from a recognized university/institute abroad. During 2004-2005, six teachers were provided financial assistance under this scheme.

15.12 INDO-FINNISH GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP.

The Finnish Government offers Scholarship for Postgraduate Studies, Research and Teaching at a Higher Education Institution or Public Research Institute in Finland.

Two Indian Scholars were nominated by the Commission for the year 2004 -2005 to visit Finland. They have successfully completed their visit.



16 MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

To make Management of Higher Education effective, efficient and respond to socio-economic changes, the UGC since Tenth Plan has been implementing the following programme of Tenth Plan:

16.1 INCENTIVES FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The Scheme of resource mobilization by Universities was introduced by the UGC in 1995. The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage universities to mobilize resources by participation/contribution of society in their development and to encourage and enhance the flow of resources coming from society for the development of university. The share of UGC is limited to 25% of the resources generated or a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs whichever is less.

During 2004-05, the UGC supported 11 State Universities to the extent of Rs.2.96 crores and Rs. 46.67 lakhs to 4 Deemed to be Universities.



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APPENDIX: I

**LIST OF THE UGC RECOGNIZED UNIVERSITIES AND
INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES
OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN INDIA: STATE-WISE (AS ON 31.03.2005)**

(A) UNIVERSITIES

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural	1964
2.	Acharya Nagarjuna	1976
3.	Andhra	1926
4.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences	1986
5.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1982
6.	Dravidian University	1997
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
8.	Kakatiya	1976
9.	Maulana Azad National Urdu*	1997
10.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research	1999
11.	Osmania	1918
12.	Potti Sriramulu Telugu	1985
13.	Sri Krishnadevaraya	1981
14.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	1983
15.	Sri Venkateswara	1954
16.	University of Hyderabad*	1974
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
17.	Arunachal	1985
ASSAM		
18.	Assam Agricultural	1968
19.	Assam*	1994
20.	Dibrugarh	1965
21.	Gauhati	1948
22.	Tezpur *	1994



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
BIHAR		
23.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar	1952
24.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	1993
25.	Jai Prakash	1995
26.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961
27.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972
28.	Magadh	1962
29.	Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic & Persian	2004
30.	Nalanda Open	1995
31.	Patna	1917
32.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970
33.	T.M. Bhagalpur	1960
34.	Veer Kunwar Singh	1994
CHHATTISGARH		
35.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
36.	Hidayatullah National Law	2003
37.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
38.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
39.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla	1964
GOA		
40.	Goa	1985
GUJARAT		
41.	Bhavnagar	1978
42.	Dhirubai Ambani Institute of Information & Communication Technology	2004
43.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open	1995
44.	Gujarat	1950
45.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972
46.	Gujarat Ayurved	1968
47.	Hemachandracharya North Gujarat	1986
48.	Kantiguru Shyamji Verma Kachchh	2003
49.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	1949
50.	Nirma University of Science & Technology	2004



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
51.	Sardar Patel	1955
52.	Saurashtra	1955
53.	South Gujarat	1965
HARYANA		
54.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
55.	Chaudhary Devi Lal University	1995
56.	Guru Jambheshwar	2003
57.	Kurukshetra	1956
58.	Maharshi Dayanand	1976
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
59.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi	1978
60.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1986
61.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
62.	Jaypee University of Information Technology	2002
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
63.	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah	2004
64.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology	1982
65.	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi	2004
66.	University of Kashmir	1949
67.	University of Jammu	1969
JHARKHAND		
68.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
69.	Ranchi	1960
70.	Siddhu Kanhu	1992
71.	Vinoba Bhave	1993
KARNATAKA		
72.	Bangalore	1964
73.	Gulbarga	1980
74.	Kannada	1992
75.	Karnataka	1949
76.	Karnataka State Open	1996
77.	Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur	2003



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
78.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Science	2004
79.	Kuvempu	1987
80.	Mangalore	1980
81.	National Law School of India	1992
82.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences	1994
83.	University of Mysore	1916
84.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
85.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1986
86.	Visveswaraiah Technological	1999
KERALA		
87.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
88.	Kannur	1997
89.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
90.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
91.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	1994
92.	University of Calicut	1968
93.	University of Kerala	1937
MADHYA PRADESH		
94.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh	1968
95.	Barkatullah	1970
96.	Devi Ahilya	1964
97.	Dr. Hari Singh Gour	1946
98.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
99.	Jiwaji	1964
100.	M.C. National University of Journalism	1993
101.	M.G. Gramoday	1993
102.	M.P. Bhoj (Open)	1995
103.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic	1998
104.	National Law Institute University	1999
105.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudhyogiki	2000
106.	Rani Durgavati	1957
107.	Vikram	1957



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
	MAHARASHTRA	
108.	Amravati	1983
109.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada	1958
110.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
111.	Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi	1972
112.	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi	1969
113.	Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit	1999
114.	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences	2002
115.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences	2000
116.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi*	1997
117.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
118.	Marathwada Agricultural	1983
119.	Nagpur	1923
120.	North Maharashtra	1991
121.	Shivaji	1962
122.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's	1951
123.	Solapur	2004
124.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995
125.	University of Mumbai	1857
126.	University of Pune	1949
127.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
	MANIPUR	
128.	Central Agricultural	1993
129.	Manipur	1980
	MEGHALAYA	
130.	North Eastern Hill*	1973
	MIZORAM	
131.	Mizoram University*	2001
	NAGALAND	
132.	Nagaland*	1995
	ORISSA	
133.	Berhampur	1967
134.	Biju Patnaik University of Technology	2003
135.	Fakir Mohan	1999



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
136.	North Orissa	1999
137.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
138.	Sambalpur	1967
139.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981
140.	Utkal	1943
141.	Utkal University of Culture	1999
	PUNJAB	
142.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969
143.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
144.	Punjab Technical	1998
145.	Punjabi	1962
146.	Baba Farid University of Health Sciences	2002
	RAJASTHAN	
147.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
148.	Kota Open	1987
149.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology	2000
150.	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati	1987
151.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
152.	National Law University	2003
153.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987
154.	Rajasthan Ayurveda	2003
155.	Rajasthan Sanskrit	2003
156.	University of Rajasthan	1947
157.	University of Bikaner	2003
158.	University of Kota	2003
	SIKKIM	
159.	Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences	1998
	TAMIL NADU	
160.	Alagappa	1985
161.	Anna	1978
162.	Annamalai	1929
163.	Bharathiar	1982



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
164.	Bharathidasan	1982
165.	Madurai Kamraj	1965
166.	Maronmaniam Sundaranar	1992
167.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984
168.	Periyar	1998
169.	Tarril	1981
170.	Tarril Nadu Agricultural	1971
171.	Tarril Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law	1998
172.	Tarril Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical	1989
173.	Tarril Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences	1990
174.	Tarril Nadu Open	2004
175.	Thiruvalluvar University	2003
176.	University of Madras	1857
TRIPURA		
177.	Tripura	1987
UTTAR PRADESH		
178.	Aligarh Muslim*	1921
179.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar*	1996
180.	Banaras Hindu *	1916
181.	Ch. Charan Singh	1965
182.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
183.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University	1965
184.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur	1957
185.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	1927
186.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh	1975
187.	Integral	2004
188.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped	2002
189.	King George's Medical	2003
190.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand	1975
191.	Mahatma Gandhi Krishi	1974
192.	N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
193.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
194.	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology	2004
195.	University of Allahabad	1887
196.	University of Bundelkhand	1975
197.	University of Lucknow	1921
198.	Uttar Pradesh Technical	2001
199.	U.P. King George's University of Dental Science	2004
200.	U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open	
201.	V.B.S.Purvanchal	1987
UTTARANCHAL		
202.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
203.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973
204.	Kumaun	1973
205.	Dev Sanskriti	2002
206.	University of Petroleum & Energy Studies	2004
WEST BENGAL		
207.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974
208.	Jadavpur	1955
209.	Netaji Subhash Open	1997
210.	Rabindra Bharati	1962
211.	The Bengal Engineering and Science	2004
212.	The West Bengal National University of Jurisdical Sciences	2004
213.	The West Bengal University of Health Sciences	2004
214.	University of Burdwan	1960
215.	University of Calcutta	1857
216.	University of Kalyani	1960
217.	University of North Bengal	1962
218.	Uttar Banga Krishi	2001
219.	Vidyasagar	1981
220.	Visva Bharati*	1951
221.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fisheries Sciences	1995
222.	West Bengal University of Technology	2001



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
	NCT OF DELHI	
223.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprashta	1998
224.	Indira Gandhi National Open*	1985
225.	Jamia Millia Islamia*	1988
226.	Jawaharlal Nehru*	1968
227.	University of Delhi*	1922
	CHANDIGARH	
228.	Panjab University	
	PONDICHERRY (U.T.)	
229.	Pondicherry*	1985

* Central University

**(B) INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT**

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
2.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences	1995
BIHAR		
3.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences	1992
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
4.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
UTTAR PRADESH		
5.	Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences	1983

**(C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES**

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	1973
2.	International Institute of Information Technology	2001
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	1987
4.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	1981
5.	National Institute of Technology	2002
ASSAM		
6.	National Institute of Technology	2002
BIHAR		
7.	Bihar Yoga Bharati	2000
CHANDIGARH		
8.	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh	2003
GUJARAT		
9.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
10.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology	2002
11.	Dharamsinh Desai Institute of Technology	2004
HARYANA		
12.	National Dairy Research Institute	1989
13.	National Brain Research Institute	2002
14.	National Institute of Technology	2002
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
15.	National Institute of Technology	2002
16.	National Institute of Technology	2003
JHARKHAND		
17.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
18.	Indian School of Mines	1968
19.	National Institute of Technology	2002
KARNATAKA		
20.	Indian Institute of Science	1985
21.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	1994
22.	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences	1994



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
23.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	2002
24.	National Institute of Technology	2002
25.	Swami Vivekananda Yog Anusandhana Samsthana	2002
26.	International Institute of Information Technology	2004
KERALA		
27.	National Institute of Technology	2002
MADHYA PRADESH		
28.	Indian Institute of International Technology and Management	2001
29.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	1997
30.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology	2002
MAHARASHTRA		
31.	Bharati Vidyapeeth	1996
32.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1989
33.	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute	1990
34.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	1994
35.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	1996
36.	Institute of Armament Technology	1999
37.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
38.	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences	2003
39.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1964
40.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	1987
41.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth	2003
42.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies	2003
43.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapith	2002
44.	Symbiosis International Education Centre	2002
45.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	2002
46.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology	2002
ORISSA		
47.	National Institute of Technology	2002
48.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubneshwar, Orissa-751024.	2003
PUNJAB		
49.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	1985
50.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology	2002



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
RAJASTHAN		
51.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1983
52.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	1964
53.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	1991
54.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	1987
55.	Institute of Advance Studies in Education	2002
56.	Malviya National Institute of Technology	2002
57.	Mody Institute of Education and Research	2003
TAMIL NADU		
58.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women	1988
59.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	1976
60.	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, No.12, Vembuliamman Koil Street, Virugambakkam, Chennai-600092.	2003
61.	National Institute of Technology	2003
62.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology	2001
63.	Shanmugha Arts, Science & Technology and Research Academy	2001
64.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati	1994
65.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute	1995
66.	Vellore Institute of Technology	2001
67.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation	2000
68.	Amrita Vishva Vidyapeetham	2003
69.	Bharat Institute of Higher Education & Research	2002
70.	Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute	2002
71.	S.R.M. Institute of Science and Technology	2002
72.	Karunya Institute of Technology & Sciences	2004
73.	Saveetha Institute of Medical & Technical Sciences	
UTTAR PRADESH		
74.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute	2000
75.	Bhatkhande Music Institute	2000
76.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1989
77.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	1981



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
78.	Indian Institute of Information Technology	2000
79.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	1983
80.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology	2002
81.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology	
	UTTARANCHAL	
82.	Forest Research Institute	1992
83.	Gurukula Kangri	1962
	WEST BENGAL	
84.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational & Research Institute	1992
85.	National Institute of Technology	2003
	NCT OF DELHI	
86.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1958
87.	Jamia Hamdard	1989
88.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology	1989
89.	School of Planning & Architecture	1979
90.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit	1987
91.	TERI School of Advanced Studies	1999
92.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade	2002
93.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2002
94.	National School of Drama	2004
95.	Indian Law Institute	2004
	CHANDIGARH	
96.	Punjab Engineering College	1958

**(D) INSTITUTES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/ Recognition
ASSAM		
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati	
KERALA		
2.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	
MAHARASHTRA		
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	
PUNJAB		
4.	Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	
TAMIL NADU		
5.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai	
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai	
UTTAR PRADESH		
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	
8.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	
WEST BENGAL		
9.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	
10.	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata	
CHANDIGARH		
11.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Mohali)	
NCT OF DELHI		
12.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	
13.	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	



APPENDIX: II
LIST OF UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SECTION 12(B) OF THE UGC ACT, 1956
(AS ON 31.03.2005)

S.No.	Name of the University
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences
2.	Dravidian
BIHAR	
3.	Veer Kunwar Singh
4.	Jai Prakash Narain
5.	Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic & Persian
6.	Nalanda Open
7.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences
GUJARAT	
8.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open
9.	Dhirubai Ambani Institute of Information & Communication Technology
10.	Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Kachchh
11.	Nirma University of Science & Technology
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
12.	Jaypee University of Information Technology
HARYANA	
13.	Chaudhary Devi Lal
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
14.	Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah
15.	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University
16.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences
JHARKHAND	
17.	Siddhu Kanhu University
KARNATAKA	
18.	Karnataka State Open
19.	Karnataka Veterinary, Animal & Fisheries Science
20.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences
21.	Visveswaraiah Technological University
22.	Karnataka State Women



S.No.	Name of the University
MADHYA PRADESH	
23.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakariata
24.	M.P. Bhoj University
25.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic
26.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya
MAHARASHTRA	
27.	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technological
28.	Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit
29.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences
30.	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences
31.	Solapur
ORISSA	
32.	Utkal University of Culture
33.	Fakir Mohan
34.	North Orissa
35.	Biju Patnaik University of Technology
PUNJAB	
36.	Punjab Technical University
37.	Baba Farid University of Health & Medical Sciences
RAJASTHAN	
38.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology
39.	University of Bikaner
40.	University of Kota
41.	Rajasthan Ayurveda
42.	Rajasthan Sanskrit
43.	National Law
SIKKIM	
44.	Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical & Technological Sciences
TAMIL NADU	
45.	Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law
46.	Dr. M.G. R. Medical
47.	Thiruvalluvar
48.	Tamil Nadu Open
49.	Guindy
50.	Periyar



S.No.	Name of the University
UTTAR PRADESH	
51.	Uttar Pradesh Technical
52.	Integral
53.	King George's Medical
54.	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
55.	U.P. King George's
56.	U.P. Rajarshi Tandon Open
UTTARANCHAL	
57.	Dev Sanskriti
58.	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies
WEST BENGAL	
59.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences
60.	West Bengal University of Technology
61.	Netaji Subhash Open University
62.	Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya
63.	West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences
64.	West Bengal University of Health Sciences

Note: Agricultural/Veterinary, Medical including Ayurveda, Open Universities and Institutes established under State Legislature Act are being funded by the concerned Central / State Ministry or Central/State Statutory Bodies. However, the universities viz. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Sanjay Gandhi P.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Yashwantrao Chavan Open University and some research Institutes are being funded partially under specific programmes/schemes of the UGC.



APPENDIX: III
ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENTS ENROLMENT:
1983-84 TO 2004-2005

Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the Preceding year	Percentage
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	4.2
1987-88	40,20,159	2,63,001	7.0
1988-89	42,85,489	2,65,330	6.6
1989-90	46,02,680	3,17,191	7.4
1990-91	49,24,868	3,22,188	7.0
1991-92	52,65,886	3,41,018	6.9
1992-93	55,34,966	2,69,080	5.1
1993-94	58,17,249	2,82,283	5.1
1994-95	61,13,929	2,96,680	5.1
1995-96	65,74,005	4,60,076	7.5
1996-97	68,42,598	2,68,593	4.1
1997-98	72,60,418	4,17,820	6.1
1998-99	77,05,520	4,45,102	6.1
1999-2000	80,50,607	3,45,087	4.5
2000-2001	83,99,443	3,48,836	4.3
2001-2002	89,64,680	5,65,237	6.7
2002-2003*	95,16,773	5,52,093	6.2
2003-2004**	99,53,506	4,36,733	4.6
2004-05**	104,81,042	5,27,536	5.3

* Provisional

** Estimated



APPENDIX: IV
STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT*
IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES: 2004-2005

S. No.	State/UT	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	% of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	866489	348097	40.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5806	17482	30.10
3.	Assam	214342	88732	41.40
4.	Bihar	551888	134986	24.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	163607	60601	37.04
6.	Delhi	197652	96497	48.82
7.	Goa	21172	12503	59.05
8.	Gujarat	631865	280632	44.41
9.	Haryana	264331	109106	41.28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	99067	43379	43.79
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	72875	34107	46.80
12.	Jharkhand	209176	63887	30.54
13.	Karnataka	673069	278278	41.34
14.	Kerala	313155	190559	60.85
15.	Madhya Pradesh	566188	210445	37.17
16.	Maharashtra	1431971	592798	41.40
17.	Manipur	38679	17421	45.04
18.	Meghalaya	30716	14778	48.11
19.	Mizoram	12180	5554	45.60
20.	Nagaland	13356	5324	39.86
21.	Orissa	367187	131926	35.93
22.	Punjab	279707	144446	51.64
23.	Rajasthan	388479	131992	33.98
24.	Sikkim	4695	1954	41.61
25.	Tamil Nadu	800005	365762	45.72
26.	Tripura	21268	8749	41.14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1361749	501540	36.83
28.	Uttaranchal	131742	55848	42.39



S. No.	State/UT	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	% of Women
29.	West Bengal	685964	270160	39.38
30.	A & N Islands	2127	1202	56.50
31.	Chandigarh	39477	20628	52.50
32.	Lakshdweep	240	84	34.81
33.	Daman & Diu	619	291	46.98
34.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	20199	10326	51.12
	Total	10481042	4234340	40.40

* Estimated



APPENDIX: V

**STAGE-WISE ENROLMENT* OF STUDENTS:
UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS / UNIVERSITY
COLLEGES & AFFILIATED COLLEGES: 2004-2005**

S. No.	Stage	University Deptts./ University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total (% to Grand Total)	Percentage in Affiliated Colleges
1.	Graduate	924991	8390817	9315808 (89.09)	90.07
2.	Post-Graduate	337643	648875	986518 (9.41)	65.77
3.	Research	62413	6425	68838 (0.65)	9.33
4.	Diploma / Certificate	62884	46994	109878 (1.04)	42.76
	Grand Total	1387931	9093111	10481042	86.75

* Estimated



APPENDIX: VI
STUDENTS ENROLMENT: FACULTY-WISE*: 2004-2005

S.No.	Faculty	Total Enrolment	Percentage to Total
1.	Arts	4729048	45.12
2.	Science%	2142325	20.44
3.	Commerce/Management	1885539	17.99
4.	Education	154071	1.47
5.	Engineering / Technology	754635	7.20
6.	Medicine	330153	3.15
7.	Agriculture	61838	0.59
8.	Veterinary Science	15721	0.15
9.	Law	319671	3.05
10.	Others	88041	0.84
	Total	10481042	100.00

* Estimated



APPENDIX: VII

**STATE-WISE NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 2003-2004
AND INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES
DURING THE X PLAN PERIOD 2001-2002 TO 2003-2004**

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	2001-2002 (UC + AC)	2002-2003 (UC + AC)	2003-2004* (UC + AC)	2004-2005* (UC + AC)	Increase during 2001-02 to 2004-2005
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1976	2055	2046	2096	120
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	11	11	12	3
3.	Assam	365	375	386	396	31
4.	Bihar	652	655	661	665	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	271	287	317	338	67
6.	Goa	43	45	45	46	3
7.	Gujarat	708	728	770	797	89
8.	Haryana	261	267	264	267	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97	101	108	113	16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	136	135	160	168	32
11.	Jharkhand	172	167	174	173	1
12.	Karnataka	1568	1623	1777	1865	297
13.	Kerala	394	497	573	667	273
14.	Madhya Pradesh	985	1022	1074	1116	131
15.	Maharashtra	2302	2352	2394	2441	139
16.	Manipur	70	74	77	81	11
17.	Meghalaya	51	54	54	56	5
18.	Mizoram	30	29	30	30	-
19.	Nagaland	41	41	42	42	1
20.	Orissa	728	780	780	815	87
21.	Punjab	330	399	416	468	138
22.	Rajasthan	465	490	587	636	171
23.	Sikkim	8	9	9	10	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	905	1079	1114	1242	337
25.	Tripura	21	21	22	22	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1906	1934	1997	2037	131
27.	Uttaranchal	186	192	207	216	30



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
28.	West Bengal	519	537	541	554	35
29.	A & N Islands	4	4	4	4	4
30.	Chandigarh	24	27	27	29	5
31.	Lakshdweep	1	1	1	1	–
32.	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	2	–
33.	Delhi	171	177	179	184	13
34.	D & N Haveli	–	–	–	–	–
35.	Pondicherry	36	36	36	36	–
	Total	15437	16206	16885	17625	2188

* Provisional

UC: University Colleges

AC-Affiliated Colleges

APPENDIX: VIII

**NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF – BY DESIGNATION
IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES:
2003-2004**

Year	Professors	Readers	Sr. Lecturers	Lecturers	Tutor/ Demonstrators	Total
2004- 2005	16244 (21.00)	24468 (31.63)	11850 (15.33)	22868 (29.56)	1920 (2.48)	77350 (100.00)

*Includes Principals and Senior Teachers who are equivalent to Professors

** Estimated

Note: (a) Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the cadres to the total staff.

(b) Part-time teachers/Physical training instructors are included in lecturers.

APPENDIX: IX

**NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF – BY DESIGNATION
– IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES**: 2004-2005**

Year	Professors*	Readers (Lecturers Selection Grade)	Senior Lecturers	Lecturers	Tutor/ Demonstrators	Total
2004- 2005	23708 (6.1)	94016 (23.8)	59505 (15.1)	203425 (51.5)	13927 (3.5)	394581 (100.00)

* Includes Principals and Senior Teachers who are equivalent to Professors.

** Estimated

Note: (a) Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the cadres to the total staff.

(b) Part-time teachers/Physical training instructors are included in lecturers.



APPENDIX: X
FACULTY-WISE NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED IN
2002-2003 AND 2003-2004

Faculty	Number of Doctorate Degrees Awarded	
	2002-2003**	2003-2004**
Arts	6144	6774
Science	4976	5408
Commerce/Management	954	1042
Education	527	593
Engineering/Technology	833	908
Medicine	246	268
Agriculture	1012	1048
Veterinary Science	136	189
Law	146	129
Others*	444	743
Total	15328	16602

* Others includes Music/Fine Arts, Library Science, Physical Education, Journalism, Social Work, etc...

** Provisional



APPENDIX: XI

LIST OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE BEING PAID PLAN (DEVELOPMENT) ASSISTANCE: 2004-05

1. Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore
2. Banasthali Vidyapitha, Banasthali (Rajasthan)
3. Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune (Maharashtra)
4. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad (A.P.)
5. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi. (U.P.)
6. Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (U.P.)
7. Deccan College Post-graduate & Research Institute, Pune (Maharashtra).
8. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram (T.N.)
9. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune (Maharashtra)
10. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
11. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Gurukul Kangri, Hardwar (Uttaranchal)
12. Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Ladnun, (Rajasthan)
13. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi
14. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
15. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati (A.P.)
16. Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram (T.N.)
17. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi
18. Shri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantapur (A.P.)
19. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
20. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune (Maharashtra)
21. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala (Punjab)
22. Bengal Engineering College, Howrah (West Bengal)
23. Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Ranchi (Chhattisgarh)
24. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani (Rajasthan)

**APPENDIX: XII****LIST OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE BEING PAID NON-PLAN
(MAINTENANCE) ASSISTANCE: 2004-2005**

1. Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore (T.N.)
2. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad (A.P.)
3. Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra (U.P.)
4. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, (T.N.)
5. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
6. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar (Uttaranchal)
7. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi
8. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati (A.P.)
9. Shri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram (T.N.)
10. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi
11. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (Maharashtra).
12. Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali,(Rajasthan)



APPENDIX: XIII
LIST OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF UGC
AS ON 31.03.2005

S. No.	Regional Office	Location	Date of Establishment	States / Union Territories covered
1.	South Eastern Regional Office (SERO)	Hyderabad	28.09.1994	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andman & Nicobar, Pondicherry
2.	Western Regional Office (WRO)	Pune	11.11.1994	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
3.	Central Regional Office (CRO)	Bhopal	01.12.1994	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh
4.	North-Eastern Regional Office (NERO)	Guwahati	01.04.1995	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
5.	Eastern Regional Office (ERO)	Kolkata	03.09.1996	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim, Jharkhand
6.	South-Western Regional Office	Bangalore	25.04.1999	Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep
7.	Northern Regional Office Bureau (NRCB)	Delhi	25.09.2001	J&K, H.P., Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, U.P., Uttaranchal

Note: Northern Regional Office was established on 03.12.1994 at Ghaziabad. Later on, it was converted into NRCB and shifted to Delhi



APPENDIX: XIV

**LIST OF THE DELHI COLEGES & HOSTELS AND BHU COLLEGES GETTING
MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM UGC: 2004-2005**

LIST OF DELHI COLLEGES

S.No.	1. Delhi University Maintained Colleges (100% Maintenance Grant is Given by UGC)
1.	College of Vocational Studies
2.	Ram Lal Anand College (Day)
3.	Dyal Singh College (Day)
4.	Kirori Mal College*
5.	Miranda House*
6.	Deshbandhu College (Day)*
	2. Evening Colleges (100% Maintenance Grant is Given by UGC)
7.	Dyal Singh College (Eve)
8.	Deshbandhu College (Eve)
9.	Moti Lal Nehru College (Eve)
10.	P.G.D.A.V. College (Eve)
11.	Ram Lal Anand College (Eve)
12.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Eve)
13.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa PG College (Eve)
14.	Shyam Lal College (Eve)
15.	Satyawati Co-Educational College (Eve)
16.	Sri Aurbindo College (Eve)
17.	Zakir Hussain College (Eve) – (Trust)
	3. Delhi Administration Colleges (95% Maintenance Grant is Given by UGC and 5% by Delhi Administration)
18.	Bharati College
19.	Delhi College of Arts & Commerce
20.	Vivekanand College
21.	Gargi College*
22.	Kalindi College*
23.	Kamla Nehru College*
24.	Lakshmi Bai College*
25.	Maitreyi College*
26.	Moti Lal Nehru College (Day)*
27.	Rajdhani College*
28.	Satyawati Co-Educational College (Day)*

* Extended College receiving 100% maintenance grant



29.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Day)*
30.	Shivaji College (Day)*
31.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College for Women*
32.	Sri Arubindo College (Day)*
33.	Swami Shardhanand College*
4. Trust Colleges (Maintenance Grant is Given by 95% by UGC and 5% by Trust)	
34.	Guru Gobind Singh College of Commerce
35.	Institute of Home Economics
36.	Lady Irwin College
37.	Shri Ram College of Commerce
38.	St. Stephen's College
39.	Zakir Hussain College (Day)
40.	Atma Ram Sanatan Dharm College*
41.	Daulat Ram College*
42.	Hans Raj College*
43.	Hindu College*
44.	Indraprastha College for Women*
45.	Janki Devi Mahavidyalaya*
46.	Jesus & Mary College*
47.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women*
48.	Mata Sundri College for Women*
49.	P.G.D.A.V. College (Day)*
50.	Ramjas College*
51.	Shyam Lal College (Day)*
52.	S.G.T.B. Khalsa College (Day)*
53.	Sri Venkateswara College*

* Extended College receiving 100% maintenance grant

B. LIST OF DELHI COLLEGES HOSTEL

1.	Daulat Ram College
2.	Hans Raj College
3.	Hindu College
4.	I.P. College for Women
5.	Kirori Mal College
6.	Lady Shri Ram College for Women
7.	Lady Irwin College
8.	Miranda House
9.	Ramjas College
10.	St. Stephen's College
11.	Shri Ram College of Commerce
12.	Zakir Hussain College (Day)



APPENDIX: XV
LIST OF AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES: STATE-WISE
(AS ON 31.03.2005)

STATE	UNIVERSITY	NO. OF COLLEGES
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	08
	Nagarjuna University	04
	Osmania University	09
	Sri Krishnadevaraya	04
Chattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	04
	Pt. Ravishankar University	07
Gujarat	Bhavnagar University	01
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh University	05
Karnataka	Bangalore University	10
	Gulbarga University	03
	Mysore University	06
	Mangalore University	07
	Karnataka University	02
	Kuvempu University	03
Madhya Pradesh	A.P. Singh University	04
	Barkatullah University	02
	Devi Ahilya University	06
	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University	04
	Jiwaji University	03
	Rani Durgawati University	05
	Vikram University	01
Maharashtra	S.N.D.T. Women's University	01
	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	01
	Shivaji University	01
	Pune University	01
	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University	01
Orissa	Berhampur University	04
	Sambalpur University	05
	Utkal University	13
	North Orissa University	01



STATE	UNIVERSITY	NO. OF COLLEGES
Tamil Nadu	Bharthiar University	16
	Bharathidasan University	16
	Mother Teresa Women's University	02
	Madras University	19
	Madurai Kamraj University	10
	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	03
	Periyar University	02
	Alagapa University	01
	Anna University	01
	Thiruvalluvar University	03
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad University	01
	Kanpur University	01
	Purvanchal University	02
TOTAL	44	204



APPENDIX: XVI

LIST OF ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES: 2004-2005

1)	Aligarh Muslim University
2)	Andhra University
3)	B.R. Ambedkar Bihar University
4)	Banaras Hindu University
	Bangalore University
5)	Bharathiar University
6)	Bharathidasan University
7)	Devi Ahilya University
8)	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University
9)	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University
10)	Gauhati University
11)	Goa University
12)	Gorakhpur University
13)	Gujarat University
14)	Guru Nanak Dev University
	Himachal Pradesh University
15)	Jadavpur University
16)	Jai Narain Vyas University
17)	Jamia Millia Islamia
18)	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University
19)	Jawaharlal Nehru University
20)	Karnatak University
21)	Kurukshetra University
22)	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education
23)	Madurai Kamraj University
24)	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University
25)	Nagpur University
26)	Osmania University
27)	Patna University
28)	Pondicherry University
29)	Punjab University
30)	Rajasthan University



31)	Ranchi University
32)	Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya
33)	Sambalpur University
34)	Saurashtra University
35)	Sri Venkateswara University
36)	University of Hyderabad
37)	University of Allahabad
38)	University of Burdwan
39)	University of Calcutta
40)	University of Calicut
41)	University of Delhi
42)	University of Kashmir
43)	University of Kerala
44)	University of Lucknow
45)	University of Madras
46)	University of Mumbai
47)	University of Mysore
48)	University of Pune
49)	Utkal University



APPENDIX-XVII

LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR UGC-NET EXAMINATION: 2004-2005

Code	Subject	Code	Subject	Code	Subject
00	Paper-I (General Paper)	27	Telugu	60	Buddhist, Jaina, Gandhian and Peace Studies
01	Economics	28	Urdu	62	Comparative Study of Religions
02	Political Science	29	Arabic	63	Mass Communication and Journalism
03	Philosophy	30	English	65	Performing Art-Dance/Drama/Theatre
04	Psychology	31	Linguistics	66	Museology & Conservation
05	Sociology	32	Chinese	67	Archaeology
06	History	33	Dogri	68	Criminology
07	Anthropology	34	Nepali	70	Tribal and Regional Language/Literature
08	Commerce	35	Manipuri	71	Folk Literature
09	Education	36	Assamese	72	Comparative Literature
10	Social Work	37	Gujarati	73	Sanskrit traditional subjects (including) Jyotisha/Sidhanta Jyotisha/Navya Vyakarna/Vyakarna/Mimamsa/Navya Nyaya/Sankhya Yoga/Tulanatmaka Darsana/Sukla Yajurveda/Madhava Vedanta/Dharmasastra/Sahitya Purana-Itihasa/Agama/Advaita Vedanta
11	Defence and Strategic Studies	38	Marathi	74	Women Studies
12	Home Science	39	French	79	Visual Art (including Drawing & Painting/Sculpture/Graphics/ Applied Art/History of Art)
14	Public Administration	40	Spanish	80	Geography
15	Population Studies	41	Russian	81	Social Medicine & Community Health
16	Music	42	Persian	82	Forensic Science
17	Management	43	Rajasthani	83	Pali
18	Maithili	44	German	84	Kashmiri
19	Bengali	45	Japanese	85	Konkani
20	Hindi	46	Adult Education/ Continuing Education / Andragogy / Non Formal Education	87	Computer Applications



Code	Subject	Code	Subject	Code	Subject
21	Kannada	47	Physical Education	88	Electronic Science
22	Malayalam	49	Arab Culture and Islamic Studies	89	Environmental Sciences
23	Oriya	50	Indian Culture	90	International and Area Studies
24	Punjabi	55	Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations/Labour and Social Welfare /Human Resource Management	91	Prakrit
25	Sanskrit	58	Law	92	Human Rights and Duties
26	Tamil	59	Library and Information Science	93	Tourism Administration and Management



APPENDIX - XVIII

LIST OF CENTRES FOR UGC-NET EXAMINATION IN INDIA & ABROAD: 2004-05

Code	Centre
01	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh - 202 002
02	University of Allahabad, Allahabad - 211 002
03	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam - 530 003
04	Arunachal University, Itanagar - 791 112
05	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi - 221 005
06	Bangalore University, Bangalore - 560 056
07	M.P. Bhoj Open University, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal - 462 016
08	Berhampur University, Berhampur - 760 007
09	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore - 641 046
10	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli - 620 024
11	University of Burdwan, Burdwan - 713 104
12	University of Calcutta, Kolkata - 700 073
13	University of Calicut, Kozhikode - 673 635
14	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut - 250 005
15	Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur - 208 024
16	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi - 682 022
17	Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi - 110 025
18	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore - 452 001
19	Dr. B.S.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad - 431 004
20	Gauhati University, Guwahati - 781 014
21	Goa University, Goa - 403 203
22	Deendayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur - 273 009
23	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad - 380 009
24	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga - 585 106
25	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar - 143 005
26	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla - 171 005
27	University of Jammu, Jammu (Tawi) - 180 006
28	Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur - 342 001
29	Jiwaji University, Gwalior - 474 011
30	Karnatak University, Dharwad - 580 003
31	University of Kashmir, Srinagar - 190 006



Code	Centre
32	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 034
33	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra - 132 119
34	University of Lucknow, Lucknow - 226 007
35	M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara - 390 002
36	University of Madras, Chennai - 600 005
37	Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai - 625 021
38	Mangalore University, Mangalore - 574 199
39	Manipur University, Imphal - 795 003
40	Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur - 313 001
41	University of Mumbai, Mumbai - 400 032
42	Nagarjuna University, Guntur - 522 510
43	Nagpur University, Nagpur - 440 001
44	North Bengal University, Darjeeling - 734 430
45	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong - 793 022
46	Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500 007
47	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur - 492 010
48	Panjab University, Chandigarh - 160 014
49	Patna University, Patna - 800 005
50	University of Pune, Pune - 411 007
51	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur - 302 004
52	Ranchi University, Ranchi - 834 008
53	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur - 482 001
54	H.N. Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar - 246 174
55	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur - 768 019
56	Saurashtra University, Rajkot - 360 005
57	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati - 517 502
58	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur - 812 007
59	Tripura University, Agartala - 799 004
60	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar - 751 004
61	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra - 282 004
62	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer - 305 009
63	Mizoram University, Mizoram, Post Box No. 190, Aizawl - 796 012
64	Nagaland University, P.B. 341, Lumani, Kohima - 797 001
65	Jawaharlal Neeru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair - 744 104



APPENDIX: XIX
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 2004-2005
(MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No	CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	Block Grant to Central Univs. 02(i)	Block Grant to Deemed Univs. 02(ii)	Grants for Specific Purposes 02(iii)	Teacher Awards (04)	Research Fellowships (05)	Research Scientist in Humanities/ Sciences (06)	Scholarships & Fellowship in E & T (07)	Reimbursement to Non-Univ Instn. (08)	Mass Media Centre (09)	Grants for Specific purposes (010)	Total Central
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh	15943.26	—	—	—	16.89	—	—	—	—	—	15960.15
2.	Assam Univ., Silchar	699.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699.04
3.	B.H.U. Varanasi	17351.78	—	—	—	23.01	68.87	85.89	—	—	—	17529.55
4.	Delhi Univ., Delhi	13717.99	—	—	—	81.84	110.61	1.38	—	—	—	13911.82
5.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ. Lucknow	210.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210.70
6.	Hyderabad Univ. Hyderabad	3231.52	—	—	—	1.47	11.54	28.95	—	—	—	3273.48
7.	Indira Gandhi National Open Univ. Maidan Garhi, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00	7.00
7.	Jamia Millia Islamia Univ., New Delhi	4311.19	—	—	—	36.55	—	—	—	290.36	—	4638.10
8.	J.N.U. New Delhi	5664.33	—	—	—	533.48	61.78	1.08	—	—	—	6260.67
9.	MG Antarrashtriya Hindi VV, Wardha	180.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180.33
10.	Maulana Azad National Urdu Univ., Hyderabad	340.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340.50
11.	Mizoram Univ., Mizoram	746.94	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	748.03
12.	N.E.H.U. Shillong	3794.47	—	—	—	10.89	—	—	—	—	—	3805.36
13.	Nagaland Univ., Kohima	1505.28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1505.28
14.	Pondicherry Univ.	1384.38	—	—	—	24.95	—	—	—	—	—	1409.33
15.	Tezpur Univ., Tezpur	362.26	—	—	—	3.07	—	—	—	—	—	365.33
16.	Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan	3653.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3653.90
	Total	73097.87	—	—	—	733.24	252.80	117.30	—	290.36	7.00	74498.57
INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES												
1.	Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Sci. for & Higher Edu. Women's Coimbatore	—	819.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819.27
2.	Allahabad Agricultural instt. Allahabad	—	—	—	—	1.01	—	1.15	—	—	—	2.16
3.	Banasthali Vidypith, Banasthali	—	300.00	—	—	4.17	—	—	—	—	—	304.17
4.	Bengal Engg. College, Howrah	—	—	—	—	9.46	—	—	—	—	—	9.46
5.	Birla Instt. Tech. & Sci., Pilani	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.66	—	—	—	89.66
6.	Birla Instt. of Tech. & Science, Mersa, Ranchi	—	—	170.00	—	—	—	1.08	—	—	—	171.08
7.	Bharti Vidyapeeth, Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	—	—	—	1.22
8.	C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad	—	954.20	—	—	0.89	—	—	—	90.00	—	1045.09
9.	Dayal Bagh Educational Instt. Agra	—	429.24	—	—	1.75	—	4.40	—	—	—	435.39
10.	Deccan College Post Graduate & Research Institute, Pune	—	—	—	—	1.89	—	—	—	—	—	1.89
11.	Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram	—	908.69	—	—	11.95	—	—	—	—	—	920.64
12.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	—	742.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	742.26
13.	Gurukul Kangri V.V., Haridwar	—	596.18	—	—	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	597.34
14.	Indian Agril. Res. Instt., New Delhi	—	—	—	—	25.01	—	—	—	—	—	25.01
15.	Indian Instt. of Sci., Bangalore	—	—	—	—	75.68	—	—	—	—	—	75.68
16.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar	—	—	—	—	3.33	—	—	—	—	—	3.33
17.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	—	400.00	—	—	—	—	40.46	—	—	—	440.46
18.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Instt. Ladnun Nagaur	—	—	—	—	3.74	—	—	—	—	—	3.74
19.	Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior	—	—	—	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	7.00
20.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Tech., Allahabad	—	—	—	—	1.63	—	—	—	—	—	1.63



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES												
21	National Museum Instt. of the History of Arts Conservation & Museology, New Delhi.	—	—	—	—	7.00	4.55	—	—	—	—	11.55
22	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana)	—	—	—	—	4.44	—	—	—	—	—	4.44
23	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	3.27	—	—	—	—	—	3.27
24	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	—	395.66	—	—	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	397.84
25	Sh. Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Vish. Vidyalyaya, Kancheepuram	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00
26	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	—	489.23	—	—	6.63	—	—	—	—	—	495.86
27	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Deonar Mumbai	—	958.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	958.27
28	TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	17.19	—	—	—	—	—	17.19
29	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech. Patiala	—	—	30.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.14
30	Visvasvaaraya National Institute of Tech., Nagpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	1.11
	Total	—	7000.00	200.14	—	189.38	4.55	139.08	—	90.00	—	7623.15
INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES												
1.	Consortium for Education Communication, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165.00	—	165.00
2.	Inter Univ. Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	468.00	468.00
3.	Inter Univ. Consortium for DAE facility, Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350.00	350.00
4.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	645.00	645.00
5.	N.A.A.C. Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200.00	200.00
6.	INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190.00	190.00
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165.00	1853.00	2018.00
STATE UNIVERSITIES												
ANDHRA PRADESH												
1.	Andhra Univ., Waltair	—	—	—	—	6.43	5.75	65.35	—	—	—	77.53
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Tech. Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	3.00	0.35	12.68	—	—	—	16.03
3.	Kakatiya Univ., Warangal	—	—	—	—	2.70	—	19.75	—	—	—	22.45
4.	Nagarjuna University, Guntur	—	—	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	1.25
5.	Osmania Univ., Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	0.89	—	72.79	—	—	—	73.68
6.	Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Tirupati	—	—	—	—	2.42	—	3.08	—	—	—	5.50
7.	Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupati	—	—	—	—	3.20	2.13	57.24	—	—	—	62.57
	Total	—	—	—	—	19.89	8.23	230.89	—	—	—	259.01
ARUNACHAL PRADESH												
1.	Arunachal Univ., Itanagar	—	—	—	—	2.27	—	—	—	—	—	2.27
	Total:	—	—	—	—	2.27	—	—	—	—	—	2.27
ASSAM												
1.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
2.	Gauhati Univ., Gauhati	—	—	—	—	12.31	—	—	—	—	—	12.31
	Total	—	—	—	—	17.31	—	—	—	—	—	17.31
BIHAR												
1.	B.N. Mandal Univ., Madhepura	—	—	—	—	4.37	—	—	—	—	—	4.37
2.	Magadh Univ., Bodh-Gaya	—	—	—	—	4.69	—	—	—	—	—	4.69
3.	Patna Univ., Patna	—	—	—	—	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	20.00
	Total	—	—	—	—	29.06	—	—	—	—	—	29.06



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHHATTISGARH											
1.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Khairagarh	—	—	—	—	3.80	—	—	—	—	3.80
2.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ. Raipur	—	—	—	—	8.83	—	—	—	—	8.83
	Total	—	—	—	—	12.63	—	—	—	—	12.63
DELHI											
1.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalas, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	2.66	—	—	—	—	2.66
	Total	—	—	—	—	2.66	—	—	—	—	2.66
GUJARAT											
1.	Gujarat University,Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107.00	107.00
2.	MS Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	—	—	—	—	15.89	—	66.74	—	—	82.63
3.	North Gujarat Univ., Patan	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	—	1.09
	Total	—	—	—	—	16.98	—	66.74	—	107.00	190.72
GOA											
1.	Goa Univ. Goa	—	—	—	—	0.51	—	—	—	—	0.51
	Total	—	—	—	—	0.51	—	—	—	—	0.51
HARYANA											
1.	C.C.S. Haryana Agri. Univ., Hissar	—	—	—	—	2.31	—	—	—	—	2.31
2.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra	—	—	—	—	19.70	4.56	—	—	—	24.26
3.	M D University, Rohtak	—	—	—	—	11.68	—	—	—	—	11.68
4.	Guru Jambheshwar Univ., Hissar	—	—	—	—	3.30	—	2.60	—	—	5.90
	Total	—	—	—	—	36.99	4.56	2.60	—	—	44.15
HIMACHAL PRADESH											
1.	H.P. university, Shimla	—	—	—	—	54.70	—	—	—	—	54.70
	Total	—	—	—	—	54.70	—	—	—	—	54.70
JAMMU											
1.	Jammu University	—	—	—	—	6.82	—	—	—	—	6.82
2.	Kashmir University	—	—	—	—	2.20	—	—	—	—	2.20
	Total	—	—	—	—	9.02	—	—	—	—	9.02
JHARKHAND											
1.	Ranchi University,Ranchi	—	—	—	—	37.98	—	—	—	—	37.98
2.	Vinboba Bhawe Univ, Hajaribagh	—	—	—	—	3.48	—	—	—	—	3.48
	Total	—	—	—	—	41.46	—	—	—	—	41.46
KARNATAKA											
1.	Bangalore Univ. Bangalore	—	—	—	—	0.89	—	24.99	—	—	25.88
2.	Gulbarga University,Gulbara	—	—	—	—	3.35	—	—	—	—	3.35
3.	Kannada Univ., Hampi	—	—	—	—	5.02	—	—	—	—	5.02
4.	Mangalore Univ, Mangalore	—	—	—	—	0.89	—	—	—	—	0.89
5.	Mysore Univ. Mysore	—	—	—	—	44.02	—	—	—	—	44.02
	Total	—	—	—	—	54.17	—	24.99	—	—	79.16
KERALA											
1.	Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech., Kochi	—	—	—	—	12.05	—	58.13	—	—	70.18
2.	Kerala Univ. Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	—	—	72.68	10.60	—	—	—	83.28
3.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ., Kottayam	—	—	—	—	21.44	—	—	—	—	21.44
4.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady	—	—	—	—	2.37	—	—	—	—	2.37
	Total	—	—	—	—	108.54	10.60	58.13	—	—	177.27



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADHYA PRADESH											
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh Univ., Rewa	--	--	--	2.15	--	--	--	--	--	2.15
2.	Devi Ahilya Univ. Sagar	--	--	--	--	--	13.25	--	--	--	13.25
3.	Dr. H.S. Gaur Vish. Sagar	--	--	--	2.94	--	28.66	--	--	--	31.60
4.	Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior	--	--	--	14.56	--	--	--	--	--	14.56
5.	Rani Durgawati V.V.Jabalpur	--	--	--	6.74	--	--	--	--	--	6.74
6.	Vikram University,Ujjain	--	--	--	10.23	--	--	--	--	--	10.23
	Total	--	--	--	36.62	--	41.91	--	--	--	78.53
MAHARASHTRA											
1.	Mumbai Univ. Mumbai	--	--	--	--	5.58	301.56	--	--	--	307.14
2.	Nagpur Univ. Nagpur	--	--	--	0.73	14.89	19.23	--	--	--	34.85
3.	North Maharastra Univ.,Jangaon	--	--	--	--	--	1.18	--	--	--	1.18
4.	Poona Univ., Pune	--	--	--	22.21	--	--	--	99.00	--	121.21
5.	S.N.D.T.Women's Univ., Mumbai	--	--	--	0.89	--	10.90	--	--	--	11.79
6.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	--	--	--	2.32	4.56	--	--	--	--	6.88
	Total	--	--	--	26.15	25.03	332.87	--	99.00	--	483.05
ORISSA											
1.	Berhampur Univ Berhampur	--	--	--	8.18	--	--	--	--	--	8.18
2.	Sambalpur Univ. Sambalpur	--	--	--	1.16	--	--	--	--	--	1.16
3.	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit V.V. Puri	--	--	--	0.89	--	--	--	--	--	0.89
4.	Utkal Univ. Bhubhaneswar	--	--	--	34.96	--	--	--	--	--	34.96
	Total	--	--	--	45.19	--	--	--	--	--	45.19
PUNJAB											
1.	Guru Nanak dev Univ.Amritsar	--	--	--	75.00	--	--	--	--	--	75.00
2.	Punjab Univ. Chandigarh	--	--	--	60.09	15.40	34.41	--	--	--	109.90
3.	Punjab Agri.Univ. Chandigarh	--	--	--	2.94	--	1.08	--	--	--	4.02
4.	Punjabi Univ. Patiala	--	--	--	2.68	5.74	--	--	--	--	8.42
	Total	--	--	--	140.71	21.14	35.49	--	--	--	197.34
RAJASTHAN											
1.	Jai Narayan Vyas Univ. Jodhpur	--	--	--	22.79	--	--	--	34.83	--	57.62
2.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia Univ. Udaipur	--	--	--	2.68	--	--	--	--	--	2.68
3.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	--	--	--	2.68	--	--	--	--	--	2.68
4.	M. D. Saraswati Univ Ajmer	--	--	--	4.62	--	--	--	--	--	4.62
	Total	--	--	--	32.77	--	--	--	34.83	--	67.60
TAMIL NADU											
1.	Alagappa University, Karai Kudi	--	--	--	10.00	--	--	--	--	--	10.00
2.	Anna University, Chennai	--	224.86	--	11.06	--	3.78	--	--	--	239.70
3.	Annamalai Univ. Annamalai Nagar	--	--	--	9.17	--	--	--	--	--	9.17
4.	Bharathiar Univ., Coimbatore	--	--	--	1.09	--	--	--	--	--	1.09
5.	Bharathidasan Univ., Tiruchirapalli	--	--	--	13.10	--	--	--	--	--	13.10
6.	Madras Univ. Chennai	--	--	--	--	18.20	--	--	--	--	18.20
7.	Madurai Kamraj Univ. Madurai	--	--	--	9.91	--	--	--	20.00	--	29.91
8.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ., Tirunelveli	--	--	--	3.27	--	--	--	--	--	3.27
9.	Mother Teresa Women's Univ. Kodaikanal	--	--	--	1.09	--	--	--	--	--	1.09
10.	Tamilnadu Agri. Univ. Coimbatore	--	--	--	12.25	--	2.27	--	--	--	14.52
	Total	--	224.86	--	70.94	18.20	6.05	--	20.00	--	340.05
UTTAR PRADESH											
1.	Allahabad Univ. Allahabad	--	--	--	145.89	4.22	--	--	--	--	150.11
2.	Bundelkhand University,Jhansi	--	--	--	1.09	--	--	--	--	--	1.09
3.	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut	--	--	--	11.63	5.83	--	--	--	--	17.46



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
4.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avad University, Faizabad	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	1.09
5.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Univ.Agra	—	—	—	—	9.88	6.14	—	—	—	—	16.02
6.	D.D.U Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	—	—	2.02	—	2.94	4.50	—	—	—	—	9.46
7.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	—	—	—	—	8.18	—	—	—	—	—	8.18
8.	Lucknow Univ. Lucknow	—	—	—	—	81.89	3.72	—	—	—	—	85.61
9.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit VV, Varanasi	—	—	—	—	10.23	—	—	—	—	—	10.23
	Total	—	—	2.02	—	272.82	24.41	—	—	—	—	299.25
UTTARANCHAL												
1.	G.B. Pant Agri.& Tech. Univ.,Pantnagar	—	—	—	—	14.45	—	2.60	—	—	—	17.05
2.	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ.,Srinagar	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	1.09
3.	Kurmaon Univ., Nainital	—	—	—	—	—	4.86	—	—	—	—	4.86
	Total	—	—	—	—	15.54	4.86	2.60	—	—	—	23.00
WEST BENGAL												
1.	Burdwan Univ., Burdwan	—	—	—	—	4.55	—	—	—	—	—	4.55
2.	Calcutta Univ., Kolkata	—	—	—	—	145.32	2.33	1.37	—	—	—	149.02
3.	Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata	—	—	—	—	67.78	—	152.65	—	—	—	220.43
4.	Kalyani Univ., Kalyani	—	—	—	—	25.06	—	—	—	—	—	25.06
5.	Vidya Sagar Univ.,*Midnapure	—	—	—	—	5.54	—	—	—	—	—	5.54
	Total	—	—	—	—	248.25	2.33	154.02	—	—	—	404.60
	GRAND TOTAL	73097.87	7000.00	427.02	—	2217.80	376.71	1212.67	—	806.19	1860.00	86998.26



APPENDIX: XIX (Contd.)

Statement Showing the Grants Paid to Colleges During the Year 2004-2005
(Major Headwise) Under Non-Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Univ./Institution/Deemed to be Univ.	Maintenance grants to Delhi Univ. Colleges 03(i) (a)	Maintenance grants to BHU Colleges 03(i)(b)	Maintenance grants to UCMS 03(i)(c)	Teachers Award 04	Research Fellowship 05	Research Scientist 06	Scholarship / Fellowship in E & T 07	Mass Media Centre 09	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES										
1.	B. H. U. Varanasi	—	238.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	238.13
2.	Delhi Univ. Delhi	27016.23	—	1952.13	—	6.60	8.27	1.37	—	28984.60
3.	Pondichery Univ.	—	—	—	—	2.32	—	—	—	2.32
	Total: -	27016.23	238.13	1952.13	—	8.92	8.27	1.37	—	29225.05
STATE UNIVERISTIES										
BIHAR										
1.	Babasaheb BRA, Univ. Muzaffarpur	—	—	—	—	0.89	—	—	—	0.89
2.	Magadh Univ.	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	1.09
	Total: -	—	—	—	—	1.98	—	—	—	1.98
CHATTISGARH										
1.	Guru Ghasidas Univ.,	—	—	—	—	5.62	—	—	—	5.62
	Total: -	—	—	—	—	5.62	—	—	—	5.62
HARYANA										
1.	M.D. Univ., Rohtak	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	1.09
	Total: -	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	1.09
JHARKHAND										
1.	Ranchi Univ. Ranchi	—	—	—	—	0.89	—	—	—	0.89
	Total: -	—	—	—	—	0.89	—	—	—	0.89
KARNATAKA										
1.	Bangalore Univ.	—	—	—	2.40	—	—	—	—	2.40
2.	Mangalore Univ.	—	—	—	—	1.40	—	—	—	1.40
	Total: -	—	—	—	2.40	1.40	—	—	—	3.80
KERALA										
1.	Kerala Univ.	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	1.09
	M.G. Univ., Kottayam	—	—	—	—	2.51	—	—	—	2.51
	Total: -	—	—	—	—	3.60	—	—	—	3.60
MADHYA PRADESH										
	Jiwaji Univ.	—	—	—	—	0.89	—	—	—	0.89
	Rani Durgawati Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	5.31	—	—	5.31
	Total: -	—	—	—	—	0.89	5.31	—	—	6.20



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	MAHARASHTRA									
1.	Dr. B.A. Marathwara Univ., Aurangabad	--	--	--	--	1.09	--	--	--	1.09
2.	Mumbari Univ., Mumbai	--	--	--	--	5.51	--	--	--	5.51
3.	North Marathwada,	--	--	--	--	1.09	--	--	--	1.09
4.	Pune University, Pune	--	--	--	--	1.11	--	--	--	1.11
5.	SRT Marathwada,	--	--	--	--	2.18	--	--	--	2.18
6.	Shivaji University, Kolhapur	--	--	--	1.08	--	--	--	--	1.08
	Total:	--	--	--	1.08	10.98	--	--	--	12.06
	ORISSA									
1.	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar	--	--	--	--	0.89	--	--	--	0.89
	Total:	--	--	--	--	0.89	--	--	--	0.89
	RAJASTHAN									
1.	Bikaner Univ.	--	--	--	--	3.02	--	--	--	3.02
2.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	--	--	--	--	13.78	--	--	--	13.78
3.	MDS University, Ajmer	--	--	--	--	8.46	--	--	--	8.46
	Total:	--	--	--	--	25.26	--	--	--	25.26
	TAMIL NADU									
1.	Madras Univ., Chennai	--	--	--	--	19.81	--	--	--	19.81
2.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	--	--	--	--	2.99	--	--	--	2.99
3.	Periyar University, Salem	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.18	--	1.18
	Total:	--	--	--	--	22.80	--	1.18	--	23.98
	UTTAR PRADESH									
1.	Bundelkhan University, Jhansi	--	--	--	--	2.20	--	--	--	2.20
2.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Agra	--	--	--	--	4.23	5.16	--	--	9.39
3.	Ch. Charan Singh Univ., Meerut	--	--	--	--	10.00	--	--	--	10.00
4.	Ch. Shahu Ji Maharaj, Kanpur Univ., Kanpur	--	--	--	--	8.07	--	--	--	8.07
5.	Dr. RML Avadh Univ.	--	--	--	--	3.83	--	--	--	3.83
6.	MJP Rohilkand Univ.	--	--	--	--	4.17	--	--	--	4.17
7.	VBS Purvanchal Univ.	--	--	--	--	1.16	--	--	--	1.16
	Total:	--	--	--	--	33.66	5.16	--	--	38.82
	UTTARANCHAL									
1.	Kumaun University, Nainital	--	--	--	--	2.23	--	--	--	2.23
	Total :	--	--	--	--	2.23	--	--	--	2.23
	WEST BENGAL									
1.	Burdwan Univ.	--	--	--	--	1.09	--	--	--	1.09
2.	Calcutta Univ., Calcutta	--	--	--	--	5.35	--	--	48.44	53.78
	Total: -	--	--	--	--	6.44	--	--	48.44	54.87
	Grand Total: -	27016.23	238.13	1952.13	3.48	126.65	18.74	2.55	48.44	29406.31

Summary (Non-Plan) 2004-2005

S. No	Particulars	Admn. Charges	Block Grants Central Univ.	Block Grants Deemed Univ.	Grants for Specific Purposes (Delhi)	Maintenance Grants for Colleges (BHU)	Maintenance Grants for Colleges	Maintenance Grants to UCMS	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowships in Humanities & Science	Research Scientist	Scholarships & Fellowships in E&T	Reimbursement to Non-Univ. Institutions	Mass Media Centre	Grants for Specific Purposes	Total
			02(i)	02(ii)	02(iii)	03(i)	03(ii)	03(iii)	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	
	UNIV.															
1	Central Univ.	—	73097.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	733.24	252.80	117.30	—	290.36	7.00	74498.57
2	Deemed Univ.	—	—	7000.00	200.14	—	—	—	—	189.38	4.55	139.08	—	90.00	—	7623.15
3	Inter Univ. Centres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425.83	1853.00	2278.83
4	State Univs.	—	—	—	226.88	—	—	—	—	1295.18	119.36	956.29	—	—	—	2597.71
	Total Univ.	—	73097.87	7000.00	427.02	—	—	—	—	2217.80	376.71	1212.67	—	806.19	1860.00	86998.26
	COLLEGES															
1	Delhi Colleges	—	—	—	—	27016.23	—	1952.13	—	8.92	8.27	1.37	—	—	—	28986.92
2	BHU Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	238.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238.13
3	State Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.48	117.73	10.47	1.18	—	48.44	—	181.30
	Total Colleges	—	—	—	—	27016.23	238.13	1952.13	3.48	126.65	18.74	2.55	—	48.44	—	29406.35
	GrandTotal (Univ. & Colleges)	—	73097.87	7000.00	427.02	27016.23	238.13	1952.13	3.48	2344.45	395.45	1215.22	—	854.63	1860.00	116404.61
	Non-Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	489.55	—	—	489.55
	Through Estt.	2329.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2329.40
	Regional Centres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GrandTotal:-	2329.40	73097.87	7000.00	427.02	27016.23	238.13	1952.13	3.48	2344.45	395.45	1215.22	489.55	854.63	1860.00	119223.56





APPENDIX: XX

**Statement Showing the Grants Paid to Universities During the Year 2004-2005
(Major Headwise) Under General Plan**

Rupees in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Universities	Sec. 1 Gen. Devt. Grant of Univ. & College	Sec. 2 Enhancing Access & Equity	Sec. 3 Promotion of Relevant Education	Sec. 4 Quality and Excellence	Sec. 5 Strengthening of Research	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6
	CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES						
1.	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh Through R.O.	1107.03 —	35.08 —	99.99 —	— —	154.05 —	1396.15 —
2.	ASSAM Univ., Silchar Through R.O.	2650.00 —	5.50 —	8.29 —	— —	— —	2663.79 —
3.	B.H.U. Varanasi Through R.O.	346.14 —	18.80 —	101.08 —	21.76 —	510.28 —	998.06 —
4.	Delhi Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	370.10 —	27.51 —	134.78 —	17.00 —	90.44 —	639.83 —
5.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ. Lucknow Through R.O.	6.97 —	4.00 —	— —	— —	— —	10.97 —
6.	Hyderabad Univ. Hyderabad Through R.O.	179.93 —	3.00 —	83.91 —	703.41 —	35.89 —	1006.14 —
7.	I.G.N.O. Univ. Delhi Through R.O.	700.00 —	2.40 —	— —	— —	— —	702.40 —
8.	J.M.I. Univ., New Delhi Through R.O.	2314.44 —	50.37 —	66.76 —	17.40 —	71.46 —	2520.43 —
9.	J.N.U. New Delhi Through R.O.	350.50 —	33.55 —	104.80 —	2008.60 —	184.18 —	2681.63 —
10.	M.G. Antarrashtriya Hindi VVardha Through R.O.	129.15 —	— —	— —	— —	5.94 —	135.09 —
11.	Maulana Azad National Urdu Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	943.00 —	35.50 —	— —	— —	1.72 —	980.22 —
12.	Mizoram Univ., Mizoram Through R.O.	2100.00 —	3.00 —	— —	— —	— —	2103.00 —
13.	N.E.H.U. Shillong Through R.O.	3329.69 —	21.20 —	10.02 —	11.64 —	39.45 —	3412.00 —
14.	Nagaland Univ., Kohima Through R.O.	905.00 —	30.00 —	— —	0.75 —	0.40 —	936.15 —
15.	Pondicherry Univ. Through R.O.	178.27 —	6.86 —	64.95 —	0.60 0.20	22.49 —	273.17 0.20
16.	Tezpur Univ., Tezpur Through R.O.	1698.51 —	4.60 —	28.35 —	0.04 —	12.62 —	1744.12 —
17.	Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan Through R.O.	325.00 —	5.85 —	— —	— —	38.56 —	369.41 —
	Total H.Q.	17633.73	287.22	702.93	2781.20	1167.48	22572.56
	Total R.O.	—	—	—	0.20	—	0.20
	Grand Total	17633.73	287.22	702.93	2781.40	1167.48	22572.76



		1	2	3	4	5	6
INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES							
1.	Avinash Instt. of Home Sci. for & Higher Edu. Women's Coimbatore Through R.O.	35.30 —	45.72 —	48.25 —	0.78 —	3.38 —	133.43 —
2.	Allahabad Agri. Instt., Allahabad Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.75 —	2.75 —
3.	Banasthali Vidypith, Banasthali Through R.O.	80.56 —	20.00 —	1.65 —	29.18 —	4.12 —	135.51 —
4.	Bengal Engg. College, Howrah Through R.O.	35.54 —	— —	— —	— —	27.28 —	62.82 —
5.	Birla Instt. Tech. & Sci., Pilani Through R.O.	110.53 —	20.00 —	— —	12.58 —	17.57 —	160.68 —
6.	Bharti Vidyapith, Pune. Through R.O.	— —	— —	61.30 —	— —	47.94 —	109.24 —
7.	Birla Instt. Tech. & Sci., Mesra Ranchi Through R.O.	53.73 —	— —	33.00 —	12.83 —	19.94 —	119.50 —
8.	C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad Through R.O.	— —	4.00 —	14.50 —	43.45 0.22	5.45 —	67.40 0.22
9.	Cental Instt. Of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi Through R.O.	1.32 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1.32 —
10.	C.E.C.R.I. Hyderabad Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— 0.19	— —	— 0.19
11.	Dayal Bagh Educational Instt. Agra Through R.O.	24.75 —	— —	— —	— —	16.95 —	41.70 —
12.	Deccan College PG & Research Instt. Pune Through R.O.	95.00 —	— —	— —	9.22 —	1.20 —	105.42 —
13.	Gandhigram Rural Instt. Through R.O.	109.32 —	15.39 —	31.25 —	3.76 0.22	30.69 —	190.41 0.22
14.	Gokhale Instt. of Politics. & Economics, Pune Through R.O.	36.00 —	— —	— —	— —	4.54 —	40.54 —
15.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad Through R.O.	47.79 —	7.78 —	— —	4.17 —	6.39 —	66.13 —
16.	Gurukul Kangri V.V., Haridwar Through R.O.	19.70 —	9.02 —	— —	4.10 —	4.83 —	37.65 —
17.	Indian Instt. of Sci., Bangalore Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	322.63 —	322.63 —
18.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.91 —	2.91 —
19.	Instt. of Sci., Mumbai Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1.28 —	1.28 —
20.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi Through R.O.	17.45 —	— —	25.48 —	98.06 —	25.94 —	166.93 —
21.	Jain V. Bharti Instt. Ladnun Nagaur Through R.O.	— —	2.06 —	1.50 —	0.16 —	2.40 —	6.12 —
22.	Lakshmbai National Instt. Of Phy. Edu., Gwalior Through R.O.	— —	— —	27.00 —	— —	— —	27.00 —



		1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Manipal Academey of Higher Exucation, Manipal Through R.O.	— —	— —	0.57 —	— —	2.63 —	3.20 —
24.	Motilal Nehru Nastional Instt. of Tech. Allahabad Through R.O.	— —	— —	0.40 —	— —	0.35 —	0.75 —
25.	National Instt. of Tech., Hamirpur Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	3.67 —	3.67 —
26.	National Instt. of Tech., Rowkela Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	9.97 —	9.97 —
27.	National Instt. of Tech., Waragal Through R.O.	— —	— —	0.62 —	— —	— —	0.62 —
28.	National Instt. of Tech., Tiruchirappalli Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	6.83 —	6.83 —
29.	National Instt. of Tech., Hyderabad Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	1.42 —	— —	— 1.42
30.	J.R.N. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur Through R.O.	20.30 —	20.00 —	0.47 —	— —	0.93 —	41.70 —
31.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati Through R.O.	118.82 —	6.26 —	— —	12.84 —	3.69 —	141.61 —
32.	Sh. Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Vish. Vidyalaya, Kancheepuram Through R.O.	50.00 —	0.50 —	3.00 —	— —	— —	53.50 —
33.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi Through R.O.	7.35 —	31.50 —	— —	— —	19.34 —	58.19 —
34.	Sri Satya Sai Instt. of higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam Through R.O.	56.10 —	30.50 —	7.10 —	1.24 —	28.31 —	123.25 —
35.	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Deonal Mumbai Through R.O.	196.64 —	3.50 —	10.00 —	56.11 —	6.66 —	272.91 —
36.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith Bhavan, Pune Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	4.38 —	— —	4.38 —
37.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech. Patiala Through R.O.	155.53 —	— —	17.50 —	29.04 —	20.16 —	222.23 —
38.	Vellore Institute of Tech., Vellore Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	3.99 —	3.99 —
	Total H.Q.	1271.73	216.23	283.59	321.90	654.72	2748.17
	Total R.O.	—	—	—	2.05	—	2.05
	Grand Total:-	1271.73	216.23	283.59	323.95	654.72	2750.22
	INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES						
1.	Consortium for Edu. Communication New Delhi Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	282.00 —	— —	282.00 —
2.	Inter Univ. Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	1.30 —	325.00 —	326.30 —
3.	Inter Univ. Consortium for DAE Facility, Indore Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	100.00 —	100.00 —
4.	Indian Instt. of Adv. Studies, Shimla Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	35.00 —	35.00 —
5.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	1505.00 —	1505.00 —



	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. N.A.A.C. Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	1012.00 —	— —	1012.00 —
7. INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	2351.25 —	25.00 —	2376.25 —
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	— —	— —	— —	3646.55 —	1990.00 —	5636.55 —
Grand Total:-	—	—	—	3646.55	1990.00	5636.55
STATE UNIVERSITIES						
ANDHRA PRADESH						
1. Andhra Univ., Waltair Through R.O.	— —	14.75 —	47.46 —	— 2.64	73.96 —	136.17 2.64
2. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech. Hyderabad Through R.O.	199.25 —	3.00 —	70.84 —	0.53 —	47.06 —	320.68 —
3. Kakatiya Univ., Warangal Through R.O.	13.05 —	22.18 —	— —	4.23 —	8.51 —	47.97 —
4. Narajuna Univ., Guntur Through R.O.	7.50 —	31.25 —	— —	— 0.46	10.28 —	49.03 0.46
5. Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	— —	0.40 —	91.40 —	49.22 0.67	280.78 —	421.80 0.67
6. Shri Krishnadevaraya Univ., Anantapur Through R.O.	139.80 —	24.00 —	— —	— 0.19	31.36 —	195.16 0.19
7. Sri Padmavati Mahila Vish. Tirupati Through R.O.	156.60 —	25.15 —	0.95 —	— —	11.87 —	194.57 —
8. Sri Venkateswara Univ. Tirupati Through R.O.	178.91 —	20.65 —	29.54 —	4.86 1.09	118.02 —	351.98 1.09
9. Potti Sreeramulu Telugu Univ. Hyderabad Through R.O.	97.50 —	3.00 —	0.44 —	0.10 —	5.09 —	106.13 —
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	792.61 —	144.38 —	240.63 —	58.94 5.05	586.93 —	1823.49 5.05
Grand Total:	792.61	144.38	240.63	63.99	586.93	1828.54
ARUNACHAL PRADESH						
1. Arunachal Pradesh Univ., Itanagar Through R.O.	1011.50 —	57.19 —	— —	— —	11.90 —	1080.59 —
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	1011.50 —	57.19 —	— —	— —	11.90 —	1080.59 —
Grand Total	1011.50	57.19	—	—	11.90	1080.59
ASSAM						
1. Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh Through R.O.	300.00 —	23.00 —	20.00 —	6.29 —	46.86 —	396.15 —
2. Gauhati Univ., Gauhati Through R.O.	300.00 —	8.36 —	35.00 —	— —	31.43 —	374.79 —
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	600.00 —	31.36 —	55.00 —	6.29 —	78.29 —	770.94 —
Grand Total	600.00	31.36	55.00	6.29	78.29	770.94



		1	2	3	4	5	6
	BIHAR						
1.	BSBR Ambedkr, Bihar Univ., Muzaffurpur Through R.O.	52.75 —	1.25 —	20.00 —	— —	4.80 —	78.80 —
2.	B.N. Mandal Univ. Madhepura Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.78 —	2.78 —
3.	K S Darbhanga Sanskrit Univ. Darbhanga Through R.O.	36.47 —	— —	7.00 —	0.89 —	— —	44.36 —
4.	L.N. Mithila Univ. Darbhanga Through R.O.	72.07 —	35.00 —	— —	— —	2.23 —	109.30 —
5.	Magadh Univ., Bodh Gaya Through R.O.	6.67 —	— —	1.50 —	— —	8.01 —	116.18 —
6.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur Through R.O.	68.20 —	35.00 —	— —	0.35 —	12.92 —	116.47 —
7.	Patna Univ., Patna Through R.O.	75.94 —	8.00 —	25.00 —	— —	0.47 —	109.41 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	312.10 —	79.25 —	53.50 —	1.24 —	31.21 —	477.30 —
	Grand Total:-	312.10	79.25	53.50	1.24	31.21	477.30
	CHHATTISGARH						
1.	Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur Through R.O.	177.50 —	27.50 —	— —	— —	2.94 —	207.94 —
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Khairagarh Through R.O.	— —	3.50 —	— —	1.66 —	1.77 —	6.93 —
3.	Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ. Raipur Through R.O.	127.20 —	— —	9.00 —	— —	6.25 —	142.45 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	304.70 —	31.00 —	9.00 —	1.66 —	10.96 —	357.32 —
	Grand Total:-	304.70	31.00	9.00	1.66	10.96	357.32
	DELHI						
1.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Univ., N. Delhi Through R.O.	45.00 —	— —	1.13 —	— —	5.73 —	51.86 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	45.00 —	— —	1.13 —	— —	5.73 —	51.86 —
	Grand Total:-	45.00	—	1.13	—	5.73	51.86
	GUJARAT						
1.	Bhavnagar Univ. Bhavnagar Through R.O.	135.00 —	10.80 —	— —	0.44 —	— —	146.24 —
2.	Gujarat Univ. Ahmedabad Through R.O.	3.00 —	— —	32.00 —	20.00 —	0.28 —	55.28 —
3.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara Through R.O.	— —	20.00 —	4.05 —	— —	122.94 —	146.99 —
4.	North Gujarat Univ. Patan Through R.O.	92.20 —	40.00 —	— —	20.44 —	— —	152.64 —
5.	Sardar Patel Univ. Vallabh Through R.O.	159.27 —	38.00 —	64.47 —	12.83 —	118.89 —	393.46 —
6.	Saurashtra Univ. Rajkot Through R.O.	14.86 —	14.00 —	52.00 —	22.62 —	11.82 —	115.30 —



		1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	South Gujarat Univ. Surat Through R.O.	12.50 —	— —	2.50 —	— —	5.24 —	20.24 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	416.83 —	122.80 —	155.02 —	76.33 —	259.17 —	1030.15 —
	Grand Total	416.83	122.80	155.02	76.33	259.17	1030.15
	GOA						
1.	Goa Univ. Goa Through R.O.	81.00 —	— —	84.09 —	— —	8.57 —	173.66 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	81.00 —	— —	84.09 —	— —	8.57 —	173.66 —
	Grand Total: -	81.00	—	84.09	—	8.57	173.66
	HARYANA						
1.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra Through R.O.	23.68 —	13.43 —	35.49 —	— —	34.92 —	107.52 —
2.	Maharishi Dayanand Univ., Rohtak Through R.O.	85.80 —	10.24 —	— —	— —	19.64 —	115.68 —
3.	Guru Jambheshwar Univ., Hissar Through R.O.	102.43 —	33.00 —	— —	5.97 —	24.84 —	166.24 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	211.91 —	56.67 —	35.49 —	5.97 —	79.40 —	389.44 —
	Grand Total:	211.91	56.67	35.49	5.97	79.40	389.44
	HIMACHAL PRADESH						
1.	Himachal Pradesh Univ., Shimla Through R.O.	111.81 —	34.20 —	80.00 —	— —	32.53 —	258.54 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	111.81 —	34.20 —	80.00 —	— —	32.53 —	258.54 —
	Grand Total:-	111.81	34.20	80.00	—	32.53	258.54
	JAMMU & KASHMIR						
1.	Jammu Univ., Jammu Through R.O.	127.20 —	69.33 —	5.00 —	12.83 —	22.03 —	236.39 —
2.	Kashmir Univ. Srinagar Through R.O.	177.50 —	41.84 —	25.18 —	78.61 —	5.76 —	328.89 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	304.70 —	111.17 —	30.18 —	91.44 —	27.79 —	565.28 —
	Grand Total: -	304.70	111.17	30.18	91.44	27.79	565.28
	JHARKHAND						
1.	Ranchi Univ. Ranchi Through R.O.	50.70 —	— —	25.00 —	— —	10.67 —	86.37 —
2.	Vinobha Bhave Unive., Hazaribagh Through RO	106.83 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	106.83 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	157.53 —	— —	25.00 —	— —	10.67 —	193.20 —
	Grand Total: -	157.53	—	25.00	—	10.67	193.20



		1	2	3	4	5	6
	KARNATAKA						
1.	Bangalore Univ. Bangalore Through R.O.	18.14 —	29.25 —	60.00 —	— —	99.20 —	206.59 —
2.	Gulbarga Univ. Gulbarga Through R.O.	130.00 —	10.00 —	— —	— —	25.55 —	165.55 —
3.	Kannada Univ., Hampi Through R.O.	7.50 —	79.49 —	— —	4.33 —	27.84 —	1119.16 —
4.	Karnatak Univ. Dharwad Through R.O.	85.55 —	2.30 —	35.61 —	— —	109.18 —	232.64 —
5.	Kuvempu Univ. Shimoga Through R.O.	12.50 —	41.90 —	5.00 —	8.13 —	42.54 —	1110.07 —
6.	Mangalore Univ. Mangalore Through R.O.	105.00 —	54.35 —	— —	1.32 —	15.33 —	176.00 —
7.	Mysore Univ. Mysore Through R.O.	— —	45.00 —	82.23 —	45.00 —	61.86 —	234.09 —
8.	National Law School of India Univ. Bangalore Through R.O.	— —	50.00 —	— —	— —	— —	50.00 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	358.69 —	312.29 —	182.84 —	58.78 —	381.50 —	1294.10 —
	Grand Total: -	358.69	312.29	182.84	58.78	381.50	1294.10
	KERALA						
1.	Calicut Univ. Kozhikode Through R.O.	— —	34.00 —	12.00 —	30.66 —	17.78 —	94.44 —
2.	Cochin Univ. of Sciences & Tech., Kochi Through R.O.	130.99 —	— —	— —	— —	31.47 —	162.46 —
3.	Kerala Univ. Thiruvananthapuram Through R.O.	159.21 —	20.00 —	86.60 —	— —	46.55 —	312.36 —
4.	Kerala Agril. Univ. Thrissur Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	2.92 —	2.92 —
5.	Kannaur Univ., Kannaur Through R.O.	185.44 —	— —	18.96 —	— —	2.20 —	206.60 —
6.	Mahatama Gandhi Univ. Kottayam Through R.O.	138.18 —	4.00 —	12.00 —	— —	20.57 —	174.75 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	613.82 —	58.00 —	129.56 —	30.66 —	121.49 —	953.53 —
	Grand Total: -	613.82	58.00	129.56	30.66	121.49	953.53
	MADHYA PRADESH						
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh Univ Rewa Through R.O.	127.20 —	9.46 —	— —	0.49 —	11.26 —	148.41 —
2.	Barkatullah Vish. Bhopal Through R.O.	153.30 —	40.25 —	23.03 —	23.28 —	9.25 —	249.11 —
3.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramodya V.V. Bhopal Through R.O.	91.15 —	63.00 —	1.50 —	5.45 —	5.13 —	166.23 —
4.	National Law Instt. Bhopal Through R.O.	— —	— —	1.50 —	— —	— —	1.50 —
5.	Devi Ahilya Univ. Sagar Through R.O.	8.00 —	17.41 —	0.64 —	95.00 —	27.92 —	148.97 —
6.	Dr. H.S. Gaur Vish. Sagar Through R.O.	12.34 —	23.25 —	15.00 —	40.65 —	18.67 —	109.91 —
7.	Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior Through R.O.	— —	1.00 —	27.70 —	4.27 —	21.09 —	54.06 —



		1	2	3	4	5	6	
8.	Fani Durgawati Vish. V., Jabalpur Through R.O.	— —	— —	35.05 —	0.53 —	6.22 —	41.80 —	
9.	Vikram Univ., Ujjain Through R.O.	7.50 —	19.86 —	— —	— —	4.04 —	31.40 —	
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	399.49 —	174.23 —	104.42 —	169.67 —	103.58 —	951.39 —	
	Grand Total:-	399.49	174.23	104.42	169.67	103.58	951.39	
MAHARASHTRA								
1.	Amravati Univ. Amravati Through R.O.	125.92 —	— —	21.00 —	21.25 —	23.36 —	191.53 —	
2.	Mumbai Univ. Mumbai Through R.O.	512.50 —	13.20 —	33.16 —	212.82 —	187.52 —	959.20 —	
3.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada Univ. Aurangabad Through R.O.	189.96 —	23.29 —	30.00 —	— —	25.39 —	268.64 —	
4.	Nagpur Univ. Nagpur Through R.O.	188.64 —	39.80 —	20.00 —	0.96 —	8.08 —	257.48 —	
5.	North Maharashtra Univ. Jalgaon Through R.O.	47.35 —	12.25 —	38.75 —	— —	59.98 —	158.33 —	
6.	Poona Univ., Pune Through R.O.	169.74 —	24.10 —	120.04 —	584.75 —	411.02 —	1309.65 —	
7.	SNDT Women's Univ. Mumbai Through R.O.	216.76 —	11.75 —	0.64 —	— —	34.01 —	263.16 —	
8.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur Through R.O.	12.50 —	19.24 —	0.41 —	6.45 —	77.01 —	115.61 —	
9.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada Univ., Nanded Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	4.22 —	4.22 —	
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	1463.37 —	143.63 —	264.00 —	826.23 —	830.59 —	3527.82 —	
	Grand Total: -	1463.37	143.63	264.00	826.23	830.59	3527.82	
MANIPUR								
1.	Manipur Univ, Imphal	HO	1000.00	20.25	7.00	49.22	5.89	1082.36
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Total	HO	1000.00	20.25	7.00	49.22	5.89	1082.36
3.	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		1000.00	20.25	7.00	49.22	5.89	1082.36
ORISSA								
1.	Berhampur Univ. Berhampur	HO	83.00	1.21	15.00	0.84	13.53	113.58
		RO	—	—	—	0.22	—	0.22
2.	North Orissa Univ. Baripade	HO	—	—	1.74	—	—	1.74
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Sambalpur Univ. Sambalpur	HO	76.43	2.74	70.00	0.74	9.75	159.66
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vish. Puri	HO	—	0.47	—	1.33	1.98	3.78
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—



			1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Utkal Univ. Bhubaneswar	HO	—	8.51	57.56	—	41.93	108.00
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	159.43	12.93	144.30	2.91	67.19	386.76
	Total	RO	—	—	—	0.22	—	0.22
	Grand Total		159.43	12.93	144.30	3.13	67.19	386.98
	PUNJAB							
1.	Guru Nanakdev Univ. Amritsar	HO	18.83	26.25	143.68	—	46.60	235.36
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	HO	25.60	9.88	74.77	—	132.91	243.16
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Punjab Agricultural Univ., Ludhiana	HO	—	—	24.55	—	25.33	49.88
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Punjabi Univ., Patiala	HO	—	5.78	—	10.46	127.42	143.66
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	44.43	41.91	243.00	10.46	332.26	672.06
	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		44.43	41.91	243.00	10.46	332.26	672.06
	RAJASTHAN							
1.	Jai Narain Vyas Univ. Jodhpur	HO	3.00	60.21	45.00	10.00	23.01	141.22
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Kota Open Univ. Kota	HO	—	—	—	—	0.91	0.91
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia Univ. Udaipur	HO	8.90	63.90	25.00	—	13.61	111.41
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati Uni. Ajmer	HO	9.50	—	1.19	—	1.45	12.14
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Rajasthan Univ. Jaipur	HO	7.00	13.95	107.86	—	187.88	316.69
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	28.40	138.06	179.05	10.00	226.86	582.37
	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		28.40	138.06	179.05	10.00	226.86	582.37
	TRIPURA							
1.	Tripura Univ. Agartala	HO	1000.00	—	—	0.35	1.39	1001.74
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	1000.00	—	—	0.35	1.39	1001.74
	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		1000.00	—	—	0.35	1.39	1001.74
	TAMILNADU							
1.	Alagappa Univ. Karaikudi	HO	58.29	26.55	—	—	28.80	113.64
		RO	—	—	—	0.43	—	0.43



			1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Anna Univ. Chennai	HO	—	—	2.29	75.00	41.38	118.67
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Annamalai Univ. Annamalai nager	HO	58.57	1.10	21.20	—	114.17	195.04
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bharathiar Univ. Coimbatore	HO	6.29	48.95	72.40	—	35.29	162.93
		RO	—	—	—	0.32	—	0.32
5.	Bharathidasan Univ. Tiruchirapalli	HO	11.20	56.52	62.30	18.34	11.73	160.09
		RO	—	—	—	0.52	—	0.52
6.	Madras Univ. Chennai	HO	510.61	31.46	131.19	8.51	307.40	989.17
		RO	—	—	—	0.61	—	0.61
7.	Maduraj Kamraj Univ. Madurai	HO	156.00	6.25	41.80	5.00	48.47	257.52
		RO	—	—	—	2.71	—	2.71
8.	Manonmaniam Sund- Aranan Univ. Tirunelveli	HO	3.91	4.00	0.78	0.97	22.80	32.46
		RO	—	—	—	0.37	—	0.37
9.	Mother Teresa Women's Univ. Kodaikanal	HO	—	14.00	—	—	2.25	16.25
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Tamil Univ. Thanjavur	HO	7.50	1.61	10.00	0.32	6.19	25.62
		RO	—	—	—	0.37	—	0.37
	Total	HO	812.37	190.44	341.96	108.14	618.48	2071.39
	Total	RO	—	—	—	5.33	—	5.33
	Grand Total		812.37	190.44	341.96	113.47	618.48	2076.72
	UTTRANCHAL							
1.	H.N.B Garhwal Srinagar	HO	—	37.44	0.99	—	17.96	56.39
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Kumaon Univ	HO	153.20	5.79	—	0.78	6.27	166.04
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	153.20	43.23	0.99	0.78	24.23	222.43
	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		153.20	43.23	0.99	0.78	24.23	222.43
	UTTAR PRADESH							
1.	Allahabad Univ. Allahabad	HO	91.77	—	86.16	—	46.80	224.73
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bundelkhand Univ. Jhansi	HO	110.89	129.85	22.66	2.12	11.55	277.07
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Univ. Meerut	HO	125.10	0.30	0.39	—	13.45	139.24
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Dr. RML Avadh Univ. Faizabad	HO	—	18.25	—	0.71	—	18.96
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Univ Agra	HO	—	0.50	6.47	—	4.50	11.47
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—



			1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	D.U Gorakhpur Univ. Gorakhpur	HO	37.06	23.46	50.43	—	27.77	1318.72
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Chhatrapat I Shahuji Maharaj Univ. Kanpur	HO	10.00	17.25	—	—	10.89	318.14
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Kashi Vidyapith Varanasi	HO	31.83	20.22	—	—	8.49	610.54
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Lucknow Univ. Lucknow	HO	180.60	3.75	35.67	—	67.98	2818.00
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	J.R. Handicapped Univ. Chitrakoot	HO	—	5.46	—	—	—	5.46
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	V.B.S Purvanchal Univ. Jaunpur	HO	12.00	40.00	—	—	1.16	513.16
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	M.J.P Rohilkhand Univ. Bareilly	HO	1.01	3.00	7.00	—	8.29	119.30
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vish. Varanasi	HO	48.00	4.12	—	—	13.61	665.73
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	648.26	266.16	208.78	2.83	214.49	1340.52
	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		648.26	266.16	208.78	2.83	214.49	1340.52
	WEST BENGAL							
1.	Burdwan Univ. Burdwan	HO	13.90	0.50	40.00	17.55	95.84	1167.79
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Calcutta Univ. Kolkata	HO	514.60	27.46	40.00	59.07	286.83	9127.96
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Jadavpur Univ. Kolkata	HO	14.73	40.31	40.00	501.43	388.48	9184.95
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Kalyani Univ. Kalyani	HO	12.50	11.75	30.15	1.86	4.24	60.50
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	North Bengal Univ. Kolkata	HO	157.70	29.32	19.87	12.83	26.22	2145.94
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Rabindra Bharati Univ. Kolkata	HO	—	2.75	—	9.22	16.15	28.12
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Vidya Sagar Univ. Midnapore	HO	124.62	—	15.50	4.46	18.53	1163.11
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	838.05	112.09	185.52	606.42	836.29	2578.37
	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total		838.05	112.09	185.52	606.42	836.29	2578.37
	Grand Total							
	Grand Total	HO	30774.66	2684.69	3746.98	8867.97	8719.59	54793.89
	Grand Total	RO	—	—	—	12.85	—	12.85
	Total		30774.66	2684.69	3746.98	8880.82	8719.59	54806.74



APPENDIX: XX (Contd.)

**Statement Showing the Grants Paid to Colleges During the Year 2004-2005
(Major Headwise) Under General Plan**

Rupees in Lakhs

Sl. No.	UNIVERSITY/COLLEGES	Sec. 1 Devt. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec. 2 Enhancing Access & Equity	Sec. 3 Promotion of Relevant Education	Sec. 4 Quality and Excellence	Sec. 5 Strengthening of Research	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES							
1.	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh Through R.O.	— —	— —	— —	— —	0.19 —	0.19 —
2.	Assam Univ., Silchar Through R.O.	— 30.68	7.96 8.50	32.00 —	11.45 —	— 12.63	51.41 51.81
3.	B.H.U. Varanasi Through R.O.	3.73 —	— —	0.48 —	— —	4.88 —	9.09 —
4.	Delhi Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	228.70 —	7.47 —	27.89 —	49.10 —	71.11 —	384.27 —
5.	Mizoram Univ., Mizoram Through R.O.	— 6.92	1.99 —	— —	4.00 —	— 2.50	5.99 9.42
6.	N.E.H.U. Shillong Through R.O.	— 27.44	— 4.00	17.00 —	9.65 1.20	1.74 5.76	28.39 38.40
7.	Nagaland Univ., Kohima Through R.O.	— 11.34	— —	— —	6.35 —	— 3.62	6.35 14.96
8.	Pondicherry Univ. Through R.O.	— 24.60	— —	0.62 —	4.00 —	0.40 2.75	5.02 27.35
	Total H.Q. Through R.O.	232.43 100.98	17.42 12.50	77.99 —	84.55 1.20	78.32 27.26	490.71 141.94
	GrandTotal	333.41	29.92	77.99	85.75	105.58	632.65
STATE UNIVERSITIES							
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	Andhra Univ., Waltair Through R.O.	— 106.73	1.99 10.24	39.70 —	4.40 10.96	38.25 10.04	84.34 137.97
2.	Kakatiya Univ., Warangal Through R.O.	— 24.89	— 2.60	1.99 —	40.55 0.30	0.99 11.46	43.53 39.25
3.	Nararjuna Univ., Guntur Through R.O.	— 119.80	1.00 108.64	47.96 —	63.35 9.35	4.19 14.38	116.50 252.17
4.	Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	— 154.10	5.97 0.60	69.72 —	140.35 7.88	29.03 11.99	245.07 174.57
5.	Shri Krishnadevaraya Univ Anantapur Through R.O.	— 48.37	— 5.18	5.00 —	3.05 0.30	— 0.39	8.05 54.24
6.	Sri Venkateswara Univ. Tirupati Through R.O.	— 48.68	1.99 9.12	48.00 —	23.05 2.94	13.86 3.61	86.90 64.35
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	— 502.57	10.95 136.38	212.37 —	274.75 31.73	86.32 51.87	584.39 722.55
	GrandTotal	502.57	147.33	212.37	306.48	138.19	1306.94



		1	2	3	4	5	6
ARUNACHAL PRADESH							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Univ., Itanagar Through R.O.	— 1.74	— 2.00	— —	2.00 —	2.93 3.76	4.93 7.50
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	— 1.74	— 2.00	— —	2.00 —	2.93 3.76	4.93 7.50
	Grand Total	1.74	2.00	—	2.00	6.69	12.43
ASSAM							
1.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh Through R.O.	— 137.30	— 7.90	41.78 —	26.65 5.06	— 24.23	68.43 174.49
2.	Gauhati Univ., Gauhati Through R.O.	— 150.27	17.91 51.48	52.65 —	22.85 2.91	— 76.07	93.41 280.73
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	— 287.57	17.91 59.38	94.43 —	49.50 7.97	— 100.30	161.84 455.22
	Total	287.57	77.29	94.43	57.47	100.30	617.06
BIHAR							
1.	BSBR Ambedkr, Bihar Univ., Muzaffarpur Through R.O.	— 69.87	3.98 35.92	6.70 —	8.75 —	5.19 10.85	24.62 116.64
2.	B.N.Mandal Univ., Madhepura Through R.O.	— —	1.99 —	— —	12.15 —	1.16 —	15.30 —
3.	Jai Prakash V.Vidyalaya, Chapra Through R.O.	— 49.53	2.84 15.00	41.00 —	10.35 —	2.50 1.82	56.69 66.35
4.	KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Univ. Darbhanga Through R.O.	— 1.54	— —	— —	1.45 —	— —	1.45 1.54
5.	L.N. Mithila Univ. Darbhanga Through R.O.	— 143.69	7.96 64.18	32.00 —	9.50 —	1.78 2.78	51.24 210.65
6.	Patna Univ., Patna Through R.O.	— 10.71	— 2.50	— —	37.45 —	— 2.31	37.45 15.52
7.	Magadh Univ., Bodh Gaya Through R.O.	— 195.57	— 48.65	1.07 —	25.70 —	3.02 15.05	29.79 259.27
8.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur Through R.O.	— 125.26	5.30 9.00	20.41 —	5.30 —	— 1.19	31.01 135.45
9.	Veer Kunwar Singh Univ., Arrah Through R.O.	— —	— —	1.00 —	8.70 —	6.17 —	15.87 —
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	— 596.17	22.07 175.25	102.18 —	119.35 —	19.82 34.00	263.42 805.42
	Total	596.17	197.32	102.18	119.35	53.82	1068.84
CHHATTISGARH							
1.	Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur Through R.O.	— 74.47	— 17.00	3.38 —	3.10 1.54	2.72 9.38	9.20 102.39
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish. Khairagarh Through R.O.	— 1.08	— 0.12	— —	2.00 —	— —	2.00 1.20
3.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ. Raipur Through R.O.	— 47.80	5.97 9.00	12.30 —	12.80 0.55	0.84 14.06	31.91 71.41
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	— 123.35	5.97 26.12	15.68 —	17.90 2.09	3.56 23.44	43.11 175.00
	Total	123.35	32.09	15.68	19.99	27.00	218.11



		1	2	3	4	5	6
GUJARAT							
1.	Bhavnagar Univ. Bhavnagar Through R.O.	— 8.75	— —	— —	— —	— 0.62	— 9.37
2.	Gujarat Univ. Ahmedabad Through R.O.	— 143.90	0.40 21.50	90.09 —	19.85 0.20	8.06 4.99	118.40 170.59
3.	Kache University, Kache Through R.O.	— 23.03	— —	17.00 —	1.10 —	— —	18.10 23.03
4.	North Gujarat Univ. Patan Through R.O.	— 84.39	13.93 43.00	2.82 —	9.80 0.22	— 2.61	26.55 130.22
5.	Sardar Patel Univ. Vallabh Through R.O.	— 25.70	— —	4.88 —	3.30 —	9.06 4.22	17.24 29.92
6.	Saurashtra Univ. Rajkot Through R.O.	— 82.28	— 45.74	79.70 —	8.75 —	— 2.37	88.45 130.39
7.	South Gujarat Univ. Surat Through R.O.	— 22.69	— 2.12	4.46 —	7.25 0.10	— —	11.71 24.91
	Total H.Q.	—	14.33	198.95	50.05	17.12	280.45
	Total R.O.	390.74	112.36	—	0.52	14.81	518.43
	Grand Total	390.74	126.69	198.95	50.57	31.93	798.88
GOA							
1.	Goa Univ. Goa Through R.O.	— 52.23	2.19 12.13	— —	31.65 11.35	1.16 8.63	35.00 84.34
	Total H.Q.	—	2.19	—	31.65	1.16	35.00
	Total R.O.	52.23	12.13	—	11.35	8.63	84.34
	Total	52.23	14.32	—	43.00	9.79	119.34
HARYANA							
1.	Choudhary Devi Lal Univ., Sirsa Through R.O.	65.89 —	7.68 —	23.40 —	2.20 —	8.64 —	107.81 —
2.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra Through R.O.	78.96 —	27.99 —	135.24 —	38.24 —	24.52 —	304.95 —
3.	Maharishi Dayanand Univ., Rohtak Through R.O.	52.10 —	8.57 —	42.87 —	4.67 —	14.43 —	122.64 —
	Total H.Q.	196.95	44.24	201.51	45.11	47.59	535.40
	Total R.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	196.95	44.24	201.51	45.11	47.59	535.40
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
1.	Himachal Pradesh Univ., Shimla Through R.O.	23.52 —	4.85 —	12.00 —	8.81 —	7.65 —	56.83 —
	Total H.Q.	23.52	4.85	12.00	8.81	7.65	56.83
	Total R.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	23.52	4.85	12.00	8.81	7.65	56.83
JAMMU & KASHMIR							
1.	Jammu Univ. Jammu Through R.O.	— —	1.00 —	53.00 —	1.80 —	1.23 —	57.03 —
2.	Kashmir Univ. Srinagar Through R.O.	17.67 —	13.00 —	45.00 —	8.95 —	6.50 —	91.12 —
	Total H.Q.	17.67	14.00	98.00	10.75	7.73	148.15
	Total R.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	17.67	14.00	98.00	10.75	7.73	148.15



		1	2	3	4	5	6
JHARKHAND							
1.	Ranchi Univ. Ranchi Through R.O.	— 47.49	8.99 6.50	12.00 —	7.50 —	14.40 10.47	42.89 64.46
2.	Vinobha Bhawe Univ., Hazaribagh Through R.O.	— 33.61	1.99 7.20	0.94 —	4.00 —	— 3.81	6.93 44.62
	Total H.Q. Total R.O.	— 81.10	10.98 13.70	12.94 —	11.50 —	14.40 14.28	49.82 109.08
	Total	81.10	24.68	12.94	11.50	28.68	158.90
KARNATKA							
1.	Bangalore Univ., Bangalore	HO — RO 110.38	9.95 5.78	47.35 —	79.45 2.08	8.33 8.20	145.08 126.44
2.	Gulbarga Univ., Gulbarga	HO — RO 145.19	— 60.42	69.91 —	3.30 0.38	1.60 8.36	74.81 214.35
3.	Karnatak Univ., Dharwad	HO — RO 233.81	15.92 86.30	54.10 —	33.00 3.89	3.00 28.81	106.02 352.81
4.	Kuvempu Univ., Shimoga	HO — RO 64.54	— 17.72	8.84 —	18.95 6.92	— 4.81	27.79 93.99
5.	Mangalore Univ., Mangalore	HO — RO 66.45	2.39 4.00	10.16 —	44.60 7.23	3.04 21.61	60.19 99.29
6.	Mysore Univ., Mysore	HO — RO 98.25	— 61.32	10.14 —	17.55 7.62	— 13.76	27.69 180.95
7.	Karnataka state women's Univ., Bijapur	HO — RO —	1.00 —	40.46 —	1.65 —	— —	43.11 —
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Univ. of Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore	HO — RO —	— —	0.70 —	1.45 —	1.19 —	3.34 —
9.	Vesveswaraiah Technological Univ., Belgaum	HO — RO —	— —	1.57 —	— —	6.30 —	7.87 —
	Total	HO — RO 718.62	29.26 235.54	243.23 —	199.95 28.12	23.46 85.55	495.90 1067.83
	Grand Total	718.62	264.80	243.23	228.07	109.01	1563.73
KERALA							
1.	Calicut Univ., Kozhikode	HO — RO 152.29	— 12.12	54.88 —	40.55 22.89	10.07 43.17	105.50 230.47
2.	Kannur Univ.	HO — RO 28.10	5.99 5.12	19.47 —	12.10 10.34	— 11.52	37.56 55.08
3.	Kerala Univ., Thiruvananthapuram	HO — RO 118.73	11.84 4.24	5.95 —	66.25 37.18	38.17 26.75	120.21 186.90
4.	Mahatma Gandhi, Univ. Thrissur	HO — RO 169.12	25.87 8.36	70.31 —	100.35 55.58	42.13 26.47	238.66 259.53
	Total	HO — RO 468.24	43.70 29.84	150.61 —	219.25 125.99	88.37 107.91	501.93 731.98
	Grand Total	468.24	73.54	150.61	345.24	198.28	1233.91



			1	2	3	4	5	6
MADHYA PRADESH								
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh Rewa	HO	—	—	3.87	3.45	0.17	7.49
		RO	17.54	12.00	—	—	7.29	36.83
2.	Barkatullah Vishwa-Vidyalyaya Bhopal	HO	—	18.44	39.43	9.95	11.28	79.10
		RO	114.22	13.36	—	2.58	16.64	146.80
3.	Devi Ahilya Univ., Sagar	HO	—	4.54	11.90	8.45	5.88	30.77
		RO	83.27	10.50	—	4.75	13.23	111.75
4.	Dr.Hari Singh Gaur, Vish. Sagar	HO	—	—	0.61	4.75	—	5.36
		RO	37.73	10.00	—	—	2.26	49.99
5.	Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior	HO	—	—	0.81	5.85	5.05	11.71
		RO	78.19	9.00	—	0.29	9.31	96.79
6.	Rani Durgavati Vish., Jabalpur	HO	—	1.00	28.20	106.25	6.93	142.38
		RO	178.42	23.78	—	2.16	25.28	229.64
7.	Vikram Univ., Ujjain	HO	—	—	5.92	2.75	1.95	10.62
		RO	56.46	0.12	—	1.22	4.91	62.71
	Total	HO	—	23.98	90.74	141.45	31.26	287.43
	Total	RO	565.83	78.76	—	11.00	78.92	734.51
	GrandTotal		565.83	102.74	90.74	152.45	110.18	1021.94
MANIPUR								
1.	Central Agricultural Univ., Imphal	HO	—	—	—	10.45	—	10.45
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Manipur Univ., Imphal	HO	—	9.16	24.65	—	11.66	45.47
		RO	73.91	5.50	—	2.40	22.34	104.15
	Total	HO	—	9.16	24.65	10.45	11.66	55.92
	Total	RO	73.91	5.50	—	2.40	22.34	104.15
	GrandTotal		73.91	14.66	24.65	12.85	34.00	160.07
MAHARASHTRA								
1.	Amravati Univ., Amravati	HO	—	18.74	46.51	34.75	3.52	103.52
		RO	136.80	38.00	—	34.56	10.62	219.98
2.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	HO	—	47.46	49.56	44.55	37.68	179.25
		RO	80.83	49.56	—	24.69	35.90	190.98
3.	Dr. Ambedkar Marat. Univ. Aurangabad	HO	—	3.85	34.44	36.40	7.37	82.06
		RO	136.28	6.12	—	—	15.13	157.53
4.	Nagpur University, Nagpur	HO	—	18.93	29.77	51.85	10.75	111.30
		RO	262.23	61.60	—	2.21	16.67	342.71
5.	North Maharashtra, Univ. Jalgaon	HO	—	16.16	8.21	40.60	8.42	73.39
		RO	113.35	19.12	—	9.60	12.59	154.66
6.	Pune University, Pune	HC	—	14.81	18.47	113.80	31.34	178.42
		RO	260.88	73.74	—	74.42	54.25	463.29
7.	S.N.D.T Women's, Univ. Mumbai	HO	—	2.53	51.86	2.75	—	57.14
		RO	39.00	—	—	0.20	0.66	39.86



			1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	HO	—	20.15	60.19	14.90	5.96	1101.20
		RO	189.88	59.75	—	4.90	13.66	2268.19
9.	Swami R.T.M Univ., Nanded	HO	—	9.95	59.03	39.40	2.25	1110.63
		RO	84.67	27.00	—	7.93	11.15	1130.75
10.	Sholapur University	HO	—	—	—	—	—	—
		RO	—	—	—	—	1.05	1.05
	Total	HO	—	152.58	358.04	379.00	107.29	1996.91
	Total	RO	1303.92	334.89	—	158.51	171.68	11969.00
	GrandTotal		1303.92	487.47	358.04	537.51	278.97	22965.91
	ORISSA							
1.	Berhampur Univ., Berhampur	HO	—	—	—	7.30	6.28	13.58
		RO	82.18	24.20	—	0.29	4.60	111.27
2.	Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur	HO	—	2.54	—	66.95	8.35	77.84
		RO	136.02	6.50	—	0.74	10.40	153.66
3.	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar	HO	—	21.24	22.34	49.59	14.70	107.87
		RO	425.76	23.40	—	4.14	87.34	540.64
4.	Fakir Mohan University, Balasore	HO	—	1.99	4.00	10.20	2.61	18.80
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	North Orissa University Baripada	HO	—	1.99	0.75	1.10	—	3.84
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	—	27.76	27.09	135.14	31.94	221.93
	Total	RO	643.96	54.10	—	5.17	102.34	805.57
	GrandTotal		643.96	81.86	27.09	140.31	134.28	11027.50
	PUNJAB							
1.	Guru Nanakdev Univ. Amritsar	HO	184.23	34.22	86.89	16.59	25.28	347.21
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Punjab Univ. Chandigarh	HO	224.29	30.42	57.64	12.00	9.90	334.25
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Baba Farid University, Faridkote	HO	—	—	1.02	—	2.93	3.95
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Punjabi Univ. Patiala	HO	13.63	28.12	39.67	2.95	7.27	91.64
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	422.15	92.76	185.22	31.54	45.38	777.05
	Total	RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GrandTotal		422.15	92.76	185.22	31.54	45.38	777.05
	RAJASTHAN							
1.	Jai Narain Vyas Univ. Jodhpur	HO	—	—	—	1.65	1.03	2.68
		RO	—	—	—	—	0.76	0.76
2.	Kota Open University, Kota	HO	—	3.98	0.78	3.65	0.29	8.70
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia Univ. Udaipur	HO	—	3.98	21.53	4.90	—	30.41
		RO	8.13	6.00	—	—	5.20	19.33



			1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati Uni. Ajmer	HO	—	3.98	17.59	4.95	4.38	30.90
		RO	91.48	64.60	—	3.97	42.60	202.65
5.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	HO	—	5.97	41.92	36.50	2.75	87.14
		RO	52.34	—	—	—	21.55	73.89
6.	Bikaner University, Bikaner	HO	—	—	7.00	4.75	4.17	15.92
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Rajasthan Sanskrit Univ., Jaipur	HO	—	—	—	0.55	—	0.55
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	HO	—	17.91	88.82	56.95	12.62	176.30
	Total	RO	151.95	70.60	—	3.97	70.11	296.63
	Grand Total		151.95	88.51	88.82	60.92	82.73	472.93
TAMIL NADU								
1.	Anna University	HO	—	—	7.31	—	—	7.31
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bharthiar Univ. Coimbatore	HO	—	14.96	164.61	61.15	51.58	292.30
		RO	118.27	0.42	—	6.04	45.91	170.64
3.	Bharthidesan Univ. Tiruchirapalli	HO	—	2.48	87.11	55.85	7.81	153.25
		RO	186.45	11.98	—	38.69	26.71	263.83
4.	Madras Univ. Chennai	HO	—	14.96	63.03	106.25	34.67	218.91
		RO	172.09	1.62	—	72.51	17.71	263.93
5.	Madurai Kamraj Univ. Madurai	HO	—	19.41	69.85	171.38	19.78	280.42
		RO	197.10	0.18	—	122.37	30.06	349.71
6.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ., Tirunelveli	HO	—	19.66	77.59	53.85	30.02	181.12
		RO	97.37	0.24	—	46.73	13.99	158.33
7.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal	HO	—	1.99	—	1.45	—	3.44
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical, Chennai	HO	—	—	0.87	—	—	0.87
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Periyar Univ. Salem	HO	—	—	7.00	1.10	4.55	12.65
		RO	40.65	0.48	—	1.27	3.00	45.40
	Total H.O.		—	73.46	477.37	451.03	148.41	1150.27
	Total R.O.		811.93	14.92	—	287.61	137.38	1251.84
	Total		811.93	88.38	477.37	738.64	285.79	2402.11
TRIPURA								
	Tripura Univ., Agartala	HO	—	—	—	3.65	—	3.65
		HO	4.99	—	—	—	5.13	10.12
	Total H.Q		—	—	—	3.65	—	3.65
	Total R.O.		4.99	—	—	—	5.13	10.12
	Total		4.99	—	—	3.65	5.13	13.77



			1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH								
1.	Allahabad Univ. Allahabad	HO	2.90	3.98	0.73	0.55	6.68	14.84
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bundelkhand Univ. Jhansi	HO	34.14	1.99	12.00	1.45	6.74	56.32
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Ch. Charan Singh, Meerut	HO	106.09	14.54	50.38	11.65	48.47	231.13
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Dr. RML Avadh Univ., Faizabad	HO	84.08	27.11	5.93	8.20	13.14	138.46
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Univ., Agra	HO	48.43	20.96	25.98	45.19	18.06	158.62
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	D.D.U Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	HO	97.27	39.46	9.62	7.05	7.39	160.79
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Ch. Shahuji Maharaj Univ. Kanpur	HO	123.39	27.45	3.84	8.75	26.60	190.03
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Lucknow Univ. Lucknow	HO	8.85	—	0.41	0.55	5.45	15.26
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	V.B.S. Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur	HO	117.20	55.90	44.22	8.30	33.15	258.77
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	MJP Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly	HO	49.87	26.42	7.44	8.75	15.91	108.39
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	S Sanskrit Vishvvidyalaya, Varanasi	HO	80.85	92.42	62.00	8.35	5.00	248.62
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total H.Q.		753.07	310.23	222.55	108.79	186.59	1581.23
	Total R.O.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		753.07	310.23	222.55	108.79	186.59	1581.23
UTTARANCHAL								
1.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech. Pantnagar	HO	—	—	—	—	0.90	0.90
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ., Srinagar	HO	12.38	8.20	19.28	2.30	23.72	65.88
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Kumaun Univ., Nainital	HO	2.60	—	0.78	—	9.40	12.78
		RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total H.Q.		14.98	8.20	20.06	2.30	34.02	79.56
	Total R.O.		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total		14.98	8.20	20.06	2.30	34.02	79.56
WEST BENGAL								
1.	Burdwan Univ., Burdwan	HO	—	7.96	13.24	16.60	—	37.80
		RO	86.04	18.67	—	4.72	25.15	134.58
2.	Calcutta Univ., Kolkata	HO	—	1.99	42.69	83.90	33.65	162.23
		RO	218.09	9.18	—	18.09	108.95	354.31



		1	2	3	4	5	6
Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata	HO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	RO	1.49	—	—	—	—	1.49
Kalyani Univ., Kalyani	HO	—	1.00	—	9.85	—	10.85
	RO	42.72	4.62	—	—	13.29	60.63
North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling	HO	—	5.97	42.05	16.10	0.07	64.19
	RO	82.24	14.70	—	6.46	17.35	120.75
Rabinndra Bharti Univ., Kolkata	HO	—	—	—	—	—	—
	RO	—	3.00	—	—	—	3.00
Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore	HO	—	—	—	12.44	—	12.44
	RO	63.30	—	—	1.70	10.37	75.37
Total H.Q.		—	16.92	97.98	138.89	33.72	287.51
Total R.O.		493.88	50.17	—	30.97	175.11	750.13
Total		493.88	67.09	97.98	169.86	208.83	1037.64
Grand Total H.Q.		1660.77	970.83	3012.41	2584.31	1041.32	9269.64
Grand Total R.O.		7373.68	1424.14	—	708.60	1234.82	10741.24
Total		9034.45	2394.97	3012.41	3292.91	2276.14	20010.88



SUMMARY (PLAN) 2004-2005

Rupees in Lakh:

	Sec. 1 Development of Univ. & Colleges	Sec. 2 Enhancing Access & Equity	Sec. 3 Promotion of Relevant Education	Sec. 4 Quality and Excellence	Sec. 5 Strengthening of Research	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITIES						
Central Universities Through R.O.	17,633.73 —	287.22 —	702.93 —	2,781.20 0.20	1,167.48 —	22,572.56 0.20
Deemed to be Universities Through R.O.	1,271.73 —	216.23 —	283.59 —	321.90 —	654.72 —	2,748.17 2.05
State Universities Through R.O.	11,869.20 —	2,181.24 —	2,760.46 —	2,118.32 10.60	4,907.39 —	23,836.61 10.60
Inter Universities	—	—	—	3,646.55	1,990.00	5,636.55
Non-University Institutions	—	—	—	168.78	—	168.78
Total Universities	30,774.66	2,684.69	3,746.98	9,036.75	8,719.59	54,962.67
Total R.O.	—	—	—	12.85	—	12.85
GRANDTOTAL	30,774.66	2,684.69	3,746.98	9,049.60	8,719.59	54,975.52
COLLEGES						
Central Universities Through R.O.	232.43 100.98	17.42 12.50	77.99 —	84.55 1.20	78.32 27.26	490.71 141.94
State Univ. Centres Through R.O.	1,428.34 7,272.70	953.41 1,411.64	2,934.42 —	2,499.76 707.40	963.00 1,207.56	8,778.93 10,599.30
Non University Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total HQ	1,660.77	970.83	3,012.41	2,584.31	1,041.32	9,269.64
Total RO	7,373.68	1,424.14	—	708.60	1,234.82	10,741.24
Total Colleges	9,034.45	2,394.97	3,012.41	3,292.91	2,276.14	20,010.88
Grand Total Univ. & Colleges	39,809.11	5,079.66	6,759.39	12,342.51	10,995.73	74,986.40
Estt.	—	—	25.54	120.70	—	146.24
GRANDTOTAL	39,809.11	5,079.66	6,784.93	12,463.21	10,995.73	75,132.64

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