

# ANNUAL REPORT

2003-2004

NUEPA DC



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ज्ञान-विज्ञानं विमुक्तये

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 (India)

# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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### Vice-Chairman

Prof. V.N. Rajasekharan Pillai

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# w.e.f. 30.04.2003

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# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UGC

## 1.0 ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE UGC

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) which came into existence on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 1953 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 Chairman, Vice-Chairman and ten members (Secretary-Education, Secretary-Expenditure, 8 other members) appointed/nominated by the Government of India. During the reporting year, three (one new and two existing) Commission Members have been nominated by the M/HRD, Govt. of India and Prof. V.N. Rjasekharan Pillai was appointed as Vice-Chairman of UGC. The Secretary headed the Commission's Secretariat with 649 working staff including 71 Group 'A' officers.
- The general objective of the Tenth plan 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 ensure 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 19 universities as fake universities.
- To create and promote a new work culture, in a comprehensive way, an amount of Rs. 66.64 lakhs was spent by UGC towards automation and computerization of UGC. Also, UGC has created network facilities 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 was impleaded in as many as 279 cases during January, 2003 to March, 2004 and an amount of Rs. 57.47 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 218 Parliament Questions during the reporting financial year.
- **Budget and Finances of the UGC**

Budget for the financial year 2003-2004 and receipt of Grant-in-Aid have been as indicated below:

### Budget for the Year 2003-2004 and Grants Received

(Rs. in Crores)

Budget Head	Plan Allocation	Non-Plan Allocation	Non-Plan Grants Received	Plan Grants Received
General	516.75	1132.30	1132.30	516.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>516.75</b>	<b>1132.30</b>	<b>1132.30</b>	<b>516.75</b>



- Out of the total Non-Plan grant released, 61.04% was released to Central Universities, 24.03% to colleges of Delhi and Banaras Hindu universities and 5.80% to Deemed to be Universities. The expenditure on the UGC establishment was to the extent of Rs. 22.22 crores constituting 1.96% of the total Non-Plan grant.
- **Highlights of the year (see 1.7 of Chapter 1).**

## 2.0 STATISTICAL GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT, FACULTY AND RESEARCH

- As on 31.03.2004, 320 universities including 18 Central, 195 state, 89 Deemed Universities, 5 Institutions established under State Legislation, 13 Institutes of National Importance and 16885 colleges including 1798 women colleges have been in the Higher Education sector. Out of 195 State Universities, 50 Universities, 2 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 calendar year 2003, 12 new state universities have been recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act and also eight institutions which were notified as Deemed to be Universities by the Government of India under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 have also been included in the list of the UGC recognized Universities.
- As many as 679 new colleges have been established in various states during 2003-2004.
- At the end of the financial year 2003-2004, the total number of colleges recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 had been 5589. Out of these, 317 colleges are not eligible to receive central assistance under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956.
- During the academic session 2003-2004, the total enrolment in all courses and levels had been 99.54 lakhs including 40.03 lakhs women students constituting 40.22%.
- The student enrolment at various levels had been as given below:

Level	UG	PG	Dip./Cert.	Research
Percentage of total enrolment	89.09	9.18	1.07	0.66

- About 90.25% of all the under-graduate students and 65.47% 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, 89.05% have been in the universities.
- Maharashtra State had been the first in having highest enrolment of 13.60 lakhs students followed by U.P. with 12.93 lakhs and Sikkim had the lowest enrolment of 4459. In terms of percentages, as compared to total enrolment, the women enrolment had been the highest in the state of Kerala with 60.57%, followed by Goa with 58.78% and the lowest percentage of 24.35% in the state of Bihar.
- Out of the total enrolment of students (99.54 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% in professional faculties.
- The strength of the teaching faculty in universities and colleges had gone up to 4.57 lakhs including 3.81 lakhs in affiliated colleges constituting 83.38%.



- The number of research degrees (Ph.D.) awarded during 2002-2003 was 13,733. Out of this, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 5,034 Degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 4,497 Degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 69.40% of the total number of research degrees awarded by various universities. Only 3345 research degrees have been awarded in all professional faculties constituting 24.36%.
- The number of women students enrolled per hundred men students enrolled at all levels had been 67.
- 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 2003-04 has revealed that the enrolment of women varying between 34% to 40% as indicated below:

Percentage of Women	
Graduate(G)	40.10
Post-Graduate (PG)	42.18
Research (R)	39.04
Diploma/Certificate(D/C)	33.80

- The women enrolment had been the highest in the faculty of arts (51.01%), followed by Science (20.22%) and commerce (16.43%), constituting 87.66% in the three faculties. While the remaining 12.34% 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 Universities 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. 692.13 crores has been released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 16 Central Universities and plan grants of Rs. 192.97 crores has been released to 17 Central Universities including IGNOU during 2003-04.
- There are 195 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 112 state universities, excluding agricultural and medical universities. During the year 2003-2004, 120 eligible state universities including 8 state universities which have got plan grants under various plan schemes / programmes have been provided development grants amounting to Rs. 180.60 crores.
- An amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been paid to two state universities under the scheme of Jubilee Grants during 2003-2004.
- Upto 31.03.2004, Deemed University status has been given to 89 institutions including eight in the reporting year.
- The UGC provides development grant to 20 deemed universities and maintenance grant to 12 deemed universities. During 2003-2004, Non-Plan grants amounting to Rs. 70.31 crores has been paid to 28 deemed to be universities including 12 deemed universities which have got maintenance grant and plan grants of Rs. 29.25 crores to 39 deemed to be universities including 20 deemed universities which have been provided development grant.



- From Tenth Plan onwards, the UGC has been providing special development grant 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 2003-04, grants amounting to Rs. 2.73 crores was paid to the selected universities.
- To partially overcome or reduce the disparity between the universities located in Metros, Urban, Semi-Urban and backware 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 grant 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 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 275.00 lakhs has been made available to 11 universities.

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

- As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004, there were 16,885 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 5272. Nine schemes/programmes are being implemented for colleges through the UGC Regional Offices located at Hyderabad, Pune, Bhopal, Kolkata, Guwahati and Bangalore.
- Tenth Plan grants (2002-2007) amounting to Rs. 469.43 crores were, so far, allocated for the development of 4319 colleges under the College Development Scheme being implemented by all the Regional Offices of UGC.
- An amount of Rs. 247.75 crores as maintenance grant was provided to 35 colleges of Delhi University during 2003-2004. Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs. 2.21 crores was paid to four constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University. During the reporting fiscal year, plan grant amounting to Rs. 160.32 crores was released to colleges spread over 25 states.
- As against the Tenth Plan allocation, an amount of Rs. 1.67 crores was provided to Delhi Colleges under the various plan schemes during 2003-2004.
- To provide academic freedom for potential colleges, the UGC has been conferring autonomous status to these colleges. As on 31.03.2004, 136 autonomous colleges spread over 30 universities of nine states have been functioning in India. These colleges shall also be given priority while identifying colleges with potential for excellence. During 2003-2004, the Committee short-listed 123 colleges for approval of their respective states. A total grant to the extent of Rs. 1.86 crores was paid to these autonomous colleges during the reporting year.
- Two new schemes entitled "Special Development Grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward Areas" and "Special Development Grant for Young Colleges" have been implemented w.e.f. 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 2003-04, the Northern Regional Office released an amount of Rs. 1.20 crores under each of the schemes.

#### **5.0 PROGRAMMES FOR MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS**

- A comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through 51 Academic Staff Colleges and 76 universities and specialized institutions has been carried out in different disciplines. During the reporting year, 216 orientation courses, 711 Refresher Courses and 27 workshops have been approved for conduction by the ASCs and other accredited institutions. A grant of Rs. 21.24 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 and Rs. 7.00 lakhs as one time seed money for Humanities and Commerce and Science Streams respectively for purchase of books and journals, lab and other equipment, remuneration to guest faculty etc. During the reporting year, 368 colleges and 2 universities have been selected for starting career oriented courses from the academic year 2004-05 and also a total grant of Rs. 25.04 crores has been released. The UGC organized half-a-day seminar at four places to popularize and extend awareness of the vocationalisation of Higher Education.
- 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. Upto 31.03.2004, 432 departments have been supported (Humanities and Social Science-150, Science including Bio-Science-143, Engineering and Technology-139). During 2003-04, the budget allocation of Rs. 62 crores was fully released to the departments of various universities.
- The basic objective of the programmes viz. ASIST or ASIHSS is to assist 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. During 2003-04, 32 new departments have been identified for support. A total grant of Rs. 6.98 crores was also 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 staff. The financial limit for support is Rs. 1.00 crore. The expert Committee recommended 7 universities and 24 colleges for support during 2003-04. An amount of Rs. 76.59 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 2003-04, a grant of Rs. 23.00 crores was released.
- To meet the newly emerging needs, the UGC, in 2001, introduced new scheme 'Establishment of new Centers/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. The Review Committees are scheduled to visit these centers during 2004 to assess the progress and achievements. During 2003-04, a grant of Rs. 23.84 lakhs was released to these centers.
- 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 have been got evaluated by a working group Committee. The recommendations of the work group will be placed before the Standing Committee as its meeting to be held in May, 2004.

- 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. Upto March 31, 2004, 87 universities have been connected. During 2003-04, the UGC has released a total grant of Rs. 13.87 crores.
- 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, Ahmedabad. Access to various E-Journals has been started from January 1, 2004. The allocated budget of Rs. 22.00 crores for the year 2003-04 was expended fully.

## **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 0.77 per cent of the total number of candidates appeared were qualified for Junior Research Fellowships and 5.67 per cent of the total number of candidates appeared for Lectureship eligibility were qualified in the tests conducted by the UGC in December, 2003. During 2003-2004, an expenditure of Rs. 1.93 crores was incurred for conducting these examinations. NET examination is being conducted in 76 subjects at 65 centres spread across the country and 6 centres abroad for Indian Nationals. The CSIR, on behalf of UGC, has been conducting NET in five Science subjects. The UGC has also granted accreditation to 15 states for conducting State Level Eligibility Test (SLET). The candidates who have cleared the State Level Eligibility Test (SLET), accredited by the UGC for lectureship prior to 1<sup>st</sup> 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 230 Major Research Projects and about 2937 new Minor Research Projects during 2003-04. An amount of Rs. 24.71 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 2003-04, the proposals of 157 college teachers and nine Vice-Chancellors have been approved and also an amount of Rs. 57.50 lakhs was paid to them.

- The UGC assisted the universities and P.G. colleges to the extent of Rs. 3.61 crores for organizing around 736 seminars / conferences / workshops both at national and international level during the fiscal year 2003-04.
- Under the scheme of Junior Research Fellowships (JRF) for foreign nationals, the UGC has provided 20 JRFs and three Research Associateship for foreign students during 2003-2004. Under JRF Scheme for foreign nationals as well as Indian nationals, an amount of Rs. 17.23 crores was released to universities and colleges during the reporting financial year.
- 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 2003-04, 98 candidates have been selected for the award and released an amount of Rs. 1.78 crores to the new and earlier awardees.
- During 2003-04, as many as 34 Fellowships have been awarded to teachers of various universities. An amount of Rs. 96.32 lakhs was paid to the new as well as existing fellows.
- During 2003-2004, the UGC paid Rs. 2.48 crores to teachers 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 9 employees of the UGC in Hindi typing and Stenography and conducted two meetings for assessing the progress and promotion of Hindi. It has also celebrated Hindi Diwas and Hindi Pakhwara by organizing essay, debate and dictation competitions for the benefit of the UGC employees during the year 2003-2004.
- As an incentive to the talented students from among those who shall stand first class first in Science subjects and have commitment and dedication to take up the Science research and education as their course, the UGC has implemented a new scheme called National Lecturership in Science subjects. Under the scheme, the UGC selected two candidates on all India basis and recommended them to be appointed as the UGC – National Lecturers w.e.f. 2002-2003. The UGC is pursuing the matter with Banaras Hindu University and Jawaharlal Nehru University for absorbing both the candidates.
- To rejuvenate the Science of Vedic Astrology in India and to allow this scientific knowledge to reach to the society at large and to provide opportunities to get this important science exported to the world, the Commission has started assisting universities from 2000-2001 onwards. For the purpose, 19 universities have been selected. During 2003-04, a recurring grant of Rs. 2.34 lakhs was paid to Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy.
- Since the Commission has decided to continue the scheme of setting up of simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres in universities and colleges, fresh proposals are being called for from the universities and colleges.

## 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 2003-04, 44 departments have been identified and approved for support. A total grant of Rs. 8.34 crores has been released to the universities.



- The UGC has been providing assistance to 24 Area Study Centres set up in 20 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. Grant to the extent of Rs. 46.47 lakhs was released to 13 centres during 2003-04.

#### **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. 27.37 crores under Plan and Rs. 20.75 crores under Non-Plan to the six Inter-University Centres. Also, an amount of Rs. 1.83 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 14 centres of Gandhian Studies, two centres of Buddhist Studies, four centres of Ambedkar Studies, three centres of Nehru Studies, four centres on Swami Vivekananda, two centres on Zakir Hussain and one centre each on Rabindranath Tagore, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, Dr. S. Radha Krishnan and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel in various universities. During 2003-04, a total grant of Rs. 0.41 crores has been released to these centers.
- 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 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs was paid to the Universities and Colleges for the on-going activities.

#### **10.0 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 2003-04, the Engineering and Technology Component was included in the General Development and it was given as a total overall allocation treating Engineering and Technology as a separate department at par with other departments of the universities. During the reporting year, a grant of Rs. 0.49 crores was released to five 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

2003-04, grants amounting to Rs. 7.54 crores were provided to the scholarship holders and research fellows studying / working in 35 Universities.

- The Commission also provided non-plan grants to the extent of 3.69 crores to three State/ Deemed to be universities in connection with the approved PG courses on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred on the specifications as approved by the Government at the time of transfer to the UGC.
- 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. 1.13 crores was released to 20 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 2003-04, grant amounting to Rs. 0.75 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 computer and also for Internet connectivity. During 2003-04, 626 colleges have been assisted to the extent of Rs. 6.66 crores.

#### **11.0 EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**

- In the nation-wide programme of Adult, Continuing Education, Extension and Field outreach, 41 universities have been involved for organizing programmes such as Literacy, Post-Literacy, Continuing Education, Legal Literacy, Environment Education etc. involving students and teachers. A total grant of Rs. 1.73 crores was released to the centres established for the purpose during 2003-2004.
- 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 17 PERCS in selected universities to provide resource and technical support. No expenditure was incurred during 2003-04 due to the programme guidelines are under process.

#### **12.0 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 31.03.2004, the UGC was able to establish 113 SC/ST Cells. No grant was released during 2003-04 due to finalization of revised guidelines for Tenth Plan Period.
- The Commission has been organizing the Monitoring Committee meetings every year to oversee the implementation of the reservation policy in respect of SC/ST in Central and Deemed Universities. The last meeting was held from 29<sup>th</sup> September to 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2003.
- To enhance the representation of SC / ST candidates in teaching positions in universities and colleges, the Commission created a Central Pool Database of the eligible SC / ST candidates. 1200 applications were enlisted so far in addition to the candidates qualified in the UGC-NET examinations. During 2003-04, 37 Universities / Colleges have been supplied with the list of eligible SC/ST candidates in various subjects.



- Towards social equity and socio-economic mobility of the disadvantaged sections of the society, the UGC has been implementing the scheme of 'Remedial Coaching for SC/ST'. During the reporting year, five universities and 113 colleges have been selected for the purpose and an amount of Rs. 0.50 crores was also released to the universities and colleges which are implementing the scheme.
- 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. As on 31.03.2004, 88 Minority Coaching Centres have been functioning in universities and colleges. During 2003-04, the UGC approved 38 more institutions for undertaking the programme from 2004-05 and it paid Rs. 52.46 lakhs to the institutions.
- 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, the UGC has identified and approved three institutions under TEPSE and eight under HEPSN. During 2003-04, Rs. 53.07 lakhs was made available to these 11 institutions.
- During 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 2.64 lakhs was provided to universities and colleges for the benefit of 44 visually handicapped teachers working in universities and colleges under the scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Teachers who are Visually Handicapped (blind).
- 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. 0.48 lakhs was paid to these teachers.

### 13.0 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 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 18.36 lakhs and Rs. 22.87 crores was provided for universities and colleges respectively.
- The UGC programme of 'Establishment of Women Studies in 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.. Presently, there are 34 women study centres in universities. During 2003-2004, these women study centres and cells have been financially supported to the extent of Rs. 98.24 lakhs.
- 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". During 2003-04, the UGC has selected 100 candidates under the scheme and an amount of Rs. 1.17 crores was released to the existing Part-time Women Research Associates.
- To provide day care facilities on payment basis at Universities for children whose parents (University Employees and Research Scholars) are away from home throughout a 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 2003-04, a total grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was paid to Kannada University.



#### 14.0 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. the UGC paid Rs. 16.09 lakhs to the universities which have implemented the scheme. Assistance is also being paid to universities and colleges Rs. 25,000 per programme for organizing 3-5 days awareness programme of Positive Health.
- 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. As there were no proposals, no expenditure was incurred during the reporting year.

#### 15.0 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Bilateral Exchange programmes connected with Higher Education field have been in operation with 26 countries and Educational Exchange Programme with 9 countries. During the reporting year, the UGC hosted the visits of 18 foreign scholars from various countries and deputed 19 Indian scholars abroad.
- During 2003-04, foreign delegations from Australia, Kuwait, Cambodia, Namibia and Finnish visited India to discuss challenges of globalisation for higher education to know about Higher Education Policy in India, to have Academic Linkages, to have Interaction with Indian authorities etc.
- As per the Indo-Mauritius agreement, the UGC has invited nominations from Indian Universities for the year 2004. The nominations received from Mauritius are being processed.
- As on 31.03.2004, 29 foreign language teachers have been working in various universities in India appointed under the Collaborative Programme.
- Against seven fellowships under German Academic Exchange Services (DAAD), six scholars have been nominated for advance research and 12 Indian students registered for Ph.D. have been nominated for award of short-term fellowships for the year 2003-04.
- Two Indian scholars were awarded French Government scholarships for 2003-04 by the French Government for carrying out research in the areas of learning French Language, Literature, Culture and Civilization.
- Twelve Indian scholars have been nominated by the UGC for the year 2003-04 to visit France and six 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 2003-04, 31 scholars have finally been selected out of the 80 scholars recommended by the University Grants Commission.
- The UGC has nominated 11 scholars in 2003-04 for 14 commonwealth split site Doctoral Scholarships for Junior faculty or students who are studying for doctoral degree in India. Out of which, the Association of Commonwealth Universities, UK has accepted six scholars.
- During 2003-04, one Indian scholar participated in the Salzburg seminar.



- During 2003-04, six teachers were provided financial assistance under the scheme of Travel Grant to teachers to visit foreign countries for collection of material for research.
- During the financial year 2003-04, Rs. 55.90 lakhs was made available to the scholars under various Educational and Bilateral Exchange Programmes.

#### **16.0 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 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 2.18 crores was paid to the universities.

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF UGC

The University Grants Commission (UGC) which came into existence on 28<sup>th</sup> 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 at the time they are so chosen, shall be teachers of the universities. 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 profession 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	71	17	54	14	3
Group 'B'	124	116	33	83	16	4
Group 'C'	473	386	183	203	78	15
Group 'D'	93	65	10	55	34	6
Canteen	19	11	2	9	3	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>28</b>



As against the sanctioned strength of 821, 649 employees, constituting 79% have been working in the UGC. Out of working strength of 649 employees, 245 (37.7%) are Women, 145 (22.3%) are Scheduled Caste and 28 (4.3%) 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 enjoy 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 centers. 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 being 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 30<sup>th</sup> 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 unauthorizably in different parts of the country.

Besides, the UGC has also been writing, writing, periodically, to the Registrars of all Universities and Secretaries of all States to give wide publicity regarding 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](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

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. 1.00 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.

A State-wise list of Fake Universities / Institutions as on March 31, 2004 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) Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, U.P., Lucknow.\*

\* This matter is subjudice in the Supreme Court of India.

## b) Legal Cell

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

The main function of the Legal Cell is to deal with the Court notices received from the 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 of a copy of the judgment is sent to the concerned Bureau for taking action on the direction of the Court, if any.

The cases mainly relate to pay scales, qualifications, age of retirement, 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.

As per the records, 1338 cases have been filed during 2000 to 2004 (upto March, 2004) by various parties in different courts within the country. Out of which 279 cases have been filed during the year 2003-2004. In the Tenth Plan period ending 31.03.2004, as many as 636 cases have been filed in various courts of India. The year-wise position of the number of cases filed from 1999 onwards is as follows:

Calendar Year	No. of cases filed in different Courts of	Exp. Incurred on the Bills of Advocates the Country	Financial Year (Rs. in lakhs)
2000	365	7.34	1999-2000
2001	337	1.86	2000-2001
2002	357	4.86	2001-2002
2003	247	27.73	2002-2003
2004 (upto 31st March)	32	15.68	2003-2004
Total	1338	57.47	

**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 further to 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.

During the reporting year, Dr. Ravindra Kumar, Deputy Secretary was suspended w.e.f. 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2003.

**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. 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. 2003–2004, 294 Selection Committees conducted by 107 universities recommended 558 candidates (Readers) for promotion to the post of Professors. Based on the reports of the UGC observers, 499 cases of promotion were approved by the UGC while remaining 59 could not be approved for various reasons.

**e) Sexual Harassment Complaint Committee of UGC**

The UGC has set up a Committee to look into the grievances of women employees in cases relating to sexual harassment at work place. The Committee is headed by a lady Joint Secretary and seven other members. During the reporting year 2003–04, no complaint was received by the Committee and is currently being investigated with the help of a NGO. The complaint received in the previous year.

**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 heading 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.

The Unit has taken a very important initiative for arranging training programme for the staff of UGC during the year 2003–2004. The training programme was organized in Institute of Government Accounts & Finance (INGAE) and the training curriculum included topics like pension, G.P. Fund, Budgeting, Accounts with specific emphasis on Grants-in-aid and maintenance of records for Grants-in-aid.

### **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.

The number of Parliament Questions, received/ replied during all the sessions (Budget / Monsoon / Winter Sessions) of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha during the reporting year 2003–04 is as given below:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total No. of Parliament Questions</b>	<b>Out of total, number of starred questions</b>	<b>Number of assurances</b>
2003–04	246	20	28
2002–03	520	52	22



## 1.4 PUBLICATIONS

The publication Bureau, since inception of UGC, has been bringing out various publications especially UGC Annual Report, Guidelines for various schemes/programmes being implemented in Higher Education Sector, UGC Act, Reports on UGC – Conferences, UGC – Committee Reports, Statistical Reports/Forms, Journals of Higher Education and also other items like Letter Heads/Visiting Cards/Greeting Cards/Envelopes for the entitled officials of UGC, Registers for Finance Bureau etc. It is also catering to the needs of population who are working in or connected with Higher Education by distributing the published reports/documents.

Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for the year 2003–2004, an amount of Rs. 12.41 lakhs was expended towards printing 67 publications including UGC News/UGC Samachar.

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.	2002–2003	45	15.00	11.47
2.	2003–2004	67	15.00	12.41
	Total	122	30.00	23.88

## 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 2002–2003 was as given in the Table 1.1

**Table 1.1: Budget for the Year 2003–2004**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Budget head	Plan allocation		Non-Plan allocation	
		BE	RE	BE	RE
1.	General	516.75	516.75	1113.80	1132.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>516.75</b>	<b>516.75</b>	<b>1113.80</b>	<b>1132.30</b>

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received from Central Government and grants released to universities/institutions during 2003–2004 are as given in the following Tables 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4.

**Table 1.2: Grants Received During 2003–2004**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Budget head	Plan Grants Received	Non-Plan Grants Received
1.	General	516.75	1132.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>516.75</b>	<b>1132.30</b>

**Table 1.3: Plan Grants Released During 2003–2004**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Plan Grant	% of Total Plan Grant
1.	State Universities*	180.60	29.41%
2.	Colleges of State Universities	160.32	26.11%
3.	Central Universities	192.97	31.42%
4.	Inter-University Centres	38.31	6.24%
5.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	29.25	4.76%
6.	Miscellaneous	7.74	1.26%
7.	Colleges of Central Universities	4.89	0.80%
	Total (Plan)	614.08	100%

\* This does not include grants paid under other schemes like sports schemes etc.

**Table 1.4: Non-Plan Grants Released During 2003–2004**

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Non-Plan Grant	% of Total Non-Plan Grant
1.	Maintenance to:		
	a) Central Universities	692.13	61.04%
	b) Colleges of Delhi and BHU	272.44	24.03%
	c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	65.74	5.80%
2.	Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships etc.	30.47	2.68%
3.	Inter-University Institutions/Centres	15.17	1.34%
4.	State Universities	5.59	0.49%
5.	Specific Grant for State Universities	23.69	2.09%
6.	Non-University Institutions	3.29	0.29%
7.	UGC Establishment Expenses	22.22	1.96%
8.	HBA to C.U. and Deemed Universities	3.15	0.28%
	Total (Non-Plan)	1133.89	100%

## 1.6 COMPUTERIZATION OF UGC

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](http://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 informational 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. Finally, a very comprehensive Higher Education Information System Project (HISP) has been conceived. Details of this are on the UGC Website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

## 1.7 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

### Golden Jubilee Cell

To commemorate its momentous journey, which began on 28 December 1953, the University Grants Commission organized several academic, cultural and interactive activities throughout the year 2002 and 2003. These activities ensured the participation of Universities across the length and breadth of the country.

Among the academic activities was a series of lectures by eminent scholars known for their contribution both at national and international levels, organized in Universities located in remote areas. The series gave an opportunity to students to share their ideas and interact with these academic celebrities. The lectures have been printed as part of UGC's Golden Jubilee Lecture series booklet.

### Golden Jubilee Celebrations

#### Golden Jubilee Lectures

Sl.	Speaker	Organized by	Topic
1.	Prof. J V Narlikar	Maharashtra University of Maharashtra	How to recapture the thrill of basic sciences in higher education
2.	Justice Mohd. Shamim	Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra, U.P.	Importance of Value Based Education
3.	Prof. V R Mehta	Ranchi University, Jharkhand	The Killing of Higher Education
4.	Justice J S Verma	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	Significance of the ethical component of education
5.	Prof. Prabuddha Ganguly	Bhavnagar University, Gujarat	Ad(d)venture with Knowledge ..... Stepping Ahead with Intellectual Property Rights
6.	Prof. Yashpal	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala	Reinventing Higher Education
7.	Dr R G Takwale	Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Challenges of Globalization in Higher Education in India
8.	Prof. MGK Menon	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Future of Higher Education

Golden Jubilee Seminars were organised in 11 Universities across the country, while regional offices of the UGC organised national level seminars on several pertinent themes of higher education. Experts from all over the country discussed and debated over issues and recommendations from these seminars both at the regional and national level were published for further consideration.



### Golden Jubilee Seminars

Sl. No.	University	Seminars Topic
1	University of Jammu, Jammu (J&K)	Governance of Higher Education
2	Punjab University, Chandigarh	How to complete the first cycle of assessment and accreditation?
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (U P)	Sustaining Quality in Higher Education Institutions
4	Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur (AP)	Promoting Value Education & Ethics
5	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga (Karnataka)	Physical Fitness/Health consciousness/yoga studies
6	University of Calicut (Kerala)	Public Private Partnership in Higher Education
7	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong (Meghalaya)	Economics of Higher Education (How to be self supporting? How to generate resources?)
8	M S University, Vadodara (Gujarat)	Examination Reforms
9	J N Vyas University, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Export of Higher Education
10	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur (Chattishgarh)	Access and Equity in Higher Education (How to reach the double digit access ratio)
11	North Bengal University, Darjeeling, West Bengal	Policy Planning for Higher Education in India under the WTO and GATS regime

### The New UGC Logo

The process of designing a new logo was initiated by the UGC in view of the changed scenario of the Indian higher education system and the role of the UGC in it during the last 50 years. Entries were invited from 26 colleges. Sixteen colleges sent around 370 entries, which were evaluated by an expert committee, set up specifically for this purpose. Ten best entries were short-listed and five designs selected. To further improve on the designs a three-day workshop was held at the MS University, Vadodara. A committee of UGC commission members with the Vice-Chairman as the Chairperson of the committee was constituted to evaluate the UGC logo and also held a meeting with Expert Committee Members. An exhibition of the five logos was held at the UGC building in New Delhi from 20 October to 22 October 2003.

Both Committees met on 17 November 2003 and after deliberations selected the logo and base-line, which was later approved by the Commission in its meeting on 24 November 2003.

The logo and the motto line, **Gyan-Vigyanam Vimukte (Knowledge Liberates)**, convey the UGC's philosophy and avowed objective of uplifting the nation's destiny through quality education. Knowledge is like both light and sound. Like light, it enlightens and empowers the individual and society as a whole, enabling them to overcome limitations imposed by nature. And like sound, which seeps in through the most impermeable of barriers, knowledge cannot be stopped or barred in any way. The chakra in the logo symbolizes the Indian nation. Its twenty-four spokes represent the continuous and uninterrupted flow of education, which is truly a life-long process. The lines below the chakra portray an open book, the ultimate symbol of learning. The relevance of books has not diminished even in this paperless era of e-learning and online education. The lines are also symbolic of a pair of hands, because it is knowledge that supports and lifts the nation towards development and progress.

## Panel Discussions

As the world becomes more and more connected, India is actively considering internationalization of its educational programmes and formulating plans for Promoting Indian Higher Education Abroad (PIHEAD). The UGC is keen to encourage Indian universities/institutions to participate in activities that will promote the export of Indian education to other countries. A panel discussion was held in Delhi to deliberate issues related to this. Called “Globalization of Indian Higher Education: Prospects & Opportunities”, the discussion was organized by the Institute of International Education (IIE) and the UGC on 14 October 2003 at the India International Center, New Delhi. The panelists included Dr. Arun Nigavekar, Chairman, UGC, Dr. R. Natarajan, Chairman, AICTE, Sudershan Bannerjee, Chairman, Human Capital Development Committee, FICCI and Dr. Allan E. Goodman, President & CEO, Institute of International Education. The moderator of the discussion was Jane E. Schukoske, Executive Director, United States Educational Foundation in India.

Lachoo Memorial College of Science & Technology, organised MEDIA-TODAY, a seminar on Mass Communication on 29 September 2003 for the students of mass communication and video production. The college incorporated this UGC designed vocational subject in its B.Sc. Degree course. The purpose of the seminar was to give the participants an idea of the current trends in print broadcasting and electronic media. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr. Arun Nigavekar, Chairman, UGC. Dr. (Mrs) Naseem Bhatia, Vice Chancellor, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur presided over the inaugural session. Dr. V.R. Mehta, Ex-Vice Chancellor of Delhi University and Dr. Sanjeev Bhanawat, Head, Centre for Mass Communication were the Guests of Honour. The Valedictory Function of the Media-Toady – a seminar on mass communication – was held on 30 September 2003 in Jodhpur. N.L. Mitra, Vice Chancellor, National Law University, Jodhpur was the Chief Guest and Dr. Sanjeev Bhanawat, Head, Centre for Mass Communication, Rajasthan University, Jaipur delivered the Valedictory Lecture.

## Sports Activities for UGC Staff

Sports competitions were organised from 4 – 6 November 2003 in the following categories – cricket, football, volleyball for males and kho-kho and throwing the ball for ladies. Mixed events included badminton, athletics, chess, and carom. For veterans, tug of war and musical chairs was organised. The UGC employees enthusiastically participated in all the events. The outdoor activities were organized at the sports ground of the Mata Sundri College, Delhi University while the indoor activities were organized in the UGC premises.

## Essay Writing Competition, Debates

An Essay Writing Competition was organized for UGC employees on 17 November 2003 on “Healthy Work Relationship in Office” while the topic of the debate was “Privatization of higher education – a boon or a curse?”

## Get Together for Former Employees at FICCI Auditorium

A cultural evening and get-together of present and former employees of UGC was organized on 24 November 2003 at Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI), New Delhi. The Chairman, UGC welcomed all the employees. The Guest of Honour was Prakash P Mallya, General Manager, Canara Bank. The Bank graciously sponsored a pair of wristwatches for the former and present employees of UGC. The Chairman honoured him with a shawl. Prizes were distributed to winners of the sports, debate and essay writing competitions. The UGC employees presented group songs and performed a play.



### **Inter University Cultural Programme**

The UGC in coordination with the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) organized a two day cultural programme on 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2003 showcasing the upcoming talent of young students artists from 19 Universities all over the country. These students performed in the following categories:

Group Songs, (India and Western), I. Folk Dance,. Skit, Mime and Mimicry.

The participating universities were

1. University of Mumbai
2. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
3. Gauhati University, Assam
4. Dr. H.S.Gour University, Sagar
5. Bhavnagar University, Gujarat
6. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
7. Kerala University
8. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Rajasthan
9. Calicut University
10. Rani Durgawati Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur
11. Nagpur University
12. Bharthidasan University, Trichy
13. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
14. Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Khairagarh, Chhattisgarh
15. Mysore University, Karnataka
16. Panjabi University, Patiala
17. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
18. MS University, Tirunelveli

### **Bhoomi Pujan Ceremony**

The Bhoomi Pujan ceremony at the new UGC campus site was performed by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development, Govt. of India on 25th December 2003. Spread over 20 acres of land on Nelson Mandela Road in South Delhi, the new campus will house the Commission's headquarters and bring together its offices presently spread in three locations in Delhi. The new campus will have excellent conference facilities and a large guesthouse. In addition, skeleton housing for key functionaries and essential staff is also planned. The Consortia for Educational Communication (CEC) – an Inter University Centre (IUC) under the UGC will also be co-located with the UGC headquarters on the same campus. The new campus is primarily a landscape-oriented design with low-rise built space around it. Undulating terrain of the site is being used in an interesting manner to develop the campus with low-lying pockets being developed as water bodies. In order to reflect the Indian character of the campus, a 20-meter high pillar – Stambh at the pivotal central location is envisaged. Four faces of this Stambh oriented in correct cardinal directions will have relief work created by reputed artists of the Country from different Regions. Overall the campus is planned in a manner that fosters creativity and brings the best out of the people and visiting intellectuals responsible for development of higher education in the country.



*Dignitaries standing for the National Anthem at Groundbreaking Ceremony of University Grants Commission's Proposed New Campus at Nelson Mandela Road, New Delhi on 25th December, 2003*



*Dignitaries at the Concluding Function of University Grants Commission's Golden Jubilee Year on 28th December, 2003 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi*



*The Logo of University Grants Commission being released at the Concluding Function of University Grants Commission's Golden Jubilee Year on 28th December, 2003 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi*



*Dr. (Ms) Armaity S. Desai, felicitating Ms. Priya Jayanand, winner of the new UGC's Logo Contest.*

*Also seen in the background are from Left to Right Professor Ved Prakash, Secretary, UGC; Professor VN Rajasekaran Pillai, Vice Chairman and Professor A. Nigavekar, Chairman, UGC.*



## **New Campus for UGC**

As per the minutes of the Commission's meeting held on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2003, the Commission considered the proposal for the construction of UGC Campus and approved the following:

1. Agreement signed between UGC and Ed. CIL.
2. The panel comprising three architects in the order of merit short-listed by the Expert Committee.
3. Utilisation of funds out of an amount of Rs. 30 crores earmarked in the X Plan.
4. Payment of 4.00 crores to the Ed. CIL as mobilization advance at the initial stage and release as per provision of the agreement.
5. The Constitution of a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman, UGC and two members of Commission (1) Prof. (Dr.) B.H.Brize-Kishore and (2) Prof. Sureshwer Sharma nominated by the Chairman and Deputy Secretary (Admn.) as Coordinator for the purposes of reviewing the progress of the project from time to time.
6. The above mentioned decisions of the Commission already referred to MHRD for information.

Concept Plan of the project has been approved by the Commission. Drawings and other documents of the project will be submitted to DDA for approval.

## **Historic Commission Meeting**

On the eve of UGC's Golden Jubilee Year Concluding function, 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2003, the Minister for Human Resource Development Prof. Murli Manohar Joshi addressed a gathering of UGC Commission Members, Senior HRD and UGC officials. It was for the first time since 28<sup>th</sup> December, 1953 that an Education Minister had attended Commission Meeting.

## **Golden Jubilee Function**

The concluding function of UGC's Golden Jubilee celebrations was held on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2003 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The Hon'ble President of India, Dr A P J Abdul Kalam was the chief guest of the occasion. Other dignitaries who graced the dais were Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource and Development, Dr M M Joshi, Minister of State for Human Resource and Development, Dr Vallabh Bhai Kathiria, Minister of State for Communication and IT, Shri Ashok Pradhan, Secretary Education, Shri SK Tripathy; Secretary Posts, Shri Vijay Bhushan, Chairman, UGC, Prof. Arun Nigavekar; Vice-Chairman, UGC, Prof. VN Rajsekaran Pillai and Secretary UGC, Prof. Ved Prakash.

## **The Highlights of the Concluding Function were:**

- Multimedia presentation on achievements of UGC and landmarks of higher education; National Institute of Sciences; UGC Infonet and UGC's Golden Jubilee Activity.
- Release of Bouquet of e-Journals by Hon'ble President of India, Dr A P J Abdul Kalam.
- Unveiling of the new UGC Logo by Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource and Development, Dr M M Joshi.
- **Release of the book "50 years of University Grants Commission"** by Minister of State for Human Resource and Development, Dr Vallabh Bhai Kathiria, This book authored by Dr Kavita A Sharma, Principal, Hindu College, traces UGC's chronological history since inception i.e. 1953. The book highlights the various milestones achieved and landmark decisions taken during UGC's fifty-year journey besides focusing on its thrust areas during the various Five Year Plan periods, amendments to the UGC Act etc.



- **Release of the book “Higher Education in India – 1781–2003”** by Hon’ble Minister for Human Resource and Development, Dr M M Joshi. This book is a joint venture of UGC and the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh. It is meant to serve as a ready reference material for policymakers, educational administrators, researchers, students and teachers.
- **Release of Golden Jubilee Commemoration Special Cover** by Hon’ble President of India, Dr A P J Abdul Kalam. The UGC in association with the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communication and IT, Delhi Circle, brought out the special cover to commemorate its Golden Jubilee Year, signifying a national recognition for its anniversary.

### **Golden Jubilee Publications**

As part of its 50th anniversary celebrations, the UGC deemed it important to publish a variety of documents which would become ready references for a range of people involved with higher education. These include:

#### **50 Years of University Grants Commission**

This is a book which traces UGC’s chronological history since inception i.e. 1953. The book highlights the various milestones achieved and landmark decisions taken during UGC’s fifty-year journey besides focusing on its thrust areas during the various Five Year Plan periods, amendments to the UGC Act etc.

#### **Higher Education in India – 1781-2003**

This is a book jointly written by the UGC and the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh. It is meant to serve as a ready reference material for policymakers, educational administrators, researchers, students and teachers.

#### **Golden Jubilee Activity Booklet**

This is a booklet highlighting the major activities organized throughout the year as part of the UGC’s Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

#### **Recommendations of Golden Jubilee Seminars**

This contains in brief the recommendations of the various Golden Jubilee Seminars held on issues related to higher education in India and will serve as reference documents for taking important decisions on higher education related policies issues.

#### **Golden Jubilee Lecture Series Booklets**

The lectures delivered by distinguished personalities in various universities around the country as part of the UGC’s Golden Jubilee Lecture Series is being printed in the form of booklets. Students, teachers, educational administrators and the general public at large, will benefit from the vast repository of knowledge of these achievers.

#### **Golden Jubilee Commemoration Special Cover**

The UGC in association with the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communication and IT, Delhi Circle, released a special cover to commemorate its Golden Jubilee Year, signifying a national recognition for its anniversary.

## **Special Publications on Women Related Issues**

Dr. (Mrs) Aruna Goel, Commission Member, UGC has brought out three publications entitled 'Organisation and Structure of Women Development and Empowerment', 'Education and Socioeconomic Perspectives of Women Development and Empowerment' and 'Violence and Protective Measures for Women Development and Empowerment' on the eve of UGC's Golden Jubilee Year.

## **Exporting Higher Education**

This is a comprehensive document which outlines the issues, strategies and overall vision for exporting of Indian education abroad. It also outlines the challenges and outcomes and offers a perspective to planners and higher education policy makers as well as implementers.

## **The UGC Logo**

The creation of a new logo for any organization is an important and collective task. The UGC will launch a new logo as it completes 50 years of its journey. The process of creating the new logo, the people involved, the meaning and the feeling behind the symbol and the final look of the logo is documented in a smart booklet for everyone's ready reference.

## **Annual Plan Budget of UGC: 2003–04**

The Tenth Plan outlay for UGC as intimated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development was Rs. 3294.00 crores. Out of this, the Ministry of Human Resource Development allocated Rs. 516.75 crores as BE 2002–03 and revised it to Rs. 559.76 crores. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (2003–04), the Ministry of Human Resource Development again allocated Rs. 516.75 crores as BE. Subsequently, the Ministry of Human Resource Development reduced it to Rs. 440.27 crores. During the end of the financial year the Ministry of Human Resource Development revised the allocation under Plan to Rs. 516.75 crores.

## **UGC Regulation on Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities**

Setting up of private university through State Acts is a recent phenomenon. The State Government of Chhatisgarh has taken a lead in this area by establishing private universities under an omnibus Act through an Executive order. Apart from this the State Government of Himachal Pradesh, Uttranchal and Gujarat have also established private universities through separate Act. In order to regulate the maintenance of standards of teaching, research, examinations and extension services in these private universities, the UGC has framed regulations under Sub-Section 1 of Section 26 of the UGC Act, namely, UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) regulations, 2003 which have been published in the Gazette of India on 27.12.2003. The detailed regulations are available on UGC Website.

## **Specification of Degrees**

The UGC specifies degree by notification in the official gazette with prior approval of the Central Government as per provision 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 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2004 after getting it approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.



## Performance Radars

The UGC during the X Plan has decided to link one third of the development grant with the performance of the universities during the IX Plan. To evaluate the performance, the UGC proposes to prepare development radars on three aspects namely academic performance, research performance and governance. A proforma was developed on which information was collected by the X Plan Visiting Committee to enable the UGC to prepare radars. About 12–15 indicators have been devised for each of the three categories to evaluate the performance. The performance of the university is plotted on a radar vis-à-vis benchmark which is based on ground realities rather than the ideal situation. The University would be given another chance for improvement during the X Plan mid-term review and if their performance enhances, the benefit would be passed on to the university for a higher performance linked grant. A second level advantage would be given by normalizing the university based on their category and location.

## Model Act

In order to conduct a review of the governance, organization and management of University in the country and to recommend a Model Act for Universities of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century India, with a view to prepare the Indian University system for the future, the Commission had set up an Expert Committee to conduct a review of issues relating to the University system and recommended a Model Act.

These issues are:

- Advances in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and their deep penetration in the higher education sector.
- Increasing need for the development of a healthy, skilled and agile intellectual human force with facilities for life long learning.
- Generation of new employment opportunities in a variety of subject areas and the expanding competitive environment.
- Globalization of higher education and entry of foreign universities in the country to be partners of local institutions or to establish independent campuses.
- Steady decline in the financial support available from the Government, both at the Central and the State levels.
- The concept paper has been thrown open for discussion to all the interested parties associated with the higher education system. It is hoped that the paper will be discussed widely in the University community and feedback provided to the UGC in a time bound manner, so that the Committee can make use of the feedback responses to refine and improve its thought processes to finally work out a Model Act. This is expected to be of considerable use for the Indian University system in introducing suitable reforms for accelerating its pace of orderly development to meet the challenges of the present competitive environment.

## Minimum Standard of Instructions

The UGC has revised the following two regulations:

- UGC (Minimum Standards of Instructions for the Grant of First Degree through formal education) Regulations, 2003 and
- UGC (Minimum Standards of Instructions for the grant of the Master's Degree through formal education) Regulations, 2003.



## Common Entrance Test

**Supreme Court Judgements:** The Supreme Court in the case of TMA Pai Foundation Vs. State of Karnataka and Islamic Academy of Education Vs. State of Karnataka had held that the multiplicity of entrance examinations shall be removed with a view to avoiding mental, physical and financial burden on students.

## Issue of Regulations

In pursuance of these judgements, UGC issued letter to all the universities on 07.11.2003 to put on hold any entrance examination being planned by them for admission to professional courses. Subsequently, the UGC issued Regulations on 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2003 to regulate admissions to specified professional programmes. As per these Regulations, the admission to Specified Professional Programmes for the year 2004–05 shall be through a Common Entrance Exam in all those institutions who are presently admitting all their students or certain percentage of them on All India basis. The States can hold their own Entrance Examination for students under State quota. The professional programme identified and the agency who shall be conducting the Common Entrance Exam is given below:

Courses Identified	Agency Identified
UG courses in Engineering, Architecture & Planning and Pharmacy	AIEEE conducted by CBSE
MBA/PGDM or equivalent programmes	CAT (conducted by IIMs), JMET (conducted by IITs), MAT (conducted by AIMA), ATMA (Conducted by AIMS) and XAT (conducted by XLRI)
MCA	AIMCAET conducted by IIT, Roorkee

## Development Grants – 10<sup>th</sup> Plan Allocation

UGC in order to meet the goals and objectives of Tenth Plan provided financial assistance to Central/ Deemed Universities, constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University and Delhi Colleges under Plan and Non-Plan for their overall development providing financial assistance to State Universities for Plan Schemes. The objective of providing development assistance is not only to improve the infrastructure and basic facilities in the universities but also to develop excellence in certain identified areas.

Development assistance could be utilized for consolidation of existing infrastructure for the modernization of teaching, research and administration and also for extension and out reach activities to meet the changing needs and challenges of higher education. During Tenth Plan, the general development assistance to an individual university is available on the basis of the outlay determined and communicated to the universities (273 outlay is released based on the procedure indicated in Tenth Plan guidelines, the 1/3 of the outlay will finally be decided on the basis of performance radars of the individual university during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan). The outlay determined and communicated to the universities shall be in operation from the period 01.04.2002 to 31.03.2007.

In the beginning of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, UGC constituted committees that visited the universities to evaluate the progress made by them during 9<sup>th</sup> Plan and to assess their 10<sup>th</sup> Plan requirements. Based on the recommendations of these Visiting Committees and keeping in view the availability of funds, UGC fixed the allocation of individual University for the Tenth Plan.



Under Plan development, UGC will assist each eligible university for the following purposes:

1. Staff
2. Equipment
3. Books and Journals
4. Buildings
5. Campus Development
6. Health Centres
7. Student Amenities
8. Jubilee Grant
9. Programme Development

UGC assistance on the above items are cent percent.

### **New Schemes Launched in X Plan**

UGC introduced the following new schemes:

- a) **Dual Degree** – The UGC has recently decided to permit the students at undergraduate level to simultaneously pursue the study of a skill oriented course also which shall entitle them to an additional certificate/diploma/degree in conjunction with the regular degree.
- b) **College with Potential for Excellence** – On a similar Pattern, UGC proposes to launch a scheme to identify at least 100 colleges throughout the country as “Colleges with Potential for Excellence”. These colleges would improve their academic infrastructure, develop innovations in teaching and adopt modern methods of learning and evaluation. Besides, a flexible approach would be introduced in selection of courses at degree level.
- c) **Development Radar – Programme Lined Funding** – A new procedure in the form of development radars has been formulated by the UGC under which development radars are being prepared for various universities on 3 aspects viz. academic, research and governance. It has been decided to link 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the development grant with the performance of the universities so evaluated.
- d) **University Technology Database** – A Universities’ technology database consisting of about 250 technologies capable of being converted into an industrial product has been compiled to help the potential researchers to get their technologies commercialized.
- e) **Export of Education** – Under this programme, several Indian Universities have established their campuses abroad. These include BITS (Birla Institute of Technology and Science), Pilani, BITS (Birla Institute of Science & Technology), Ranchi and Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE). The UGC is also planning to conduct education fair in various countries to promote Indian education abroad.

The UGC has been conducting bilateral cultural exchange programmes between India and other countries wherein foreign scholars visit Indian Universities and Indian Scholars visit foreign universities.

- f) **Special Development Grant for Universities and Colleges in Backward Areas** – The UGC during X Plan has launched a special scheme for universities/colleges located in backward area district as identified by the Planning Commission. This assistance would be over and above the general development assistance being paid to these institutions.

- g) **Special Development Grant for Young Universities/Colleges** – During the IX Plan the Commission has launched a special scheme keeping in view the problems faced by the universities and colleges at the time of inception. The universities which have been included under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act during the IX Plan would be covered under the scheme. This assistance would also be over and above the general development being provided to them.
- h) **Digital Repository** – In its endeavor to encourage sharing of resources electronically, the UGC is establishing 16 mirror sites across the country with 2 mbps internet lines which would be evenly distributed geographically. These will contact current and previous volumes of research journals in all disciplines and will provide free access to teachers and research workers.
- i) **e-Education Content Development** – During the X Plan the UGC proposes to identify suitable university departments which the expertise to develop multi-media courseware for various disciplines. This courseware would also be put on the UGC mirror sites for the benefit of the teachers and the students. This would ultimately lead to web-based interactive e-content development, which will ensure an effective blending of subject expertise available in colleges and universities and software expertise available in industries.

### Decisions, Approvals and Resolutions of the Commission

- Approved the revised rates of PG scholarship of M.E./M.Tech. students under Engineering and Technology be revised w.e.f. July 1, 2003 instead of September 1, 2001.

Decided that:

- The scheme to be operated during X Plan as well as X Plan allocation projected for each scheme be approved.
- No extra allocation be given to fulfil the committed liability of the IX Plan schemes;
- Any spill over of the IX Plan towards development assistance to the Universities and Colleges be taken as a first charge on the X Plan indicating that spill over amount of the IX Plan towards development assistance will not be over and above the X Plan allocation.
- The Commission approved that from X Plan onwards, all the schemes implemented by UGC should end with the Plan i.e. any proposal approved in the later part of the Plan be implemented only for the remaining period of the Plan. In order to ensure that no committed liability of the schemes get carried forward to the subsequent Plan so that the next plan is not adversely affected for starting new innovation in higher education.
- 10% of the UGC grant be allocated/released for the North Eastern sector.
- Keeping in view the Disability Act 1995, the Universities be informed that at least one post be reserved for physically disabled persons out of the posts being approved for the X Plan by UGC.
- Agreed, in principle, for establishment for Institutes for promoting quality, teaching and research in Basic Sciences in collaboration with other scientific agencies in X Plan and further agreed that the Centre for Studies in Integrated Sciences be established at the following places:
  - East : At Bhubneshwar in the proximity of Utkal University.
  - West : At Pune in the proximity of University of Pune.
  - North : At Allahabad in the proximity of Allahabad University.
  - South : At Chennai in the proximity of Anna University.



The Commission further decided that a High Power Committee be constituted by the Chairman to work out the details about the establishment of these Centres.

- a) Decided that past service of a Reader be considered for promotion to the post of Professor only if he or she had rendered his or her services in the same scale of pay in the Government of India/State Government/Autonomous Bodies/Government of India or State Government Laboratories and he or she had possessed qualifications equivalent to that of Reader whilst working in the aforesaid institutions/establishments.
- b) Approved the six months compulsory Core Module Syllabus for Environmental Studies for under-graduate courses of all branches of Higher Education and decided that this be circulated to all the universities for its implementation as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
- c) Agreed for establishment of a European Chair of Indian Studies in the Netherlands and also agreed to provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs for a period of five years. The Commission decided that UGC may send the list of Indian Experts upto six for this Chair and Netherlands side may choose any one of them. It was further decided that the concurrence for it be taken from the Ministry of Human Resource Development after ensuring whether or not it should entail tripartite agreement.
- d) Agreed to accredit Maharashtra SLET conducted by the University of Pune the next 4 SLET examinations in 30 subjects, including Konkani and further agreed that SLET conducted by Pune University in Konkani on behalf of the Maharashtra State be given all-India accreditation as the number of students taking Konkani examination is quite small.
- e) Agreed to accredit that the M.S. University of Baroda to conduct 2 SLETs in the 20 subjects and further agreed that SLET conducted by MS University in Gujarati on behalf of Gujarat State be given all-India accreditation as the number of students in Gujarati is quite small.
- f) Suggested that the Cultural Exchange Programme should be on the reciprocal basis and the exchange of teachers should be from both the sides and also it was also decided that these views may be referred to Ministry of Human Resource Development so that they might be appropriately included in the future MOU to be signed with foreign countries.
- g) Agreed, in principle, with the suggestion for strengthening of UGC Regional Offices and observed that there is a need to carry out complete restructuring of the Regional Offices. It was further decided that the Committee already constituted with Vice-Chairman as its Chairman and two Members of the Commission may look into the problems and issues of Regional Offices in totality and come up with a comprehensive plan for restructuring of the Regional Offices.
- h) Approved the MOU signed between UGC-DBT regarding Bio-technology Teaching Programme in Universities/Institutes.
- i) Agreed in principle, with the suggestions given by Shri S.G. Raoot, Joint Adviser, Planning Commission, New Delhi for installing a small micro-electronic chip in the degrees/diplomas in order to eliminate the fake university degrees in the country. It was further decided to send the circular to all the universities/institutes awarding degrees/diplomas requesting them to evolve a suitable mechanism for installing of such a micro-electronic chip in their degrees/diplomas.



- j) Accorded accreditation to the Madhya Pradesh SLET for conducting two examinations in 11 subjects. The Commission also decided that a Committee be constituted under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman to look into the concept of assigning weightage for the purpose of evolving the qualifying criteria which can be used for granting permission to State(s) to conduct SLET. It was further decided that this Committee may also look into the appropriateness of conducting the examinations by the UGC NET and SLET in the same subject to avoid duplication of efforts. All these issues may be incorporated in the terms of reference of the UGC NET Committee which has already been constituted to review the NET/SLET Examinations.
- k) Agreed to the accreditation of Universities and Colleges through NAAC free of cost and decided that the actual expenditure be reimbursed to the NAAC directly instead of giving it to the Colleges/Universities. The Commission further decided that limit be fixed per college/per university for the expenditure to be incurred on the accreditation of College and University through NAAC.
- l) Agreed, in principle, that the university departments/constituent colleges should take approval of the UGC before starting any technical course. It was also decided that the concerned Council may visit the university departments/ constituent colleges and send their report to the UGC for its final approval.
- m) Agreed to the revised Regulations for recognition of colleges in terms of regulations framed under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act with the following changes:

“Each department should have at least one permanent faculty on its roll.”

The Commission approved the Logo designed by Priya Jayanand, Final Year Applied Arts Student, College of Fine Arts, Trivandrum, Kerala with the change of motto line from “Uplifting Nation’s Destiny” to “Knowledge Liberates”.

- n) Resolved to initiate two schemes on the Golden Jubilee Day:  
To start the scheme of Professor of Eminence with 500 slots at a given time.  
To award Swarn Jayanti post-graduate fellowships to students in general education with 1000 slots at a given time.
- o) Agreed to the report of the UGC Expert Committee for establishment of Satellite Campus of Assam University at Diphu, Karbi Anglong District and recommended that the Ministry of Human Resource Development be requested for providing Rs. 2116.58 lakhs as additional grant for a period of three years for establishment of this campus.
- p) Considered the report of an Expert Committee constituted by the UGC on franchising higher education through Off-Campus Study Centres and approved the suggestions/recommendations made by the Committee detailing conditions for Regulations, procedure for seeking permission, inspection of the University and Report Submission, minimum requirements for starting a programme under the Open Distance Learning (ODL) System by the Conventional Universities, Procedure for recognition of Study Centre, Procedure for permission, inspection of Study Centre, withdrawal of permission of Study Centre and Academic and Administrative set-up.
- q) Considered and approved the revised regulations prepared by the Committee regarding:  
UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction For the Grant of the First Degree Through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003.



UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction For the Grant of the Master's Degree Through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003.

- r) Having regard to the view of the Ministry on regulations for recognition of colleges in terms of regulations framed under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, the Commission observed that there was a need for harmonization and simplification of procedure for recognition and affiliation of colleges. The Commission authorized the Chairman to constitute a High Powered Committee to examine all the related aspects for the purposes of ensuring comprehensive and simplified procedure for greater harmonization.
- s) Agreed to the constitution of Committee for development of Central Universities in the North East and decided that this Committee be comprised Commission Members; Vice-Chancellors from North-East; Secretaries of Education of NE States and Members from North-East Councils, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC. This Committee will be entrusted with the responsibility of systematic development of these Universities.
- t) 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.
- u) Considered the revised regulations (i) UGC (Minimum Standards of Instructions for the Grant of First Degree through Non-formal Education Regulations), 2004 and (ii) UGC (Minimum Standards of Instructions for the Grant of Master's Degree through Non-formal Education Regulations), 2004 and approved it.
- v) 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 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
  - (ii) Participation in the Exhibition organized during the 56<sup>th</sup> 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.
- w) Considered and agreed, in principle, to the request of Gulbarga University, Karnataka for providing additional grant for establishment of a Chair in the name of Vijaneshwara's Mitakshara and Human Rights. The Commission further decided that there should not be any permanent liability on the UGC and authorized the Chairman to decide one time seed money for establishment of this Chair.
- x) 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 2004–2005:

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.
MBA	Rs. 50,000/- p.a.
MD/MS/MDS	Rs. 1,30,000/- p.a.

\* This fee structure be made applicable only for the year 2004-2005.

# 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. It has been recorded a sixteen-fold increase in the number of universities and thirty three fold increase in the number of colleges while students enrolment has gone up by nearly thirty six 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:VIII**) which increased by 1448 over the period 2001-02 to 2003-2004 consisting 9%. The increase in the number of colleges, however, has varied across states as shown in the **Appendix:VIII**. Relatively speaking, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu registered the highest increase, with 209 colleges each established during 2001-02 to 2003-04. The pace of growth was also high in, Kerala (179), Rajasthan (122) etc. The increase in the number of colleges in some of the states during this period was not significant while in eleven states and a union territory there was single digit increase over the period. In the state of Mizoram and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshdweep and Daman & Diu, there was zero percent increase. It is pertinent to note here that there was no college at all in the Union Territory of Dadar & Nagar Haveli.

As many as 679 new colleges were established during 2003-2004, making the total number of colleges to 16,885 in 2003-2004 as against 16,206 colleges in 2002-2003 registering an increase of 4.2%.

At the end of the financial year 2003-2004, the total number of colleges recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 was 5589 as compared to 5432 in the previous year. Out of these 5589 colleges, 317 colleges are not eligible to receive Central Assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

During 2003-2004, there were 320 universities including 195 State, 18 central, 89 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 195 state universities, 50 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 calendar year 2003, the following 12 new State Universities have been included in the UGC list of universities recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

- i. Hidayatullah National Law University, Civil Lines, Raipur-492001(C.G.).
- ii. Kachchh University, CS-60, Jubilee Ground, Bhuj-Kachchh-370001.
- iii. Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa.

- iv. Women University, Bijapur-586101(Karnataka).
- v. Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela.
- vi. Rajasthan Sanskrit University, 2-2A, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur-302004.
- vii. University of Bikaner, 23, Civil Lines, Bikaner.
- viii. University of Kota, Kota (Rajasthan).
- ix. Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Jodhpur City Office-82, Income Tax Colony, Paota 'C' Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
- x. National Law University, NH-65, Nagaur Road, Mandore, Jodhpur(Rajasthan).
- xi. Thiruvalluvar University, Fort, Vellore-632004.
- xii. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow.

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

- i. National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal.
- ii. National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu-620015.
- iii. National Institute of Technology, Srinagar-190006 (Jammu & Kashmir).
- iv. Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, P.O. Lone BK-413736, District Ahmednagar (M.S.).
- v. Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh-160009.
- vi. Mody Institute of Education and Research, Lakshmanagarh, District Sikar-332331 (Rajasthan).
- vii. Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, Orissa-751024.
- viii. Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, No.12, Vembuliamman Koil Street, Virugambakkam, Chennai-600092 (Tamilnadu).

Also, the following **three** universities/institutions were declared fit to receive Central Assistance under section 12-B of the UGC Act, 1956 amended from time to time:

- i. Kannur University, Kannur-670002 (Kerala)
- ii. Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakoot Dham-210204 (U.P.).
- iii. Sri Venkateswar Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati (A.P.).

The type-wise number of universities and colleges as on 31.03.2004 is indicated in the Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Type of Institutions of Higher Education: 2003–2004**

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions
1.	Central Universities	18 *
2.	State Universities	195
3.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	89
4.	Institutions Established under State Legislature Act	05
5.	Institutes of National Importance	13
6.	Colleges	16,885 **

\* Includes Indira Gandhi National Open University and Central Agricultural University. \*\* Provisional

Note: (a) Out of 213 universities (Central & State), there are 29 Agricultural, three Veterinary, Nine Medical, eight Technological Universities, one University for handicapped, eight law universities and nine Open Universities.

(b) Out of 195 State Universities, 50 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 2003-2004, there were 99.54 lakhs (provisional) students enrolled on various courses at all levels in universities/colleges and other institutions of higher education as compared to 95.17 lakhs in the previous year, registering an increase of 4.6 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 2003-2004 in **Appendix: IV**. The enrolment of women students in terms of absolute number, was the highest in the state of Maharashtra (5.6 lakhs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (4.7 lakhs), Tamil Nadu (3.5 lakhs), Andhra Pradesh (3.3 lakhs) etc.

### Stage-wise Enrolment

The enrolment position in the academic year 2003-04 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 provisionally 89.09 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 9.18 per cent while a very small proportion i.e. 0.66 per cent of the total number of students was doing research. Similarly, only 1.07 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 90.25 per cent of all the under-graduate students and 65.47 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, 89.05 per cent of the research students working for research degrees were in the universities. In the case of 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 2003-2004 was as under:

Out of the total enrolment of students (99.54 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. 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 2003-2004, the total number of teachers in universities and colleges was 4.57 lakhs as compared to 4.36 lakhs teachers in the previous year. Out of 4.57 lakhs teachers, 83% teachers are in Colleges and the remaining 17% in University Departments / University Colleges (**Appendices: IX & X**).

The category-wise position of teachers, in terms of percentages, in affiliated colleges and university departments/university colleges during 2003-2004 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	42.98	4.91	47.89
2.	Senior Lecturers	12.85	2.55	15.40
3.	Readers & their equivalent	19.11	5.25	24.36
4.	Professors & their equivalent	5.21	3.49	8.70
5.	Others (Tutors / Demonstrators / Teaching Assistants etc.)	3.22	0.43	3.65
	Total	83.37	16.63	100.00

## 2.4 RESEARCH DEGREES

The number of research degrees (Ph.Ds) awarded by various universities increased from 11,534 in 2000-2001 to 11,974 in 2001-2002 to 13,733 in 2002-2003. Out of the total number awarded in 2002-2003, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 4497 degrees, followed by the faculty of Science with 5034 research degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 69 per cent of the total number of research degrees awarded. This trend is almost similar to the trend observed in earlier years (**Appendix:XI**).

## 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 40.22 per cent in 2003-2004.

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 fivefold increase during the period 1950-51 to 2003-2004.

**Table 2.2: Women Students Per Hundred Men Students**

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Women Enrolment Per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
2003-2004	4003	67

## 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 2003-2004 over the preceding year. Among the states, Kerala with 60.6% topped in terms of women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment during 2003-2004, followed by Goa (58.8%), Punjab (51.4%) etc.. There



were 17 states which had higher enrolment of women than the national percentage of 40.22 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 24.3 per cent only. In absolute numbers, Maharashtra State has been the top in enrolling women students (5.6 lakhs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (4.7 lakhs) etc. (Appendix-IV).

### (b) Stage-wise distribution of Women Enrolment

During 2003-04, the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has consistently been going up at all stages of Higher Education – Graduate, Post-graduate, Research and Diploma/Certificate.

Stage	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of Women
a) Graduate	88,67,378	35,55,664	40.10
b) Post-graduate	9,13,732	3,85,440	42.18
c) Research	65,491	25,569	39.04
d) Diploma/Certificate	1,06,905	36,134	33.80
	99,53,506	40,02,807	40.22

A note-worthy observation of women enrolment is that their incidence is the highest at the post-graduate stage as compared to other stages.

### (c) Distribution of Women Enrolment by Faculty

The faculty-wise distribution of women enrolment during 2003-2004 is as given in Table 2.3

**Table 2.3: Women Enrolment by Faculty : 2003-2004**

S.No.	Faculty	Women Enrolment*	Percentage of Total Women Enrolment
1.	Arts	20,41,706	51.01
2.	Science	8,09,368	20.22
3.	Commerce/Management	6,57,682	16.43
4.	Education	76,154	1.90
5.	Engineering/Technology	1,65,316	4.13
6.	Medicine	1,45,302	3.63
7.	Agriculture	9,981	0.25
8.	Veterinary Science	3,138	0.08
9.	Law	62,523	1.56
10.	Others	31,637	0.79
	Total	40,02,807	100.00

\* Provisional

Table 2.3 shows that women enrolment in the faculty of Arts has been 51.01 per cent of total women enrolment, followed by the faculty of Science (20.22%), the faculty of Commerce (16.43%) etc. There was no much change in the percentage of women enrolled in any faculty in 2003-2004 as compared to 2002-2003.



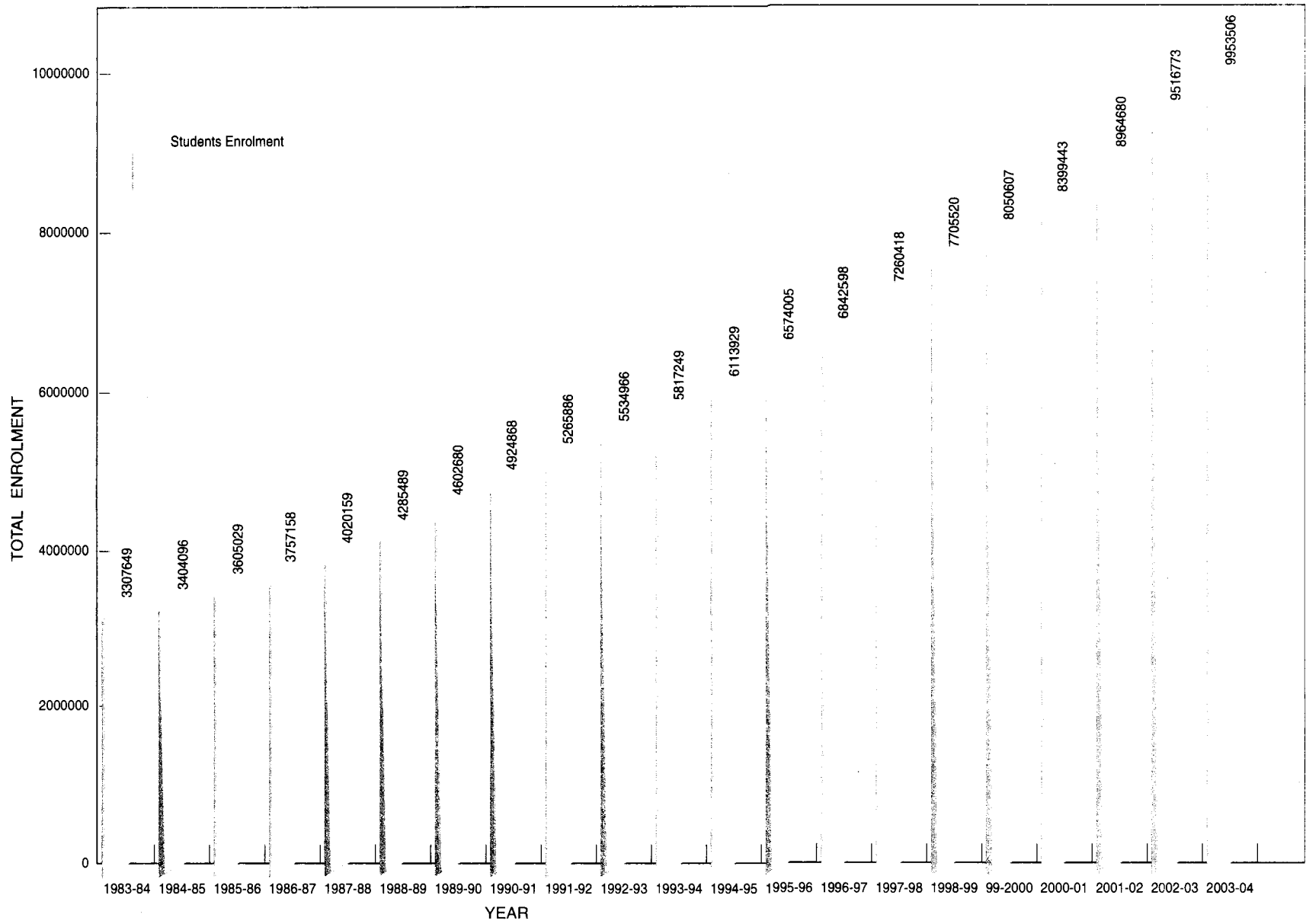


Fig. 1. All India Growth of Students Enrolment: 1983-84 to 2003-2004



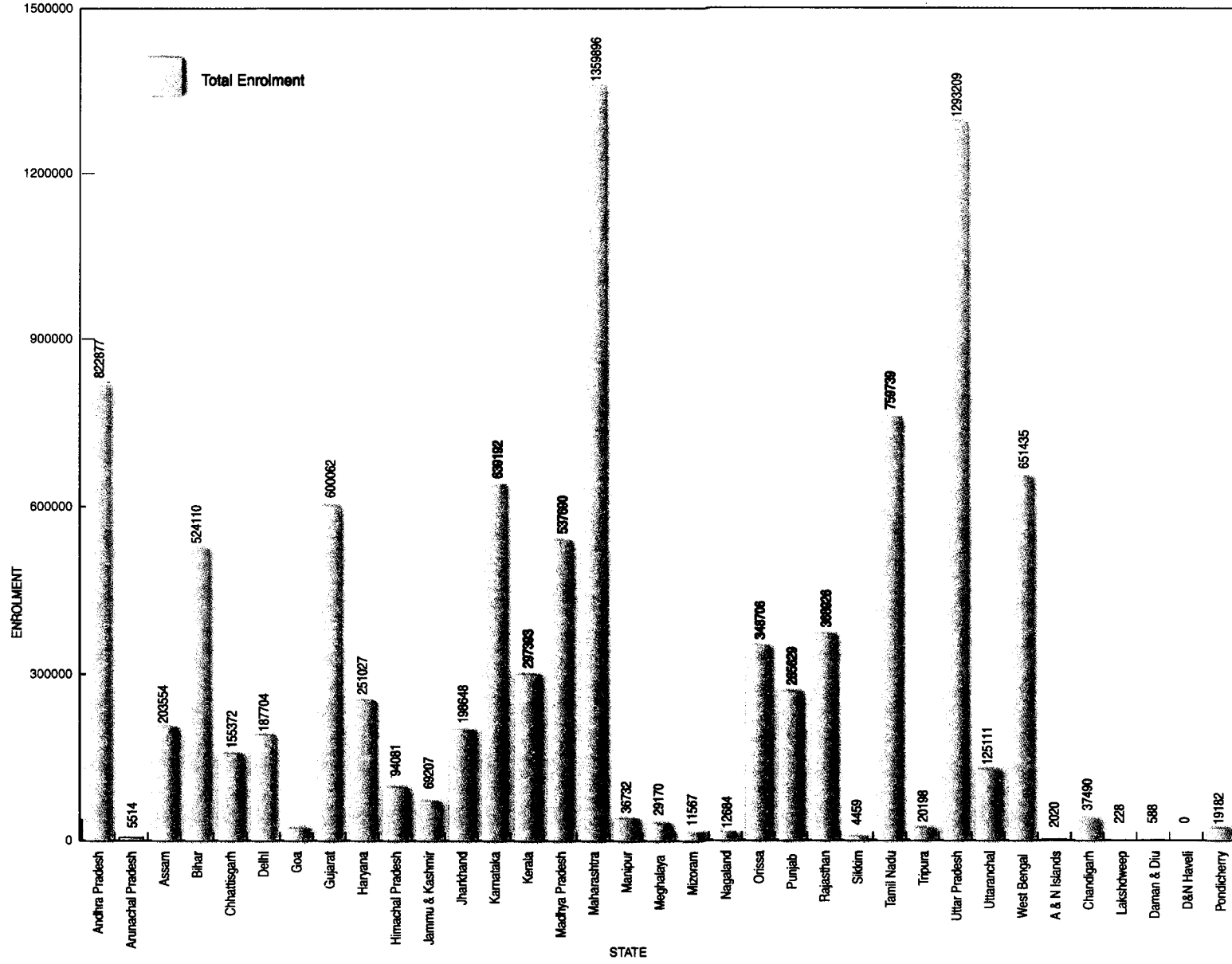


Fig. 2. State-wise Students Enrolment in Universities and Colleges 2003-2004



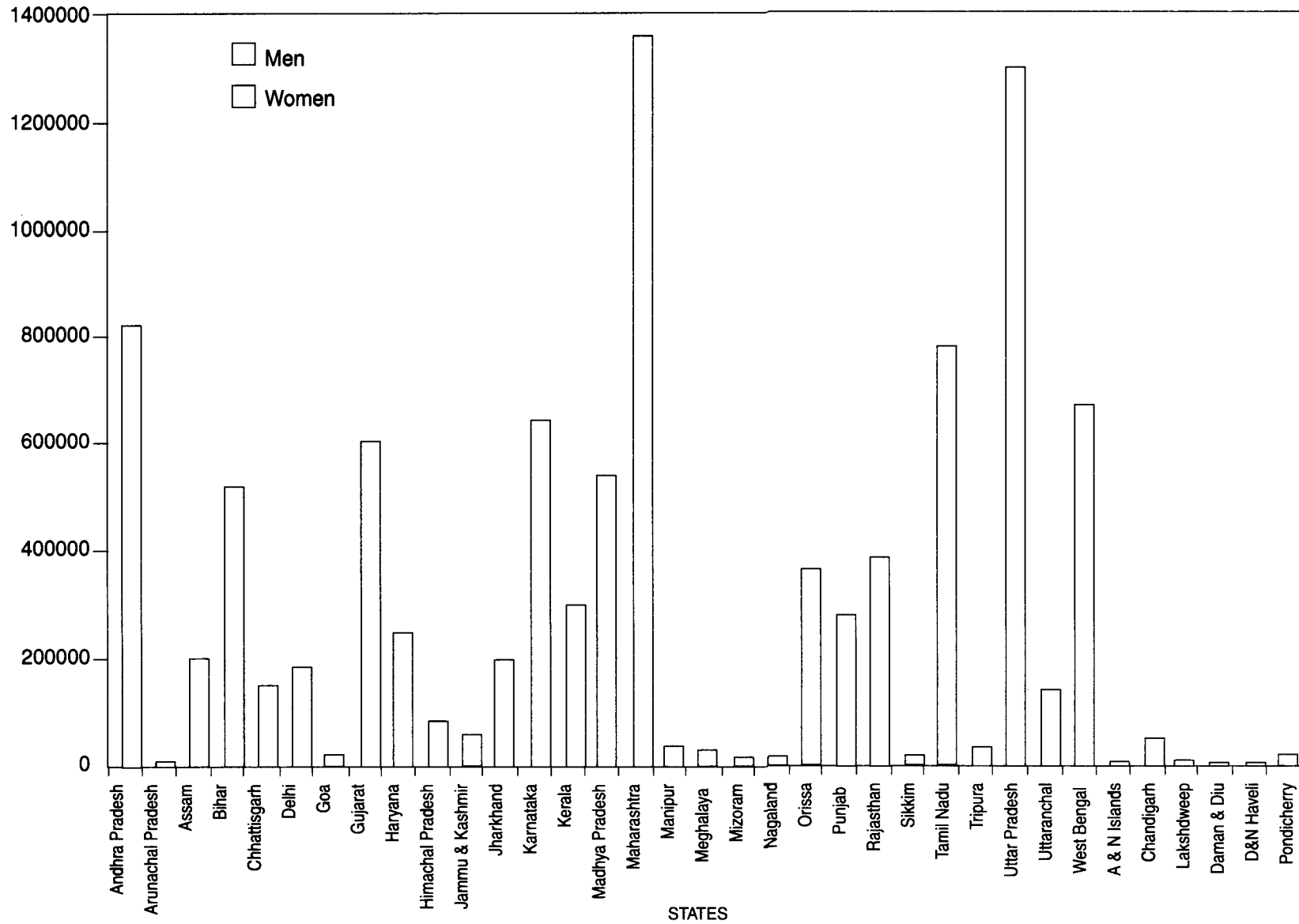


Fig. 3. State-wise Students Enrolment Gender-wise in Universities and Colleges: 2003-2004



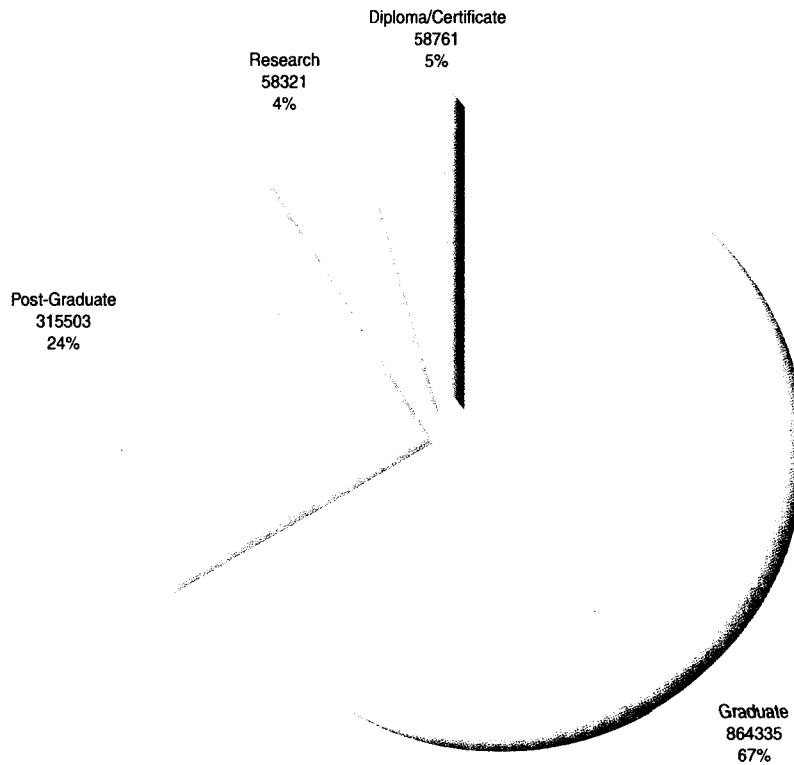


Fig. 4. Level-wise Students Enrolment in University-Teaching Department & University Colleges 2003-2004

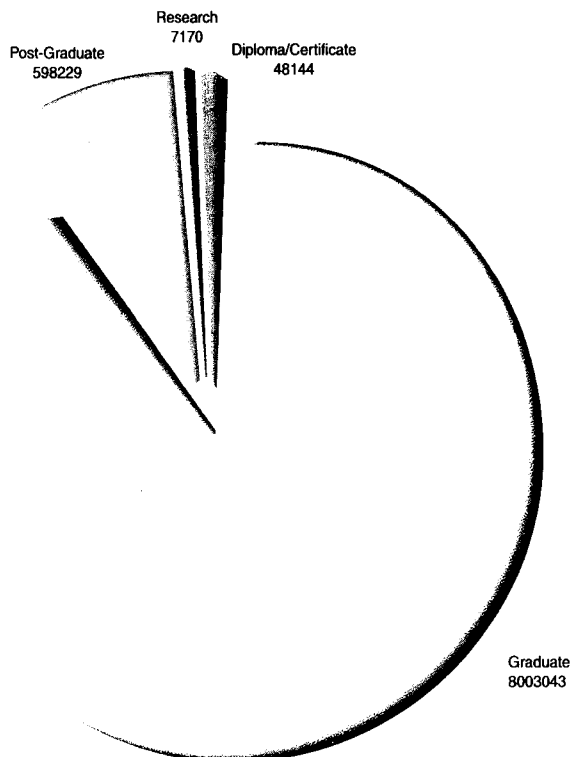


Fig. 5. Level-wise Students Enrolment in Affiliated Colleges 2003-2004

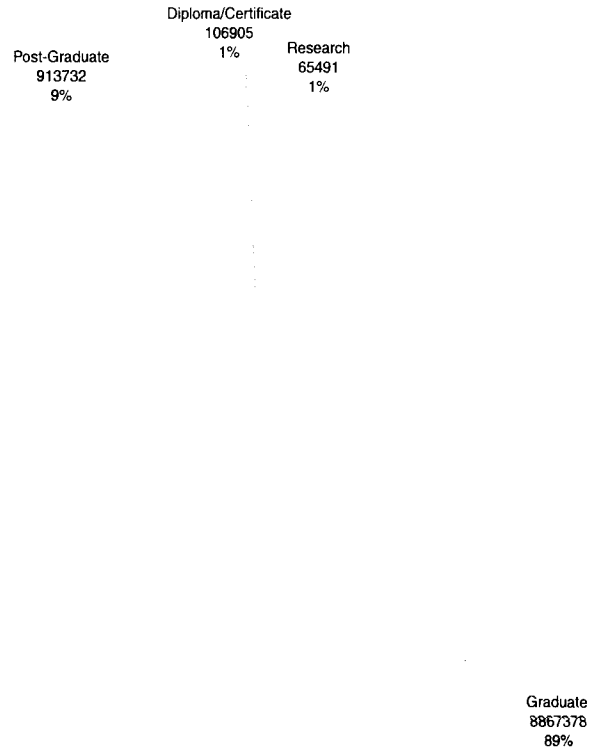


Fig. 6. Level-wise Students Enrolment in Universities and Colleges: 2003-2004

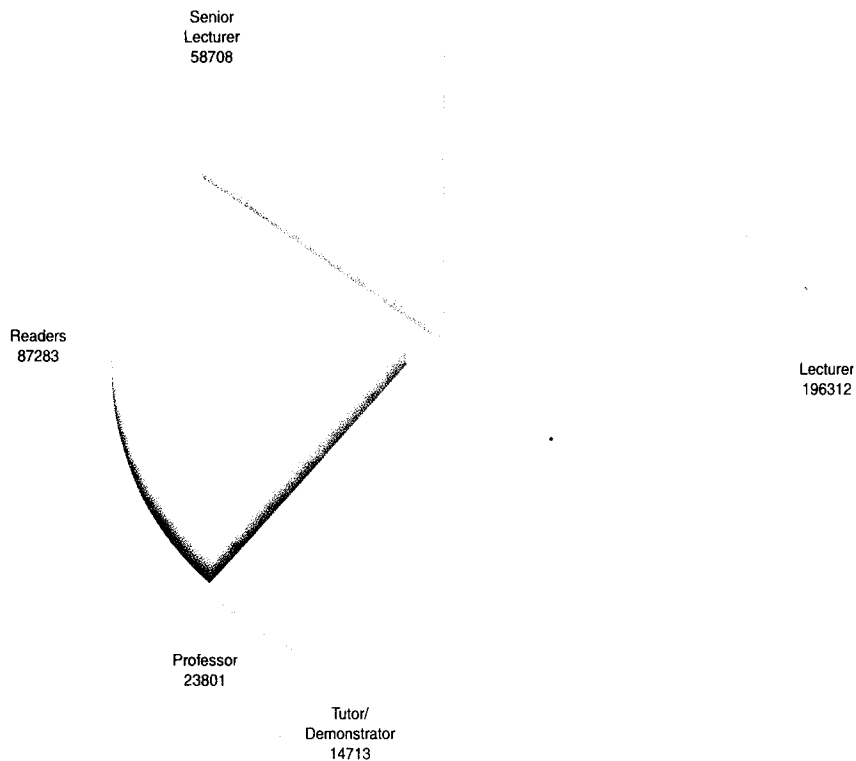


Fig. 7. Distribution of Teaching Staff-by Designation-in Affiliated Colleges: 2003-2004

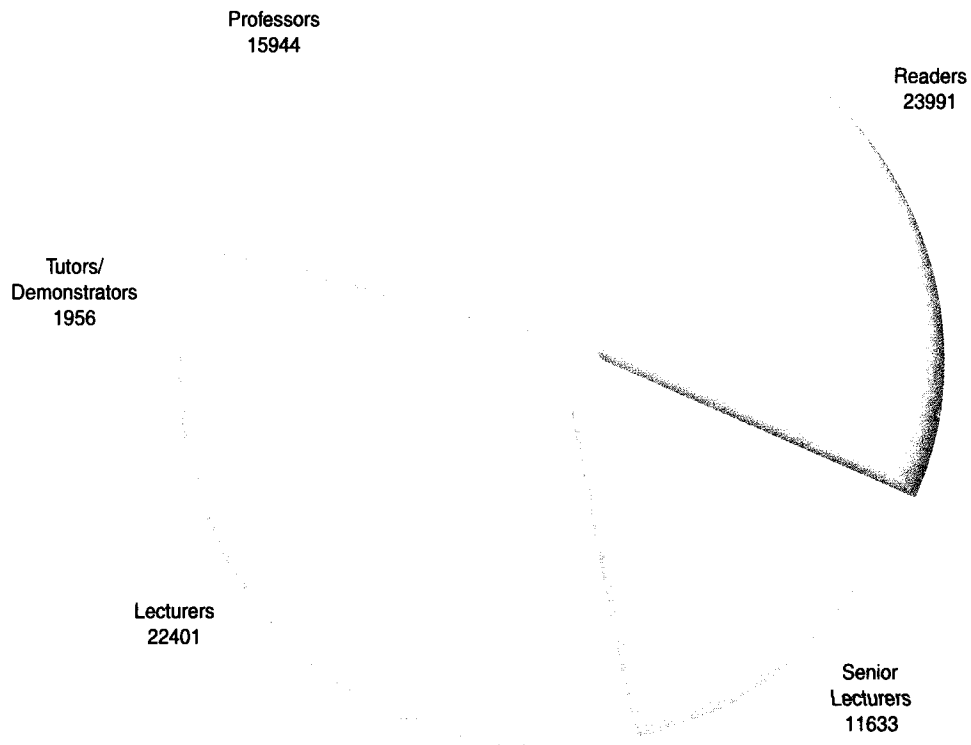


Fig. 8. Distribution of Teaching Staff – by Designation-University Teaching Departments/University Colleges: 2003-2004

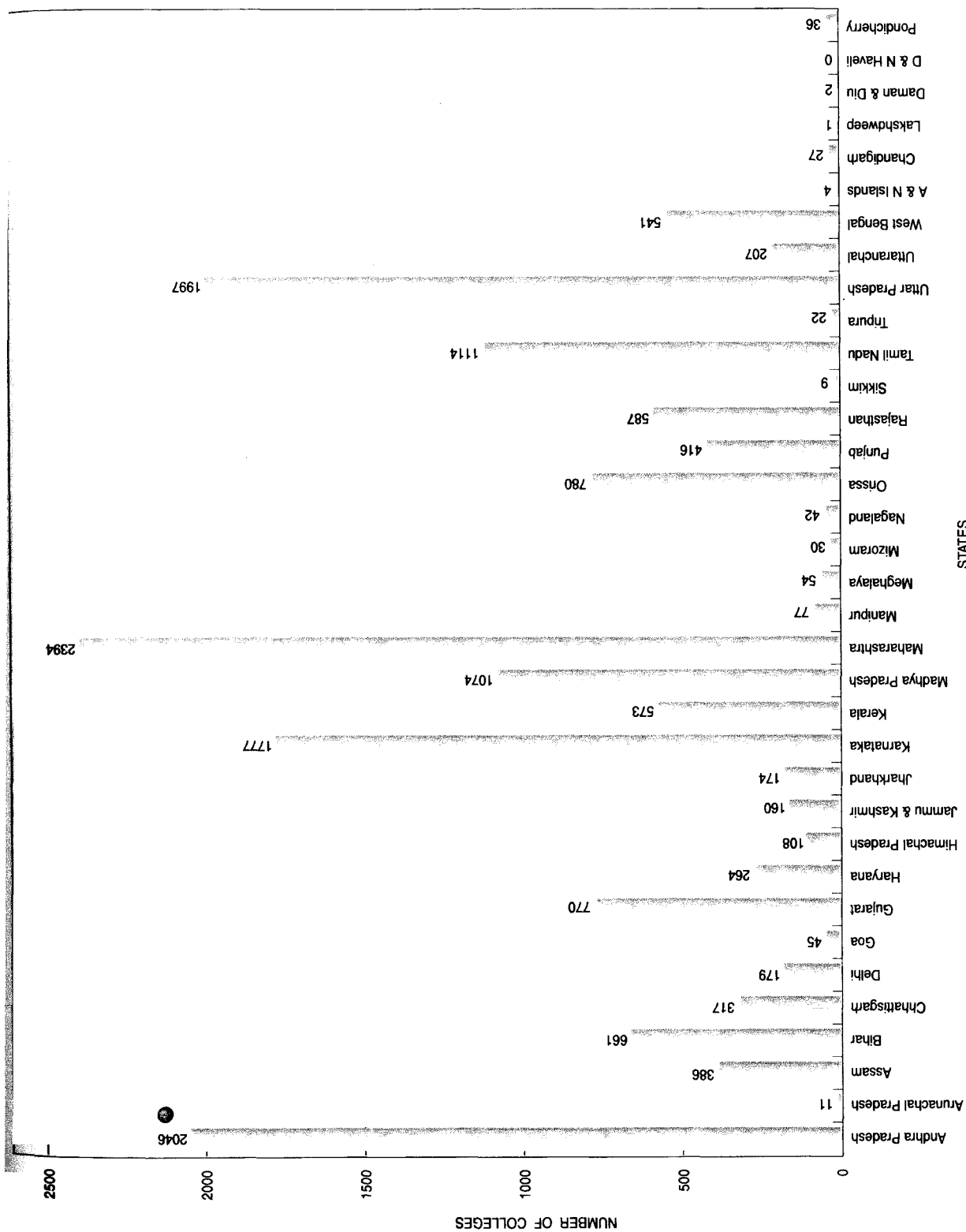


Fig. 9. State-wise number of Colleges during the Year 2003-2004

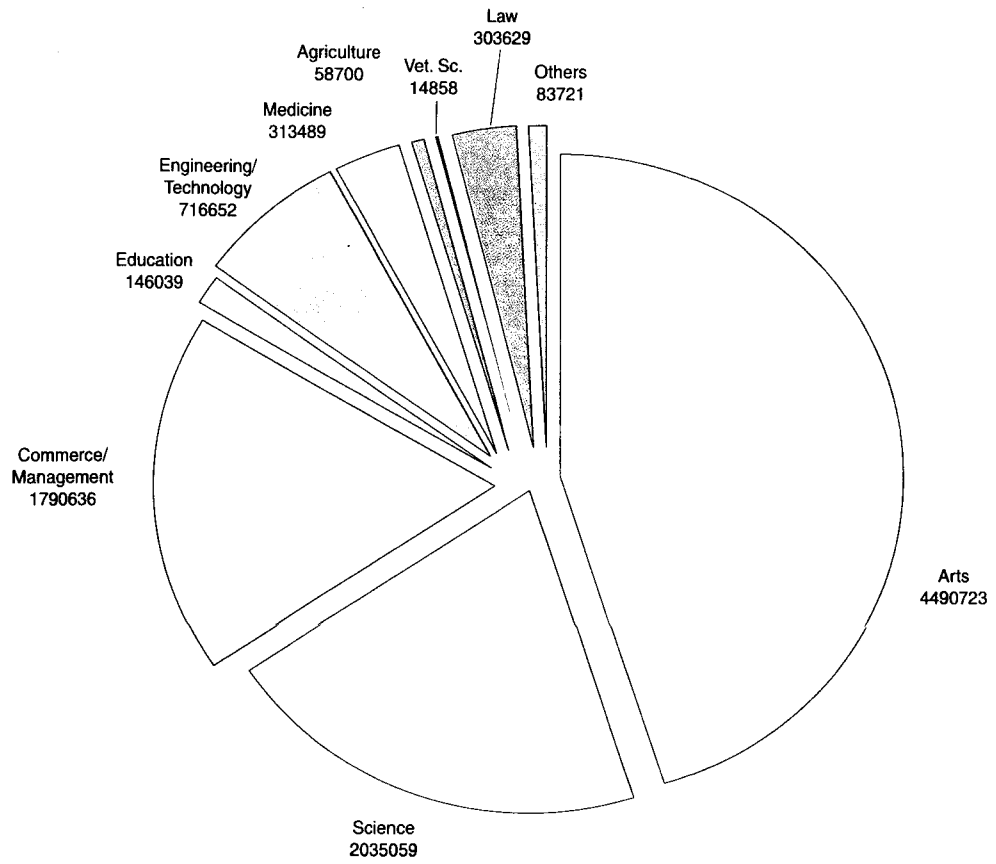


Fig. 10. Students Enrolment : Faculty-wise : 2003-2004



## 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 – 2003-2004 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**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Women Colleges</b>
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

\* Provisional

## **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 / programmers while assistance to State Universities is made available only under Development (Plan) Schemes / Programmers. The maintenance (Non-plan) assistance is being 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 for 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 available 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 scores, 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.
- vi) Health Centre.
- vii) Students amenities – such facilities may include canteen, recreation room, counselling centres for students, etc.

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

ix) 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 is one among the specified degrees duly approved by the UGC.

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

The IX Plan assistance as paid on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2002 to the Universities could be utilised during X Plan in the following manner:

- For buildings, already started only before 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2002 are to be completed in 2 years i.e. from 1.4.02 to 31.3.2004.

#### A. Central Universities

Out of 18 Central Universities, the UGC has been assisting 16 Universities. The remaining two Universities namely, the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi and the Central Agricultural University, Imphal are being directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Agriculture respectively. Normally, the UGC provides both development (plan) and maintenance (non-plan) assistance to the Central Universities.

#### Development (Plan) Assistance

Development Assistance (Plan) is given for the development of Central Universities, to its medical colleges and the hospitals attached to them, and also to the Delhi Colleges under various development schemes and programmes. During the second year of the X Plan, the development assistance amounting to Rs. 192.97 crores was provided to 17 Central Universities as shown in Table 3.1 to meet the development expenditure.

**Table 3.1: Development (Plan) Assistance to Central Universities: 2003-2004**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Plan Assistance Provided
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	7.93
2.	Assam University	13.17
3.	Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	5.09
4.	Banaras Hindu University	24.12
5.	Indira Gandhi National Open University*	0.03
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	10.66
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	11.21
8.	M.G. Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	0.07
9.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	0.10
10.	Mizoram University	0.18
11.	Nagaland University	49.19



Sl. No.	Name of the University	Plan Assistance Provided
12.	North Eastern Hill University	21.48
13.	Pondicherry University	3.88
14.	Tezpur University	15.89
15.	University of Delhi	7.72
16.	University of Hyderabad	18.28
17.	Visva Bharati	3.97
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>192.97</b>

\* A grant of Rs. 3.289 lakh was provided for IGNOU under the scheme for strengthening of research.

### Maintenance (Non-plan) Assistance

Besides the development assistance, maintenance assistance amounting to Rs. 692.13 crore was provided 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 : 2003-2004**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Non-plan Assistance Provided
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	148.66
2.	Assam University	6.23
3.	Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2.03
4.	Banaras Hindu University	156.13
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	39.21
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	56.77
7.	M.G. Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1.81
8.	Mizoram University	6.23
9.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	0.38
10.	Nagaland University	14.03
11.	North Eastern Hill University	34.35
12.	Pondicherry University	11.14
13.	Tezpur University	5.44
14.	University of Delhi	126.76
15.	University of Hyderabad	34.75
16.	Visva Bharati	48.21
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>692.13</b>

### B. State Universities

As per the section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956, new State Universities established after 17<sup>th</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004, there were 195 state universities, recognised by the UGC, set up under laws enacted by the legislatures of various states.

### **Development Grants to State Universities**

At present, 112 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:

1. Staff – Both Teaching and Technical Staff  
(Only above the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000-unrevised).
2. Equipment – for laboratories, special office equipment (excluding furniture, fixtures and typewriters) and modern teaching aids, and for the repair of major equipment.
3. Books and Journals.
4. Buildings-Construction of new buildings academic building, administrative block, staff quarters, hostels, guest house, etc. and major repairs/renovation of old buildings.
5. Campus development – for construction of roads, electricity, water and sewerage lines, plantation and development of land etc.
6. Health Centre-In the nature of dispensary having basic facilities. The facilities required for specialized services do not fall under it neither they should be attempted at the Centre.
7. Student amenities-include canteen, recreation room, counseling centers etc. for students.

Besides, additional grants over and above the Plan Development Assistance are being provided to State Universities under the following schemes/programmers :

1. Jubilee Grants  
(for completing 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 years of particular University's existence).
2. Financial assistance to teachers who are visually handicapped (blind).
3. Special scheme for Day Care Centres in Universities.
4. Special Scheme for construction of women's hostel.
5. Special scheme of Visiting Faculty Positions to the Migrant Teacher of Kashmir University and its affiliated Colleges.
6. Resource Mobilization by State Universities (incentive grant).
7. Unassigned Grant including Appointment of Visiting Professor/ Fellows.
8. Special Development Grant for Young Universities.
9. Special Development Grant for Universities in Backward Areas.

During the year 2003-04, Tenth Plan Development Grants amounting to Rs. 180.60 crores have been disbursed to 120 eligible State Universities.

A statement indicating the state-wise grant released to State Universities excluding medical/ agriculture universities during the year 2003-2004 is as given in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Plan Grants Paid to State Universities: 2003-2004**

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Universities	Plan Grants Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	09	16.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	0.18
3.	Assam	02	5.10
4.	Bihar	06	0.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	03	1.98
6.	NCT of Delhi	01	0.42
7.	Goa	01	0.54
8.	Gujarat	07	11.96
9.	Haryana	03	1.68
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	1.49
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	03	22.54
12.	Jharkhand	02	1.00
13.	Karnataka	09	9.76
14.	Kerala	05	5.29
15.	Madhya Pradesh	09	7.95
16.	Maharashtra	09	11.28
17.	Manipur	01	2.28
18.	Orissa	05	2.43
19.	Punjab	04	10.60
20.	Rajasthan	05	8.25
21.	Tamil Nadu	10	29.54
22.	Tripura	01	0.07
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13	10.60
24.	Uttranchal	03	1.06
25.	West Bengal	07	17.21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>180.60</b>

**Note:** The figure 120 includes 112 State Universities and 8 Technical/Agricultural Universities having engineering departments.

The above plan grants have been released to the Universities which have submitted the utilization certificate of the 1<sup>st</sup> installment released in the previous year.

- In addition to the above, an amount of Rs. 28.98 lakhs has been reimbursed as TA/DA to Tenth Plan Visiting Committees for visiting 26 State Universities.
- An amount of Rs. 25.19 lakhs was released to NAAC, Bangalore as Accreditation Fee.
- A special one time grant amounting to Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided to Jammu University over and above Tenth Plan allocation for the Development of Infrastructure.
- 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 Tenth Plan. The assistance will be available for undertaking any activity requiring capital expenditure such as renovation of their old buildings and construction of new buildings.

### QUANTUM OF ASSISTANCE

Sl. No.	Nature of Celebration	Level of Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	To celebrate 150 years	100.00
2.	To celebrate Centenary year (100 years)	75.00
3.	To celebrate Platinum Jubilee (75 years)	50.00
4.	To celebrate Golden Jubilee (50 years)	25.00
5.	Silver Jubilee (25 years)	10.00

The names of the Universities supported and grants paid during 2003-2004 under the scheme are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No	Name of the University	Total grant allocated	Grants paid
1.	Nagarjuna University (Silver Jubilee)	10.00	4.50
2.	Pune University (Golden Jubilee)	25.00	5.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>9.50</b>

### 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 2003-04, grants amounting to Rs. 273.00 lakhs have been paid to 13 State Universities as detailed below:

State	No. of Universities	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Delhi	1	21.00
Gujarat	1	21.00
Haryana	1	21.00
Jharkhand	1	21.00
Karnataka	2	42.00
Maharashtra	2	42.00
Madhya Pradesh	1	21.00
Tamil Nadu	1	21.00
Uttar Pradesh	3	63.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>273.00</b>



### 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 Backwards 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 backwards 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 2003-04, grants amounting to Rs. 275.00 have been paid to 11 State Universities as detailed below:

State	No. of Universities	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	3	75.00
Gujarat	2	50.00
Jharkhand	1	25.00
Karnataka	1	25.00
Madhya Pradesh	1	25.00
Rajasthan	1	25.00
Uttar Pradesh	2	50.00
Total	11	275.00

### 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 second year of X Plan i.e. 2003-2004, Deemed University status was conferred on the following 8 institutions under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956.

1. National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal.
2. National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu-620015.
3. National Institute of Technology, Srinagar-190006, (Jammu & Kashmir).
4. Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, P.O. Loni BK-413736, Dist. Ahmednagar (M.S.).
5. Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh-160009.
6. Mody Institute of Education and Research, Lakshmanagarh, Dist. Sikar-332331.



7. Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, Orissa-751024.
8. Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, No.12, Vembuliamman Koil Street, Virugambakkam, Chennai-600092 (Tamilnadu).

Thus, the total number of Deemed to be Universities as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004 has risen to 89.

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

Plan (Development) Assistance under general development scheme is being provided to 24 Deemed Universities (**Appendix : XII**). 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 / programmers of X Plan. Besides, the UGC has also been providing Plan Assistance to these 24 Deemed Universities under the schemes namely, Unassigned Grant scheme, Resource Mobilization (matching share) Scheme, Special Scheme for women's Hostel and Day Care Centres etc.

During the financial year 2003-04, plan assistance including assistance provided under various plan schemes / programmers amounting to Rs. 29.25 crores was paid to meet development expenditure of 39 Deemed to be Universities and Non-plan assistance of Rs. 70.31 crores including the assistance provided under various non-plan schemes / programmers to 28 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: 2003-04**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute / University	Plan Assistance provided
1	Allahabad Agricultural Instt., Allahabad	0.06
2	Avinashillingam Instt. of Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	1.35
3	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	1.95
4	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	1.39
5	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	0.29
6	Bhat Khande Music Instt., Lucknow	0.02
7	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	2.04
8	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	1.03
9	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	2.30
10	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath	0.49
11	Dayalbagh Educational Instt., Agra	1.20
12	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune	0.59
13	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	2.60
14	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	0.65
15	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	0.20
16	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	0.78
17	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2.47



Sl. No.	Name of the Institute / University	Plan Assistance provided
18	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1.10
19	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.07
20	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	1.64
21	JRN Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	0.68
22	Lakshmibai National Instt. of Physical Education, Gwalior	0.23
23	Moti Lai Nehru National Instt. of Technology, Allahabad	0.10
24	Maulana Azad National Instt. of Technolgy, Bhopal	0.02
25	Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur	0.01
26	National Instt. of Technology, Warangal	0.02
27	National Dairy Research Instt., Karnal	0.06
28	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur	0.01
29	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	0.01
30	National Instt. Of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	0.02
31	Rashriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	0.61
32	Sh. C.S. Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.19
33	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	1.43
34	Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantapur	1.85
35	Shri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai	0.08
36	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy, Thanjavur	0.02
37	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	0.43
38	Thapar Institute of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	1.12
39	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	0.14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.25</b>

**Table 3.5: Non-plan (Maintenance) Assistance provided to Institutions Deemed to be Universities: 2003-04**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute / University	Non-plan Assistance provided
1.	Allahabad Agril Instt., Allahbad	0.03
2.	Avinashillingam Instt. of Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	7.84
3.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	3.00
4.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	0.27
5.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	0.39
6.	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	1.15
7.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	9.28
8.	C.I.F.E. Versova, Mumbai	0.03
9.	Dayalbagh Educational Instt., Agra	4.60
10.	Forest Research Instt., Dehradun	0.02
11.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	7.77
12.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	7.13

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute / University	Non-plan Assistance provided
13.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	5.81
14.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	0.18
15.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	0.07
16.	International Institute for Population Science, Mumbai	0.08
17.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.02
18.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	4.29
19.	Malviya National Instt. of Technologg, Jaipur	0.01
20.	National Instt. of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	0.08
21.	National Museum Instt. of the History of Art, Conservation & Museology, New Delhi.	0.20
22.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon	0.01
23.	National Instt. of Technology, Kurukshetra	0.01
24.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati	4.76
25.	Sh. C.S. Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.07
26.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	4.26
27.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	8.16
28.	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala	0.79
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70.31</b>

## 3.2 HIGHLIGHTS OF DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES : 2003-2004

### 3.2.1 Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan

#### New Courses Introduced

No new course introduced during the academic session 2003-2004.

#### Inter-Disciplinary Programme of Teaching and 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 and Textile, Bio-Science, Bio-technology, Electronics and Applied Mathematics.
- 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 and evaluation in various form.
- Attempts to generate study and reference material in Hindi level have been developed.

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

43 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 19 Faculty members published in learned Journals.

#### **Measures for Improving Standards**

Continuous assessment is being given due weightage which is part of overall evaluation system.

#### **Measures of Examination 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.
- Continuous Assessment has components of seminar, quizzes, home assignment etc. and thus students are evaluated regularly through these components.

#### **Community Service and Extension Programmers**

This year 525 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 students of N.S.S. were selected for the Republic Day Parade.

The KVK was established in the year 1995. The beneficiaries are practicing farmers, farm workers, rural youth and functionaries of development departments and voluntary organizations. Empowerment of rural women received priority in its programmers. Vocational trainings of varying duration are organized for farmers, women and rural youths. 70 such trainings benefiting 1640 participants were organized during the reporting period.

#### **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 programmers are being run for women only.

### **3.2.2 Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore**

#### **New Courses Introduced During 2003-2004**

- i. **Undergraduate**  
B.A. Economics and Econometrics
- ii. **Add on Diploma courses (simultaneous with any degree)**
  1. Bioinformatics
  2. Dress Designing
- iii. **Diploma course in Ophthalmic Technology – Two Years**  
(in collaboration with K.G. Hospital)
- iv. **M.Phil – Physics**

#### **Inter-disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research**

Ninety percent of all the courses, 20-40 percent of the subjects, 80-90 percent of the research work, 80-90 percent of the short term programmers and courses, workshops and seminars and cent percent of the extension activities of our University are interdisciplinary in nature.



### **Participation by Faculty members in Academic Conference, Seminar and Workshop etc.**

49 staff members in the Faculty of Home Science, 21 in the Faculty of Humanities, 43 in the Faculty of Science, 4 from the Faculty of Management, 10 from Faculty of Education, 10 from Faculty of Community Education and Entrepreneurship Development and 25 from the Faculty of Engineering have participated in the several Academic Conferences, Seminars, Refresher Courses and Workshops etc. during 2003-2004.

Apart from this during the academic year 2003-2004, this University organized eleven Seminars, eleven Workshops, five Training programmers, four Orientation Courses, four Symposium etc., in which many of the staff members have got the opportunity of organizing and participating in the programmers.

### **Papers/Articles published by the teachers in the learned journals and monographs/books published.**

223 papers were published and 236 papers were presented during the Conferences and Seminars.

Totally 7 books were published by the staff members in the different faculties like Humanities and Home Science.

### **Community Services and Extension Programmers**

Community and Social Service and National Service Scheme/NCC are `integral part of the curriculum of the University, involving the undergraduate and postgraduate students, respectively, who work in the selected villages, anganwadis or slum areas for two to three hours per week. The experience offers opportunities to apply their academic knowledge to the requirements of the community.

The action programmers include nutrition, health, environmental sanitation, child care, use of labour saving devices for better home management, pest control, adult education, post harvest technology and other functional aspects. This exposure helps students to participate in nation-building activities, acquire leadership qualities, develop a scientific outlook and create awareness about the scientific and technological advancements among the community.

### **Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes**

The University Grants Commission sanctioned a special Cell to the Institute for the welfare of SC/ST candidates in the matter of appointments to teaching and non-teaching staff and admission to various courses of study.

### **Remedial Coaching Classes for SC/ST**

UGC sponsored Remedial Coaching Classes for SC/ST students were started in 27.09.1999. These students are also enlightened frequently about the various job opportunities, scholarships, training programme and other avenues available for them. Employment news, Bank and Government examination details are also displayed on the Notice Board for their benefit.

### **3.2.3 Bharati Vidyapith, Pune**

#### **New Courses Introduced**

We have presently 30 degree programmers, 60 Postgraduate programmers, 24 Diploma courses (including 4 postgraduate Diploma), 1 M.Phil and Ph.D. programmers in 26 disciplines.

The syllabi of these courses are designed in a novel way and the efforts are made to give state of art training to the students.



### **Inter-disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research**

- i) The Vocational Course called Industrial Chemistry as a part of three years B.Sc. degree course containing the following interdisciplinary subjects has been introduced in our University:
  - Industrial Economics
  - Environmental aspects related with industries
  - Pharmaceuticals and Medical Plants
- ii) Master in Environment Science programme with following interdisciplinary subjects have been also started.
  - Environmental Chemistry
  - Environmental Microbiology
  - Environment Education
  - Pollution Control Technology Legislation & Resource Management

### **Critical Care Nursing**

The unique feature of this university is that it has the multi-disciplinary approach in research involving faculty members of the colleges of Health Science and Pharmacy.

### **Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc:**

17 faculty members were participated in various Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc.

### **Papers/articles Published by Teachers in Learned Journals and monographs/Books Published:**

In this academic year, the faculty members have published 78 research papers and 46 books and 5 articles.

### **Measures for Improving Standards**

Planned intensive coaching in certain disciplines and subjects like “English Proficiency Classes” were conducted. Vocational Guidance and General Knowledge Tests (Inter-Collegiate General Knowledge Test) were conducted.

In order to give practical knowledge, the visits of the students were organized to places to work, courts etc.

Members of the faculty organized intra-faculty seminars and discussions. Eminent personalities and subject experts from different fields were invited to give lectures.

Several other measures were adopted from time to time for improving standards such as regular assignments, guidance & counseling the faculty.

Seminar and other programmes on Internet and e-mail for the benefit of students were organized.

### **Measures of Examination Reforms**

Revised system of internal assessment, assessment by dissertation, practicals, submission of project reports is introduced in certain disciplines. During the year all the examinations were conducted and results were declared as per schedule.

### Community Services and Extension Programmers

Through its extension work, the University insists on providing opportunities to the students in various fields for their participation in socially relevant programmers for enlarging their vision regarding the needs of the society enabling them to be a good citizen of India. The students are made to participating in various health camps organized in nearby villages of Pune City. All needy patients are given free treatment in these camps. Subsequently the patients who need hospitalization are also provided free treatments in the hospitals of Medical, Ayurved and Homoeopathy colleges consisting of 1000 beds all together.

The constituent units of the University have been very active in NSS voluntary programmers, where they take part in road construction, tree plantation, health and AIDS awareness, street play, cultural programmers and so on. Institute of Environment Education and Research has conducted environmental educational programmers in 65 schools. The Environment Fair of 48 schools of Maval Taluka was held in Lonavala which was attended by Director, India-Canada Foreign Facility.

Community Services in the form of Medical Health Camps, Village services, blood donation camps, health checkup and treatment camps, Legal aid clinic, street plays, Anti-dowry movement, AIDS awareness were carried out.

Our Social Science Centre where MSW course has student exchange programme with Orebro University, Stockholm University & Ostersund University of Sweden under which 15-20 students from these Universities come to spend about 2-3 weeks with this Centre.

All colleges have their NSS units through which they carry out extension activities in rural areas.

Our Institute of Environment Education Undertakes regular training programmers for school teachers generate in them awareness about environmental issues. About 80 schools from the rural areas participate regularly in these programmers.

### Social and Other Activities

- Our colleges of Medical, Dental, Ayurved, Homoeopathy and Nursing organized Medical Camps on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2004 at Kadegaon, Khandobachi Wadi and Palus. Six thousand rural patients were benefited from these camps.
- More than 500 students have participated and donated blood during the Blood Donations Camps organized on 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2003, 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2004 and 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2004.
- Poona College of Pharmacy organized the Pharmacy Cup Cricket tournament during the period from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> December, 2003. In this tournament 9 colleges, 4 industries and 4 community pharmacy teams took part and 36 matches were played on different grounds in a span of 8 days.

### Achievements and Problems

During this academic year 12 of the faculty members and 5 students have received distinctions and honours in their respective fields.

### Facilities Provided for Scheduled Caste/Tribes

In the eligibility criteria the SC/ST students are given relaxation in the minimum requirement. Weaker section students are also given financial assistance by way of waiver of the fees.

### Programmers for Women etc.

Our New Law College has introduced one year Diploma in Women Studies and Gender Justice.



### Specific Data of Beneficiaries from 01-04.2003 to 31.03.2004

#### *Financial Assistance given by the University for the purpose of Research to its faculties*

Many of the faculty members have submitted a number of research proposals to various funding agencies like UGC, AICTE, DBT, ICMR, DST and Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In all 62 projects were submitted to the funding agencies, out of which, 24 projects have been sanctioned and the rest are in the pipeline. During 2003-04, 12 research projects are being handled by the faculty members of the university.

### 3.2.4 Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala

#### New Courses Introduced

##### Undergraduate

B.Tech. (Biotechnology)

##### Post-graduate

M.E. (Electronic Instrumentation and Control)

M.Tech. (VLSI Design and CAD)

M.Tech. (Polymer Science and Rubber Technology)

#### Participation by Faculty members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc :

38 faculty members were participated in various Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc.

#### Measures for Improving Standards

- Continuous updation of curriculum : The Institute is in the process of reviewing curriculum of its BE/MCA programmers to be made applicable w.e.f. July 2004. The objective of the review are as follows:
- To replace system of periodic review with a continuous review system (Due to fast pace of changes in technology and fast changing expectations of customers).
- To design a system which is stable, has inbuilt flexibility for change and is operationally effective and efficient.
- To incorporate use of computer in all disciplines/courses with a view to reduce manual computing to the minimum and also encourage use of IT-internet to broaden the horizon of knowledge of the students.
- To propose methodology for teachers' training & development and steps for consolidation of placement activity consistent with objective (1) and (2).
- To develop curriculum after thorough referencing of curriculum of other leading institutions, consultations with alumni, industry and experts.
- To design a system consistent with the norms of AICTE/UGC.

**Appropriate class size:** The Institute has constructed a new Lecture Hall Complex which will be put in use from July 2004. This facility will add 14 class-rooms to the present infrastructure. 4 of these class-rooms are furnished with ready to use Audio Visual Aids. The lecture/tutorial size are being re-worked to make class size more conducive to effective learning. The maximum class strength shall be 80 for lecture class and shall vary from 16 to 20 for tutorials and lab sessions.



**Continuous Evaluation System:** The Institute already has a continuous evaluation system which has been continuously improved on the basis of experience of faculty and feed back from students.

**Well Equipped Laboratories:** The Institute keeps a constant vigil on the use of existing infrastructure, its timely replacement and upgradation.

#### Measures of Examination Reforms

**Conduct of Examination:** The Institute over the last three year has totally computerized the system of examination has facilitating (i) optimization of Date-sheet for conduct of examinations in minimum number of days; (ii) timely Display of Date-sheet: Date-sheet is one week before the first mid term examination, 4 weeks before second mid term examination and 8 weeks before end semester examination. This helps the students and teachers plan their activities much better (iii) online display of Date-sheet, Seating Plan and Duty Chart.

**Grading of Students:** The Institute has developed a decision support system “GRADIN” for grading of students by the teachers. It helps in eliminating errors in entry of data; ensures objective grading as per Institute norms, provides feed back to the teachers with regard to level of grading and helps in timely declaration of results. The results are declared within ten days of the last end semester examination.

**Paper Setting:** Teachers are counseled from time to time to set the question papers which tests both theoretical and application oriented conceptual learning.

### 3.2.5 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

#### New Courses Introduced

B.A. course in Social Work with specialization in Rural Development is proposed to be introduced from the Academic Year 2004-05 at the Rural Campus at Tuljapur. The approval of UGC has been obtained for the same.

#### Inter-disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research

Teaching is enriched by the multidisciplinary research units which provide valuable inputs to teaching in all the Master's Degree programmers at the Institute. Guest faculty, well known academicians including eminent practitioners, enrich the multidisciplinary nature of teaching at the Institute.

Guest faculty, professionals and activists, from other institutions, contribute to the curriculum, development and design.

#### Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc:

In 2003-04, 86 faculty members participated in 55 international level programmers where 26 of them presented papers. At 330 national, regional and local level programmers, 73 papers were presented by the faculty members.

#### Papers/articles Published by Teachers in Learned Journals and Monographs/Books Published

The faculty publish their research findings and theoretical conclusions of research in national and international academic journals and books. They also publish book reviews, conference and seminar reports, and articles in newsletters. In 2003-04, 47 faculty members had publications to their credit. These include 12 authored/edited volumes, 51 articles in journals and books and 28 other publications.



## Measures for Improving Standards

### a) *Social Work Programmers*

A Planning Group on M.A. Social Work Curriculum Development was set up in March 2003 for reviewing the M.A. Social Work curriculum. The inaugural workshop in April 2003 brought out three thematic areas on contemporary social reality and social work knowledge base; the identity of the social work profession in a changing historical context; and social work practice within a perspective of people-centered development. Three workshops were organized by the Planning Group this year for the faculty members of the Institute. The first workshop in August 2003 saw the above mentioned themes being elaborated upon the social work departments and other faculty members. Sub-groups were then formed on the following five themes:

- General Concerns Underlying Social Work Curriculum
- Theorisation towards an Indian Perspective in Social Work
- Structure of the Curriculum
- Social Work Methods
- Field Practicum, FAPs and Skills

The second workshop, held in February 2004, saw presentations being made by concerns and theorization. Pending issues as well as vision, mission and goals of the M.A. Social Work curriculum were discussed.

The third workshop in April 2004 addressed the issues raised by the sub-groups and discussed the specialization courses in detail. The vision, mission and goals of the M.A. Social Work curriculum were finalized and the workshop ended with a tentative curriculum structure and future plan of action.

### b) *Overall Improvement*

The Institute has constituted a Quality Advisory Committee with faculty and administrative staff as members, Prof. K. Srinivasan (Former Director, International Institute for Population Sciences) and Prof. V.K. Iya, (Former Director, Isotope Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre) as external experts and Prof. P.G. Jogdand (Professor, University of Mumbai) as the Governing Board nominee. Further, an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IPAC) has also been constituted with the Director as Chairman and faculty and administrative staff as members. The IQAC would work under the guidance of the Quality Advisory Committee to ensure continuous improvement in the entire operations of the Institute and evolve mechanisms to achieve this. IQAC is in the process of preparing the first Annual Quality Assurance Report for approval by the Quality Advisory Committee, before submission to the NAAC. The report also includes the future plan of action by the Departments and Units of TISS.

### c) *Institutional Review Board (Research Ethics)*

A Institutional Review Board has been constituted with the Deputy Director as its Chairperson, senior faculty as members and five external experts to take care of the ethical aspects of research projects being carried out by faculty.

## Measures for Improving Standards

- 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, class room presentation, book review, practical assignments and oral examination.

- Some of these methods have been used ever since the Institute became a Deemed University. However, the process of innovating assessment methods would be an ongoing one.
- Since the evaluation pattern is flexible, the teachers continuously make modifications and changes in the evaluation pattern, depending on the need and also suggestions received from the students. It is an annual exercise-course-wise and Department wise.

### Community Service and Extension Programmers

Field action projects are an important component of the Institute's activities since its inception. These projects are geared to the development of the disadvantaged sections of the society, in the urban, rural and tribal areas. At present, there are 15 ongoing field action projects through Mumbai Campus, and 12 through Rural Campus, Tuljapur, which are 'laboratories' for testing new approaches of social service delivery and strategies of intervention. These contribute to generating knowledge for teaching in classrooms and also allow testing of theories in field practice. They provide the opportunity for training students in innovative work. The field action projects have focused on issues of violence against women and children, child rights, child and adolescent mental health, substance abuse, non-formal education, health, aids, environment, communalism, land and water, micro-credit and local self-government.

The field action project titled Training Institute on HIV/AIDS Counseling and Psychosocial Interventions was established in July 2003 by the Department of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, with a grant from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust.

The National Service Scheme Unit conducts Refresher Courses and Orientation Programmers for NSS Programme officers in the college of Maharashtra. This year, the Unit organized 6 Orientation Programmers and 3 Refresher Courses. A total of 259 NSS programme officers got trained through these programmers.

The Social Work Education and Practice Cell was the nodal department for organizing the National Seminar on Standards for Assessment of Quality in Social Work Education, sponsored by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council from November 11-13, 2003 and preparation of the Manual for NAAC on Assessment and Accreditation of Institutions of Social Work Education, as the outcome of the Seminar.

### 3.2.6 Deccan College (Post Graduate & Research Institute), Pune

#### New Courses Introduced

- a) M.A. and Ph.D. courses in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, and Linguistics were continued.
- b) A new course called Post-Graduate Diploma in Archaeology was introduced from this year. The course is of one year duration and consists of two semesters with examination at the end of the semester.

#### Inter-disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research

- a) **Teaching:** The M.A. degree course in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology being offered by the Deccan College is of a special character. Apart from provision in Semesters I and II for general papers dealing with ancient Indian history, culture and archaeology, this course provides ample scope in Semesters III and IV for a large number of papers integrating various natural sciences with Archaeology. These papers include – Archaeological Science, Bioarchaeology, Geoarchaeology, Biological Anthropology, Archaeological Chemistry and Ancient technology, Ethnoarchaeology, Museology, Quantitative Methods and Information Science.



- b) **Research:** At the level of research the Department of Archaeology took up excavation of archaeological sites (prehistoric to early historic) both in Maharashtra and other areas such as Rajasthan. These involved an inter-disciplinary approach. The science laboratories established in the Department – labs for archaeological chemistry, archaeozoology, archaeobotany, physical anthropology, geomorphology and sedimentology, and palaeontology – were closely involved both at the level of actual excavation and in the technical study of cultural and other material recovered from excavations. These labs also provided consultancy services to other University and Government Departments of Archaeology.

#### Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc:

The faculty and research staff of the Departments of Archaeology, Linguistics and editorial staff of Sanskrit Dictionary Project participated in the major conferences, seminars and workshops during the year 2003-04.

#### Measures for Improving Standards

- The syllabi for M.A. degree courses in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology and Linguistics were revised in the academic year 2002-2003 and these revised syllabi were implemented in the full in the current academic year i.e. 2003-2004. This revision encompassed large scale changes in the topics and also updating of recommended readings and references.
- The faculty made regular use of teaching aids such as slides, transparencies, Video films and museum materials for teaching purposes. The faculty also guided the students in the use of latest publications in the respective disciplines including periodicals.
- All students enrolled for M.A. and Post Graduate Diploma courses in Archaeology were trained in latest techniques and field methods in Archaeology such as actual excavations, photography and recording. They were also given the benefit of visiting museums and Architectural monuments. The doctoral students were also given training in field archaeology.

#### Measures of Examination Reforms

As in the previous years semester-end examination pattern was followed. The examination schedule was announced well in advance and was adhered.

#### Community Service and Extension Programmers

In addition to the undertaking high quality teaching and carrying out primary/ fundamental research, the Institute has over the last six decades earned a well-deserved name for undertaking extension/public education activities. The Department of Archaeology of the Institute has initiated various steps to spread the knowledge of recent advances and studies in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology to the society at large.

#### Facilities Provided for SC/ST

- At the time of admission to various degree courses relaxation in the cutout percentage and in the quota of seats is given to reserved category applicants.
- During this academic year 15 non-teaching posts in the reserved category were filled.
- In some individual cases extra teaching and guidance was provided to the students of reserved category.

### **Programme for Women**

Among the students admitted for the M.A. and Ph.D. degree and P.G. Diploma courses the majority is formed by female students. It has been observed that on the whole their performance at the examination is better than the male students.

### **3.2.7 Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad**

#### **New Courses Introduced**

Under Department of USIC, six months certificate course in Computer Maintenance.

M.Phil. in Microbiology started in Microbiology Department, Sadra.

#### **Inter-disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research**

Started new combined syllabus for Bauddh Darshan, Jain Darshan, Gandhi Darshan and Peace Research at Master Degree Level.

Introduce one paper on Computer awareness at all Master Degree Programmers.

A one week training programme on co-operation was conducted with the help of NICM, Gandhinagar for the students of social reconstruction, M.D. Gramseva Mahavidyalaya, Sadra.

Legal awareness camp and human rights camps were organized for the students of Randheja campus.

#### **Measures for Improving Standards**

1. Syllabus of the courses offered by the Gujarat Vidyapith are revised as par New Model syllabus provided by the UGC.
2. Quiz Programmers conducted for students.
3. Reading Camp conducted for the students of the Gujarati Department.
4. V-SAT installed in library and leased line Internet facility provided to the students and staff of the Gujarat Vidyapith.
5. Programmers conducted for Personality Development, Memory improvement and Educational Development for the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith.
6. Conducted three months course on English improvement for students and staff of the Gujarat Vidyapith.
7. A series of lectures was conducted on value based education during convocation week.
8. Carrier Orientation Courses were introduced at UG level.
9. Three lectures were delivered by Vice-Chancellor on the Quality Education.

#### **Measures of Examination Reforms**

1. Weekly test is introduced for the students of the Rural Management
2. Lectures are conducted on Examination method for the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith.

#### **Facilities Provided for Scheduled Caste/Tribes**

1. Altogether 9 Research Projects related to various tribal development programmers was completed by the Tribal Research and Training Institute during 2003-04. Under this Institute 11 training programmers conducted for Government Officials and 463 officials undergone training.
2. 30.35% students of SC/ST category were admitted during 2003-04.



### Programmers for Women etc.

1. A workshop on “Training for Peace building” was conducted in context of UN Security Council resolution 1325.
2. Various training programmers under Adult and Continuing Education and Population Education were conducted for the women.
3. There are three Ladies Hostels in Gujarat Vidyapith.

### 3.2.8 Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani

#### New Courses Introduced

During the year, based on deliberations of Academic Regulations Clause 1.08 Committee which is given the charge of the curriculum development, many new courses are introduced as elective options at all levels.

#### Inter-disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research

Inter-disciplinary programmers include Design Engineering, Software Systems, Manufacturing Systems Engineering.

APOGEE, A Profession Oriented Gathering Over Educational Experience, was held between 11<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> of March, 2003. The focus of this year's academic fest was on interdisciplinary collaborative projects. Another new feature was the various workshops conducted by all the participating disciplines. Some of the workshops were interactive with an active involvement of the participants.

#### Participation by Faculty members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc :

#### Papers/articles published by teachers in learned journals and monographs/ books published

#### Measures for Improving Standard

- Addition of new courses
- New Laboratory facilities for teaching and research
- BITS Internet Portal
- New Library
- Campus-wide Computer Network

#### Measures of Examination Reforms

The Community Welfare Unit coordinates the welfare and recreational activities of the students and staff members of the Institute. The activities includes:

- Medical Centre
- Infant Care Centre
- Celebration of National Days
- BITS Staff Housing Group
- Recreation Activities Forum (RAF)
- BITS Coop

The other community service activities organized by the staff and students includes NSS,

### **Facilities for Scheduled Caste/Tribes**

Facilities are provided to each and every one.

### **Programmers for Women etc.**

42% of the total students admitted in 2003-2004 are girls. Girls join every programme. Conducted training for women of local villages under community development programmers.

### **Specific Data of Beneficiaries from 01.04.2001 to 31.03.2002**

Financial Assistance given by the University for the purpose of Research to its faculties

Equipments for research, Contingencies for academic research, Books and Journals to faculties were provided. 100% fee waived for all faculties pursuing higher studies at BITS.

### **3.2.9 Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam, Anantpur**

#### **Academics**

Since its inception the Institute has adopted Open Admission Policy enabling students from all over the country to seek admission to various courses, irrespective of income, class, creed, religion or region, making it truly national in character. The number of applications nearly doubled in the last two years. In spite of a steep increase in the number of applications for various courses, the selection and admission process was completed smoothly and in quick time. The University administration is working on methods to cope with this increasing trend in the number of applicants. The Admissions for 2003-04 were completed on time and the Institute reopened as scheduled.

The students of Brindavan Campus were fortunate to have its Revered Chancellor inaugurating the academic session on 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2003. The function started with welcome speech by its Principal Sri Sanjay Sahani. Referring to the NAAC report he exhorted the students to focus their attention on Bhagavan and learn the lessons of life at His Lotus Feet. Even a bull (Nandi) becomes worthy of worship as its attention is focused totally on the Lord. Bhagavan Baba in His benedictory address, decried the modern system of education, citing the episode of Ashtavakra, He underlined the need to see beyond the external. Even a learned assembly of scholars is but a congregation of cobblers if their approach is just skin-deep. The student has to learn the importance of prayer to God. The essence of education is to impart to the student the ability to live with God. Education should help one to delve into the deeper layers of the heart to unearth the treasures there. "Sa Vidya Ya Vimukthaye – Education is that which Liberates". Bhagavan narrated events from His own life to illustrate the importance of simple living and high thinking. Orientation programme for first year undergraduate students was conducted on 2<sup>nd</sup> June with Sri B.N. Narasimhamurthy (Warden) and Sri Sanjay Sahani (Principal) and others delivering talks on select topics.

The Faculty profile of the Institute is changing. A number of faculty members have undergone refresher/orientation courses as prescribed by the UGC. A number of research papers and other publications have also come out.

UGC has recommended that specialization should be offered at the Post graduate levels. The following are the postgraduate courses for which specializations are offered. This came into effect from the academic year 2003-2004.

M.Sc. (Biosciences) programme has been redesigned with two specializations: (a) Bio-technology and (b) Mycology and Plant Pathology. It was recommended that the degree certificate of M.Sc. (Biosciences) should indicate the relevant specialization.



The Department of Mathematics and Computer Science (DMACS) has introduced new electives in their curricula for M.Sc. and M.Tech. in the light of the latest trends in computer field. In addition the M.Sc. (Mathematics) programme has been offered with 5 streams of specialization : (a) Pure Mathematics (b) Applied Mathematics (c) Computer Science (d) Functional Analysis and Application and (e) Decision Theory. A student is expected to take 5 elective papers out of 8 from a particular specialization so that the degree certificate can indicate the corresponding specialization.

The Department of Physics has introduced 3 specializations viz. Photonics, Nuclear and Particle Physics & Electronics in their M.Sc.(Physics) programme each specialization comprises 4 papers of 3 credits each.

The Department of Mathematics and Computer Science organized workshop on “High Performance Computing” during 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2003 at Prasanthinilayam Campus. Five eminent persons delivered the lectures during the workshop.

Management Workshop programme titled “Leading and Managing Human Resources from a Strategic Perspective : Focus on the Service Sector in India” was held during 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2003. 13 eminent speakers delivered the lectures during the workshop.

The Department of Bio-sciences organized a National Symposium on “Molecular Manoeuvrings in Biological Defense Systems” from 8-10<sup>th</sup> August, 2003. The theme centred on the mechanisms regulating self and non-self discriminations at the incipient stage which are widely spread among microbes, plants and animals. Collectively these mechanisms come under the category of Innate Immunity. 14 eminent persons participated in the symposium.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) selected Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (SSSIHL) to hold its Golden Jubilee Seminar of Vice-Chancellors on “Promotion of Value Education and Ethics” for three days from Oct 28-30, 2003. The Seminar was inaugurated by Bhagawan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, Revered Chancellor in the morning on 28<sup>th</sup> October with His Divine Discourse which created the most appropriate ambience for the deliberations of the Seminar. The Seminar was attended by the 25 eminent persons from different fields.

The Department of Chemistry conducted a Workshop on “Frontiers of Chemical Sciences” sponsored by Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore from November 10-12, 2003. Nine speakers delivered lectures on topics of current interest.

The Department of Physics conducted a Workshop on “Nonlinear Optical Effects in Fibers, Waveguides and Other Media” during December 5-7<sup>th</sup>, 2003 sponsored by Department of Science and Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, University Grants Commission. In keeping with the current importance being given to the field of Nonlinear Optics worldwide owing to the rapid progress in optical technology and science, the department of physics organized a workshop, covering various aspects of the field. 15 eminent experts participated in the event.

The Department of Economics had conducted a All India Conference on “Indian Economy Under the New Policy Regime : Lessons, Challenges and Prospects” at Prasanthi Nilayam Campus. It was conducted during December 10-12, 2003. Nearly 50 economists belonging to Universities, research institutions, Central and State Government departments, IITs and IITMs participated in the Conference. 45 research papers were submitted but since all authors could not attend the Conference, only about 40 of them were actually presented. The details are given under the heading “Workshops conducted by the Institute’.





The “Orientation Course in Value Education for In-service Teachers” was conducted by the Regional Resource Centre, Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (Deemed University), Prasanthinilayam, and Andhra Pradesh, for six days at its Headquarter Campus at Prasanthi Nilayam from 4<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2003. The orientation course was attended by 22 in-service school teachers, in the age group of 30-55, from different states of India such as Andhra Pradesh (9), Tamil Nadu (5), Karnataka (2), Madhya Pradesh (2), Haryana (2) and Orissa (2). 18 (82%) of the participants were teachers and 4 (18% were school administrators.

An Orientation Course in Value Education for In-service Teachers was conducted by the Anantapur Campus of the Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning (Deemed University), Andhra Pradesh, one of the Regional Resource Centres for Value Education. The Course was held at Anantapur from 19-24<sup>th</sup> January, 2004. The Inaugural Session was addressed by Prof. Sushma Gulati who, in her talk, explained the reasons for the selection of Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning as the Regional Resource Centre by the NCERT.

### Convocation 2003

The Twenty-second Annual Convocation of Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning took place in the beautifully decorated Sai Kulwant Hall on the 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2002. The Registrar carrying the ceremonial mace accompanied by two students carrying the Institute insignia led the ceremonial procession to the Sai Kulwant hall. At the head of the procession was Bhagavan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, the Chancellor of the University, with the Vice Chancellor Sri S.V. Giri and the Chief Guest, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, the Vice-President of India. They were greeted with thunderous applause by the packed gathering at the Sai Kulwant Hall. After the procession reached the dais, the Vice Chancellor garlanded the Chief Guest which was followed by invocatory chants by students. Bhagavan Baba declared the Convocation open by pressing the switch which lighted up the convocation banner right in front of the dais. Brief summary of the speech of Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Guest and the Revered Chacellor are given separately as Annexure to the report.

### Research Projects

- i) Under Department of Science and Technology (DST) Project on “Bioelectrical Stimulations for enhancement on hairy root biomass and in vitro regeneration of Neem (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss)”, the Department of Biosciences.
- ii) Department of Biotechnology (DBT) Project – A research project for identification of Azadirachtin in Neem plants by the Department of Biosciences.
- iii) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) Project sanctioned in August 2001 – A research project in the area of Multi Resolution based Image Mosaicing (MBIM), department of Mathematics and Computer Science.
- .iv) UGC Major Research Project on “Ectomycorrhizal Diversity and its use in Forest Regeneration in Puttapparthu Mandal, Anantpur District, A.P.” by the Department of Biosciences.
- v) UGC Major Research Project on “Models of e-governance and implementation – a comparative study of three Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karanataka and Kerala” by the Department of ommerce.
- vi) UGC Major Research Project on “Impact of educational programme on Microbiological Safety of Small Food catering centers in Anantpur” by the Department of Home Science.



- vii) Department of Biotechnology (DBT) Project on “Identification of high Azadirachtin Neem Chemotypes and their ecological and molecular characterization” by the Department of Biosciences.
- viii) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) Project on “Spectroscopic Studies of Medium Weight and Heavy Nuclei” by the Department of Physics.
- ix) National Council for Educational Research and Technology on “Study of effectiveness of value education programme and residential system of education, acquisition of human values – truth, righteous conduct, non-violence, love and peace among teachers” by the Department of Education

### Concluding Remarks

The year under review has been very satisfying on all fronts. Being the second year of the X Plan, the availability of substantial grants under all the items, particularly books and equipment, facilitated liberal additions to the academic infrastructure of the Institute. Added to this was the connectivity achieved through UGC-INFLIBNET-INFONET-ERNET facilities. This enhanced access to Information led to a qualitative upscaling of the teaching learning process and a splurge of research efforts. The way the students made creative use of such access to information is astounding; their perception of the relevance of human values in contemporary situations and current challenges acquired a new dimension. Their creativity reached new heights with a play or a skit or a cultural programme being staged every afternoon in the months of January and February and March in the Sai Kulwant Hall in the presence of the Revered Chancellor – a veritable feast to the thousands assembled in the hall.

The commencement of regular Teacher Orientation courses in Prasanthi Nilayam and Anantapur Campuses and the UGC Golden Jubilee Seminar on Value Education together underlined the strength of the Institute in the direction of its extension efforts. Value Education is something that cannot be simply preached but would need to be practiced. The methodology unique to this form of extension is being given a practical shape through the Orientation courses. More action-oriented research in this direction is to allow in the years to come.

Teacher motivation has been of a high order. The number of research papers published, the number of workshops conducted/attended by them and the number of seminars/conferences to which they have been invited as resource persons give a fair measure of the quantum jump which has been registered in this direction. The innovative approach of web based teaching materials, imaginative use of modern teaching aids and educational technology an eagerness to stay in the frontier areas of knowledge marked the teaching learning environment of this Institute.

Hopefully there is more to come in the years ahead. The UGC has extended special assistance under its programme for the Development of Universities located in Backward areas for strengthening the Institute’s infrastructure. The Ernet/Infonet utilities will become fully operational in the next year. Four projects under the Special Assistance Programme are under active consideration of the UGC. A full fledged project proposal under the scheme of Universities with Potential for Excellence is also under its consideration. More inter disciplinary courses and innovative modular courses have also been designed and are awaiting academic approvals.

We earnestly pray for the Divine Grace to bless the Institute to play its part as a worthy instrument in the firm establishment Human Values and the message of spreading of love and peace in the face of the globe.

## **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 Minorities.

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 16,885 Colleges in the country. Out of which, only 5,589 Colleges are recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956. Out of 5,589, 5,272 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 has decentralized its functioning by opening seven Regional Offices in the country, since 1994, in a phased manner for easy access and speedy release of grants and implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to colleges. The list of UGC Regional Offices with details like name, location, date of establishment and coverage of States is indicated in the **Appendix:XIV**.

Grants to the eligible Colleges all over the country are disbursed by these Regional Offices under the following nine schemes/programmes being dealt with.



- Development of Colleges (UG/PG)
- Construction of Women's Hostels (Special Scheme)
- Award of Teacher Fellowships to college teachers for doing M.Phil. / Ph.D.
- Minor Research Projects for College Teachers (Humanities / Social Sciences and Sciences )
- Conferences, Seminars and Symposia
- Autonomous Colleges (Release of Grants Only)
- Facilities for Disadvantaged Groups (Visually Handicapped Teachers)
- Special Development grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward areas
- Special Development grant for Young Colleges

### Tenth Plan College Development Scheme

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 and which fulfil the UGC norms prescribed in the guidelines. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the colleges for staff, purchase of Books and Journals (including Book Banks), Equipment, extension/renovation of existing building and construction of new buildings, teaching aids, 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 given in Table 4.1

**Table 4.1: Tenth Plan Development Grants Allocated and Paid to the Colleges:**  
(State-wise) : 2002-03 and 2003-04

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Number of Colleges approved under Tenth Plan College Development Scheme (2002-2007)	Total grant approved (UGC share) for Colleges under 31.3.2003	Total amount paid from 1.4.2002 to 31.3.2003	Total amount paid from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004	Total amount paid from 1.4.2002 to
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295	2690.05	482.86	418.38	901.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	45.77	7.40	17.61	25.01
3.	Assam	156	1520.84	292.20	236.06	528.26
4.	Bihar	273	2643.89	558.73	453.17	1011.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	115	1064.69	234.74	3.97	238.71
6.	Goa	17	168.41	16.20	21.44	37.64
7.	Gujarat	256	3458.01	314.00	264.67	578.67
8.	Haryana	136	923.14	4.15	296.02	300.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38	313.85	00.00	114.52	114.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	279.17	00.00	142.25	142.25
11.	Jharkhand	67	817.40	141.55	114.17	255.72
12.	Karnataka	344	3923.45	505.21	433.04	938.25
13.	Kerala	177	2904.40	334.17	409.26	743.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	249	2413.67	647.13	22.07	669.20
15.	Maharashtra	548	7825.76	705.39	795.32	1500.71
16.	Manipur	32	334.62	75.40	59.89	135.29
17.	Meghalaya	10	98.87	28.20	28.10	56.30
18.	Mizoram	9	80.40	16.40	33.35	49.75
19.	Nagaland	3	47.16	11.80	7.91	19.71
20.	Orissa	231	2186.93	407.88	271.10	678.98
21.	Pondicherry (including Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	6	61.38	8.40	3.40	11.80
22.	Punjab	211	1545.54	27.09	425.51	452.60
23.	Rajasthan	153	1522.87	369.28	29.89	399.17
24.	Sikkim	2	20.79	3.60	00.00	3.60
25.	Tamil Nadu	212	2731.95	390.36	491.85	882.21
26.	Tripura	10	101.26	21.00	14.42	35.42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	375	3536.26	73.81	1579.80	1653.61
28.	Uttaranchal	22	212.41	6.50	124.28	130.78
29.	West Bengal	337	3469.91	671.58	893.79	1565.37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4319</b>	<b>46942.85</b>	<b>6355.03</b>	<b>7705.24</b>	<b>14060.27</b>

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

##### (a) Construction of Women's Hostel (Special Scheme)

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.

The position of grants paid under the scheme of Construction of Women's Hostel by the Regional Offices during 2003-2004 is as given below:

Name of the Regional Office	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount paid during 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004)
CRO, Bhopal	6.98
ERO, Kolkata	234.86
NERO, Guwahati	196.89
SERO, Hyderabad	67.19
SWRO, Bangalore	528.00
WRO, Pune	310.52
NRCB, New Delhi	907.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2251.44</b>

#### (b) Faculty Improvement Programmed

Under Faculty Improvement Programmed '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 under this programme during 2003-04 is as follows:

Name of the Regional Office	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount paid during 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004)
CRO, Bhopal	3.52
ERO, Kolkata	16.92
NERO, Guwahati	31.25
SERO, Hyderabad	229.63
SWRO, Bangalore	140.00
WRO, Pune	58.00
NRCB, New Delhi	3.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>482.32</b>

**(c) Minor Research Projects**

The objective of the "Scheme of Minor Research Projects" 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) received and approved and grants paid by the UGC Regional Offices during 2003-2004 is as given below:

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Proposals received	Number of Proposals approved	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount paid from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004
CRO, Bhopal	490	324	98.46
ERO, Kolkata	577	365	259.43
NERO, Guwahati	298	218	7.02
SERO, Hyderabad	561	362	189.18
SWRO, Bangalore	1032	630	194.93
WRO, Pune	789	518	67.49
NRCB, New Delhi	1244	518	192.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4991</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>1008.51</b>

**(d) Seminars/Symposia/Conferences**

Under the scheme is 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 received & approved and the grants paid by UGC Regional Offices to the Colleges under the scheme of Seminar/ Symposia/ Conferences during the period 2003-2004 are as given below:

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Proposals received	Number of Proposals approved	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount paid during 2003-2004
CRO, Bhopal	167	61	42.51
ERO, Kolkata	160	119	91.97
NERO, Guwahati	38	30	1.27
SERO, Hyderabad	259	139	50.26
SWRO, Bangalore	234	137	45.22
WRO, Pune	215	117	45.00
NRCB, New Delhi	449	128	79.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>355.23</b>



### (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 to the Autonomous Colleges during 2003-2004 is as given below:

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Autonomous Colleges Approved	Number of Autonomous Colleges Assisted (1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004)	(Rs. in Lakhs) Amount paid from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004
CRO, Bhopal	03	1	8.00
ERO, Kolkata	16	7	51.00
NERO, Guwahati	–	–	–
SERO, Hyderabad	66	16	102.86
SWRO, Bangalore	–	–	–
WRO, Pune	1	1	4.41
NRCB, New Delhi	–	2	20.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>186.27</b>

### (f) Facilities for Disadvantaged Groups (Visually Handicapped Teachers)

Under the “Scheme for Visually Handicapped Teachers”, 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 to the Colleges under the scheme of Facilities for Disadvantaged Group (Visually Handicapped teachers) during the period 2003-2004 are as given below:

Name of the Regional Office	No. of applications approved during 2003-04	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount paid from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2004
CRO, Bhopal	–	–
ERO, Kolkata	8	1.38
NERO, Guwahati	–	–
SERO, Hyderabad	–	–
SWRO, Bangalore	–	–
WRO, Pune	9	1.08
NRCB, New Delhi	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.46</b>



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

Under the Scheme of “Special Development Grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward Areas” 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’.

Under the “Scheme of Special Development Grant for Young Colleges”, grant 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 position of grants paid during 2003-04 by the UGC Regional Office(s) under these schemes is as under:

Name of the Regional Office	Name of the Scheme	Grant paid
NRCB	Special Development Grant for Colleges in Educationally Backward Areas	Rs. 120.00 lakh
NRCB	Special Development Grant for Young Colleges	Rs. 120.00 lakh

**(h) College Science Improvement Programmed (COSIP)**

The scheme of “College Science Improvement Programmed (COSIP)” has been discontinued by UGC in the X Plan, however, following is the position of grants paid during 2003-04 by the UGC Regional Office(s) towards on going programme under this scheme towards the ongoing old cases of IX Plan:

Name of the Regional Office	Grant paid
WRO, Pune	Rs. 8.00 lakh

**(i) College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programmed (COHSSIP)**

The scheme of “College Humanities & Social Science Improvement Programmed (COHSSIP)” has been discontinued by UGC in the X Plan, however, following is the position of grants paid during 2003-04 towards on going programme by the UGC Regional Office(s) under the scheme towards the ongoing old cases of IX Plan:

Name of the Regional Office	Grant paid
WRO, Pune	Rs. 8.00 lakh
NERO, Guwahati	Rs. 2.00 lakh



#### 4.5 PLAN GRANTS TO STATE COLLEGES

Table 4.2: Plan Grants to State Colleges : 2003-2004

S.No.	State	(Rs. in Crores) Grant Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25
3.	Assam	5.99
4.	Bihar	6.63
5.	Chattisgarh	0.43
6.	Goa	0.52
7.	Gujarat	4.51
8.	Haryana	6.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.65
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.47
11.	Jharkhand	1.66
12.	Karnataka	11.74
13.	Kerala	11.32
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.68
15.	Maharashtra	19.43
16.	Manipur	1.34
17.	Orissa	6.73
18.	Punjab	10.12
19.	Rajasthan	2.17
20.	Tamil Nadu	14.59
21.	Tripura	0.14
22.	Uttar Pradesh	24.12
23.	Uttaranchal	2.28
24.	West Bengal	14.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160.32</b>

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

Colleges which are located in Delhi are affiliated to University of Delhi, Delhi and colleges affiliated to Banaras Hindu University (BHU) are getting financial assistance from UGC. Grants are provided to these colleges under both Plan and Non-Plan schemes. The UGC has been providing these grants to Delhi Colleges since 1955-56.

The basic objective is to help the students in higher education by assisting the educational institutions financially so that they could provide the basic facilities to students to pursue their studies. At present, there are 61 Colleges and 12 hostels in Delhi & 4 Colleges in BHU which are getting financial assistance from UGC. Among these, University/College of Medical Sciences and School of Correspondence Studies & Delhi University are also getting assistance.

Out of 59 Colleges excluding University of Medical Sciences and School of Correspondence Studies, 53 Colleges are getting grants under both Plan and Non-Plan schemes. The other 6 colleges are maintained by Delhi Administration and are getting only Plan grants from UGC.

### NON-PLAN GRANTS

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. And 11 evening colleges and 6 university maintained colleges are getting 100% assistance from UGC. These colleges meet both their salary and non-salary expenditure out of their Maintenance Grants received from UGC. To determine the budget of the college, annual meetings are held with the Principal of the colleges. The remaining 5 colleges are provided with Plan Grant only. UGC provides grants to 4 BHU colleges under Non-Plan scheme only. The list of the above category of colleges are given in Annexure-I.

### PLAN GRANTS

Plan grants are being provided to 59 colleges for purchase of books and journals, equipment, remedial courses, extension activities, PTAC, building projects if any, improvement of hostel facilities, repair and innovations of the college building and financial assistance to visually handicapped etc.

During 2003-04, plan grants were provided to only 35 colleges, based on the receipt of utilization certificate received from them, showing utilization of funds released during 2002-2003. No grants were released to rest of the colleges as they did not send the utilization certificates. The following table gives the data relating to released funds under Plan and Non-Plan during 2003-2004 :

Scheme	Allocation for the Year (Rs. in crores)	Amount released (Rs. in crores)
Plan	2.00	1.67
Non-Plan	248.19 (Delhi Colleges)	247.75
	3.00 (BHU Colleges)	2.21

## 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).

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

**(a) Undergraduate level only:**

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| (i) Arts/Science/Commerce:<br>(One Faculty only):     | Rs. 5.00 lakhs p.a. |
| (ii) Arts/Science/Commerce<br>(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. |

The normal assistance as detailed above is available to autonomous colleges offering not fewer than six programmes, of which two may be at the postgraduate degree level. The assistance provided under the scheme enable the colleges to meet the expenditure on Guest/Visiting Faculty, Orientation and re-training of teachers, re-designing courses and development of teaching/learning material, workshop and seminars, examination reforms, office equipment, teaching aids and laboratory equipment, furniture for office, class-rooms, library and laboratories, library equipment, books/journals, expenditure on meetings of the Governing Body and the Committees, honorarium to Controller of Examinations (full-time) not exceeding Rs. 5000/- p.m., Accreditation fee for NAAC, etc..

Further, the UGC organizes conferences/seminars with a view to widen the vision of the concept of autonomy by providing a forum for exchange of views, discuss the problems of innovation and changes under autonomy, administrative and financial matters, College – University – State Government – UGC relationship etc.

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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004, there were 136 autonomous colleges spread over in 30 universities of 9 States as compared to 132 autonomous colleges spread over in 29 universities of 8 states (**Appendix: XV**). The Screening Committee which met on 25<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> February, 2004 shortlisted 123 colleges for approval of their respective states. After receiving the approvals from various states, these shortlisted colleges will be visited.

During 2003-2004, the UGC Regional offices released grants amounting to Rs. 186.26 lakhs to the autonomous colleges.

## **MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

### **5.1 ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES (ASC)**

The University Grants Commission, in pursuance of the National Policy on Education 1986 and its programme of action, had set up 51 Academic Staff Colleges (ASCs) in different Universities/Institutions in the country (**Appendix-XVI**). The colleges so established are conducting specially designed orientation programmes of 4-weeks duration for newly appointed lecturers and refresher courses of 3-weeks 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 orientation programme contributes to the teacher awareness of the programmes of the Indian society and the role of education, higher education leaders and educators in the resolution of these problems to achieve desired goals in national development.

The Refresher course provides opportunities for serving teaching to exchange experiences with their peers and mutually learn from each other. It will be a forum to abreast of the latest advances in the subjects, technological spin off etc.

The UGC-ASCs also conduct 2-3 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 4-weeks Refresher Course/Workshop in Academic Administration for the benefit of the Senior Academic Administrators including Registrar to Assistant Registrar, Librarian to Assistant Librarian.

During the 2003-04, the Commission has identified 76 Universities/Institutions, besides 51 ASCs, on the recommendation of Expert Committee as UGC Refresher Course Centres (UGC-RCCs) to run only Refresher courses during 2004-2005 across the country to cater the needs of the teachers eligible for promotion or placement in next higher grade under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS). The UGC has allotted and approved 253 Orientation Programmes to Academic Staff Colleges and 1305 Refresher Courses to ASCs and RCCs.

The UGC also holds the All India UGC ASCs Directors Meet every year. During 2003-04, the meeting was held at University of Mysore, Mysore on 2-3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2003.

The Commission has been providing cent percent financial assistance to the host Universities/Institutions to run the courses mainly towards the cost of resource persons, participants, books/materials, working expenses and salaries of the UGC-allocated staff etc. 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 2003-2004 are as detailed below:



Budget Allocation	Grant Released	Number of Programmes/ Courses approved	Number of Programmes/ Courses conducted	(Rs. in crores) Number of Beneficiaries
30.00	21.24	216 Orientation Programmes	147 Orientation Programmes	21330 (Approx.)
		711 Refresher Courses	497 Refresher Courses	
		27 Workshop	13 Workshop	

## 5.2 CAREER ORIENTED PROGRAMMES

The Vocationalisation Programme at the undergraduate level initiated during Eighth Plan (1994-95) has been redesigned under a modified scheme of Career Oriented Programmes. 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 will run parallel to the conventional B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. degrees. 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 B.A./B.Com/B.Sc. degrees.

The courses offered should be of inter-disciplinary nature. The students will 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 student of Arts background may have the option to pursue a course in Science Journalism.

The assistance to institutions selected under this scheme by the UGC would be to the tune of 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 years for Science stream. This 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 under report, the UGC received about 1500 proposals from various Colleges and Universities for financial assistance under the scheme. The Principal/Registrars of the short listed Institutions were invited for interface meetings with the Expert Committee. These meetings were conducted region-wise at University of Madras, University of Mumbai and UGC Offices at Delhi, Kolkata and Guwahati. The UGC has selected 368 Colleges and 2 Universities for Career Oriented Courses to be started from the academic year 2004-2005. The selection process for the academic year 2005-2006 has already been started.

During the financial year 2003-2004, an amount of Rs. 25 Crores was allocated for the scheme and the entire amount was released to various Universities and Colleges.

The UGC organized half-a-day Seminar on 'Vocationalization of Higher Education' one each at four places namely, Dispur College, Guwahati, Loreto College, Kolkata, University of Madras and University of Mumbai in the month of January-February, 2004. The objective of the Seminar was to popularize and extend awareness about the scheme of Career Oriented Programme and its usefulness in the remote areas of the country and also to get new ideas and feed back on the revised scheme. These Seminars were attended by UGC Experts, Local Resource Persons, Representatives from Industry and Principals of colleges of respective regions. The usefulness of these seminars was felt in understanding the local needs of the people related to Career Oriented Courses and also to extend awareness about the scheme for its effective implementation. Some new courses were also identified with the help of these Seminars. It provided a platform for a better dialogue between the UGC 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 departments. 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 (Rupees 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. The Committee evaluate the performance of the departments in terms of major break through 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.

During 2003-2004, 398 departments in different subjects have been supported by the UGC. Out of which 81 departments were reviewed during the year under report on the basis of the recommendation of the Review Committee. The details are given as under:-

1. Continued at the same level	=	45
2. Upgraded	=	15 (9 deptt from DRS to DSA 5 deptt from DSA to CAS 1 deptt from DRS to CAS)
3. down graded	=	02 (DSA to DRS)
4. Under consideration	=	03
5. Resubmission of Review	=	08
6. Discontinued	=	08 (6 deptt of DSA & 2 deptt of DRS)
<b>Total</b>	=	<b>81</b>

Two departments were discontinued as Roorkee University has become an I.I.T. which does not come under the purview of UGC.

On the recommendation of the Expert Committee, the UGC included one new department under SAP Programme at the level of DRS during the financial year.

As such, the Number of departments approved for support under SAP Programme as on 31.03.2004 increased to 432 as per the details given below:

Level	Humanities and Social Sciences	Science and Bio-Science	Engineering and Technology	Total
CAS	16	23	22	61
DSA	68	51	45	164
DRS	66	69	72	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>432</b>

During 2003-2004, the UGC provided the following financial assistance to the departments of Humanities/Social Sciences, Science and Engineering and Technology:

S.No.	Stream	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Budget allocation	Grant released
1.	Humanities/Social Sciences	6.00	608.53
2.	Physical Sciences	1250.00	1325.05
3.	Bio-Sciences/Engineering & Technology	1250.00	1206.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3100.00</b>	<b>3140.52</b>



The total number of departments approved by the UGC under Special Assistance Programme at the levels of DRS, DSA and CAS was 398 as on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2004. This number increased to 432 at the end of the period i.e. 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004. 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	
		01.04.2003	31.03.2004
CAS	Humanities/Social Sciences	14	16
	Physical Science	20	23
	Bio Sciences/ Engineering and Technology	21	22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>61</b>
DSA	Humanities/Social Sciences	74	68
	Physical Science	49	51
	Bio Sciences/ Engineering and Technology	45	45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>154</b>
DRS	Humanities/Social Sciences	56	66
	Physical Science	63	69
	Bio Sciences/ Engineering and Technology	56	72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>398</b>	<b>432</b>

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

The basic objective of the programmes namely ASIST or ASIHSS is to assist selected Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Science departments in the universities which have already exhibited and achieved high quality performance to enable them to acquire necessary equipment to develop infrastructure which cannot be approved out of Special Assistance Programme (SAP) grants, or normal university development grants, so that the attainment of excellence in postgraduate education and research in the department is not handicapped due to the non-availability of facilities.

The specific objectives are :

- To strengthen infrastructure by acquiring necessary equipment for continuously maintaining the achieved excellence in research and postgraduate teaching or for enhancement of the proven performance in the identified areas.
- To enhance and promote hi-tech/emerging/thrust/generic areas in future to be at par and comparable with the counterparts in the world.
- To promote innovation and its use through technology transfer, filing of patents etc.
- To take up international and industrial collaborative programmes for self-sustenance and resource generation.
- To link up and suggest steps for required for inter disciplinary activity in the areas to the other SAP or ASSIST, ASIHSS supported departments and motivate user departments through active participation, training and awareness programmes and nurturing of the areas.



Assistance under the programmes may cover departments that have completed successfully a five year term under SAP and are recommended for continuation for a further period of five years on the basis of their performance in research and teaching. It is desirable that the department should have at least one Professor, two Readers and three Lecturers in the identified thrust areas.

The financial limit for a selected department for support under the ASIST programme is Rs. 100.00 lakhs for Science, Engineering and Technology department and Rs. 60.00 lakhs for Mathematics and Statistics. Under ASIHSS, the limit for financial assistance is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The assistance will be provided for non recurring as well as recurring items of the expenditure. The UGC may also consider additional grants subject to the availability of funds under the programme

These programmes are in operation up to the end of 10<sup>th</sup> plan period only. The monitoring, evaluation and review of the progress, performance, achievements of the supported departments is done through the Committees namely, Advisory Committee, Mid-term/Review Committee and End term/Finan Review Committee.

During the year 2003-04, 32 new departments have been identified for support under these programmes. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 800.00 lakhs for the year 2003-04, a total grant of Rs. 698.09 lakhs was released for the new and on-going activities.

Since the inception of the ASIST programme in 1983-84 and ASIHSS programme in 2003-04, 253 departments of various universities have been selected for support upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004.

About five to seven departments under ASIST and 15-20 departments under ASIHSS are expected to be inducted every year during 10<sup>th</sup> plan period.

## **5.5 INSTRUMENTATION MAINTENANCE FACILITY (IMF)**

The UGC has decided to establish units called Instrumentation 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 Xth Plan guidelines approved by the Commission for Instrumentation Maintenance Facility, the financial limit has been fixed Rs. 1.00 crore for the year 2003-04.

Out of 23 proposals from Universities and 76 from Colleges, the Expert Committee recommended 7 Universities and 24 Colleges for support. During 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 76.59 lakhs was released for the establishment to IMF Units.

## **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 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 of them, a sum of Rs. 10 crores each was released in March, 2002. The Progress Reports from these universities have been received.

The Monitoring Committees constituted for the purpose of evaluation/review visited three universities (Pune, Madras & Hyderabad) and further a grant of Rs. 13.00 crores to Hyderabad University and Rs. 10.00 crores to Madras University was released based on the recommendations of the Monitoring Committees.

In the second phase, the following 12 universities were identified for establishing 'Centres of Excellence' in the areas identified for each University as given below :

Sl. 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	Genomic Sciences
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Studies
6.	Sardar Patel	Applied Polymers
7.	Allahabad	Behavioural Cognitive Sciences
8.	Karnataka	Polymer Chemistry
9.	Anna	Environmental Sciences
10.	Arunachal	Biodiversity
11.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	Traditional Shastras
12.	Devi Ahilya	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 the universities at Sl. Nos. **10 to 12**.

The Commission at its meeting held on 25.07.02 had decided that the above 12 Universities identified by the Expert Committee be called as 'Centre for Excellence' in the area of specialization identified for each one of them. The decision of the Commission was conveyed to these Universities.

All the 12 Universities have been visited and approval/ recommendations have also been conveyed.

It is envisaged that, during Tenth Plan, five more Universities will be identified under the Scheme "Universities with Potential for Excellence". Proposals from all the Universities were called for. 36 proposals have been received so far.

During 2003-2004, a grant of Rs. 23.00 crores was released to two universities viz. University of Madras (10 crores) and University of Hyderabad (13 crores).

## 5.7 ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW CENTRES/INSTITUTES

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 2001-02, the Commission approved the following proposals of five Universities for financial support for establishment of centres/ institutes within the university system.

S.No.	University	Centre/ Institute
1.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Centre for Human Genome Studies & Research
2.	Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Centre of Biomedical Magnetic Resonance
3.	University of Mysore	National Centre for History of Science at the Oriental Research Institute.
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Centre of Applied Human Genetics
5.	University of Pune	Institute for International Security and Defence Analysis (IISDA)

The particulars regarding amount allocated and amount released to the above Centres/ institute are as given below :

S.No.	Name of the University	Centre / Institute	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Allocation for 2/5 years	Amount Sanctioned upto 31-3-2003
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)	23.00
3.	University of Pune, Pune	Establishment of an Institute 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	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)	156.64

The Review Committees are scheduled to visit these Centres during May/June, 2004 to assess the progress and achievements made by these five Centres.

During 2003-2004, a grant of Rs. 12.00 lakhs against the budget allocation of Rs. 60.00 lakhs, was released to Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of Medical Sciences and Rs. 11.84 lakhs to Jawaharlal Nehru University.

## 5.8 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 Tenth plan, the Commission intends to identify more than 100 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 will be financially supported by the UGC. The ceiling of the grant will vary from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 100 lakhs per college on the basis of merit of each case. 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.

The proposals from the colleges all over India have been received and on the recommendations of the Standing Committee for “Colleges with Potential for Excellence”, a Working Group Committee consisting of 3 to 4 Experts has been set up and the Working Group has evaluated all the proposals.

The recommendations of the Working Group will be placed before the Standing Committee at its meeting to be held in May, 2004.

## 5.9 EXPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The main objective of the scheme 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 Indian Higher Education abroad. The Expert Committee appointed for this purpose submitted its Interim Report in January, 2003. The same was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> April, 2003. The Commission decided that a Standing Committee be constituted to work out the operative mechanism and then be placed before the Commission for its consideration.

As per the decision of the Commission, the Chairman, UGC constituted a Standing Committee to suggest operative mechanism for Export of Higher Education under the Convenorship of Prof. Bhushan Patvardhan, Director, Interdisciplinary School of Health Sciences, University of Pune, Pune.

The Report and recommendations of the Standing Committee on Promotion of Indian Higher Education Abroad (PIHEAD) was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2004. The Convenor of the Committee made a Power Point presentation on the recommendations of the Committee before the Commission Members. The UGC was deciding to participate in the NAFSA Conference to be held on USA during May, 2004.

On the advice of the Standing Committee on PIHEAD, 26 Universities have been short-listed to take part in the Education fair to be held in various countries. The position of the Grants paid during 2003-2004 is as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of the University/ Scheme	Budget 2003-2004 (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released during 2003-2004
1.	University with Potential for Excellence	23.00	23.00
1 (a).	Madras University		10.00
(b)	Hyderabad University		13.00
2.	Centres approved under New Scheme	60.00	
2 (a)	Sanjay Gandhi PG Institute of M.S. Lucknow		12.00
(b)	JNU, New Delhi		11.84
3.	Jyotir Vigyan	1.00 crore (4.3.10 under IX Plan commitment)	
3 (a)	SASTRA, Thanjavur		2.34



### **5.10 UGC-INFONET SCHEME**

UGC has decided for inter linking all the Universities in the country electronically with a view to achieve maximum efficiency for accessibility through internet enabling better teaching and learning process through UGC-INFONET Scheme. The project of the scheme is being funded by UGC with 100% capital investment and upto to 90% of recurring costs (for five years). So far, UGC has provided financial assistance to 150 Universities for Internet Connection under the scheme. As per information received from ERNET, India, 132 Universities have so far been signed the quadripartite agreement and as on March 31, 2004, 87 Universities have been connected and the rest of the Universities are in pipeline.

During the year 2003-2004, UGC has released the total grant of Rs. 13.87 crores to the University under the scheme against the allocation of Rs. 15.55 crores.

### **5.11 E-JOURNALS SCHEME**

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 UGC and is being executed by INFLIBNET Centre an Inter University Centre of the UGC located at Ahmedabad. All universities come 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. 2200.00 lakhs for the year 2003-04 was expended fully.

# 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 examination for JRF award is being conducted since 1984 and for eligibility for lectureship since 1989 (as per the Government of India Notification dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1988). 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 five years. The UGC has allocated a number of fellowships to the Universities for the candidates who qualify the Tests for JRF. Presently, NET Examination is being conducted in 76 subjects (**Appendix-XVII**) at 65 centres spread across the country and six centres abroad (**Appendix-XVIII**) for Indian nationals. For foreign students, NET is being conducted by the UGC in all the 81 subjects including the five Science subjects in which NET is normally conducted by CSIR.

Category-wise and gender-wise number of candidates appeared and qualified in UGC-NET Examination for the last three NET Examinations for JRF and Lectureship eligibility have been given in **Tables:6.1 and 6.2** **Table: 6.3** shows the number of candidates qualified for JRF and eligibility for Lectureship through Joint UGC-CSIR NET Examination.

A meeting of NET Review Committee was held in June, 2003. The following major decisions were taken :

- i) Separate minimum qualifying marks have been fixed for the first two objective type papers of NET Examination. The decision has been implemented with the NET Examination held on 21<sup>st</sup> December, 2003.
- ii) 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 NET Examination for JRF since 1984. The Review Committee was of the opinion that the syllabus of Paper I should be more broad based and therefore, it needs revision. A Committee was constituted for the purpose and the syllabus for Paper I was revised. The revised syllabus for Paper I is to be implemented from the UGC-NET to be held in December, 2004.
- iii) It was also decided to revise the structure of Paper III, which is a subject-specific descriptive paper. The matter is under process.

The syllabi of NET subjects have been put on the UGC website viz. [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in). Besides, the bound copies of the syllabi have been sent to the libraries of all Indian universities and to the Vice-Chancellors for circulation.



During the year 2003-2004, an expenditure of Rs. 193.46 lakhs was incurred on conducting the NET Examinations. This excludes the costs incurred on conducting the confidential workshops at NET Bureau, Delhi and NET Office, Pune.

**Table. 6.1 : Performance of Candidates for Junior Research Fellowship in the NET Examinations**

Net Exam.	General/OBC Candidates			SC/ST Candidates			Total Number of Candidates		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
Dec., 2002	F 13,848 (49.33%)	137 (52.90%)	0.99	2,363 (31.85%)	22 (22.45%)	0.93	16,211 (45.68%)	159 (44.54%)	0.98
	M 14,222 (50.67%)	122 (47.10%)	0.86	5,057 (68.15%)	76 (77.55%)	1.50	19,279 (54.32%)	198 (55.46%)	1.03
	T 28,070	259	0.92	7,420	98	1.32	35,490	357	1.01
June, 2003	F 18,084 (51.44%)	131 (48.18%)	0.72	3,603 (33.95%)	27 (27.84%)	0.75	21,687 (47.38%)	158 (43.29%)	0.73
	M 17,071 (48.56%)	137 (51.82%)	0.80	7,010 (66.05%)	70 (72.16%)	1.00	24,081 (52.62%)	207 (56.71%)	0.86
	T 35,155	268	0.76	10,613	97	0.91	45,768	365	0.80
Dec., 2003	F 20,676 (52.17%)	167 (56.61%)	0.81	4,177 (34.22%)	44 (42.31%)	10.5	24,853 (47.95%)	211 (52.88%)	0.85
	M 18,954 (47.83%)	128 (43.39%)	0.68	8,028 (65.78%)	60 (52.05%)	0.75	26,982 (52.05%)	188 (47.12%)	0.70
	T 39,630	295	0.74		104	0.85		399	0.77

T - Total F - Female M - Male

**Table. 6.2 : Performance of Candidates for eligibility for Lectureship in the NET Examination**

Net Exam.	General/OBC Candidates			SC/ST Candidates			Total Number of Candidates		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
Dec., 2002	F 21,302 (49.88%)	610 (48.92%)	2.86	3,752 (33.65%)	223 (30.59%)	5.94	25,054 (46.52%)	833 (42.16%)	3.32
	M 21,403 (50.12%)	637 (51.08%)	2.98	7,397 (66.35%)	506 (69.41%)	6.84	28,800 (53.48%)	1,143 (57.84%)	3.97
	T 42,705	1,247	2.92	11,149	729	6.54	53,854	1,976	3.67
June, 2003	F 29,128 (51.44%)	537 (52.44%)	1.84	6,101 (35.83%)	217 (35.00%)	3.56	35,229 (47.80%)	754 (45.86%)	2.14
	M 27,545 (48.56%)	487 (47.56%)	1.77	10,928 (64.17%)	403 (65.00%)	3.69	38,473 (52.20%)	890 (54.14%)	2.31
	T 56,673	1,024	1.81	17,029	620	3.64	73,702	1,644	2.23
Dec., 2003	F 32,398 (51.77%)	2002 (54.83%)	6.18	6,858 (35.89%)	374 (38.05%)	5.45	39,256 (48.06%)	2376 (51.27%)	6.05
	M 30,180 (48.23%)	1649 (45.17%)	5.46	12,250 (64.11%)	609 (61.95%)	4.97	42,430 (51.94%)	2,258 (48.73%)	5.32
	T 62,578	3,651	5.83	19,108	983	5.14	81,686	4,634	5.67

T - Total F - Female M - Male



**Table 6.3 : Performance of Candidates in the joint UGC-CSIR NET Examinations**

Exams	Number of Candidates Qualified			
	UGC JRF	CSIR JRF	Total JRF	Lectureship (including JRF)
Dec, 2002	340	1019	1359	2568
June, 2003	340	938	1278	2605
Dec., 2003	340	945	1285	2669

UGC has taken a decision to discontinue conducting of UGC-NET at foreign centers 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 NET centres abroad along with the five science subjects in addition to the 76 subjects 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, Yarialumla 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, the UGC, on request of State Governments, also proposed to have STATE LEVEL ELIGIBILITY TEST (SLET) duly accredited by the UGC for a fixed term. The pattern of SLET is same as that of NET being conducted by UGC and UGC-CSIR for Humanities & Social Sciences and Sciences subjects respectively.

In response to the proposals of some states to conduct their own examination for eligibility for lectureship, the UGC 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 & Goa, Punjab & Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and North Eastern States.

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 conduction of the test and declaration of results.

In past reviews, the states of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab & Chandigarh have been de-accredited by UGC. SLET conducted by J&K was also reviewed and its accreditation was withdrawn w.e.f. October, 2003. However, w.e.f. June, 2003, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar has been granted accreditation to conduct SLET on behalf of the Government of Haryana. In 2003-2004, the SLETs conducted by Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and MP were reviewed by the UGC and granted further accreditation.

At present, SLET is being conducted by the following states/group of states namely: West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, North Eastern States, Maharashtra & Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The candidates who have cleared the State Level Eligibility Test (SLET), accredited by the UGC for lectureship prior to 1<sup>st</sup> 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.** However, such candidates are also eligible to apply for the NET, if they so desire.

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

## 6.2 MAJOR/ MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research keeps the process of enquiry 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 emphasis during the Tenth 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 Delhi Colleges**) during the year under report are detailed below:

S. No.	Faculty	Number of Projects Approved during 2003-2004	Grants Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of Female Investigators
1.	Humanities, Social Sciences and Languages	Major-96	496.47	Major-24
2.	Sciences including Pharmacy, Medical, Agricultural Science and Engineering & Technology	Major-134 Minor- 2	964.20 2.15	Major-51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Major-230 Minor- 2**</b>	<b>1462.82</b>	<b>Major-75</b>

\* This also includes grants paid for ongoing and old projects.

\*\* Only for Delhi Colleges.

**Note:** The UGC Regional Offices approved 2935 new minor research projects and an amount of Rs. 1008.51 lakhs was also released during 2003-04.

### 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 and 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 cent-percent basis. During the year 2003-2004, the proposals of 157 College teachers, and nine Vice-Chancellors have been approved. Out of the budget allocation of Rs.70.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.57.50 lakhs was sanctioned.

#### 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 programme 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 among the universities and educational institutions in India.

On some matters of UNESCO, related to the development of Higher Educational 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.

During the year 2002-03, the proposals of 207 College teachers and four Vice-Chancellors have been approved. The budget of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for the reporting year has totally been exhausted for the purpose.



#### **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 2003-04, the Indian Science Congress was held at Punjab University and Indian Social Science Congress at I.I.T. Kharagpur. The Commission is also providing financial assistance to non-university Institutions like NIEPA.

Five Delhi Colleges were provided financial support for organizing Seminars/Conferences during 2003-2004.

During the financial year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 360.56 lakhs was paid to the Universities/Colleges and non-Universities like NIEPA for organizing various Seminars, Conferences and Workshops

#### **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 who 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 45 years who have either at least 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 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.

##### **6.6 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 1<sup>st</sup> July of the year of award and 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 2003-2004, the Commission has awarded 20 Junior Research Fellowships and 3 Research Associateships to the foreign students from developing countries.

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

### Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)

Fellowship	@ Rs.8,000/-p.m. for initial two years	JRF
	@ Rs.9,000/-p.m. for remaining tenure	SRF
Contingency A.	@ Rs.10000/- p.m. for initial two years @ Rs.20500/- p.a. for remaining tenure	Humanities & Social Sciences
Contingency B.	@ Rs.12000/- p.m. for initial two years @ Rs.25000/- p.a. for remaining tenure	Sciences
Departmental assistance	@ Rs.3000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure.	
Escorts/Reader Assistance	@ Rs.1000/- p.m. in cases of physically handicapped and blind candidates	
<b>RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP (RA)</b>		
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.	

## 6.7 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 NET-qualified candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M.Phil./Ph.D. degrees in humanities and social sciences, including languages and sciences. It is open to candidates who qualify the National Education Testing (NET) of the UGC and the UGC-Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) joint tests. However, these are qualifying tests only and do not bestow a fellowship upon the candidate. GATE qualified candidates are not eligible for availing the fellowship under this scheme.

Under this scheme, the fellow is to do full time research work. The fellowship is tenable for a period of 5 years during Tenth Plan with no further provision of extension. The tenure of fellowship is initially for two years under the JRF scheme. Upon expiry of this period, the work of the Fellow will be evaluated by experts. If the research work is found satisfactory, his/her tenure will be extended for a further period of three years under the enhanced emoluments of the Senior Research Fellowship (SRF).

The assistance available under the scheme is as under :

Fellowship	@ Rs.8000 p.m. for initial two years	JRF
	@ Rs.9000/- p.m. for remaining tenure	SRF
Contingency A	@ Rs.10000/- p.m. for initial two years) @ Rs.20500/- p.a. for remaining tenure)	Humanities & Social Sciences
Contingency B	@ Rs.12000/- p.m. for initial two years) @ Rs.25000/- p.a. for remaining tenure)	Sciences
Departmental assistance	@ Rs.3000/- p.a. per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure.	
Escorts/Reader assistance	@ Rs.1000/- p.m. in cases of physically handicapped and blind candidates	



The details of grant paid during the first two years of Tenth Plan are as under:

Financial Year	Grant allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-2003	1748.50	2059.96
2003-2004	1705.00	1722.82

### (b) Junior Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology

The objective of the Scheme is to provide an opportunity to research scholars to undertake advanced study and research in Engineering & Technology including Agricultural Engineering leading to Ph.D. Subjects like Geology and Geo-physics are not considered under this scheme. As of date, the University Grants Commission (UGC) or the CSIR is not conducting NET Examinations in these fields. Therefore, students having Master's degree in Engineering & Technology and Pharmacy are given this opportunity, through direct interview conducted by the UGC. There are 50 slots per annum under this scheme

The age limit for the award is 40 years, relaxable by 5 years for women and SC/ST candidates.

Under this scheme, the fellow is to do full time research work. The fellowship is tenable for a period of 5 years or upto the date of award of the Ph.D. degree, whichever is earlier during Tenth Plan with no further provision of extension. The tenure of fellowship is initially for a period of two years as a Junior Research Fellowship (JRF). After expiry of two years, the work of fellow will be evaluated by experts and if found satisfactory, his/her tenure will be extended for a further period of three years with enhanced emoluments as a Senior Research Fellowship (SRF).

The assistance available under the scheme is as under :

Fellowship	@ Rs.8000/-p.m. for the initial two years @ Rs.10000/- for the remaining period of three years.
Contingency	@ Rs.12000/- p.a. for the initial two years @ Rs.25000/- for the remaining period of three years.
Departmental assistance	@ Rs.3000/- p.a. per student to the host institute for providing infrastructure to the researcher.
Escorts/Reader assistance	@ Rs.1000/- p.m. in cases of physically handicapped and blind candidates

The UGC has selected 50 candidates through direct interviews conducted during February, 2004. The details of grant allocated and paid starting from Tenth Plan period are :

Financial Year	Grant allocated (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2002-2003	200.00	45.28 (combined with Technology Programmes)
2003-2004	190.00	88.00

### 6.8 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 awarded 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/- each now, including UGC's share of Rs. 40,000/-. The awards are given in five areas namely Education, Economics, Environmental Science & Ecology, Political Science, 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. The following have been given the awards for the years 2002 & 2003 :

1.	Education	Prof. Y.C. Simhadri, Vice-Chancellor Andhra University, Waltair (2002) Prof. Ram Takwale, Former Vice-Chancellor, IGNOU and Chairman, Executive Committee, NAAC, Bangalore (2003)
2.	Economics	Dr. V.B. Jugale, Professor & Head, Deptt. of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur (2002) Dr. M. Upender, Professor of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad (2003).
3.	Environmental Science & Ecology	Prof. Raghavendra Gadakar, Centre of Ecological Science, Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore (2002) Prof. Radhey Shyam Ambasht, Dept. of Botany, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. (2003)
4.	Political Science	No nomination was found suitable for the years 2002 and 2003.
5.	Sociology	Dr. K.L. Sharma, Vice Chancellor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (2002) No nomination was found suitable for the year 2003.

### UGC Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards

Also, the UGC with the help of an endowment made by Hari Om Ashram Trust, Naidad 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 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. Meghanand 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, individual or by a team of 2 or 3 persons, are eligible for these awards once in life time. The institutions or organizations would not be considered. The following have been given these awards for the years 2002 and 2003 :

### Sri C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences

1. Prof. Rajpal Singh Sirohi, Director, Indian Instt. of Technology, New Delhi (2002)
2. Prof. Ajay Kumar Sood, Professor of Physics, Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore (2003)

### Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences

1. Prof. C.V. Dharmadhikari, Deptt. of Physics, University of Pune, Pune (2002).
2. Prof. B.B. Chaudhari, Professor & Head, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (2003).



### **Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences**

1. Dr. Manindra Agrawala, Deptt. of Computer Science, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur (2002)
2. Prof. Dilip G. Kanhere, Deptt. of Physics, University of Poona, Pune (2003).

### **Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences**

1. Prof. S.K. Kulkarni, Director, University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Punjab University, Chandigarh-160014 (2002).  
Prof. V.V. Radhakrishnan, Professor & Head, Deptt. of Pathology, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvanthapuram (2002).
2. Dr. R. Madhubala, School of Life Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi (2003).  
Dr. P. Kar, Professor of Medicine, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi (2003).

### **Award to Outstanding Scientists/ Social Scientists for interaction between Science and Society**

1. Prof. T.M. Vatsala, Director Technical, Shri A.M.M. Muruguppa Chettiar Research Centre (MCRP), Chennai (2002).  
Dr. Deepak Khare, Associate Professor, Water Resource Development Training Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (2002).
2. Dr. Vijay Chandru, Computer Science & Automation, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore (2003).  
Prof. A. Jhunjunwala, Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai-600036 (2003).

### **UGC Veda Vyas National Sanskrit Award**

In the year 2000, the University Grants Commission has instituted UGC Veda Vyas National Sanskrit Award to promote quality teaching/research in Sanskrit, and to identify and recognize 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. For the year 2002, Prof. D. Prahlada Chari, Former Vice-Chancellor, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and Prof. (Dr.) Keshab Chandra Dash, Deptt. of Sanskrit, Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri for the year 2003 have been given this award.

## **6.9 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. They are not to address 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 on regular basis. The reviews are done as under:

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

The reviews are 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 until his 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 University/ Institute/College but 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2003, 78 Research Scientists have been working under the old scheme. **The scheme has been discontinued and no new selections are made under this scheme.**

The details of allocation and the grant released during the year 2003-2004 are as given below:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2003-2004	265.00	322.80
	100.00 (Additional)	

## 6.10 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 and readers 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 of the Research Award only once.

The conferment of research award is based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee constituted by the UGC. The Commission reserves the right of cancelling or withdrawing the Research Award without assigning any reason.

During Ninth Plan, the financial assistance available under the scheme was full salary & allowances of the awardee and a research grant of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for Humanities & Social Sciences and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Sciences and Engineering & Technology.



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:  
Humanities and Social Sciences – Rs. 2.50 lakhs  
Sciences/Natural Sciences/Engg. & Technology Awardees – Rs. 4.00 lakhs
- The awardee being on duty leave will continue to earn normal increment and maintain his/her seniority in the parent University/Institution.
- He/she will be entitled to 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.

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

The details of allocation and the grant released during the year 2003-2004 are as given below:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
2003-2004	300.00	177.90

### 6.11 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 eligibility is based on the quality of research and published work contributed by the teacher in his/her service career. The Awardee (superannuated) 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 (for tenure) contingent grant of Rs. 20,000/- p.a. and such other privileges including medical facilities as available to the University faculty members but not housing. The awardee will ensure the completion of the project undertaken and submit a final report of the work to the Commission. In the final report, the Fellow must indicate the objectives set forth and objectives achieved along with the possible application of the research output and names of user Agency/Organisation and Industry which can take advantage of the research output. The UGC may send the report/output to the concerned agency for their comments and use, if any. The Fellow shall also mention in the research publication that the research has been sponsored by the UGC under Emeritus Fellowship.

During Ninth Plan, the proposals received under the scheme were normally referred to three Experts for evaluation. However, in Tenth Plan, the Emeritus Fellowships will be awarded on the basis of recommendation of the Expert Committee constituted by the Commission for the purpose. During 2003-2004, the UGC has awarded 30 Emeritus Fellowships to teachers of various universities.

The amount allocated and grant released by the Commission during the year 2003-2004 are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
2003-2004	100.00	96.32

## 6.12 UNASSIGNED GRANTS

The University Grants Commission has been providing assistance under unassigned grant 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 grant is merged with the Major Research Project programme and is not a part of unassigned grant during Tenth Plan.

The basic objective of the scheme is to improve the quality and standard of education, to promote research potential amongst the teaching fraternity and to give them wider exposure in academic and research fields.

All universities declared fit under Section 2(f) and Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 are eligible to receive grant and the target is the teaching fraternity of the universities.

The various components of the scheme for availing grants are as under :

- Travel Grant (Grant up to 30% of the allocation)
- Seminar/Symposia/Workshops etc. (Grant upto 20% of the allocation)
- Publication Grants to Universities (Grant up to 30% of the allocation)
- Appointment of Visiting Professor/Visiting Fellows (Grant up to 20% of the allocation)

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

Faculty strength as on 14th August of the previous year	(Rs. in Lakhs) UGC support per year
UP TO 50	4.00
51 TO 100	7.00
101 TO 300	10.00
ABOVE 300	14.00

The scheme will be operative only for plan period. In general, the scheme is monitored at the university level only.



During the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs.248.26 lakhs was made available to various universities under this scheme.

### 6.13 PROMOTION OF RAJBHASHA (HINDI) LANGUAGE

In compliance with the Government of India Official Language Act, a Rajbhasha Section was set up in the office of UGC, through which the following main functions have been carried out during 2003-2004.

- In the context of propagation of Rajbhasha, coordination was established between Universities/ Colleges and Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- Awareness was created for the use of Rajbhasha and programmes were implemented for progress of Rajbhasha Policy.
- Hindi workshops were organised to promote work in Hindi and also to remove barriers in working in Hindi.

#### Hindi Workshops

The following workshops were organised on various topics during the year 2003-2004 :

Subject	Date
1. The basic rules/act of Official Language	29.05.2003
2. Information Technology and Official Language	05.06.2003
3. Challenges in Translation	26.06.2003
4. Provision of Hindi use in Govt. Offices	21.11.2003

The following competitions were conducted for the Officers/ Employees of the UGC.

Name of the Competition	Date of Competition	No. of Participants
Essary (Group A&B Employees)	08.08.2003	01
Essary (Group C Employees)	13.08.2003	28
Essay (Non-Hindi speaking employees)	18.08.2003	04
Essary (Group D Employees)	21.08.2003	13
Noting & Drafting	25.08.2003	22
Hindi Typing on Computer	02.09.2003	17
Debate (Group A&B Employees)	05.09.2003	04
Debate (Group C&D Employees)	05.09.2003	10

- During the Hindi Pakhawara period from 1<sup>st</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2003, the Hindi Divas was celebrated on 10.09.2003 like every year. On this occasion, approximately 400 Officers/Employees of the UGC attended it including the Chairman & Secretary of the Commission. In the function, the Chairman suggested in his presidential speech to use simple Hindi language and to enrich its glossary. After this, Prize money and certificates were distributed to participants. The famous poets Sh. Surender Sharma, Sh. Arun Jamini, Sh. Ved Prakash, Sh. Vimal Vibhakar recited melodious poetry.

- Five lower divisional clerks obtained training in Manual Hindi Typewriter and three Stenographer obtained training in Hindi Stenography.
- Under the cash prize programme, the cash prizes were distributed to select Officers/Employees for using Hindi and for propagation of Official Language in official working.
- One employee of UGC belonging to Non-Hindi speaking states obtained training in Pragma/Praveen/Prabodhs.
- Rajbhasha Karyanvinyan Samiti organised two meetings on 14.07.2003 and 11.12.2003 for assessing the progress and promotion of Hindi.

#### **6.14 NATIONAL LECTURERSHIP**

The Commission approved the creation of National Lectureship in Science subjects and also decided to offer these Lectureships starting with the year 2000-2001 as an incentive to the talented students from amongst those who get University first rank in M.Sc. Science subjects and had commitment and dedication to take up Science Research and Education as their career.

During 2001, the Commission had selected two candidates from among the first rank holders of various universities.

The UGC is pursuing the matter with Banaras Hindu University and Jawaharlal Nehru University for absorbing both the candidates

#### **6.15 SETTING UP OF DEPARTMENTS OF JYOTIR VIGYAN IN UNIVERSITIES**

Considering the urgent need to rejuvenate the Science of Vedic Astrology in India and to allow this scientific knowledge to reach to the society at large, and to provide opportunities to get this important science exported to the world, the Commission decided to set up a few departments of Jyotir Vigyan in Indian Universities. During 2000-2001, 19 universities were selected under the above scheme for providing an exclusive teaching and training in the subject leading to U.G, P.G. and Ph.D. degrees.

During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was paid to these 19 universities namely, B.R. Ambedkar, Agra, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Jiwaji, Lucknow, Madurai Kamraj, Mysore, Punjab, Ranchi, Rajasthan, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Saurashtra, Shri Jagannath Sanskrit, Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy, Vikram, Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Kurukshetra and Osmania Universities for setting up these departments.

As the Departments of Jyotir Vigyan have not been established in the Saurashtra, Kurukshetra, Madurai Kamraj, Gurukul Kangri, Birla Institute of Technology and Osmania Universities. These universities refunded the grant of Rs.15 lakhs during 2003-2004 (recurring).

During 2003-04, a recurring grant of Rs.2.34 lakhs was paid to Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy.

#### **6.16 SETTING UP OF SIMPLE SANSKRIT SPEAKING CENTRES IN UNIVERSITIES/ COLLEGES**

In order to promote Sanskrit in Indian Universities, the Commission decided to set up Simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres in various universities and colleges in 2001. In all, 507 Centres were approved in two phases. As decided by the Commission, the instructors selected by the Expert Committee have been deputed by the UGC in the approved Centres. The UGC released an amount of Rs. One Lakh to each of these Centres. As per the guidelines, each Centre has to complete ten courses. The duration of each course is for one month.



Seventy Centres have refunded the grant as they are not keen to run the courses. 200 Centres have completed 10 courses. 180 Centres are yet to send Progress Reports and the same has been called for. 26 Centres have yet to start the course. In 31 Centres, the courses are being run.

Since the Commission has agreed to continue these centres during Tenth Plan period, fresh proposals are being called for from the Universities and Colleges.

# STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTER-DISCIPLINARY AREAS

## 7.1 INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES

Keeping in view the training of manpower through the University system, the UGC has been implementing the Scheme of Innovative Programmes, which is now renamed as “Teaching and Research in Interdisciplinary and Emerging Areas” in the Tenth Plan period, to support (i) the specialized courses at Under-graduate and Post-graduate levels including PG Diploma in Interdisciplinary and Emerging Areas and (ii) accommodate brilliant ideas and innovative proposals to influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal growth and relevant activities in various disciplines which meet educational, national and global priorities.

The objectives of the programme are :-

- To identify areas in various disciplines with respect to educational, national and global priorities.
- To support of new ideas and innovations and support to implement them.
- To identify institutions, scholars and support them to develop specialised courses at Under Graduate and Post Graduate levels in emerging areas and (ii) accommodate new ideas and innovative proposals to influence teaching, research, academic excellence, societal development and some relevance.
- To consider steps to encourage, promote and make use of the excellent ideas for promoting scientific and technological applications for the benefit of the society.
- To identify user departments / organisations / agencies / industries who may actively participate and take benefit of the course or programme and trained manpower and also sponsor students for the course.
- To nurture and strengthen such courses in emerging areas in the university and college at the Master's/ Bachelor's level or special paper at Master's level.
- To provide financial support for the above purposes in bringing innovation in various disciplines and excellence in emerging areas.

The financial assistance under the programmes is on cent-percent basis. The funds may be provided for most essential and critical requirements of lab equipment, contingency, staff etc. for starting the courses in interdisciplinary and emerging areas. The limit of the financial assistance will be Rs.50.00 lakhs for both non-recurring and recurring items and staff/faculty on actual basis. The duration of the programme is upto the end of 10<sup>th</sup> plan period i.e. March, 2007. The additional grants may also be given in respect of maintenance grants for the equipment and over head charges subject to the availability of funds under the programme.

The UGC adopts Two-tier system for processing new proposals for identification and support under innovative programmes including courses in emerging areas. The Expert Committees will short-list the proposals, evaluate and assess the departments or institutions and also monitor/review the programmes as per the guidelines.

During 2003-04, 44 new departments have been approved for support under the programme and also the UGC has released a total grant of Rs.833.98 lakhs against the total allocation of Rs.900.00 lakhs for the year 2003-04.

About 20-25 new proposals/departments are expected to be inducted each year during Tenth Plan period.



## 7.2 AREA STUDIES PROGRAMME

The University Grants Commission is providing assistance to 24 centres identified as “Area Study Centres” for undertaking studies relating to Social, Economic, Political and Cultural 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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2004, the Commission provided assistance to the following 24 centres in 20 universities:

S.No.	University	Centre
1.	Andhra University, Waltair	Centre for SAARC Studies
2.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Centre for Studies on Nepal
3.	Calcutta University, Kolkata	Centre for South & South East Asian Studies
4.	Delhi University, Delhi	i) Centre for Chinese & Japanese Studies ii) Centre for Canadian Studies
5.	Goa University, Goa	Centre for Latin & American Studies
6.	Hyderabad University, Hyderabad	Centre for Studies of Indian Diaspore
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 South Central, South East Asian & South West Pacific Studies.
10.	Kashmir University, Srinagar	Centre for Central Asian Studies
11.	Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram	Centre for Canadian Studies
12.	Madras University, Cehnnai	Centre for South & South East Asian Studies
13.	M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara	Centre for Canadian Studies
14.	Manipur University, 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 Studies on Indo-China
20.	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai	Centre for Canadian Studies

During 2003-04, the UGC has received 28 proposals from various universities in India for the establishment of new area studies centre. The proposals were considered by the Standing Advisory Committee on Area Studies Programme. The Committee short listed six proposals. The details of the budget allocation, expenditure and number of beneficiaries are as follows :

Year	Allocation	Expenditure Under Area Studies	No. of Beneficiaries
2003-2004	100.00 lakhs	46.47 lakhs	13



# 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 invest 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 of Educational Communication (CEC), New Delhi. The first Countrywide Classroom (CWCR) programme was telecast on the network of Doordarshan on 15<sup>th</sup> 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 has already taken steps 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 along with 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): 2003-2004**

S.No.	Name	Year of establishment	Objective(s)
1.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	1984	Nuclear Science research
2.	Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune	1988	State-of-the-art instrumentation for research in astronomy
3.	Inter-University Consortium for DAE Facilities, 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 of Educational Communication, New Delhi	1993	To disseminate Countrywide Classroom programme through television
6.	National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore	1994	To assess and accredit public and private institutions of higher learning.

The details of budget allocation, release of grants, during the year 2003-2004 both under Plan and Non-plan, are as given below:

S. No.	Name of the Centre	Plan		Non-Plan	
		Budget Allocation	Release of grants	Budget Allocation	Release of grants
1.	NSC, New Delhi	550.00	550.00	800.00	545.00
2.	IUCAA, Pune	380.00	380.00	350.00	350.00
3.	IUC, DAEF, Indore	*	*	440.00	385.00
4.	INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad	100.00	81.62	175.00	111.39
5.	NAAC, Bangalore	70.00	62.00	140.00	125.00
6.	CEC / Media Centres	1700.00	1663.45	620.00	609.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2800.00</b>	<b>2737.07</b>	<b>2525.00</b>	<b>2075.39</b>

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

## • HIGHLIGHTS OF VARIOUS INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES: 2003-2004

### 8.1.1 Nuclear Science Centre (NSC), New Delhi

The Nuclear Science Centre (NSC) is an autonomous inter-university centre, established by the University Grants Commission in 1984 to provide within the university system a world class facility for accelerator based research. A 15 UD Pelletron accelerator has been in operation since July, 1991. The major activities of the Centre are Research and Development in the areas of Nuclear Physics, Materials Science, Atomic Physics, Radiation biology and allied areas.

## Aims and Objectives

The objective of the Nuclear Science Centre is an autonomous inter-university center, established by the University Grants Commission in 1984 to provide within the university system world class facilities for accelerator based research in some focused areas of several disciplines. A 15 UD Pelletron accelerator has been in operation since July 1991. The major activities of the Centre are research and development in the areas of Accelerator Physics, Materials Science, Atomic Physics, Radiation Biology and allied areas.

## Budget Allocation

The budget allocation by UGC during the year were Plan Budget Rs.16.63 crores and Non-Plan Budget Rs. 10.74 crores. In addition, Rs. 2.32 crores were provided by DST under special projects. UGC is funding separately for the university projects for NSC accelerator utilization. Amount received from UGC under UFUP during 2003-04 is Rs. 0.8 crores.

## Utilisation

The facilities are being utilized by faculty and students from 67 Universities, 41 Colleges and 44 Institutions from all over India.

## Progress in Research and Development

Several new projects have been undertaken in the year 2003-04 and good progress was achieved in existing projects.

## Accelerator

The Pelletron accelerator operated at the level of 94.5% uptime with an utilization of 60% for experiments. However, the maximum terminal voltage in this year was limited to 13.5 MV due to problems with the charging chain system at higher terminal potentials. The implementation of reversal mechanism of the cathodes in MC-SNICS brought down the cathode changing time and 64 experiments could be completed. An ion source test bench has been set up with the old SNICS for development of new ion beams. The chopper, TWD has been integrated with the multi-harmonic buncher and beam has been delivered with this new combination. The AMS beam line has been completed with a Q-pole doublet and a Wien filter assembly and a  $^{12}\text{C}$  sample obtained from IOP, Bhubaneswar was used for calibration. The ion source test bench facility has been set up now for carrying out research and developments in ion sources. This test bench is now operational and various tests related to beam currents are being performed.

The beam pulsing system worked satisfactorily. Pulsed beam of  $^{28}\text{Si}$  have been given to the LINAC group for 126.5 hours using multi harmonic buncher. For LINAC testing high energy sweeper was used to sweep away the dark current. The bunched beam out of Pelletron was stable with a time resolution of 1 ns approximately (FWHM).

The first indigenous resonator has been fabricated and tested successfully. In the second stage fabrication of two completely indigenous resonators is presently in advanced state of completion. In beam hall II, the zero degree beam line has been extended from first LINAC cryostat to the second switching magnet. All the magnets and other diagnostic elements have been installed and properly aligned with a high precision theodolite. The cables from beam hall II to control room has been laid out for remote CAMAC control and status display of the various components up to the switching magnet. Four superconducting Niobium resonators along with a superconducting solenoid magnet had been properly aligned and installed inside the first cryostat. Out of four resonators mounted inside the cryostat two could not be powered due to melting of the power cables. Beam test was conducted through the first linac cryostat with 2 resonators on.



The world's first high temperature superconductor based ECR source was fabricated and tested in collaboration with M/s Pantechnik and ISN, Grenoble, France. Its performance matched the design values for highly charged ions. The source is operational at 14 to 18 GHz and it is suitable for use on a 300 kilo volt (kV) platform with minimum requirements of electrical power and cooling water. The beam from the source will be mass analysed on the deck using an air cooled magnet placed on the HV platform.

### **Instrumentation**

On the instrumentation front, several power supplies for magnets have been designed and developed, notable among them is a high current power supply suitable for large quadrupoles needed for a spectrometer. A prototype air cooled 1kW power supply has been designed for the high current injector. Modular VHF power amplifier and a new slow-tuner control electronics has been developed for the linac. A general purpose control box with an embedded computer has been developed which is being used to replace the CAMAC computer systems in the accelerator. A List Processing Crate Controller and a sliding scale 14 Bit ADV have been developed for high-speed Data Acquisition System. A Patent application has been filed for the electronics module developed for handling the Clover Detectors of INGA.

The detector, target, vacuum, electronics laboratories, workshop and the utilities system provided excellent support to the user community and upgraded their facilities to provide smooth and uninterrupted performance of the accelerator system.

A totally new area of the work for the Centre began with the launching of the project for development of innovative experiments for post graduate teaching laboratories. A low cost radiation detection and pulse processing system has been developed for post-graduate teaching laboratories and several of these have been handed over to the university departments after an intensive workshop at NSC.

### **Nuclear Physics**

The INGA set-up at NSC has now been dismantled and the detectors are in the process of being shifted for experiments using the Cyclotron beam from VECC, Kolkata. Major part of the activity of the group in the last six months has been associated with the development of infrastructure for the experimental facilities in the new beam hall.

The layout of the four dedicated beam lines (i) gamma spectroscopy with recoil separator, (ii) atomic physics, (iii) material science and (iv) charged particle and neutron spectroscopy has been finalized and the beam lines from the switching magnet to the quadrupole have been installed. The proposal submitted to DST last year for the development of local infrastructure for INGA facility has been reviewed by the Expert Committee. Based on the suggestion of the Committee, the scope of the proposal has been expanded to include the required infrastructure for the three accelerator centers at TIFR/BARC, VECC and NSC. The modified proposal is currently awaiting financial approval from DST.

Design of the Indian National Gamma Array (INGA) and the Hybrid Recoil analyzer (HYRA) have been completed and the order for major components of HYRA has been placed. The RIB facility has been used to study the elastic scattering and transfer reactions of  $^7\text{Be} + ^9\text{Be}$  and  $^7\text{Be} + ^{27}\text{Al}$  near barrier energies. A preliminary measurement of fission fragment – neutron correlation was carried out using the General Purpose Scattering Chamber. The energy dependence of the efficiency of the neutron detectors has been measured using n- $\gamma$  time of flight technique using a Cf fission source. Quasi-fission and incomplete fusion experiments have been investigated by several user groups.

### **Materials Science**

There has been a large variety of experiments on modification of materials, surface and interfaces by high energy heavy ion beams. The effect of swift heavy ions at the interfaces of W/C, V/Si, Co/Ge, Cu/Ge, Au/

Ge, and Si/C<sub>60</sub> have been investigated by different groups. Hypothesis of the inter-diffusion at the interface during transient melt phase as a cause of SHI induced mixing, suggested in previous years by the group at NSC is getting further support. The mixing in Si/fullerene and V/Si systems is explained on this basis. The experiments on the SHI irradiation of GaN shows that the band gap can be engineered (from 3.4 eV to 3.0 eV) by the irradiation fluence. The resistivity of ZnO thin film is shown to be decreasing with fluence and is attributed to the vacancies of oxygen created by the ion irradiation. The fullerene film irradiation shows the signature of the formation of dimmers and the band gap is found to be reducing with the fluence. Luminescence studies of the Si nano particles formed by KeV and MeV ion beam have been performed. There have been attempts to form Si nano crystals by (i) RF co sputtering and (ii) by irradiation of SiO<sub>2</sub> thin films by swift heavy ions.

A new beam line for materials science in beam hall II with one high vacuum chamber has been set up and the in-situ XRD system has been ordered. An Atomic Force Microscope has been procured and installed at the Centre for studies on SHI induced changes in materials. A quadrupole mass analyzer has been procured and is being integrated with the materials science chamber in beam hall I. Among the large number of experiments conducted this year, important results were obtained for SHI induced mixing, formation of alloys in Au/Ge interfaces and Luminescence studies of the Si nano particles formed by keV and MeV ion beams. The increase in the magnetization on SHI irradiation effects on various type of ferrite films is shown to be due to the texturing of the films, evident by the XRD. Correlation of the track diameters with the charge state of the incident ions is investigated by the study of H loss behaviour in polymers. H loss was found to be dependent on the charge state of the incident ion.

Since even upset studies are performed in EEPROM, shift register, bus controller etc. for simulating the cosmic radiation effects on electronic components in space. New materials for radiation dosimetry have been explored which show good promise as thermoluminescence detectors.

### **Low Energy Ion Beam Facility**

Materials science and atomic physics experiments with low energy multiply charged ions were conducted with the Low Energy Ion Beam Facility. A new system was developed for extracting metal ions using the MIVOC technique which were not possible with the existing oven system. Experiments were initiated to understand the interaction dynamics of droplets in their collisions with highly charged ions (HCI) of low energy (in the keV-MeV range). The microdroplets (of low viscosity liquids under high pressure) are generated by uniform break up of a high-velocity micro-jet that emerges from a piezocrystal-driven microcapillary tube of 10 microns diameter.

### **Atomic Physics**

In Atomic Physics, beam-single-foil and beam-two-foil experiments are being carried out in collaboration with universities. This year a HPGe is added to the set up as reported in the section 4.5 of Annual Report 2003-2004. Results obtained from an experiment using Ti-beam has given us another mode of life time studies. Further, results encourage us to investigate in greater detail the mechanism of an excited state interacting with a thin carbon foil. Besides observed data gives a tentative clue of studying atomic physics aspects from nascent ions produced from a transfer reaction between the projectile beam and carbon target. In order to establish some of interesting facts like ternary recombination experiments with Ni and Fe beams have been done.

### **Radiation Biology**

The experiments conducted in radiation biology involved cell inactivation and chromosome aberration due to charged particle interaction with V79 and M5 cells by users from Presidency College, Kolkata, and studies on the germination properties, biochemical properties etc. on ion beam irradiated mustard seeds by users from



MDU Rohtak. Apart from these, the this low flux beam line has been also used by the users from Bose Institute, Presidency College and SINP Kolkata for simulating the detection of cosmic particles by low cost polymer tract detectors.

### **Academic Programmes**

15 students participated in the M.Sc. Orientation programme this year. The Ph.D. Teaching programme was attended by 41 students from 12 universities. Currently about 55 students are utilizing the NSC facilities for their Ph.D. work.

There were 4 workshops in the areas of Physics with neutron array, Signal processing & RF instrumentation, Device grade material development using ions beams, Swift Heavy Ions in Materials Engineering & Characterization during the year. A special workshop was held on Design of Innovative Experiments for Post Graduate Teaching Laboratories in September 2003 and an Indo German Meeting on "Future Facilities in GSI" was held in March 2004.

During this year the number of publications were, 11 in Nuclear Physics, 44 in Materials Science, 3 in radiation defects, atomic physics and other areas.

### **Future Plans**

Experiments are planned with first linac module in beam hall II. Work on the prototype model of RFQ for the high current injector will be started and the new ECR source will be commissioned for experiments. Efforts are being made to increase the impact of the NSC facilities on the University Community.

## **8.1.2 National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore**

### **1. Year of Initiation of the scheme**

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was established by the University Grants Commission (UGC), under section 12CCC of the UGC Act of 1956, on September 16, 1994 and is headquartered in Bangalore. The NAAC is an autonomous Institution of University Grants Commission and registered under the Karanataka Societies Registration Act of 1960 and the Karanataka Societies Registration Rule of 1961.

### **2. Basic objectives and target groups**

- a. Grade institutions of higher education and their Programmes;
- b. Stimulate the academic environment and quality of teaching and research in these institutions;
- c. Help institutions realize their academic objectives;
- d. Promote necessary changes, innovations and reforms in all aspects of the institutions working for the above purpose;
- e. Encourage innovations, self evaluation and accountability in higher education;
- f. Arrange for the periodic assessment and grading of institutions of higher education, or units thereof, or specific academic Programmes or projects;
- g. Communicate the result of assessment and grading to the concerned institution in a form and manner appropriate for corrective action, rectification and self improvement;
- h. Help and encourage the institutions in development of their own procedures, techniques and modalities for self evaluation;

- i. Initiate research studies, in planning and evaluation of educational institutions, Programmes etc.;
- j. Ensure on optimized use of resources and the achievement of the identified goals of institutions of higher learning;
- k. Establish regional branches as and when necessary to ensure the smooth conduct of assessment and accreditation;
- l. NAAC may collaborate with institutions, Indian and foreign, engaged in work of a similar nature and may also under take on request and accreditation of institutions of higher education, abroad;
- m. All the incomes, earnings, movable/immovable properties of the Society shall be solely utilized and applied towards the promotions of its aims and objectives set forth in the Memorandum of Association and no profit thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus, profits or in any manner whatsoever, to the present or past members of the society or to any persons claiming through any one or more of the present or the past members. No member of the Society shall have any personal claim on any movable or immovable properties of the society or make any profits, whatsoever, by the virtue of the membership;
- n. The UGC shall have the right to cause an inspection or enquiry by person or persons as it may direct, of the NAAC, its buildings, Laboratories, equipments and its working including administration and finance, as for the central universities by the visitor. The UGC can appoint one or more persons to institute an enquiry if required and to submit a report. After obtaining the views of the executive committee, the UGC may take such actions and issue direction as its considers necessary on any; matter dealt with it the report.
- o. The Member Secretary is authorized to correspond with the Registrar of firms and societies, Bangalore Urban district, Bangalore.
- p. The NAAC shall comply with the following :
  - i. To Receive, with the prior approval of the University Grants Commission and the Central Government, monetary assistance from foreign sources including international organizations, for training Programmes, scientific research, development experimental facilities and other activities.
  - ii. To acquire by gift purchase, exchange, lease, hire or otherwise, any property movable and/or immovable and to construct, improve, alter, demolish or repair building and structures as may be necessary or convenient for carrying on the activities of the Centre, with concurrence of the UGC;
  - iii. For the purpose of the Centre, to draw and accept and make the endorse, discount and negotiate Government of India and other Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, cheques and other negotiable instruments;
  - iv. To make, amend or rescind rules with the prior approval of the University Grants Commission. Major changes in the Management Structure and financial rules will be subject to the approval of the Central Government;
  - v. To determine the number, qualifications, scale of pay, and terms and conditions of the service of academic, technical administrative and other posts and to fix emolument and other terms and conditions of service of the employees of the Center as prescribed in the rules;
  - vi. To delegate such of its powers as it may deem fit to any Authority or Officer of the Centre;
  - vii. To maintain a Fund to which shall be credited funds received from the University Grants Commission and other sources and deposit them in scheduled nationalized banks and invest the surplus in term deposits as prescribed in rules;



## Target

Earlier University Grants Commission set deadline of December-2003 for colleges to get Accreditation by NAAC. Now UGC had formulated a new policy to encourage Assessment and Accreditation of colleges by NAAC. It is stipulated that all the NEIS recognized under 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC act would be accredited by NAAC by the end of Xth plan period.

### 3. Salient features of the Scheme

Quest for Quality in higher education has become the prime agenda of the countries world over. Establishment external quality assurance (EQA) agencies to maintain and improve the standard of higher education is considered the best means of responding to the need for quality in the imparting of higher learning and such agencies have been established in many countries of the world. This is relatively a new concept to be adopted, perhaps just a decade old even in countries like UK, Canada and Australia. By establishing the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in 1994, India has joined the international movement for Quality in higher education recently. An indicator of its impact is that "Quality" is the most commonly used term and topic for discussions in colleges and universities today.

### 4. The progress achieved during the reporting year is briefly indicated in the diagrams indicated below:

Regionwise Accreditation Status as on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2004.

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	Status Covered	Colleges Accredited	Universities Accredited
1.	Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh, Karanataka Kerala & Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep & Pondicherry	306	35
2.	Western Region	Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	489	25
3.	Northern Region	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & Uttranchal, Chandigarh & Delhi.	177	24
4.	Eastern Region	Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa Chattisgarh and Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21	13
5.	North-Eastern Region	Manipal, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh	41	07
<b>Total</b>			<b>1034</b>	<b>104</b>

Institutions Accredited in the current year 2003-2004

Universities : 16  
Colleges : 656

### 5. Budget allocation in the reporting year (1<sup>st</sup> April 2003 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004)

Item-wise targets together with the corresponding actuals are given hereunder :

Heads	2003-2004	
	Targets (in lakhs)	Actuals (in lakhs)
Plan	120.00	290.00
Non-Plan	165.50	165.50



Excess of expenditure than allocation has been met for from the available reserves.

## 6. Conference, Workshop and Symposia held in the reporting year (1<sup>st</sup> April 2003 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2004.

Thirty-five conference/workshop and symposia were held in the reporting year 2003-2004.

## 7. Important Decisions/Resolutions of the Commission

The Commission agreed to the accreditation of the University and Colleges through NAAC free of cost and decided that the actual expenditure be reimbursed to the NAAC directly instead of giving to the colleges and university. The Commission further decided that the time limit fixed per college/per university for the expenditure to be incurred from the accreditation of college and university through NAAC.

## 8. New Scheme/Programmes during X Plan

### A. Decennial celebrations of NAAC

Quality has become the buzz-word on campuses of higher education and the NAAC almost a household word. In its short span of existence, the NAAC has formulated the guidelines and procedures for assessment and accreditation and conducted a large number of awareness programs to familiarize the institutions with the process. A decade ago the foremost question among stakeholders was “Why NAAC”. Through sustained efforts and support from UGC and MHRD the process has gained momentum and as on date 109 universities 1433 colleges have been accredited. The focus has gradually moved from “why” to “how” the process needs to be undertaken, refined and strengthened. At the State-level Secretaries Meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2001 the year 2002 was declared as the “Year of Quality” in Higher Education and befitting this announcement a large number of workshops and seminars on issues seminal to “Quality” were organized. As the process began gaining credibility a MOU with another statutory council the NCET became an important milestone.

On the threshold of the decennial year, the NAAC proposes to rededicate itself to the cause of quality in higher education .

Some of the initiatives will be :

- Conducting seminars:
  - ⇒ Innovations and Best Practices in higher education at Goa
  - ⇒ Quality practices in industry – Lessons for higher education at Chandigarh
  - ⇒ Governance of Higher Education : Emerging Concerns at Delhi
- Conducting lecture series on the theme “Quality Higher Education and Sustainable Development” during June – August 2004. 5 universities and 5 colleges have been identified.
- Meetings with the state governments on Analysis of Accreditation Reports in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Haryana.
- Publication of booklets on the outcomes of each seminar.
- A meeting of Directors of Collegiate Education and Quality Assurance Cells.
- Propagate the establishment of Quality Assurance Cells in all states.
- Publication of “NAAC-A Decade of Challenges” and its release on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2004.
- Publication of state-wise Analysis of Accreditation Reports in Maharashtra, West Bengal, North-east and Punjab.



- Efforts be made to register NAAC as a research center with the Banaglore University.
  - Panel discussion on the Doordarshan or Video Conferencing involving national and international counterparts, a few days before 16<sup>th</sup> September 2004.
  - Development of NAAC library as an information and resource center.
  - Commissioning an external agency to review the functioning of NAAC.
- B. The Bangalore University has leased 5 acres of land to NAAC for development of campus. NAAC has selected Architect M/s. Inform Architect, Bangalore.**

A proposal for 1228 square of NAAC Campus is sent to the University Grants Commission for approval and release of grants.

### **8.1.3 Inter-University Consortium for Department of Atomic Energy Facilites (IUC-DAEF), Indore**

#### **Year of Initiation of the Scheme**

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

The IUC-DAEF, with Head Quarter at Indore and its Centres at Indore, Kolkata and Mumbai, was established under section 12 (ccc) of the UGC Act and registered as an autonomous society of the UGC under the M.P. Societies Registrkaran Adhinyam on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1990.

#### **Basic Objectives and Target Group**

The main objectives of the Inter University Consortium for DAE Facilities are (i) to provide all the possible support to the students and teachers from the Universities and institutions of higher learning for making use of the major research facilities of the Department of Atomic Energy (ii) to initiate collaborative research programme between the University researchers and the DAE Scientists (iii) to provide facilities for basic research in the fields of materials science, nuclear physics, condensed matter physics and other related fields.

The vision of IUC-DAEF is to promote research work in the universities in the frontline areas covering various disciplines such as physical sciences, chemical sciences, life sciences, engineering sciences etc.

#### **Salient Features of the Scheme**

The IUC-DAEF is now recognized as one of the National institutes working for the University researchers and for other scientific organizations.

The IUC-DAEF has established a large number of characterization and synthesis facilities at Indore. Some of the important facilities such as (1) Electrical and magnetic measurements upto Liquid Helium temperature, (2) UHV0 Multi layer thin film deposition system (3) X-ray scattering and diffraction (4) X-ray reflectivity (5) EXAFS, (6) XPS, LEED (7) Auger and ESCA (8) Atomic Force Microscopy (9) Thermal and mechanical properties (10) Mossbauer spectrometer (11) SEM (12) SIMS etc. are unique in this center.

In addition, scientists of IUC-DAEF in collaboration with the Universities and other national institutions have designed, fabricated and installed a Photoelectron Spectroscopy (~200 eV) Beamline on INDUS-1 at CAT,

Indore. This beamline is in operation for the last two years. University teachers and scientists of other national laboratories are using this beamline.

Neutron Spectrometers of Dhruva Reactor, BARC are being used by the University researchers as well as by the scientists of the Mumbai Centre of IUC-DAEF. A large number of University and College teachers are carrying out research work in collaboration with the scientists of SSPD, BARC and IUC-DAEF. The main emphasis is on the studies related to neutron diffraction, magnetic scattering, inelastic scattering and small angle neutron scattering.

In addition, the Scientists of IUC-DAEF in collaboration with the Scientists of SSPD, BARC have designed and fabricated a Neutron Beam Line. The installation of this beam line is in progress in the Dhruva Reactor Hall, BARC, Mumbai.

A few instruments required for this facility have been designed and fabricated by five University research groups. This neutron Beamline is likely to become operational within a period of one year.

In addition, the Mumbai Centre has the following characterization facilities: (i) static light scattering (ii) Susceptibility measurement (iii) Dielectric Relaxation (iv) Viscometer (v) Rheometer (vi) Arc Furnaces (vii) sample preparation facilities.

### **Progress Achieved**

In general, IUC-DAEF has made a mark in the fields of (i) Neutron Scattering Studies (ii) development of nuclear techniques and radiation detectors (iii) UHV-Multilayer thin films coating (iv) x-ray diffraction (v) x-ray reflectivity (vi) electrical and magnetic measurements upto liquid helium temperature (vii) thermal analysis (viii) nuclear reaction analysis (ix) nuclear reactions induced by low and heavy ions (x) beamline for the Synchrotron Radiation Source and its applications (xi) Mossbauer spectroscopy (xii) surface physics and (xiii) other characterization facilities.

IUC-DAEF scientists have also carried out experiments on Synchrotron Radiation sources of other countries such as Spring-8, Japan; Elettra, Italy; BESSY, Germany etc.

A large number of University and college teachers and scientists from other national laboratories are using IUC facilities and carrying out collaborative research work. IUC-DAEF provides financial assistance to University teachers for carrying out collaborative research work using the DAE facilities as well as the in-house facilities of IUC-DAEF. In addition, travel support and local hospitality is provided to any teacher or student for visiting any DAE Centre or IUC-DAEF Centres.

- (i) **Number of research papers published in National and International journals** – More than 60 research papers published during the last one year. These research papers are published by University teachers, students and the scientists of IUC-DAEF under the Collaborative Research Schemes. In general, more than 500 research papers have been published during the last ten years.
- (ii) **Number of Ph.D. degree and other academic degree** – Under the Collaborative Research Schemes carried out by University teachers at Indore Centre, Kolkata Centre and Mumbai Centre, more than 10 students have completed Ph.D. research work or obtained the Ph.D. degrees during the last one year.

### **Budget Allocational & Performance Budget**

In the year 2003-2004, a budget of Rs. 527.50 lakhs was allocated to IUC-DAEF under the non-plan grant for Salary, Collaborative Research Schemes, equipment, etc. for all the three Centres. In addition, the Xth Plan proposal of IUC-DAEF has been approved by the UGC, New Delhi.



### Conference/Workshop/Symposia, etc. Held

Following workshops were held by IUC-DAEF for University teachers:

- (a) IUC-DAEF and IGCAR Workshop on "Utilisation of Energetic Ion Beams for Materials Research" was held at Materials Science Division, IGCAR, Kalpakkam between 29 and 31 July, 2003.
- (b) Awareness Workshop on "The Facilities of Inter University Consortium for D.A.E. Facilities at Indore" was held at Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati on 20-21 February, 2004.
- (c) A workshop was jointly organized by the IUC-DAEF and IOP, Bhubneshwar on "Research with Low Energy Accelerators" at the Institute of Physics, Bhubneshwar on 26-27 February, 2004
- (d) Apart from the above, Collaborative Research Scheme Project review meetings at Indore, Kolkata and Mumbai Centres were held.

### Important Decisions/Resolutions of the Commission

A new MOU between the UGC and the DAE was signed by Prof. A.S. Nigavekar, Chairman, UGC and Dr. A. Kakodkar, Chairman, AEC and Secretary, DAE on 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2003 at UGC. This new MOU will enhance the scope of the interactions between the University researchers and scientists of DAE Centres. Under the new MOU, the research facilities of the Centres of the DAE available at its various Centres like BARC-Mumbai, CAT-Indore, VECC-Kolkata, IGCAR-Kalpakkam, IOP-Bhubneshwar, CCCM-Hyderabad etc. will be available for utilization by the University researchers. Moreover, the DAE will also support IUC-DAEF in establishing complementary facilities on the existing accelerator based systems so that the facilities could be used to its optimum performance.

### New Schemes/Programmes during X Plan

Under the X plan Proposal, IUC-DAEF has proposed to established a Centre for Synthesis and Characterization of Materials at Indore. The emphasis would be on the nano-structured materials with focus on magnetic materials, ceramic, polymers and semiconductors. In this Centre, research facilities for synthesis and characterization will be provided so that one can initiate a research programme in the fields of non-particles, nano-structured systems, self assembled non-particles, single and multi-layered films and devices. The Centre will plan the work on the synthesis and characterization of nano-structured systems and materials for basic studies as well as for some possible applications.

#### 8.1.4 Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), Ahmedabad

- **Important Projects/Schemes of the Centre, their objectives and target groups, salient features and status**

#### UGC-Infonet

The UGC Infonet Project was formally inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2002 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi coinciding with the beginning of Golden Jubilee Year of the UGC. The first set of sanction letters were issued to about 60 universities by the UGC in March, 2003. There after ERNET started the work of installation of equipment and providing connectivity to universities. Till date a large number of universities have been provided connectivity under UGC Infonet Project .

Present Status of UGC-Infonet is given below :

- # Agreement Signed
- # Funds released from UGC
- # PO Received by ERNET

- # Site Survey/Link Procurement Started
- # Site Survey/Link Procurement Completed
- # Equipment Shipped
- # Installation in Progress
- # Existing ERNET Link
- # Link Commissioned
- # Universities whose Training completed at ERNET, New Delhi
- # Universities whose Training completed at IFLIBNET, Ahemdabad.

Objective of UGC Infonet Project is to inter link all the universities coming under the UGC's purview in an intranet. These universities will also have connectivity to Internet. Presently, the target group is universities but afterwards all colleges are also proposed to be brought under the network.

The total network is being established and maintained by ERNET India. It is a mix of satellite and terrestrial communication.

- **E-Subscription Initiatives**

The e-journal consortium was formally inaugurated by His Excellency, the President of India on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2003, coinciding with the end of Golden Jubilee year of the UGC. A bouquet of e-journals was presented to the President. Few universities were provided access to e-journals, on trial basis, from October, 2003. From 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2004, access to e-journals was formally started to 50 universities.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated a programme to provide electronic access over the Internet to scholarly literature in all areas of learning to the university sector in India. The programme is wholly funded by the UGC. All universities which come under UGC's purview will be members of the programme, and it will gradually be extended to colleges as well. The programme is being executed by Director, Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Centre, Ahemdabad, which is an autonomous institution under the UGC. Access to various-E-Journals and formally began on January 1, 2004.

INFLIBNET is the nodal agency to execute the programme and to administer and monitor it as per the guidelines set by the expert committee from time to time. Following the recommendations of the expert committee, the recommendations were cleared in the FC, GB and the council of the center and authorized Director INFLIBNET to enter into agreements with various publishers and to begin subscriptions.

The consortium cover all the universities in India, which come under the purview of the UGC, and will gradually be extended to the colleges as well. The first phase of the programme covers more than 50 universities and additional universities will join the programme as soon as they have access to the internet, which is separately being provided by the UGC. It is expected that the entire university system will be covered under the program soon. Universities will become members of the consortium after signing a MOU with the UGC and INFLIBNET. The UGC will provide funds for the programme, which will be cost free for the universities.

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



The literature made available include journals covering research articles, reviews and abstracting databases. Access is provided to current and archival literature. Portals were also provided to enable users to navigate easily through all the literature that is made available. INFLIBNET administer and monitor the programme and have independent electronic access to all the publications to help with the process. It will be provided one free print copy of each journal, subscribed under the consortium, by each publisher for archival purpose. A web site is created to provide all needed information to consortium members about the status of the programme. INFLIBNET has been carrying out training programmes in various places to spread awareness and to develop expertise in the university community in the use of E-Resources. Special training programmes are being conducted on different university campuses by publishers of complex databases.

- **Software for University Libraries (SOUL)**

#### **SOUL Promotion**

Popularity of SOUL software is fast increasing because of its user friendly features, ease of operation and very reasonable pricing. SOUL has been installed at more than 350 educational institutions across the country. Government of Madhya Pradesh has awarded a contract to INFLIBNET for installing SOUL at 90 Government colleges in M.P. Out of these, SOUL has already been installed at 72 colleges. Government of Gujarat is also installing SOUL in its public libraries. Government of Himachal Pradesh has shown interest in installing SOUL in colleges and public libraries of H.P.

SOUL training programmes were conducted at INFLIBNET and other cities. Eight programmes were held at INFLIBNET from July, 2003 to May, 2004. Five programmes were held at other places from July, 2003 to February, 2004. About 400 persons were trained in these training programmes.

#### **SOUL Updated Version**

The SOUL software was first released in the year 2000 during the CALIBER at Chennai. A new version of SOUL was released in first quarter of 2003, incorporating feature like; search engines, bar-Coding technology etc. The initial bugs in the software were removed and the suggestions, modification received from institutions time to time were incorporated. Now work has started on developing a modified version of SOUL based on MARC 21 standards and having compatibility with all the national languages. Efforts will be made to use open source software. Back end like MS SQL will not be required in this version.

#### **SOUL Service Centres**

After getting approval from the UGC, five retired university librarians were appointed as regional co-ordinators operating from Mumbai, Patiala, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. Based on the performance of these coordinators, some may be changed who have not shown good results. It is planned to appoint more coordinators in other regions of the country.

- **Budget Allocation in the Reporting Year**

Plan	: Rs. 85.80 lakhs
Non-Plan	: Rs. 160.14 lakhs

The above budget is the one sanctioned by the UGC for the Centre. For UGC Infonet and e-journal consortium projects, the grant is separately released by the UGC.

#### **Conferences/workshops/symposia held and Papers Published**

##### **International CALIBER-2004**

INFLIBNET's annual International CALIBER-2004 was held at Jamia Millia Islamia, a Central University at New Delhi during 11-13 February, 2004 on the Theme "Road Map to New Generation of Libraries Using



Emerging Technologies". Inaugural session started with welcome address by Shri Syed Shahid Mahidi, the Vice Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia and introductory remarks by Dr. T.A. V. Murthy, the Director of INFLIBNET Centre. Prof. Yash Pal, National Research Professor and Ex-Chairman of UGC also spoke on this occasion. Prof. Arun Nigavakar, the Chairman, UGC and the Chief Guest, in his inaugural address revealed UGC's objective of bringing technology to classrooms. He told that the success of the UGC Infonet (UGC's new initiative to network Indian Universities) and E-journals initiative would be visible only if the changes are happening at grass root level of education and research. Automatic change in mindsets of academicians is the need of the hour. He urged INFLIBET to conduct orientation and awareness programmes on IT and Internet use, across the country and educate academicians and students. He also released the conference proceedings and Prof. S.G. Mahajan felicitation volume. Dr. T.A.V. Murthy felicitated Prof. Mahajan. He also released SOUL manuals in regional languages viz. Telugu, Malayalam, Punjabi, Oriya. Dr. Gayas Makhdumi, Organising Secretary and University Librarian, Jamia Millia Islamia proposed vote of thanks. The programme was well attended by more than 240 national and international delegates, invitees, guests and press-media.

Total deliberations of the CALIBER-2003 were divided into four technical sessions under sub themes. Digital/Virtual/E-Libraries, Strategic planning and catalyst for new generation of libraries, Web Content Management and Emerging Technologies. The proceedings of the convention, containing 78 technical papers was brought out in book form.

#### **Planner – 2003**

PLANNER stands for "Convention for Promotion of Library Automation and Networking in North Eastern Region". The aim of this special event is to discuss emerging trends in the field of libraries with special focus on North Eastern Region. This Convention provides a unique forum to the library professionals, information providers and users involved in automation and networking of libraries to come together and interact on the subjects of mutual interest in the North Eastern region. First PLANNER on Automation of Libraries in North Eastern Region : Trends, Issues and Challenges was held at North Eastern Hill University, Shillong during November 6-7, 2003. More than 300 delegates from North Eastern Region and other parts of the country attended this seminar.

#### **Training Courses - Workshops**

Human Resource Development is an important activity of the Centre. Training courses, workshops for the Library/Information Science professionals, Computer professionals, Research scholars, academicians etc. are regularly conducted. Sufficient emphasis is laid on usage of emerging technologies.

Four special 5 days programmes were organized on E-Resource management using UGC Infonet. Ten Library Automation and management Training Programmes for Agricultural University Librarians under NATP/ICAR were conducted. Two of these were for senior librarians and eight were for operational library staff. A number of SOUL Orientation Programmes (for SOUL Purchasers) were also conducted. Special one day awareness programmes for the academicians and researchers were conducted successfully at about 30 universities across the country. Many more such programmes are planned.

#### **IRTPLA Programmes**

The INFLIBNET regional programmes for library automation (IRTPLA) were conducted at 8 places across the country during July, 2003 to June, 2004. About 15 more programmes are planned in the next year. It is planned to start IRTPL programmes on Network Administration. Initially 4 such programmes may be held at Udaipur in collaboration with Mohanlal Sukhadia University.

More than 25 technical papers were published by INFLIBNET staff at National and International level during the period of reporting.



### New Schemes/Programmes during X Plan

- All the universities falling under the purview of the UGC will be covered under UGC Infonet Programme.
- All the universities, having connectivity under UGC Infonet Programme will be provided access to e-journals.

### E-learning

E-learning is an important activity of the Centre. It includes :

- ⇒ Developing multimedia content, which needs to be served through distance learning modes.
- ⇒ Multimedia Contents are being created on various topics in collaboration with EMRC, Ahmedabad.
- ⇒ Multimedia Based Content Authoring tool for delivering e-lectures/CD Media is being developed to facilitate e-content creation.
- ⇒ Encouraging and Promoting open source technology products like Greenstone for digital archiving and WebCT for content creation.
- ⇒ Developing mechanism to deliver content through Tele Conferencing, Video Conferencing, Chatting, Discussion Groups and other modes.

This activity will be further strengthened in the remaining part of the X Plan.

### 8.1.5 Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune

- Year of initiation of the scheme :

IUCAA was set up by the UGC in 1998 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.

- 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

- 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 of 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 & 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 persons days at IUCAA during each year. During the last year the IUCAA Associates have produced over 120 papers in referred international journals.

IUCAA also has a provision for helping the university users in observing with national and international facilities. The telescopes in Nainital, Kavalur, Hyderabad and Mt. Abu have been used by such scientists. So far, five observers from universities have used international facilities in other countries. This is a significant development and has come about only through the intervention of IUCAA.

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

On the instrumentation side, IUCAA has helped universities make small telescopes. A fully automated 0.35 meter 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 a 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 program 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 Centre:**

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, some textbooks are provided on loan-basis and support is made 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 (Raipur) and Delhi University and two more at Jadavpur University and Gorakhpur University have been added this year.

**(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. The well-known science communicator through toys, Shri Arvind Gupta will be coordinating this activity.

**(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 all 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 observations.

**4. Progress achieved during the reporting report (April 1, 2003-March 2004)**

Progress achieved during the reporting report (April 1, 2003 – March 2004) and future plans

**Publications :** IUCAA members have published approximately more than 115 papers in referred international journals. IUCAA Associates have also published about 110 papers in referred international journals. The details of these publications are currently being compiled for the annual report 2003-2004 and the exact details and number of publications will be available soon.

**Schools and Workshops :** IUCAA conducted several workshops/schools during this reporting year. The workshops were conducted both at IUCAA and also at different university campus. There were about 7 such

workshops conducted in different university campuses under IUCAA sponsorship and about 4 of them held at IUCAA itself. The detailed list of workshops is given under point 6.

Projects : The various collaborative projects being currently carried out at IUCAA are as follows :

- (i) ERNET – INDIA – Director, IUCAA
- (ii) Galaxy Formation – The AGN spheroid connection – Prof. Ajit Kembhavi (Indo French Centre for the Promotion of Advanced Research (IFCPAR).
- (iii) Extracting Gravitational Wave Signals of Inspiralling Binary Stars from Laser Interferometric Data – Prof. S.V. Dhurandhar (INDO-US Project)
- (iv) Modelling of Physical conditions in high z Proto-galaxies – Dr. R. Srianand (INDO-US Project).
- (v) Morphological Properties of the Supercluster Void Network in the Universe – Prof. Varun Sahni (INDO-US Project)
- (vi) Astrobiology Ballon Experiment – (ABE) Project – Prof. J.V. Narlikar
- (vii) Virtual Observatory in India – Prof. A.K. Kembhavi
- (viii) DST-Women Scientist Scheme – A Detection of Gravitational Radiation – Dr. Sucheta Koshti.

IUCAA Faculty and students have received 9 national and international awards.

## 5. Budget allocation and performance budget in the reporting year

### Budget for the year 2003-04

Budget Heads	Budget Estimate	Rs. In lakhs	
		Budget Allocation & Sanctioned	Expenditure 2003-04
Non-Plan	544.26	450.00	462.84
Plan	710.61	429.60	320.99

## 6. Any conference/workshops/symposia held, related to the scheme

Please find below a list of various workshops/schools held at IUCAA as well as co-sponsored by IUCAA at different universities in India. The detailed reports of these workshops have appeared in Khagol, which is a quarterly bulletin of IUCAA and the relevant issues in which the reports have appeared are enclosed herewith for ready reference.

- (i) The Provocative Universe, IUCAA, Pune (June 30 – July 2, 2003)
- (ii) Refresher Course in Astronomy and Astrophysics, IUCAA, Pune (May 19 – June 20, 2003)
- (iii) Vacation Students' Programme, IUCAA Pune (May 19 – June 27, 2003)
- (iv) Introductory School on Astronomy and Astrophysics, Madurai (September 22-26, 2003)
- (v) National Science Day Celebrations at IUCAA, Pune (February 28-29, 2004)
- (vi) Workshop on Brane Quantum Cosmology, IUCAA, Pune (January 14-16, 2004)
- (vii) Workshop on Introductory Astrophysics, (January 26-29, 2004)
- (viii) Workshop on Galaxies: Structure and Dynamics, Osmania University, Hyderabad (January 19-22, 2004)
- (ix) AKR Gravity Seminar-II, Presidency College, Calcutta (March 8, 2004)



- How the proposed programmes will benefit the higher education – its research, teaching and extension activities in the present scenario.
- (i) **IUCAA 2m Telescope :**  
The IUCAA Telescope project at Giravali will be made available to the researchers, especially from the University Sector. The facility would provide new venues for the expansion of IUCAA's academic programme, but more importantly, the university sector would get access to a reasonably large facility which can be used to make observations in the forefront of certain chosen fields of research. This would catalyse the much needed culture of observations and experiments, which is severely lacking today.
- (ii) **IUCAA Radio-Physics Research Facility in Radio-Physics :**  
This new project would train motivated Masters and Graduate level science and engineering students nationwide in the use of Radio Telescopes and introduce them to be specialized concepts of radio astronomy research through observations of radio emissions from the Sun, Jupiter and other celestial sources.
- (iii) **Centre for Advanced Computing :**  
IUCAA has enjoyed preeminence as a high level computing facility astronomy and astrophysics. To maintain it in the coming years, maximum possible will be made of the technological breakthroughs in computing. This facility is not exists at present in our country. This center will be used by the A&A community in India, especially those from the University Sector.
- (iv) **Enhanced interaction in the Africa-Asia Pacific region :**  
As a regional astronomy center IUCAA can coordinate visits by astronomers from Africa-Asia-Pacific region to India and those of Indian astronomers to neighboring countries. IUCAA would play of building of a closely knit regional community which shares its knowledge resources within the broad astronomical context.

## 8.2 Centres of National Facilities

In addition to the Inter-University Centres, the UGC has also established **four** national facilities centers in selected Universities and 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 purpose 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 center 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 a Project Advisory Committee for the centre which functions under the over all guidance of the Scientific Advisory Committee for MST Radar.
- **Inter University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences (IUCHSS), Indian Institute for Advance Study, Shimla.**  
An MOA 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 center 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 center on project mode basis, year to year with a financial support of Rs. 35.00 lakhs per year. Hence, Rs. 35.00 lakhs was released during 2003-04.

- **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 the needs of various institutions in India with regard to requirements of special crystal for Research etc.

**Budget Allocation**

Sl.No.	Centre of National	Budget Allocation Facilities	Release of Grants
1.	WRIC, Mumbai	Rs. 120.00 lakhs	Rs. 110.00 lakhs
2.	MST Radar Centre	Rs. 8.40 lakhs	Rs. 8.40 lakhs
3.	IIS, Shimla	Rs. 35.00 lakhs	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
4.	Crystal Growth Centre	Rs. 30.00 lakhs	Rs. 30.00 lakhs

- **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CENTRES**

**8.2.1 UGC-SVU Centre for MST Radar Applications, S.V. 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 center 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 2003-04, 22 faculty members and research scholars from Osmania University, Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kohima University, University of Delhi, University of Calcutta, Saurashtra University, University of Allahabad, University of Mysore 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.

Eight students were awarded Ph.D. degrees for MST Radar related research work. Nine papers were published 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 Center for MST Radar Applications, S.V. University has conducted Fourth Winter School on Indian MST Radar during 21-30 January, 2004. 73 participants from different Universities, Institutions and National Laboratories participated in the winter school.

### 8.2.2 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 instrument and teaching aids; repairs, maintenance and fabrication; test and calibration of instruments; sophisticated analytical measurements; mechanical shop with CNC lathe machines; optical shop and glass blowing services; PC and printer maintenance and networking; projects and consultancy; documentation and information.

Number of Instruments Repaired	:	258
Number of Instruments Calibrated	:	328
Sophisticated Instrumental Analysis	:	60
<b>Services</b>		
Number of Training Programmes	:	17
Major Equipment Addition	:	BPL Three Channel EGÇ Recorder with Printer, ADI Make ADDU2181 Ezlite with Visual Kit, Six Nos. P-IV Computer systems with Three Printers, LG 1.5 TR Room Air Conditioner, 4.5 Digit Digital Multimeter Model 450 TRMS, Aplab Power Supply LD 3203.
No. of Books Added to the Library	:	40

Some of the Projects :

1. Development of CPM (Continuous Passive Motion) Machine for Foot
2. Development of Alertness of Monitoring Systems
3. Stimulus Response Machine
4. Microcontroller 2051 based Temperature indicator using AD590 Temperature Sensor.
5. Expansion of ATC2051 89 Microcontroller Serial Port for Data Acquisition Display, PC Interface and Logging.
6. Development of Software in C Language and Hardware Interface.
7. Design and Development of "Password Based Electronic Lock"
8. Design and Development of Ignition Power Supply for Xenon Lamp upto 450Watt (UGC Sponsored Project).
9. Development of AC/DC voltage and current sources for calibration laboratory.
10. PC based system for testing of respirator filters.

# PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES

## 9.1 SPECIAL STUDIES ON SOCIAL THINKERS AND LEADERS

### (a) Gandhian Studies

The scheme of Epoch making Social Thinkers of India was initiated by the UGC in the year 1983. Under this scheme, the assistance is provided by the UGC on 100% basis for setting up Centres of Gandhian Studies in Universities for conducting programmes in order to acquaint teachers and students with thoughts and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.

The UGC set up Gandhian Studies Centres in 14 Universities during IX Plan. A total grant of Rs. 18.48 lakhs was released to the Centres during the year 2003-2004 for carrying out their activities. The Centres were established for a duration of 5 years effective from the date of their establishment. The grants are being released after the assessment of the progress reports of the centres.

### (b) Buddhist Studies

The UGC has been providing assistance for the promotion of Buddhist Studies in selected Universities on 100% basis, outside the plan allocation since 1998.

During IX Plan, the UGC has set up Centres for Buddhist Studies in Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and M.L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur.

A total grant of Rs. 4.60 lakhs was released to the centres during the year 2003-2004 from carrying out their activities/programmes on Buddhist Studies.

### (c) Nehru Studies

It was decided that those universities which conduct programmes on Gandhian Studies can also include Nehru Studies in their scheme of activities. Accordingly, in the year 1998, some universities having Centres of Gandhian Studies took up Nehru Studies Programme as well, with the objective to inculcate the philosophy and thoughts of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas in the present day context. Nehru Studies programme is also supported on 100% basis by the UGC.

During IX Plan, the UGC set up Centres for Nehru Studies in Pondicherry, Aligarh Muslim and Himachal Pradesh universities. A total grant of Rs. 6.50 lakhs was released to these Universities for carrying out their activities during 2003-2004.

### (d) Ambedkar Studies

The scheme of Ambedkar Studies was introduced by the UGC in the year 1999-2000. The UGC has set up centres for Ambedkar Studies at Kuvempu, Kurukshetra, Jadavpur and Bangalore Universities during the IX Plan. A grant of Rs. 3.90 lakhs was released to these centres during 2003-2004.



(e) Centres on New Personalities

During Ninth Plan, the UGC also approved the following 10 more study centres on Epoch making Social Thinkers of India based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted for the purpose.

S.No.	Name of University	Centre Established on
1.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	Swami Vivekananda
2.	Panjab University, Chandigarh	Swami Vivekananda
3.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	Swami Vivekananda
4.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	Swami Vivekananda
5.	Jadavpur University, Calcutta	Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore
6.	Karnataka University, Dharwad	Dr. Zakir Hussain
7.	Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai	Dr. Zakir Hussain
8.	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
9.	Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta	Dr. S. Rdhakrishnan
10.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

The duration of each Study Centre is for a period of 5 years and also eligible for receive assistance from the date of establishment.

A grant of Rs. 7.80 lakhs was also released to these centres for carrying out their activities. The UGC allocated an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the above study centres for the year 2003-2004 under the scheme.

## 9.2 HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES EDUCATION (HRDE)

The Commission has been providing financial assistance to the Universities and Colleges for introduction of P.G. Degree, Diploma and Certificate Courses in Human Rights and Duties Education as well as for holding Seminars, Symposia and Workshops in Human Rights and Duties Education for spreading awareness about the Human Rights and Duties Education among the teachers and students.

A decision was taken by the Commission in its meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2003 to merge both the schemes viz (i) Human Rights and Duties Education and (ii) Promotion of Ethics and Human Values.

No new proposal was approved under HRDE Programme, as guidelines for the programme were under preparation during 2003-04.

An amount of Rs. 12.93 lakhs was paid to the Universities and Colleges for the on-going activities during the year reporting year 2003-04.



# 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 Technological 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 Technological Universities

The University Grants Commission has been providing Development Assistance to **six** Technological 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. 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 2003-2004 are as under :-

Year	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
2002-2003	1820.87	33 Universities
2003-2004	49.21	5 Universities
<b>Total</b>	<b>1870.08</b>	<b>38 Universities</b>

### (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. 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2003. The number of students receiving PG Scholarship is approximately 800 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		
	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1271.71</b>	<b>105.27</b>	<b>1376.98</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>

(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 :

Year	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
2002-2003	Rs. 390.67	3 Universities
2003-2004	Rs. 369.13	3 Universities
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 759.80</b>	

## 10.2 MANAGEMENT STUDIES (MBA PROGRAMME)

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** : Rs. 33.00 lakhs  
(Equipment, Books & Journals & Building)

**Recurring** : Rs. 22.00 lakhs  
(Rs. 4.40 lakhs p.a.+ 1 Professor) + Actual of a Professor's salary

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. 6.00 lakhs  
(Rs. 1.20 lakhs p.a.)

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. 150.10 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 150.10</b>	

### 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's for use (a) in research and training (b) in application of Computer in every field/subject, (c) Examination/administration related work.

The Guidelines of the scheme "Computer facilities to Universities" are being prepared for implementation in the Tenth Plan. 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

#### (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
(a) For establishment of UGC Network Research Centre		
First time	215	303
Second time	403	218
(b) For Internet Connectivity	200	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>626</b>

### 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.

## 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), & 9<sup>th</sup> 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.

The programme has been implemented with the Ninth Plan guidelines, since guidelines for Tenth Plan are yet to be finalized. During the year 2003-2004, 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 grassroot 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 centers or municipal/zila parishad schools of a geographical community such as urban slums or a village.

During 2003-2004, a total grant of Rs. 173.02 lakhs was released to the deptts./centres of Adult and Continuing Education of Universities for implementing the ACEE&FO programme.

The Commission has also been providing teachers from Universities/Colleges to work with Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVG) and Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha (BJVJ) respectively and paying the salaries of the substitute teacher, if appointed by the Universities/Colleges.

## **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.. To attain this objective, the UGC has set up 17 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) in selected Universities as a joint project undertaken with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). These Centres provide technical support to the University system and also provide resource support for various activities relating to curriculum development, teaching and learning material. UGC agreed, in principle, to continue its programmes even after UGC-UNFPA agreement ceased in February, 2002. The guidelines of the Programme are under process.

No expenditure was incurred during the year 2003-2004 out of the allocated amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the purpose.

## **FACILITIES FOR SCHEDULE 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 most depressed/oppressed groups of Indian society which constitute about 15% and 7.5% respectively to the total Indian population. In order to safeguard their interest in independent democratic India, specific provisions have been made 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 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 staff salary or actual expenditure. 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 State Governments. The monitoring/review of work is being carried out with the help of a Standing Committee on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.



The Commission, so far, approved 113 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells in various Universities.

During 2003-2004, no grant was released due to finalisation of revised guidelines for the X Plan period. The guidelines of the scheme for the Tenth Plan have been revised and are under consideration of the Commission. After the approval of the Commission, proposals for establishment of new SC/ST Cells in Universities be invited as per the new guidelines during 2004-05.

## **12.2 STANDING/MONITORING COMMITTEES ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND ORGANISATION OF REGIONAL CONFERENCES**

To over-see 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 Caste and Scheduled Tribe in 2003.

The Commission has also constituted a Monitoring Committee to discuss the problems in implementing the reservation policy for SC/ST in Central and Deemed Universities. The Secretary, UGC, is the Chairman of the Committee and all Registrars of the Central and Deemed Universities (those universities which are receiving 100% maintenance grant) are members of the Committee. The meeting of the Monitoring Committee is organised once in a year. In the meeting, the main focus is on the evaluation of reservation policy based on statistical data in respect of admissions, teaching and non-teaching staff, allotment of hostels, allotment of staff quarters, appointment of Liaison Officer etc.. A meeting of the sub-committee of the Monitoring Committee was held on 29<sup>th</sup> September, to 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2003.

## **12.3 CENTRAL POOL DATABASE FOR SC/ST**

In order to increase the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in teaching positions in Universities/Colleges, the UGC introduced the scheme of creation of Central Pool Data Base (CPDB) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1998. Under this scheme, applications are invited from eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for enlisting their names under the Central Pool Data Base and for nominating/sending their names for appointment to teaching posts as and when requested by Universities and Colleges by supplying the updated list of eligible candidates enlisted under the scheme. So far, 1200 applications were enlisted. Besides, a list of candidates who are qualified in UGC-NET Exams from 1995 onwards is being maintained for the purpose. During 2003-2004, 37 Universities/Colleges have been supplied with the list of eligible Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in various subjects.

## **12.4 REMEDIAL COACHING 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 for the benefit of the Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) students belonging to the weaker sections of the society, particularly the SCs and STs.

Remedial Coaching is to be organised at Undergraduate/Postgraduate level. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- a) To improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students in various subjects.
- b) To raise the level of comprehension of basic subjects so as to provide a stronger foundation for further academic work.



- c) 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.
- d) 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 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and if the work is found satisfactory, further extension of two years is being granted to the College/University. The guidelines for the Tenth Plan are being reviewed and revised.

During 2003-2004, proposals were invited from Universities and Colleges as per the Ninth Plan guidelines of the scheme. The UGC selected 5 universities and 113 colleges to impart remedial coaching for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students under the UGC scheme. However, approval/ sanction of grant could not be conveyed to these institutions as guidelines of the scheme for the X Plan were at the finalisation stage.

During the current financial year, progress of the coaching centers approved during 2000-01 was reviewed after completion of the three years and the Commission accepted the recommendation of the Review Committee to extend the scheme for a further period of two years for the 13 Coaching Centres. The extended scheme was implemented by the 12 institutes and one institute refused to implement the approved scheme.

During the financial year 2003-2004, an amount of Rs. 49.96 lakhs was released to those Universities and Colleges which are implementing the scheme.

## **12.5 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 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. At the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> year, Minority Coaching Centre would be reviewed. If the performance is satisfactory, the centre will continue further. The guidelines of the scheme are being reviewed and revised for implementation in the 10<sup>th</sup> plan.

Out of 99 minority coaching centres which were functioning during 2002-03, the performance of 36 centres which had completed their term of 3 years was got reviewed with the help of Expert Committees during 2003-04. Out of these 36 centres, only 27 centres have been approved for further recurring financial assistance upto X plan period only. The assistance to the remaining 9 centres have been discontinued w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2003. Two institutions namely Govt. P.G. College, Neemuch (M.P.) and Kuteer Mahavidyalaya, Jaunpur (U.P.) have withdrawn themselves from the programme. Hence, 88 institutions were running the minority coaching centres during 2003-04. Out of 88, 22 coaching centres have become due for review because of completion of three year term on 31.03.2004.



187 new proposals were received for consideration during 2003-04. The Selection Committee considered those proposals and recommended only 38 institutions for undertaking this programme. The UGC approved all the 38 institutions for providing UGC financial assistance to them under this programme during the X plan period from the financial year 2004-05.

Budget allocation for the year 2003-04 was Rs. 195 lakhs and the expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 52.46 lakhs only.

## **12.6 TEACHERS PREPARATION IN SPECIAL EDUCATION (TEPSE) AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS (DISABLED PERSONS) (HEPSN)**

The UGC had started the scheme of assistance to universities/colleges to facilitate Teacher Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE) and Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (Differently-abled Persons) (HEPSN) during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1999), keeping in view the need to provide special education programme as well as infrastructure to differently-abled persons. The infrastructure needs to be designed in a manner to enable them to easily access classrooms, laboratories, toilets etc.

### **Teacher Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE)**

#### *Main Objectives*

- To start special education courses for teachers preparation at the B.Ed./M.Ed. level.
- To provide equal educational opportunities and experiences for disabled persons in higher education.

#### *Eligibility Conditions:*

- University/College offering special education courses at B.Ed. or M.Ed. level.
- The University/Institution/College should have the approval of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) for starting the programme.
- Five years experience in running B.Ed. level teacher preparation courses.
- The college should have Model School or it will produce, in writing, the acceptance of a special/integrated school in the vicinity to function as model School.
- Institute/College applying should be approved by the UGC under Section 2(f) and 12(B).

#### *Student Intake:*

- There will be an intake of minimum 20 and maximum 30 students.
- Number of Institutions to be identified during Ninth Plan :
- Ten

#### *Assistance Pattern:*

- Faculty Positions:  
B.Ed. : 01 Professor or 01 Reader and 02 Lecturers  
M.Ed. : 01 Professor, 01 Reader and 01 Lecturer
- Books, Journals, Special aids and appliances: @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum per Institute/College.



### Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (Disabled Persons) (HEPSN)

#### Major Objectives:

- To create awareness among functionaries of Higher Education about Special Educational Needs of Persons with disabilities.
- To equip the Institute/College with facilities to provide access to disabled persons.
- To assist disabled individuals to increase their sustainability in higher education.
- To explore possibilities for suitable placement for disabled graduates.
- The Scheme has three Components:
  - Disability Unit
  - Special Equipment (say low vision aids, scanners, mobility devices etc.)
  - Access to persons with disabilities (such as ramps, rails, special toilets, other relevant changes)

During the year 2003-2004, UGC has identified/approved three more Universities/Institutions under the scheme of TEPSE. The UGC has also approved 08 Universities/Institutions under the scheme of HEPSN for financial assistance.

The position of Budget Allocation, Release of grant and number of Beneficiaries during the 2003-04 period is as under :

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Release of grant (Rs.in lakhs)	Number of Beneficiaries
2003-2004	100	53.07	11

\* No separate budget allocation for TEPSE/HEPSN. This includes for all the schemes for differently abled persons.

### 12.7 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS WHO ARE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED (BLIND)

Under the scheme a grant of Rs. 6,000/- p.a. for visually handicapped (blind) permanent teachers is provided towards Reader Allowance, for purchase of Braille Books, recorded materials etc.

During the year 2003-04 an amount of Rs. 2.64 lakhs was paid to visually handicapped Teachers working in 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 2003-04, grants amounting to Rs. 48,000/-, was released to Agra college.

## FACILITIES FOR WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

### 13.1 SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN'S HOSTELS

With a view to increase enrolment by providing a safe environment and to encourage the mobility of women students to pursue higher education in the universities and colleges of their choice, the commission introduced a special scheme during the later half of the Eighth Plan period for the construction of women's hostels. It has been decided to continue this scheme during the Tenth Plan period also. Although a scheme which is very much in demand, it was not possible to increase the amount to provide more accommodation in each hostel, due to shortage of funds. Therefore, the colleges/universities and deemed universities are provided assistance limited to 60 per cent of the total cost of the hostel and subject to the ceilings given below:

	Women Enrolment	Amount
(a)	Up to 250	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
(b)	251 to 500	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
(c)	More than 500	Rs. 25.00 lakhs

The Commission has made slight modification in its norms concerning this scheme regarding giving relaxation of Women enrolment by 10% to all of those Universities and Colleges located in tribal, hilly and border areas (State Govt. notified areas for the purpose) all over the country.

During the year 2003-04, grants to the extent of Rs. 18.36 lakhs to universities and 2287.36 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 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 Women's Studies Centres are not expected to be like other conventional departments of university in that they are not required to run courses that lead to an 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.

Under the scheme, the UGC set up Women's Studies Centres in 34 universities (21 old Women Studies Centres continuing from VII plan and 13 new Centres approved during IX Plan).



A total grant of Rs. 98.24 lakhs was released to the existing study centres during 2003-2004 for carrying out their activities/programmes and salary of project staff appointed on contractual basis.

The Study Centres are only established in Universities which come under the purview of the UGC Act, 1956 and these are only beneficiaries institutions. This scheme is not applicable for colleges. The UGC allocated an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore for the development of Women's Studies for the year 2003-2004. Out of 21 Women Studies Centres established in Seventh Plan period, 13 centres have been reviewed during 2003-2004 by the Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof.(Mrs.) Aruna Goel, Member of the Commission. The remaining centres will be reviewed during 2004-2005 and their continuity in the Tenth Plan would be assessed based on their performance.

### 13.3 PART-TIME RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP FOR WOMEN

The Part-Time Research Associateship scheme for Women was part of the Research Associateship (full-time) programme of the UGC. This scheme was floated with the intention to provide opportunities to unemployed women with Ph.D. Degrees and with an aptitude for research, but unable to pursue the research work on regular basis due to personal or domestic circumstances. This scheme intends to provide opportunities to take up research work in Humanities including languages, Social Sciences, Sciences, Engg. & Tech independently and on project basis. The duration of the associateship is five years with no further extension. The associateships are available to women candidates who are Ph.D Degree holders having independent research published work and below 50 years.

The Part-Time Research Associateship for Women existed in Eighth Plan & Ninth Plan and was discontinued in 1999. The guidelines of the scheme were revised during Tenth Plan with certain modifications. The scheme is now opened to unemployed women only .

As per the Tenth Plan guidelines, there are 100 slots per annum available under this scheme. The financial assistance available under the scheme is as under:-

- |    |                             |   |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. | Fellowship                  | @6,000/-p.m. (fixed) Candidates with fresh Ph.D Degrees<br>@8,000/-p.m.(fixed) Candidates having five years experience of research and on the recommendation of the expert committee  |
| 2. | Contingency                 | @10,000/-p.a. Five years  |
| 3. | Departmental Assistance     | 10% of the associateship to the host institute for providing infrastructure (stores, purchase, technical and clerical assistance, repair and supply of electricity, water, gas, etc.) |
| 4. | Escort's/Reader's Allowance | @1,000/-p.m.(fixed) for physically handicapped/blind candidates   |

During the year 2003-2004, the University Grants Commission has selected 100 candidates under the scheme.

Starting from the first year of Tenth Plan, the allocation and expenditure are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)
2002-2003	125.00	55.00
2003-2004	130.00	116.89

### 13.4 SPECIAL SCHEME FOR DAY CARE CENTRES IN UNIVERSITIES

Under the scheme, day care centre facilities are provided at the Campuses for children of three months to six years age group, whose parents (University employees/students/researchers) are away from home for the day.

During the year 2003-04, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was paid to Kannada University.

## PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

### 14.1 PROMOTION OF YOGA EDUCATION AND PRACTICE & POSITIVE HEALTH IN UNIVERSITIES

During the Eighth plan, the UGC initiated a Scheme for Promotion of Yoga Education & Practice in the year 1993. During the year 2003-04, the Commission has reformulated the scheme by adding a new component of Positive Health . Now it is called “Promotion of Yoga Education & Practice and Positive Health in Universities”.

The basic objective of this scheme is to impart special education in various areas like Yoga, Positive Health, Career, Personality Development etc. for the overall development of student, teachers and non-teaching staff of universities. The target groups are students, teachers and non-teaching staff of universities.

The UGC provides grants to the selected universities upto the end of X Plan period only i.e. upto 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

The Budget allocation for the year 2003-2004 was Rs. 50.00 lakhs against which an amount of Rs. 16.09 lakhs was released to the universities for running the Yoga Centres.

#### 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.

### 14.2 ORGANISATION OF ADVENTURE SPORTS/ACTIVITIES IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

By modifying the scheme of promotion of Adventure Sports which was initiated in the Ninth Plan, the UGC in 2003-04 has floated the same entitled as “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
- Balloning

A University is eligible to choose two event/programmes while a college may choose one event/programme per calendar year.

As the Guidelines were approved by the Commission at its meeting held on 24<sup>th</sup> Feb., 2004, no proposals were invited from Universities and Colleges during 2003-04. Hence, no expenditure was incurred during the period under report.

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

### **15.1 BILATERAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES**

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 2003-2004, such programmes were in operation with 26 countries & Educational Exchange Programme with 9 countries.

During the year 2003-2004, the University Grants Commission hosted the visit of 18 foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at different institutions in India. 19 Indian scholars were deputed abroad under this programme during the year.

### **15.2 VISIT OF THE FOREIGN DELEGATION TO UGC.**

During 2003-2004, the following foreign delegations visited the UGC Office.

- An Australian delegation headed by Dr. Brendan Nelsan, M.P., Minister for Education, Science & Training visited UGC on 23.10.2003 to discuss the challenges of Globalisation for higher education.
- A four member delegation from Kuwait visited UGC on 13.11.2003 to know about Higher Education Policy in India.
- A six member Cambodian team headed by Dr. Tech Smong, Director General, Accreditation Committee of Cambodia visited UGC on 08.12.2003. The main purpose of the team was interact with concerned authorities in India and gain from India's vast experience in the education sector.
- A Namibian delegation headed by Prof. Lazarus Hangula Acting Vice-Chancellor, Namibian National University, Windhoek visited UGC on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2004 to discuss higher education in India & explore the possibility of academic linkage between the University of Namibia & Indian Institutions of higher learning.
- An eleven member sub-committee for Education & Science of the Finnish Parliament visited UGC on 10.02.2004 to get a general view of Education in India, how education system is financed problem of brain drain in India etc.

### **15.3 INDO-TEC MAURITIUS AGREEMENT**

A Third Consortium agreement between UGC & Tertiary Education Commission 2001-2004 was signed in March, 2002. The programme inter-alia has provision for exchange of scholars from both sides.

During 2002-2003, the UGC has nominated 10 Indian scholars for visit to Mauritius. The visits of nine scholars have materialized from Indian side. Seven Mauritian scholars also visited India.

For 2004, the Commission has invited nominations from Indian Universities. The selection will be finalized soon. Nominations from Mauritian side have also been received, which are being processed by the UGC.



#### 15.4 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

The University Grants Commission has collaborative programmes which inter-alia provides 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 2003-2004, 29 foreign language teachers were appointed in various universities in India. The language-wise break-up of teachers is as under:

German-9,	French-6,	Portugese-2,	Spanish-2,	Hungarian-1,
Croatian-1,	Bulgarian-1,	ROK-1,	Czech-1,	Polish-1,
Iranian-1,	Russian-1,	Afghani-1,	Chinese-1	

#### 15.5 FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

##### (a) German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

- (i) Against seven fellowships, six scholars were nominated for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language & Literature and some areas of Humanities & Social Sciences for the year 2003-2004. Out of which, five have been awarded the fellowship.
- (ii) Twelve Indian students registered for Ph.D were nominated for award of short-term fellowships for the year 2003-2004 for a duration of two to six months on any subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education & Natural Sciences. Out of which, 10 scholars have been awarded the fellowships.

##### (b) French Government Scholarships/Fellowships under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

Two scholars were awarded French Government Scholarships during 2003-2004 by the 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

Twelve Indian scholars were nominated by the Commission for the year 2003-2004 to visit France. They have successfully completed their visit. Six French scholars also visited India.

#### 15.7 HIGHER EDUCATION LINK PROGRAMME

This programme is implemented in collaboration with the British Council for the development of linkage in specified areas between institutions of higher education in India and United Kingdom for joint research, joint publication, curriculum development, etc.. One Indian scholar visited United Kingdom under the programme during 2003-2004. However, the programme has now been discontinued.

#### 15.8 COMMONWEALTH ACADEMIC STAFF FELLOWSHIPS

Every year the Association of Commonwealth Universities, United Kingdom offers 80 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships to enable promising faculty members in Universities & Colleges in India to do research work at the Universities/Institutions in the United Kingdom.

During 2003-2004, the UGC recommended 80 teachers for fellowships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 31 scholars for fellowships. 37 Indian scholars visited United Kingdom under Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship Award, 2003.



### **15.9 COMMONWEALTH SPLIT SITE SCHOLARSHIP**

During 2003-2004, Association of Commonwealth Universities, United Kingdom offers 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 of full time study in the UK. The UGC has nominated 11 scholars and the Association of Commonwealth Universities, UK accepted 6 scholars.

### **15.10 SALZBURG SEMINAR**

The Salzburg Seminar is being organised 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 2003-2004, one 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 of two months from a recognised University/Institute abroad. During 2003-2004, six teachers were provided financial assistance under this scheme.

## **MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

To make Management of Higher Education effective, efficient and respond to socio-economic changes, the UGC is 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 maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakh whichever is less.

During 2003-04, grants to the extent of Rs. 218.20 lakhs were paid as an incentive to the 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 31.03.2004)**

**(A) UNIVERSITIES**

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment /Recognition
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural	1964
2.	Andhra	1926
3.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1982
4.	Dravidian University	1997
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
6.	Kakatiya	1976
7.	Maulana Azad National Urdu*	1997
8.	Nagarjuna	1976
9.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research	1999
10.	N.T.R. University of Health Sciences	1986
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
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>		
17.	Arunachal	1985
<b>ASSAM</b>		
18.	Assam Agricultural	1968
19.	Assam *	1994
20.	Dibrugarh	1965
21.	Gauhati	1948
22.	Tezpur *	1994

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
<b>BIHAR</b>		
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.	Nalanda Open	1995
30.	Patna	1917
31.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970
32.	T.M. Bhagalpur	1960
33.	Veer Kunwar Singh	1994
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>		
34.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
35.	Hidayatullah National Law University, Civil Lines, Raipur-492001.	2003
36.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
37.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
38.	Pt.Ravi Shankar Shukla	1964
<b>GOA</b>		
39.	Goa	1985
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
40.	Bhavnagar	1978
41.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open	1995
42.	Gujarat	1950
43.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972
44.	Gujarat Ayurved	1968
45.	Kachchh University, CS-60, Jubilee Ground, Bhuj-Kachchh-370001.	2003
46.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	1949
47.	North Gujarat	1986
48.	Sardar Patel	1955
49.	Saurashtra	1955
50.	South Gujarat	1965



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
<b>HARYANA</b>		
51.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
52.	Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa	1995
53.	Guru Jambheshwar	2003
54.	Kurukshetra	1956
55.	Maharshi Dayanand	1976
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>		
56.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi	1978
57.	Dr.Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1986
58.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
59.	Jaypee University of Information Technology	2002
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>		
60.	University of Jammu	1969
61.	University of Kashmir	1949
62.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology	1982
<b>JHARKHAND</b>		
63.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
64.	Ranchi	1960
65.	Siddhu Kanhu	1992
66.	Vinoba Bhave	1993
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
67.	Bangalore	1964
68.	Gulbarga	1980
69.	Kannada	1992
70.	Karnatak	1949
71.	Karnataka State Open	1996
72.	Kuvempu	1987
73.	Mangalore	1980
74.	National Law School of India	1992
75.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences	1994
76.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
77.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1986



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
78.	University of Mysore	1916
79.	Visveswaraiiah Technological	1999
80.	Women University, Bijapur-586101	2003
<b>KERALA</b>		
81.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
82.	Kannur	1997
83.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
84.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
85.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	1994
86.	University of Calicut	1968
87.	University of Kerala	1937
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
88.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh	1968
89.	Barkatullah	1970
90.	Devi Ahilya	1964
91.	Dr. Hari Singh Gour	1946
92.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
93.	Jiwaji	1964
94.	M.C. National University of Journalism	1993
95.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramoday	1993
96.	M.P. Bhoj (Open)	1995
97.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic	1998
98.	National Law Institute University	1999
99.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudtyogiki	2000
100.	Rani Durgavati	1957
101.	Vikram	1957
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
102.	Amravati	1983
103.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada	1958
104.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
105.	Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi	1972
106.	Dr.Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi	1969



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
107.	Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit	1999
108.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences	2000
109.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi *	1997
110.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
111.	Marathwada Agricultural	1983
112.	Nagpur	1923
113.	North Maharashtra	1991
114.	Shivaji	1962
115.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's	1951
116.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995
117.	University of Mumbai	1857
118.	University of Pune	1949
119.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
120.	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences	2002
<b>MANIPUR</b>		
121.	Central Agricultural *	1993
122.	Manipur	1980
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>		
123.	North Eastern Hill *	1973
<b>MIZORAM</b>		
124.	Mizoram University *	2001
<b>NAGALAND</b>		
125.	Nagaland *	1995
<b>ORISSA</b>		
126.	Berhampur	1967
127.	Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela.	2003
128.	Fakir Mohan	1999
129.	North Orissa	1999
130.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
131.	Sambalpur	1967
132.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981
133.	Utkal	1943
134.	Utkal University of Culture	1999



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
<b>PUNJAB</b>		
135.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969
136.	Punjab	1947
137.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
138.	Punjab Technical	1998
139.	Punjabi	1962
140.	Baba Farid University of Health Sciences	2002
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		
141.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
142.	Kota Open	1987
143.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology	2000
144.	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati	1987
145.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
146.	National Law University, NH-65, Nagaur Road, Mandore, Jodhpur.	2003
147.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987
148.	Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Jodhpur City Office-82, Income Tax Colony, Paota 'C' Road, Jodhpur	2003
149.	Rajasthan Sanskrit University, 2-2A, Jhalana Doongari, Jaipur-302004.	2003
150.	University of Rajasthan	1947
151.	University of Bikaner, 23, Civil Lines, Bikaner	2003
152.	University of Kota, Kota	2003
<b>SIKKIM</b>		
153.	Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences	1998
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
154.	Alagappa	1985
155.	Anna	1978
156.	Annamalai	1929
157.	Bharathiar	1982
158.	Bharathidasan	1982
159.	Madurai Kamraj	1965
160.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar	1992
161.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
162.	Periyar	1998
163.	Tamil	1981
164.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural	1971
165.	Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law	1998
166.	Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R. Medical	1989
167.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences	1990
168.	Thiruvalluvar University, Fort, Vellore-632004	2003
169.	University of Madras	1857
	<b>TRIPURA</b>	
170.	Tripura	1987
171.	Aligarh Muslim *	1921
172.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar *	1996
173.	Banaras Hindu *	1916
174.	Ch. Charan Singh	1965
175.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
176.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University	1965
177.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj, Medical University, Lucknow	2003
178.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur	1957
179.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	1927
180.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh	1975
181.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand	1975
182.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi	1974
183.	N. D. University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
184.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
185.	University of Allahabad	1887
186.	University of Bundelkhand	1975
187.	University of Lucknow	1921
188.	Uttar Pradesh Technical	2001
189.	V.B.S.Purvanchal	1987
190.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped	2002
	<b>UTTARANCHAL</b>	
191.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
192.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
193.	Kumaun	1973
194.	Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya	2002
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
195.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974
196.	Jadavpur	1955
197.	Netaji Subhash Open	1997
198.	Rabindra Bharati	1962
199.	University of Burdwan	1960
200.	University of Calcutta	1857
201.	University of Kalyani	1960
202.	University of North Bengal	1962
203.	Uttar Banga Krishi	2001
204.	Vidyasagar	1981
205.	Visva Bharati *	1951
206.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fisheries Sciences	1995
207.	West Bengal University of Technology	2001
<b>NCT OF DELHI</b>		
208.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha	1998
209.	Indira Gandhi National Open *	1985
210.	Jamia Millia Islamia *	1988
211.	Jawaharlal Nehru *	1968
212.	University of Delhi *	1922
<b>PONDICHERRY (U.T.)</b>		
213.	Pondicherry *	1985

\* Central University

**(B) INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT**

S.	State/University No.	Year of Establishment / Recognition
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
1.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
2.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences	1995
<b>BIHAR</b>		
3.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences	1992
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>		
4.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
5.	Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences	1983

## (C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
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
<b>ASSAM</b>		
6.	National Institute of Technology	2002
<b>BIHAR</b>		
7.	Bihar Yoga Bharati	2000
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>		
8.	Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh-160009.	2003
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
9.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
10.	Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology	2002
<b>HARYANA</b>		
11.	National Dairy Research Institute	1989
12.	National Brain Research Institute	2002
13.	National Institute of Technology	2002
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>		
14.	National Institute of Technology Jammu & Kashmir	2002
15.	National Institute of Technology, Srinagar-190006	2003
<b>JHARKHAND</b>		
16.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
17.	Indian School of Mines	1968
18.	National Institute of Technology	2002
<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
19.	Indian Institute of Science	1985
20.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	1994
21.	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences	1994
22.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	2002



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
23.	National Institute of Technology	2002
24.	Swami Vivekananda Yog Anusandhana Samsthana	2002
<b>KERALA</b>		
25.	National Institute of Technology	2002
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
26.	Indian Institute of International Technology and Management	2001
27.	Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education	1997
28.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology	2002
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
29.	Bharati Vidyapeeth	1996
30.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1989
31.	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute	1990
32.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	1994
33.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	1996
34.	Institute of Armament Technology	1999
35.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
36.	Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, P.O.-Loni, BK-413736, Dist. Ahmednagar (M.S.).	2003
37.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1964
38.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	1987
39.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth	2003
40.	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies	2003
41.	Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapith	2002
42.	Symbiosis International Education Centre	2002
43.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	2002
44.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology	2002
<b>ORISSA</b>		
45.	National Institute of Technology	2002
46.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubneshwar, Orissa-751024.	2003
<b>PUNJAB</b>		
47.	Punjab Engineering College	2003
48.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	1985
49.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology	2002

S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		
50.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1983
51.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	1964
52.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	1991
53.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	1987
54.	Institute of Advance Studies in Education	2002
55.	Malviya National Institute of Technology	2002
56.	Mody Institute of Education and Research, Lakshmangarh, Dist. Sikar-332331.	2003
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
57.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women	1988
58.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	1976
59.	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research, No.12, Vembuliamman Koil Street, Virugambakkam, Chennai-600092.	2003
60.	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu-620015.	2003
61.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology	2001
62.	Shanmugha Arts, Science & Technology and Research Academy	2001
63.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati	1994
64.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute	1995
65.	Vellore Institute of Technology	2001
66.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation	2000
67.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham	2003
68.	Bharat Institute of Higher Education & Research	2002
69.	Dr. M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute	2002
70.	S.R.M. Institute of Science and Technology	2002
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
71.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute	2000
72.	Bhatkhande Music Institute	2000
73.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1989
74.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	1981
75.	Indian Institute of Information Technology	2000
76.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	1983
77.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology	2002



S. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
<b>UTTARANCHAL</b>		
78.	Forest Research Institute	1992
79.	Gurukula Kangri	1962
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
80.	Bengal Engineering College	1992
81.	National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal	2003
<b>NCT OF DELHI</b>		
82.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1958
83.	Jamia Hamdard	1989
84.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology	1989
85.	School of Planning & Architecture	1979
86.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit	1987
87.	TERI School of Advanced Studies	1999
88.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade	2002
89.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	2002

**(D) INSTITUTES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE**

1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
2.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai
8.	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
9.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
10.	Indian Statistical institute, Kolkata
11.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Mohali)
12.	Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
13.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram



## APPENDIX: II

**LIST OF UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR  
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SECTION 12(B) OF THE UGC ACT, 1956  
(AS ON 31.03.2004)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the University</b>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	
1.	Dravidian University
2.	N.T.R. University of Health Sciences
3.	National Academy of Legal Studies & Research University
4.	Sri Vekkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences
<b>BIHAR</b>	
5.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal University
6.	Jai Prakash Narain University
7.	Nalanda Open University
8.	Veer Kunwar Singh University
9.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences
<b>GUJARAT</b>	
10.	Dr. B.S. Ambedkar Open University
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
11.	Jaypee University of Information Technology
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>	
12.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar
<b>JHARKHAND</b>	
13.	Siddhu Kanhu University
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	
14.	Karnataka State Open University
15.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences
16.	Visveswaraiah Technological University
<b>KERALA</b>	
17.	Kannur University
18.	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	
19.	M.P. Bhoj University
20.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya
21.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakariata Vishwavidyalaya



S.No.	Name of the University
22.	National Law Institute University
23.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>
24.	Dr. B.S. Ambedkar Technological University
25.	Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya
26.	Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences
27.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences
	<b>ORISSA</b>
28.	Fakir Mohan University
29.	North Orissa
30.	Utkal University of Culture
	<b>PUNJAB</b>
31.	Baba Farid University
32.	Punjab Technical University
	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>
33.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology
	<b>SIKKIM</b>
34.	Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical & Technological Sciences
	<b>TAMIL NADU</b>
35.	Periyar University
36.	Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
37.	Dr. M.G. R. Education and Research Institute
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>
38.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University
39.	Uttar Pradesh Technical University
	<b>UTTARANCHAL</b>
40.	Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>
41.	Netaji Subhash Open University
42.	Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya
43.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fisheries Sciences
44.	West Bengal University of Technology

**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 2003-2004**

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
<b>2003-2004**</b>	<b>99,53,506</b>	<b>4,36,733</b>	<b>4.6</b>

\* Provisional

\*\* Estimated



**APPENDIX: IV**  
**STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT\***  
**IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES: 2003-2004**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>Women Enrolment</b>	<b>% of Women</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	822877	329063	39.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5514	1652	29.96
3.	Assam	203554	83880	41.21
4.	Bihar	524110	127605	24.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	155372	57287	36.87
6.	Delhi	187704	91221	48.60
7.	Goa	20106	11819	58.78
8.	Gujarat	600062	265287	44.21
9.	Haryana	251027	103140	41.09
10.	Himachal Pradesh	94081	41007	43.59
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	69207	32242	46.59
12.	Jharkhand	198648	60394	30.40
13.	Karnataka	639192	263062	41.16
14.	Kerala	297393	180139	60.57
15.	Madhya Pradesh	537690	198938	37.00
16.	Maharashtra	1359896	560384	41.21
17.	Manipur	36732	16468	44.83
18.	Meghalaya	29170	13970	47.89
19.	Mizoram	11567	5250	45.39
20.	Nagaland	12684	5033	39.68
21.	Orissa	348706	124712	35.76
22.	Punjab	265629	136548	51.41
23.	Rajasthan	368926	124775	33.82
24.	Sikkim	4459	1847	41.42
25.	Tamil Nadu	759739	345762	45.51
26.	Tripura	20198	8271	40.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1293209	474116	36.66
28.	Uttaranchal	125111	52794	42.20

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>Women Enrolment</b>	<b>% of Women</b>
29.	West Bengal	651435	255390	39.20
30.	A & N Islands	2020	1136	56.24
31.	Chandigarh	37490	19500	52.01
32.	Lakshdweep	228	79	34.65
33.	Daman & Diu	588	275	46.77
34.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	19182	9761	50.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9953506</b>	<b>4002807</b>	<b>40.22</b>



## APPENDIX: V

**STAGE-WISE ENROLMENT \* OF STUDENTS:  
UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS / UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGES & AFFILIATED COLLEGES: 2003-2004**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>University Deptts./ University Colleges</b>	<b>Affiliated Colleges</b>	<b>Total (% to Grand Total)</b>	<b>Percentage in Affiliated Colleges</b>
1.	Graduate	8,64,335	80,03,043	88,67,378 (89.09)	90.25
2.	Post-Graduate	3,15,503	5,98,229	9,13,732 (9.18)	65.47
3.	Research	58,321	7,170	65,491 (0.66)	10.95
4.	Diploma / Certificate	58,761	48,144	1,06,905 (1.07)	45.03
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,96,920</b>	<b>86,56,586</b>	<b>99,53,506 (100.00)</b>	<b>86.97</b>

\* Estimated

**APPENDIX: VI**  
**STUDENTS ENROLMENT: FACULTY-WISE\*: 2003-2004**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Faculty</b>	<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>Percentage to Total</b>
1.	Arts	44,90,723	45.12
2.	Science%	20,35,059	20.44
3.	Commerce/Management	17,90,636	17.99
4.	Education	1,46,039	1.47
5.	Engineering / Technology	7,16,652	7.20
6.	Medicine	3,13,489	3.15
7.	Agriculture	58,700	0.59
8.	Veterinary Science	14,858	0.15
9.	Law	3,03,629	3.05
10.	Others	83,721	0.84
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,53,506</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Estimated



**APPENDIX: VII**  
**WOMEN ENROLMENT\*: FACULTY-WISE: 2003-2004**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Faculty</b>	<b>Women Enrolment</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Arts	20,41,706	51.01
2.	Science	8,09,368	20.22
3.	Commerce/Management	6,57,682	16.43
4.	Education	76,154	1.90
5.	Engineering / Technology	1,65,316	4.13
6.	Medicine	1,45,302	3.63
7.	Agriculture	9,981	0.25
8.	Veterinary Science	3,138	0.08
9.	Law	62,523	1.56
10.	Others	31,637	0.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,02,807</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Estimated



## APPENDIX: VIII

**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)	Increase during 2001-02 to 2003-2004
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1976	2055	2046	70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	11	11	2
3.	Assam	365	375	386	21
4.	Bihar	652	655	661	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	271	287	317	46
6.	Delhi	171	177	179	8
7.	Goa	43	45	45	2
7.	Gujarat	708	728	770	62
8.	Haryana	261	267	264	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97	101	108	11
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	136	135	160	24
11.	Jharkhand	172	167	174	2
12.	Karnataka	1568	1623	1777	209
13.	Kerala	394	497	573	179
14.	Madhya Pradesh	985	1022	1074	89
15.	Maharashtra	2302	2352	2394	92
16.	Manipur	70	74	77	7
17.	Meghalaya	51	54	54	3
18.	Mizoram	30	29	30	-
19.	Nagaland	41	41	42	1
20.	Orissa	728	780	780	52
21.	Punjab	330	399	416	86
22.	Rajasthan	465	490	587	122
23.	Sikkim	8	9	9	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	905	1079	1114	209
25.	Tripura	21	21	22	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1906	1934	1997	91



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27.	Uttaranchal	186	192	207	21
28.	West Bengal	519	537	541	22
29.	A & N Islands	4	4	4	–
30.	Chandigarh	24	27	27	3
31.	Lakshdweep	1	1	1	–
32.	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	–
34.	D & N Haveli	–	–	–	–
35.	Pondicherry	36	36	36	–
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15437</b>	<b>16206</b>	<b>16885</b>	<b>1448</b>

\* Provisional

UC: University Colleges

AC-Affiliated Colleges

### APPENDIX: IX

#### 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
2003- 2004	15,944 (21.00)	23,991 (31.60)	11,633 (15.32)	22,401 (29.50)	1,956 (2.58)	75,925 (100.00)

\* 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

#### NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF – BY DESIGNATION – IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES\*\*: 2003-2004

Year	Professors*	Readers (Lecturers Selection Grade)	Senior Lecturers	Lecturers	Tutor/ Demonstrators	Total
2003- 2004	23,801 (6.25)	87,283 (22.92)	58,708 (15.42)	1,96,312 (51.55)	14,713 (3.86)	3,80,817 (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: XI**  
**FACULTY-WISE NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED IN**  
**2001-2002 AND 2002-2003**

Faculty	Number of Doctorate Degrees Awarded	
	2001-2002	2002-2003**
Arts	4,524	5,034
Science	3,955	4,497
Commerce/Management	728	857
Education	420	554
Engineering/Technology	734	779
Medicine	219	243
Agriculture	838	1,042
Veterinary Science	110	153
Law	110	138
Others*	336	436
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,974</b>	<b>13,733</b>

\* Others includes Music/Fine Arts, Library Science, Physical Education, Journalism, Social Work, etc...

\*\* Provisional



## APPENDIX: XII

### LIST OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE BEING PAID PLAN (DEVELOPMENT) ASSISTANCE: 2003-04

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 Lai 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: XIII

#### LIST OF DEEMED UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE BEING PAID NON-PLAN (MAINTENANCE) ASSISTANCE: 2003-2004

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: XIV**  
**LIST OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF UGC IN**  
**INDIA AND ABROAD (2003-04)**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Regional Office</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date of Establishment</b>	<b>States / Union Territories covered</b>
1.	South Eastern Establish-ment	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
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
6.	South-Western Regional Office (SWRO)	Bangalore	25.04.1999	Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep (earlier dealt with by the UGC, SERO, Hyderabad)

**APPENDIX: XV**  
**LIST OF AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES: STATE-WISE**  
**(AS ON 31.03.2004)**

STATE	UNIVERSITY	NO. OF COLLEGES
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	Andhra University	08
	Nagarjuna University	04
	Osmania University	09
<b>Chattisgarh</b>	Guru Ghasidas University	04
	Pt. Ravishankar University	07
<b>Gujarat</b>	Gujarat University	01
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	Himachal Pradesh University	05
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	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
<b>Maharashtra</b>	S.N.D.T. Women's University	01
	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University	01
	Shivaji University	01
	Pune University	01
<b>Orissa</b>	Bherhampur University	02
	Sambalpur University	06
	Utkal University	09
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Bharthiar University	11
	Bharathidasan University	09
	Madras University	14
	Madurai Kamraj University	10
	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	02
	Periyar University	02
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Allahabad University	01
	Kanpur University	01
	Purvanchal University	02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>136</b>



## APPENDIX: XVI

## LIST OF ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES: 2003-2004

1)	Aligarh Muslim University
2)	Andhra University
3)	B.B. Ambedkar Bihar University
4)	Banaras Hindu University
	<b>Bangalore University</b>
5)	Bharathiar University
6)	Bharathidasan University
7)	Devi Ahilya University
8)	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University
9)	Dr. Hari Singh Gour University
10)	Gauhati Univeristy
11)	Goa University
12)	Gorakhpur University
13)	Gujarat University
14)	Guru Nanak Dev University
	<b>Himachal Pradesh University</b>
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: 2003-2004

Code	Subject	Code	Subject	Code	Subject
00	Paper-I (General Paper)	27	Telugu	60	Buddhist, Jaina, Gandhian and Peace Studies
01	Economics	28	Urdu	63	Mass Communication and Journalism
02	Political Science	29	Arabic	65	Performing Art-Dance/Drama/Theatre
03	Philosophy	30	English	66	Museology & Conservation
04	Psychology	31	Linguistics	67	Archaeology
05	Sociology	32	Chinese	68	Criminology
06	History	33	Dogri	70	Tribal and Regional Language/Literature
07	Anthropology	34	Nepali	71	Folk Literature
08	Commerce	35	Manipuri	72	Comparative Literature
09	Education	36	Assamese	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
10	Social Work	37	Gujarati	74	Women Studies
11	Defence and Strategic Studies	38	Marathi	79	Visual Art (including Drawing & Painting/Sculpture/Graphics/ AppliedArt/History of Art)
12	Home Science	39	French	80	Geography
14	Public Administration	40	Spanish	81	Social Medicine & Community Health
15	Population Studies	41	Russian	82	Forensic Science
16	Music	42	Persian	83	Pali
17	Management	43	Rajasthani	84	Kashmiri
18	Maithili	44	German	85	Konkani
19	Bengali	45	Japanese	87	Computer Applications
20	Hindi	46	Adult Education/ Continuing Education / Andragogy / Non Formal Education	88	Electronic Science



<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Subject</b>
21	Kannada	47	Physical Education	89	Environmental Sciences
22	Malayalam	49	Arab Culture and Islamic Studies	90	International and Area Studies
23	Oriya	50	Indian Culture	91	Prakrit
24	Punjabi	55	Labour Welfare and Industrial Relations/Labour and Social Welfare /Human Resource Management	92	Human Rights and Duties
25	Sanskrit	58	Law	93	Tourism Administration and Management
26	Tamil	59	Library and Information Science		



## APPENDIX XVIII

## LIST OF CENTRES FOR UGC-NET EXAMINATION IN INDIA &amp; ABROAD: 2003-04

Code	Centre
01	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
02	University of Allahabad, Allahabad
03	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
04	Arunachal University, Itanagar
05	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
06	Bangalore University, Bangalore
07	M.P. Bhoj Open University, Shivaji Nagar, Bhopal
08	Berhampur University, Berhampur
09	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore
10	Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli
11	University of Burdwan, Burdwan
12	University of Calcutta, Kolkata
13	University of Calicut, Kozhikode
14	Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut
15	Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur
16	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi
17	University of Delhi, Delhi
18	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
19	Dr. B.S.A. Marathwada University, Aurangabad
20	Gauhati University, Guwahati
21	Goa University, Goa
22	Deendayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur
23	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
24	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
25	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
26	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
27	University of Jammu, Jammu (Tawi)
28	Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur
29	Jiwaji University, Gwalior

Code	Centre
30	Karnatak University, Dharwad
31	University of Kashmir, Srinagar
32	University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram
33	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
34	University of Lucknow, Lucknow
35	M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara
36	University of Madras, Chennai
37	Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai
38	Mangalore University, Mangalore
39	Manipur University, Imphal
40	Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur
41	University of Mumbai, Mumbai
42	Nagarjuna University, Guntur
43	Nagpur University, Nagpur
44	North Bengal University, Darjeeling
45	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong
46	Osmania University, Hyderabad
47	Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur
48	Panjab University, Chandigarh
49	Patna University, Patna
50	University of Pune, Pune
51	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
52	Ranchi University, Ranchi
53	Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur
54	H.N.B. Garhwal University, Srinagar
55	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur
56	Saurashtra University, Rajkot
57	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
58	Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
59	Tripura University, Agartala
60	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar
61	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar University, Agra
62	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer



<b>Code</b>	<b>Centre</b>
63	Mizoram University, Mizoram
64	Nagaland University, Nagaland
65	Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair

### **Centres Abroad:**

1. UNITED KINGDOM  
High Commissioner of India,  
India House,  
ALDWYCH London WC  
284 NA.
  
2. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
Embassy of India, 2107,  
Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington D.C. 20008
  
3. AUSTRALIA  
Australian High Commissioner of India,  
3-5 Moonah Place, Yarralumla  
Canberra ACT 2600
  
4. CHINA  
Embassy of India,  
Beijing
  
5. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
Embassy of India,  
P.O. Box 4090, Abu Dhabi  
(UAE).
  
6. EGYPT  
Embassy of India,  
23, Talaat Harb Street,  
Cairo (Egypt).





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram	—	766.72	—	—	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	776.72
12.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	—	691.67	—	—	6.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	713.08
13.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	—	579.33	—	—	1.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	580.60
14.	Indian Agril. Res. Instt., New Delhi	—	—	—	—	17.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.86
15.	Indian Instt. of Sci., Bangalore	—	—	—	—	—	6.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.88
16.	International Instt., for Population Sci., Mumbai	—	—	—	—	8.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.36
17.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	—	400.00	—	—	—	—	28.53	—	—	—	—	—	428.53
18.	Jain V. Bharti Instt., Ladnun Nagpur	—	—	—	—	2.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.39
19.	Malviya National Instt., of Tech., Jaipur	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50
20.	National museum Instt. of the History of Arts Conserva. & Museology, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	16.09	4.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.25
21.	National Instt., of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore	—	—	—	—	7.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.80
22.	National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon (Haryana)	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11
23.	National Instt., of Technology, Kurukshetra	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11
24.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	—	473.52	—	—	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475.70
25.	Sh. Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Vish. Vidyalaya, Kancheepuram	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00
26.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyaipath, New Delhi	—	426.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	426.00
27.	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Deonar Mumbai	—	816.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	816.06
28.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala.	—	—	79.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.13
	<b>Total</b>	—	<b>6573.94</b>	<b>194.13</b>	—	<b>83.16</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>97.60</b>	—	<b>55.88</b>	—	—	<b>15.00</b>	<b>7030.75</b>
	<b>INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES</b>													
1.	Consortium for Education Communication, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.00	—	—	—	75.00
2.	Inter Univ. Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350.32	—	—	350.32
3.	Inter Univ. Consortium, for DAE Facility Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358.00	—	—	358.00
4.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	545.00	—	—	545.00
5.	N.A.A.C., Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.00	—	—	125.00
6.	INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111.39	—	—	111.39
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>75.00</b>	<b>1516.71</b>	—	—	<b>1591.71</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	STATE UNIVERSITIES ANDHRA PRADESH													
1.	Andhra Univ., Waltair	—	—	—	—	5.53	21.57	122.97	—	—	—	—	—	150.07
2.	J.N.Tech.Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	2.59	46.20	—	—	—	—	—	48.79
3.	Kakatiya Univ., Warangal	—	—	—	—	5.06	—	17.91	—	—	—	—	—	22.97
4.	Osmania Univ., Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	18.95	—	48.43	—	—	—	—	—	67.38
5.	Shri Padmavathy Mahila V.V Tirupati	—	—	—	—	3.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.87
6.	Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupati	—	—	—	—	2.06	5.25	41.83	—	—	—	—	—	49.14
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>35.47</b>	<b>29.41</b>	<b>277.34</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>342.22</b>
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH													
1.	Arunachal Univ., Itanagar	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>1.11</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1.11</b>
	ASSAM													
1.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh	—	—	—	—	3.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.58
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>3.58</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>3.58</b>
	BIHAR													
1.	B.S.B.R. Ambedkar, Bihar	—	—	—	—	4.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.05
2.	Patna Univ., Patna	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.58
3.	Rajindra Agricultural Univ., Samastipur	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>5.74</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>5.74</b>
	CHHATTISGARH													
1.	Guru Gharidas Univ. Bilaspur	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.09
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish. Khairagarh	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.09
3.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ. Raipur	—	—	—	—	4.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.98
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>7.16</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>7.16</b>
	DELHI													
1.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalas, New Delhi	—	—	—	—	2.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.51
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>2.51</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>2.51</b>
	GUJARAT													
1.	Gujarat Univ. Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	99.63	—	—	—	102.63
2.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.53	—	—	—	—	—	55.53
3.	North Gujarat Univ., Patan	—	—	—	—	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.18
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>5.18</b>	—	<b>55.53</b>	—	<b>99.63</b>	—	—	—	<b>160.34</b>
	GOA													
1.	Goa Univ., Goa	—	—	—	—	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.70
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>1.70</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1.70</b>
	HARYANA													
1.	C.C.S. Haryana Agri., Univ., Hissar	—	—	—	—	4.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.11
2.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra	—	—	—	—	11.27	9.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.66
3.	M.D. Univ., Rohtak	—	—	—	—	14.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.64
4.	Gu. Jambheshwar Univ., Hissar	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	0.66	—	—	—	—	—	1.75
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>31.11</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>0.66</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>41.16</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	HIMACHAL PRADESH													
1.	H.P. University, Shimla	—	—	—	—	0.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.63
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>0.63</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.63</b>
	JAMMU & KASHMIR													
1.	Jammu University	—	—	—	—	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00
2.	Kashmir Univ., Srinagar	—	—	—	—	4.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.40
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>24.40</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>24.40</b>
	JHARKHAND													
1.	Vinoba Bhave Univ., Hazaribagh	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>1.00</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1.00</b>
	KARNATAKA													
1.	Bangalore Univ., Bangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.22	—	—	—	—	—	2.22
2.	Kannada Univ., Hampi	—	—	—	—	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.18
3.	Karnataka Univ., Dharwad	—	—	—	—	7.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.07
4.	Kuvempu Univ., Shimoga	—	—	—	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00
5.	Mangalore Univ., Mangalore	—	—	—	—	3.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.79
6.	Mysore Univ., Mysore	—	—	—	—	21.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.20
7.	Univ. of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	—	—	—	—	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>41.54</b>	—	<b>2.22</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>43.76</b>
	KERALA													
1.	Calicut Univ. Kozhikode	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.00
2.	Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech. Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.12	—	—	—	—	—	28.12
3.	Kerala Univ., Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	—	—	70.48	6.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	76.62
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ., Kotayam	—	—	—	—	22.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.17
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>142.65</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>28.12</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>176.91</b>
	MADHYAPRADESH													
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh Univ., Raew	—	—	—	—	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.12
2.	Barkatullah VV, Bhopal	—	—	—	—	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00
3.	Devi Ahilya Univ., Sagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.50	—	—	—	—	—	10.50
4.	Dr. H.S.Gour Vish. Sagar	—	—	—	—	11.18	—	14.49	—	—	—	—	—	25.67
5.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.58
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>32.88</b>	—	<b>24.99</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>57.87</b>
	MAHARASHTRA													
1.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	—	—	—	—	—	9.97	108.36	—	—	—	—	—	118.33
2.	Nagpur Univ., Nagpur	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	12.26	—	—	—	—	—	12.39
3.	Poona Univ., Pune	—	—	—	—	22.00	8.65	—	—	53.70	—	—	—	84.35
4.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	—	—	—	—	0.58	2.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.54
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	<b>0.13</b>	<b>22.58</b>	<b>21.58</b>	<b>120.62</b>	—	<b>53.70</b>	—	—	—	<b>218.61</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	MANIPUR													
1.	Manipur Univ., Imphal	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.58
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>0.58</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>0.58</b>
	ORISSA													
1.	Berhampur Univ., Berhampur	—	—	—	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.74
2.	Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.29	—	—	—	—	—	1.29
3.	Utkal Univ., Bhubhaneswar	—	—	—	—	22.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.66
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>23.40</b>	—	<b>1.29</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>24.69</b>
	PUNJAB													
1.	Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	118.54	10.11	31.79	—	—	—	—	—	160.44
2.	Punjabi Univ., Patiala	—	—	—	—	13.34	7.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.53
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>131.88</b>	<b>17.30</b>	<b>31.79</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>180.97</b>
	RAJASTHAN													
1.	Jai Narayan Vyas Univ., Jodhpur	—	—	—	—	12.62	—	—	—	24.33	—	—	—	36.95
2.	M.L. Sukhadia Univ., Udaipur	—	—	—	—	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00
3.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	—	—	—	—	268.60	11.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	280.37
4.	M.D. Saraswati Univ., Ajmer	—	—	—	—	1.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.15
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>292.37</b>	<b>11.77</b>	—	—	<b>24.33</b>	—	—	—	<b>328.47</b>
	TAMILNADU													
1.	Anna Univ., Chennai	—	—	175.00	0.17	5.46	—	2.88	—	—	—	—	—	183.51
2.	Annamalai Univ., Annamalai Nagar	—	—	—	—	1.17	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	1.34
3.	Madras Univ., Chennai	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83
4.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	—	—	—	0.16	12.92	6.95	—	—	25.50	—	—	—	45.53
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	<b>175.00</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>19.55</b>	<b>9.78</b>	<b>3.05</b>	—	<b>25.50</b>	—	—	—	<b>233.21</b>
	TRIPURA													
1.	Tripura University, Agartala	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.11
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>1.11</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>1.11</b>
	UTTAR PRADESH													
1.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	—	—	2000.00	—	131.06	2.79	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	2134.02
2.	Ch. Charan Singh, Meerut	—	—	—	—	—	8.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.40
3.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Univ., Agra	—	—	—	—	9.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.64
4.	D.D.U. Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	—	—	—	—	14.36	6.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.27
5.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	—	—	—	—	10.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.86
6.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	—	—	—	—	71.26	8.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.40
7.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit VV, Varanasi	—	—	—	—	11.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.16
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	<b>2000.00</b>	—	<b>248.34</b>	<b>26.24</b>	<b>0.17</b>	—	—	—	—	—	<b>2274.75</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	UTTARANCHAL													
1.	G.B. Pant Univ., of Agri. & Tech. Pantnagar	—	—	—	—	10.74	—	9.47	—	—	—	—	—	200.21
2.	Kumaun Univ., Nainital	—	—	—	—	0.48	4.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.57
	Total	—	—	—	—	11.22	4.09	9.47	—	—	—	—	—	244.78
	WEST BENGAL													
1.	Burdwan Univ., Burdwan	—	—	—	—	6.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.50
2.	Calcutta Univ., Kolkata	—	—	—	—	—	5.12	2.30	—	—	—	—	—	77.42
3.	Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata	—	—	—	—	45.33	10.70	23.54	—	—	—	—	—	799.57
4.	Kalyani Univ., Kalyani	—	—	—	—	17.61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177.61
5.	North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	42.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422.04
6.	Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore	—	—	—	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.50
	Total	—	—	—	—	114.98	15.82	25.84	—	—	—	—	—	1566.64
	GrandTotal	69212.87	6573.94	2369.13	0.67	1784.29	347.18	830.91	—	527.79	1516.71	315.00	—	83478.49

## APPENDIX-XIX (Contd.)

 STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES  
 DURING THE YEAR 2003-2004 (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 / E & T 07	Mass Media Centre 09	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CENTRAL UNIV.</b>										
1.	B.H.U.Varanasi	—	295.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	295.53
2.	Delhi University	25290.35	—	1658.17	—	8.11	—	1.37	—	26958.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>25290.35</b>	<b>295.53</b>	<b>1658.17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27253.53</b>
<b>STATE UNIVERISTIES</b>										
<b>ANDHRAPRADESH</b>										
1.	Osmania Univ. Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	0.68	—	—	—	0.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.68</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>										
1.	Babasaheb BRA, Univ., Muzaffarpur	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	0.58
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.58</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>										
1.	Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	0.37	—	—	—	0.37
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.37</b>
<b>KERALA</b>										
1.	M.G. Univ., Kottayam	—	—	—	—	0.47	—	—	—	0.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.47</b>
<b>MADHYAPRADESH</b>										
1.	Dr. H.S. Gour Univ., Sagar	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	2.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>										
1.	Dr. B.A. Marathwara Univ., Aurangabad	—	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	1.09
2.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	—	—	—	—	4.11	—	—	—	4.11
3.	Pune Univ., Pune	—	—	—	—	1.54	—	—	—	1.54
4.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	—	—	—	3.74	—	—	—	—	3.74
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10.48</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>										
1.	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	0.58
<b>Total</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.58</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	PUNJAB									
1.	Punjab University, Chandigarh	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	1.50
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	<b>1.50</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>1.50</b>
	RAJASTHAN									
1.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	—	—	—	—	10.32	—	—	—	10.32
2.	MDS Univ., Ajmer	—	—	—	—	11.64	—	—	—	11.64
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>21.96</b>	—	—	—	<b>21.96</b>
	TAMILNADU									
1.	Bharthidesan Univ., Tiruchirapalli	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.38
2.	Madras Univ., Chennai	—	—	—	—	3.80	—	—	—	3.80*
3.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	—	—	—	0.59	5.51	—	—	—	6.10
4.	M. Sundaram Univ., Tiruvelveli	—	—	—	1.50	0.23	—	—	—	1.73
5.	Periyar University, Salem	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.18	—	1.18
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	<b>2.47</b>	<b>9.54</b>	—	<b>1.18</b>	—	<b>13.19</b>
	UTTAR PRADESH									
1.	Bundelkhan University, Jhansi	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	1.11
2.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Agra	—	—	—	—	2.31	4.99	—	—	7.30
3.	Ch. Charan Singh Univ., Meerut	—	—	—	—	5.79	—	—	—	5.79
4.	Ch. Shahu Ji Maharaj, Kanpur Univ., Kanpur	—	—	—	—	4.39	—	—	—	4.39
5.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	0.58
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>14.18</b>	<b>4.99</b>	—	—	<b>19.17</b>
	UTTARANCHAL									
1.	Kumaun University, Nainital	—	—	—	—	1.14	—	—	—	1.14
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>1.14</b>	—	—	—	<b>1.14</b>
	WEST BENGAL									
1.	Calcutta Univ., Calcutta	—	—	—	—	2.89	—	—	31.50	34.39
	<b>Total</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>2.89</b>	—	—	<b>31.50</b>	<b>34.39</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25290.35</b>	<b>295.53</b>	<b>1658.17</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>67.24</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>31.50</b>	<b>27360.04</b>

## SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 2003-2004

S. No.	Particulars	Admn. Charges	Block Grants Central Univs.	Block Grants Deemed Univs.	Grants for Specific Purposes	Mainten. Grants for Colleges (Delhi)	Mainten. Grants for Colleges (B.H.U)	Mainten. Grants to UCMS	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowship	Research Scientist in Humanities /Science	Scholarship & Fellowship in E&T	Reimbursement to Non- Univ. Insttn.	Mass Media Centre	Grants for Specific Purposes	H.B.A. to CU/ Deemed Universi ties	Total
			02(i)	02(ii)	02(Aiii)	03(a)	03(b)	03(c)	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
	UNIVERSITY																
1.	Central Univ.	-	69212.87	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	498.46	184.62	152.22	-	193.75	-	300.00	70542.13
2.	Deemd Univ.	-	-	6573.94	194.13	-	-	-	-	83.16	11.04	97.60	-	55.88	-	15.00	7030.75
3.	Inter Univ. Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00	1516.71	-	1591.71
4.	State Univs.	-	-	-	2175.00	-	-	-	0.46	1202.67	151.51	581.09	-	203.16	-	-	4313.89
	<b>Total</b>	-	<b>69212.87</b>	<b>6573.94</b>	<b>2369.13</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1784.29</b>	<b>347.17</b>	<b>830.91</b>	-	<b>527.89</b>	<b>1516.71</b>	<b>315.00</b>	<b>83478.48</b>
	COLLEGES																
1.	Delhi Colleges	-	-	-	-	25290.35	-	1658.17	-	8.11	-	1.37	-	-	-	-	26958.00
2.	BHU Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	295.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	295.53
3.	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.71	59.13	6.99	1.18	-	31.50	-	-	106.51
	<b>Total Colleges</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>25290.35</b>	<b>295.53</b>	<b>1658.17</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>67.24</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>2.55</b>	-	<b>31.50</b>	-	-	<b>27360.04</b>
	<b>GR.TOTAL (Univ. &amp; College)</b>	-	<b>69212.87</b>	<b>6573.94</b>	<b>2369.13</b>	<b>25290.35</b>	<b>295.53</b>	<b>1658.17</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>1851.53</b>	<b>354.16</b>	<b>833.46</b>	-	<b>559.29</b>	<b>1516.71</b>	<b>315.00</b>	<b>110838.52</b>
	Non-Univs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328.67	-	-	-	328.67
	Throuh Estt.	2221.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2221.98
	Regional Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2221.98</b>	<b>69212.87</b>	<b>6573.94</b>	<b>2369.13</b>	<b>25290.35</b>	<b>295.53</b>	<b>1658.17</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>1851.53</b>	<b>354.16</b>	<b>833.46</b>	<b>328.67</b>	<b>559.29</b>	<b>1516.71</b>	<b>315.00</b>	<b>113399.17</b>



## APPENDIX-XX

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR  
2003-2004 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN & SEC. III**

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	Section III Specific Purposes	Grand Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>								
1.	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh Through R.O.	615.22	16.64	82.56	28.21	50.64	793.27	-	793.27
2.	ASSAM Univ., Sibschar Through R.O.	1308.09	-	7.00	-	1.90	1316.99	0.19	1317.18
6.	B.H.U. Univ., Varanasi Through R.O.	2236.19	57.28	51.30	4.20	64.26	2412.23	-	2412.23
4.	Delhi Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	425.00	7.55	58.07	25.71	255.62	771.25	-	771.25
5.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ., Through R.O.	486.44	-	-	12.63	-	509.07	-	509.07
6.	Hyderabad Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	375.00	1.80	35.42	1335.58	80.48	1828.28	-	1828.28
7.	I.G.N.O. Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	-	-	0.44	-	2.84	3.28	-	3.28
8.	J.M.U. Univ., New Delhi Through R.O.	442.77	8.00	80.00	9.23	525.71	1065.71	-	1065.71
9.	J.N.U. New Delhi Through R.O.	720.00	4.59	183.56	83.47	129.12	1120.74	-	1120.74
10.	M.G. Antamashtrija Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha Through R.O.	-	-	-	7.20	-	7.20	-	7.20
11.	Maulana Azad National Urdu Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	-	-	-	9.63	-	9.63	-	9.63
12.	Mizoram Univ., Mizoram Through R.O.	-	-	10.00	7.82	-	17.82	-	17.82
13.	N.E.H.U. Shillong Through R.O.	2086.55	-	-	0.80	60.49	2147.84	-	2147.84
14.	Nagaland Univ., Kohima Through R.O.	4900.00	-	-	7.72	11.67	4919.39	-	4919.39
15.	Pondicherry Univ., Pondicherry Through R.O.	328.41	-	40.00	7.42	11.98	387.81	-	387.81
					0.18	-	0.18	-	0.18
16.	Tezpur Univ., Tezpur Through R.O.	1554.65	-	34.10	-	-	1588.75	-	1588.75
17.	Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan Through R.O.	325.00	-	27.20	26.43	18.28	396.91	-	396.91
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>15812.32</b>	<b>95.86</b>	<b>609.65</b>	<b>1566.05</b>	<b>1212.99</b>	<b>19296.87</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>19297.06</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.18</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15812.32</b>	<b>95.86</b>	<b>609.65</b>	<b>1566.23</b>	<b>1212.99</b>	<b>19297.05</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>19297.24</b>



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES</b>								
1. Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Sci. & Higher Edu. for Women, Coimbatore Through R.O.	104.95 -	6.63 -	7.51 -	10.63 -	5.09 -	134.81 -	- -	134.81 -
2. Allahabad Agri. Instt., Allahabad Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.00 -	6.00 -	- -	6.00 -
3. Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali Through R.O.	142.50 -	- -	3.00 -	47.43 -	1.75 -	194.68 -	- -	194.68 -
4. Bengal Engg. College, Howrah Through R.O.	114.11 -	- -	- -	15.63 -	9.13 -	138.87 -	- -	138.87 -
5. Birla Instt. of Tech. & Sci., Pilani Through R.O.	168.63 -	- -	- -	- -	36.60 -	204.23 -	- -	204.23 -
6. Bharti Vidyapith, Pune Through R.O.	10.32 -	- -	2.00 -	15.68 -	1.29 -	29.29 -	- -	29.29 -
7. Bharkhande Music Instt., Lucknow Through R.O.	- -	- -	1.57 -	- -	- -	1.57 -	- -	1.57 -
8. C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad Through R.O.	178.41 -	- -	10.85 -	9.63 -	30.72 -	229.61 -	- -	229.61 -
9. Birla Instt. of Tech. Ranchi Through R.O.	88.88 -	- -	- -	4.40 -	10.03 -	103.31 -	- -	103.31 -
10. Cental Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi Through R.O.	21.00 -	- -	- -	26.43 -	1.26 -	48.69 -	- -	48.69 -
11. Dayal Bagh Educa. Instt. Agra Through R.O.	59.83 -	2.54 -	- -	14.49 -	43.04 -	119.90 -	- -	119.90 -
12. Deccan College PG & Research Instt. Pune Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	27.18 -	32.20 -	59.38 -	- -	59.38 -
13. Gandhigram Rural Instt. Through R.O.	223.77 -	4.48 -	20.00 -	5.42 -	6.42 -	260.09 -	- -	260.09 -
14. Gokhale Instt. of Politics & Economics, Pune Through R.O.	2.00 -	- -	7.00 -	- -	55.67 -	64.67 -	- -	64.67 -
15. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad Through R.O.	12.28 -	3.27 -	3.01 -	1.89 -	- -	20.45 -	- -	20.45 -
16. Gurukul Kangri V.V., Haridwar Through R.O.	42.89 -	4.00 -	- -	- -	31.12 -	78.01 -	- -	78.01 -
17. Indian Instt. Of Sci., Bangalore Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	247.07 -	247.07 -	- -	247.07 -
18. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Through R.O.	- -	- -	0.41 -	- -	109.63 -	110.04 -	- -	110.04 -
19. Moti Lal Nehru National Instt. Of Tech., Allahabad Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	10.27 -	10.27 -	- -	10.27 -
20. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi Through R.O.	109.13 -	- -	4.00 -	15.36 -	35.53 -	164.02 -	- -	164.02 -
21. Jain V.B. Inst. Ladnun Nagar Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	7.42 -	- -	7.42 -	- -	7.42 -
22. Lakshmi Bai National Instt. Of Phy. Edu., Gwalior Through R.O.	- -	- -	23.00 -	- -	- -	23.00 -	- -	23.00 -



		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	National Instt. of Tech., Warangal Through R.O.	- -	- -	1.01 -	- -	1.23 -	2.24 -	- -	2.24 -
24.	Maulana Azad National Instt. Of Tech., Bhopal Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.83 -	1.83 -	- -	1.83 -
25.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.00 -	6.00 -	- -	6.00 -
26.	National Instt., of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Bangalore Through R.O.	- -	- -	2.00 -	- -	- -	2.00 -	- -	2.00 -
27.	J.R.N. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udiipur Through R.O.	26.86 -	- -	9.99 -	20.70 -	10.31 -	67.86 -	- -	67.86 -
28.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati Through R.O.	38.50 -	- -	17.30 -	3.17 -	1.70 -	60.67 -	- -	60.67 -
29.	Sh. Chandrashekharanandra Saraswati Vish. Vidyalaya, Kancheepuram Through R.O.	13.03 -	- -	- -	5.98 -	- -	19.01 -	- -	19.01 -
30.	Shri Lal B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapith, N.Delhi Through R.O.	125.00 -	- -	8.50 -	9.63 -	- -	143.13 -	- -	143.13 -
31.	Sri Satya Sai Instt. of High. Learning, Prasanthinilayam Through R.O.	127.62 -	- -	- -	41.69 -	15.98 -	185.29 -	- -	185.29 -
32.	St/Ramachandra Med. Col. & Res. Instt., Chennai Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.75 -	7.75 -	- -	7.75 -
33.	Shan Mugha Arts Sci. Tech. & Research Academy (Sastra) Thanjavur (T.N.) Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	2.34 -	- -	2.34 -	- -	2.34 -
34.	Malviya National Instt. of Tech., Jaipur Through R.O.	- -	- -	0.40 -	- -	- -	0.40 -	- -	0.40 -
35.	National Instt. of Hamirpur Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.71 -	0.71 -	- -	0.71 -
36.	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Deonal Mumbai Through R.O.	5.00 -	11.70 -	- -	26.06 -	- -	42.76 -	- -	42.76 -
37.	Tilak Maharashtra V.B. Pune Through R.O.	2.86 -	- -	- -	9.63 -	1.72 -	14.21 -	- -	14.21 -
38.	Thapar I. E. & Tech. Patiala Through R.O.	75.50 -	- -	- -	25.00 -	11.98 -	112.48 -	- -	112.48 -
39.	National Instt. of Tech., Rourkela Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.40 -	1.40 -	- -	1.40 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>1693.07</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>121.55</b>	<b>345.79</b>	<b>732.43</b>	<b>2925.46</b>	-	<b>2925.46</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1693.07</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>121.55</b>	<b>345.79</b>	<b>732.43</b>	<b>2925.46</b>	-	<b>2925.46</b>
1.	CLRI Through	- -	- -	- -	0.10 -	- -	0.10 -	- -	0.10 -
2.	SALIM Through	- -	- -	- -	0.22 -	- -	0.22 -	- -	0.22 -
3.	SARCAE Through	- -	- -	- -	0.10 -	- -	0.10 -	- -	0.10 -
4.	IFM.R.I. Through	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.52</b>	-	<b>0.52</b>	-	<b>0.52</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.52</b>	-	<b>0.52</b>	-	<b>0.52</b>

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>INTER UNIV. CENTRE</b>								
1.	Consortium for Edu. Communication New Delhi Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	448.00 -	448.00 -	- -	448.00 -
2.	Inter Univ. Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	4.94 -	380.80 -	385.74 -	- -	385.74 -
3.	Inter Univ. Consortium for DAE facility, Indore Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4.	Indian Instt. of Adv. Studies, Shimla Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	35.00 -	35.00 -	- -	35.00 -
5.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	630.00 -	630.00 -	- -	630.00 -
6.	N.A.A.C. Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore Through R.O.	28.04 -	- -	- -	- -	62.00 -	90.04 -	- -	90.04 -
7.	INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	2212.25 -	30.00 -	2242.25 -	- -	2242.25 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>28.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2217.19</b>	<b>1585.80</b>	<b>3831.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3831.03</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>28.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2217.19</b>	<b>1585.80</b>	<b>3831.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3831.03</b>
	<b>STATE UNIVERSITIES</b>								
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
1.	Andhra Univ., Waltair Through R.O.	228.07 -	9.70 -	25.09 -	1.00 4.62	124.17 -	388.03 4.62	- -	388.03 4.62
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Tech. Hyderabad Through R.O.	6.87 -	- -	36.05 -	7.00 -	3.64 -	53.56 -	- -	53.56 -
3.	Kakatiya Univ., Warangal Through R.O.	148.85 -	32.57 -	1.30 -	- 0.08	40.56 -	223.28 0.08	- -	223.28 0.08
4.	Narajuna Univ., Guntur Through R.O.	163.30 -	26.48 -	0.52 -	1.21 0.91	28.58 -	220.09 0.91	- -	220.09 0.91
5.	Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	223.02 -	- -	63.05 -	2.00 3.81	210.12 -	498.19 3.81	- -	498.19 3.81
6.	Shri Krishnadevaraya Univ. Anantapur Through R.O.	- -	25.00 -	- -	7.20 0.58	17.67 -	49.87 0.58	- -	49.87 0.58
7.	Shri Padmavathy Mahila, Tirupati Through R.O.	- -	10.40 -	13.14 -	- -	6.31 -	29.85 -	- -	29.85 -
8.	Sri Venkateswara, Univ. Tirupati Through R.O.	0.80 -	1.00 -	50.40 -	54.61 1.08	62.39 -	169.20 1.08	- -	169.20 1.08
9.	Potti Sreeramulu Telugu Univ. Hyderabad Through R.O.	0.56 -	- -	- -	- -	4.02 -	4.58 -	- -	4.58 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>771.47</b>	<b>105.15</b>	<b>189.55</b>	<b>73.02</b>	<b>497.46</b>	<b>1636.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1636.65</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.08</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>771.47</b>	<b>105.15</b>	<b>189.55</b>	<b>84.10</b>	<b>497.46</b>	<b>1647.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1647.73</b>
	<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Univ. Itanagar Through R.O.	4.00 -	- -	10.00 -	0.53 -	3.70 -	18.23 -	- -	18.23 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.23</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.23</b>



		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ASSAM</b>									
1.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh Through R.O.	156.20 -	- -	80.00 -	5.30 -	21.52 -	263.02 -	- -	263.02 -
2.	Gauhati Univ., Gauhati Through R.O.	164.04 -	- -	45.00 -	2.49 -	35.22 -	246.75 -	- -	246.75 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>320.24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125.00</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>56.74</b>	<b>509.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>509.77</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>320.24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>125.00</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>56.74</b>	<b>509.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>509.77</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>									
1.	BSBRAmbedkar, Bihar Univ., Muzaffarpur Through R.O.	1.20 -	- -	5.45 -	7.42 -	5.21 -	19.28 -	- -	19.28 -
2.	KSDarbhanga Sanskrit Univ., Darbhanga Through R.O.	0.53 -	- -	- -	5.96 -	- -	6.49 -	- -	6.49 -
3.	L.N.Mithila Univ., Darbhanga Through R.O.	- -	- -	1.50 -	7.20 -	- -	8.70 -	- -	8.70 -
4.	Magadh Univ., Bodhi Gaya Through R.O.	0.87 -	- -	- -	7.20 -	- -	8.07 -	- -	8.07 -
5.	T.M.Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur Through R.O.	0.99 -	- -	- -	0.40 -	10.94 -	12.33 -	- -	12.33 -
6.	Patna Univ., Patna Through R.O.	- -	0.12 -	20.00 -	8.20 -	7.49 -	35.81 -	- -	35.81 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>26.95</b>	<b>36.38</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>90.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90.68</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>26.95</b>	<b>36.38</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>90.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90.68</b>
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>									
1.	Guru Ghasidas Univ., Bilaspur Through R.O.	118.55 -	- -	- -	7.20 -	5.20 -	130.95 -	- -	130.95 -
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Khairagarh Through R.O.	0.98 -	- -	2.00 -	5.96 -	- -	8.94 -	- -	8.94 -
3.	Ravi Shanker Shukla Univ., Raipur Through R.O.	10.76 -	- -	4.50 -	2.24 -	40.64 -	58.14 -	- -	58.14 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>130.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>45.84</b>	<b>198.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>198.03</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>15.40</b>	<b>45.84</b>	<b>198.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>198.03</b>
<b>DELHI</b>									
1.	G.G.Singh Indrapra. Univ., New Delhi Through R.O.	1.60 -	21.00 -	- -	19.36 -	- -	41.96 -	- -	41.96 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.96</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.96</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>									
1.	Bhavnagar Univ., Bhavnagar Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	7.42 -	- -	7.42 -	- -	7.42 -
2.	Gujarat Univ., Ahmadabad Through R.O.	179.65 -	- -	35.00 -	27.38 -	45.83 -	287.86 -	- -	287.86 -
3.	M.S.Univ.of Baroda, Vadodara Through R.O.	- -	17.25 -	10.00 -	2.05 -	184.80 -	214.10 -	- -	214.10 -

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	North Gujarat Univ., Patan Through R.O.	0.90 -	45.95 -	- -	- -	- -	46.85 -	- -	46.85 -
5.	Sardar Patel Univ., Vallabh Through R.O.	- -	2.55 -	2.00 -	12.90 -	143.19 -	160.64 -	- -	160.64 -
6.	Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot Through R.O.	164.75 -	25.00 -	12.00 -	14.61 -	59.20 -	275.56 -	- -	275.56 -
7.	South Gujarat Univ., Surat Through R.O.	173.62 -	- -	10.30 -	15.72 -	3.50 -	203.14 -	- -	203.14 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>518.92</b>	<b>90.75</b>	<b>69.30</b>	<b>80.08</b>	<b>436.52</b>	<b>1195.57</b>	-	<b>1195.57</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>518.92</b>	<b>90.75</b>	<b>69.30</b>	<b>80.08</b>	<b>436.52</b>	<b>1195.57</b>	-	<b>1195.57</b>
	GOA								
1.	Goa Univ., Goa Through R.O.	- -	- -	21.00 -	0.38 -	32.93 -	54.31 -	- -	54.31 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	-	-	<b>21.00</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>32.93</b>	<b>54.31</b>	-	<b>54.31</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>21.00</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>32.93</b>	<b>54.31</b>	-	<b>54.31</b>
	HARYANA								
1.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra Through R.O.	- -	4.63 -	12.33 -	31.70 -	19.53 -	68.19 -	- -	68.19 -
3.	Maharishi Daya. Univ., Rohtak Through R.O.	0.59 -	0.06 -	- -	24.18 -	18.24 -	43.07 -	- -	43.07 -
4.	Guru Jambheshwar Univ., Hissar Through R.O.	5.75 -	21.00 -	5.33 -	5.30 -	19.88 -	57.26 -	- -	43.07 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>25.69</b>	<b>17.66</b>	<b>61.18</b>	<b>57.65</b>	<b>168.52</b>	-	<b>168.52</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>25.69</b>	<b>17.66</b>	<b>61.18</b>	<b>57.65</b>	<b>168.52</b>	-	<b>168.52</b>
	HIMACHAL PRADESH								
1.	Himachal Pradesh Univ., Shimla Through R.O.	0.81 -	2.78 -	100.00 -	2.07 -	43.41 -	149.07 -	- -	149.07 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>43.41</b>	<b>149.07</b>	-	<b>149.07</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>43.41</b>	<b>149.07</b>	-	<b>149.07</b>
	JAMMU & KASHMIR								
1.	Jammu Univ. Jammu Through R.O.	2004.00 -	- -	- -	0.78 -	77.85 -	2082.63 -	- -	2082.63 -
2.	Kashmir Univ., Srinagar Through R.O.	8.40 -	3.16 -	59.70 -	4.47 -	89.50 -	165.23 -	- -	165.23 -
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agric. Sci. & Tech., Srinagar Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	5.71 -	5.71 -	- -	5.71 -
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>2012.40</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>59.70</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>173.06</b>	<b>2253.57</b>	-	<b>2253.57</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2012.40</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>59.70</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>173.06</b>	<b>2253.57</b>	-	<b>2253.57</b>



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Barkatullah Vish., Bhopal Through R.O.	-	5.00	-	26.43	2.50	33.93	-	33.93
3. M.P.Bhoj Open Univ., Bhopal Through R.O.	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
4. M.G.C.G.Vish.Vidy.Bhopal Through R.O.	-	21.00	28.80	-	-	49.80	-	49.80
5. Devi Ahilya Univ., Sagar Through R.O.	127.21	-	18.30	8.88	139.06	293.45	-	293.45
6. Dr.H.S.Gour Vish. Sagar Through R.O.	181.00	3.45	24.77	10.20	43.83	263.25	-	263.25
7. Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior Through R.O.	2.00	8.00	20.90	0.80	7.84	34.54	-	34.54
8. Rani Durgawati Vish.V.Jabalpur Through R.O.	-	-	20.00	1.00	3.81	24.81	-	24.81
9. Vikram Univ., Ujjain Through R.O.	-	-	-	23.85	1.05	24.90	-	24.90
<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>310.21</b>	<b>57.45</b>	<b>112.77</b>	<b>94.58</b>	<b>219.59</b>	<b>794.60</b>	-	<b>794.60</b>
<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>310.21</b>	<b>57.45</b>	<b>112.77</b>	<b>94.58</b>	<b>219.59</b>	<b>794.60</b>	-	<b>794.60</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
1. Amravati Univ., Amravati Through R.O.	1.50	-	-	7.42	9.89	18.81	-	18.81
2. Mumbai Univ., Mumbai Through R.O.	174.91	10.00	56.70	27.53	252.12	521.26	-	521.26
3. Dr.B.R.A.Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad Through R.O.	-	2.00	45.00	34.36	28.59	109.95	-	109.95
4. Nagpur Univ., Nagpur Through R.O.	-	1.20	40.00	5.63	36.60	83.43	-	83.43
5. North Maharashtra Univ., Jalgaon Through R.O.	0.74	23.50	-	-	66.33	90.57	-	90.57
6. Poona Univ., Pune Through R.O.	15.00	3.00	85.40	28.56	54.13	186.09	-	186.09
7. SNDT Women's Univ., Mumbai Through R.O.	-	14.04	0.54	19.41	7.12	41.11	-	41.11
8. Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur Through R.O.	-	9.80	1.38	26.43	8.76	46.17	-	46.17
9. Swami R.T.Marathwada Univ., Nanded Through R.O.	-	21.00	-	-	9.16	30.16	-	30.16
<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>192.15</b>	<b>84.34</b>	<b>229.02</b>	<b>149.34</b>	<b>472.70</b>	<b>1127.55</b>	-	<b>1127.55</b>
<b>Total R.O.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>192.15</b>	<b>84.34</b>	<b>229.02</b>	<b>149.34</b>	<b>472.70</b>	<b>1127.55</b>	-	<b>1127.55</b>



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	Section III Specific Purposes	Grand Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MANIPUR</b>										
1.	Manipur Univ., Manipur Imphal	HO FO	157.29 -	- -	- -	5.80 -	65.09 -	228.18 -	- -	228.18 -
2.	<b>Total</b>	HO	<b>157.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>65.09</b>	<b>228.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228.18</b>
3.	<b>Total</b>	FO	<b>157.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>157.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>65.09</b>	<b>228.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228.18</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>										
1.	Berhampur Univ., Berhampur Berhampur	HO FO	5.00 -	0.75 -	20.00 -	0.45 -	3.91 -	30.11 -	- -	30.11 -
2.	North Orissa Univ. Baripada	HO FO	- -	- -	7.23 -	- -	- -	7.23 -	- -	7.23 -
3.	Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur Univ. Sambalpur	HO FO	13.98 -	1.50 -	30.00 -	7.82 -	5.41 -	58.71 -	- -	58.71 -
4.	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vish. Vish. Puri	HO FO	- -	1.49 -	2.00 -	7.20 -	- -	10.69 -	- -	10.69 -
5.	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar	HO FO	1.60 -	4.89 -	30.90 -	21.00 -	78.27 -	136.66 -	- -	136.66 -
	<b>Total</b>	HO	<b>20.58</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>90.13</b>	<b>36.47</b>	<b>87.59</b>	<b>243.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>243.40</b>
	<b>Total</b>	FO	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>20.58</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>90.13</b>	<b>36.47</b>	<b>87.59</b>	<b>243.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>243.40</b>
<b>PUNJAB</b>										
1.	Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	HO FO	179.62 -	- -	20.00 -	3.85 -	33.00 -	236.47 -	- -	236.47 -
2.	Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	HO FO	205.99 -	9.90 -	47.00 -	37.66 -	189.88 -	490.43 -	- -	490.43 -
3.	Punjab Agril. Univ., Ludhiana	HO FO	- -	- -	- -	- -	21.20 -	21.20 -	- -	21.20 -
4.	Punjabi Univ., Patiala	HO FO	150.22 -	- -	15.00 -	7.42 -	139.10 -	311.74 -	- -	311.74 -
	<b>Total</b>	HO	<b>535.83</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>82.00</b>	<b>48.93</b>	<b>383.18</b>	<b>1059.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1059.84</b>
	<b>Total</b>	FO	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>535.83</b>	<b>9.90</b>	<b>82.00</b>	<b>48.93</b>	<b>383.18</b>	<b>1059.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1059.84</b>
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>										
1.	Jai Narayan Vyas Univ. Jodhpur	HO FO	177.70 -	25.00 -	17.00 -	24.85 -	59.42 -	303.97 -	- -	303.97 -
2.	Kota Open Univ. Kota	HO FO	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.42 -	0.42 -	- -	0.42 -
3.	Mohal Lal Sukhadia Univ. Udaipur	HO FO	91.81 -	2.00 -	16.30 -	1.82 -	29.35 -	141.28 -	- -	141.28 -
4.	M. D. Saraswati Univ., Ajmer	HO FO	0.33 -	- -	10.00 -	9.67 -	0.96 -	20.96 -	- -	20.96 -
5.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	HO FO	168.00 -	4.00 -	63.25 -	42.17 -	81.36 -	358.78 -	- -	358.78 -
	<b>Total</b>	HO	<b>437.84</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>106.55</b>	<b>78.51</b>	<b>171.51</b>	<b>825.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>825.41</b>
	<b>Total</b>	FO	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>437.84</b>	<b>31.00</b>	<b>106.55</b>	<b>78.51</b>	<b>171.51</b>	<b>825.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>825.41</b>



			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TAMILNADU										
1.	Aligappa Univ., Karaikudi	HD FO	- -	- -	- -	7.30 -	- -	7.30 -	- -	7.30 -
2.	Anna Univ., Chennai	HD FO	303.75 -	- -	1.50 -	25.41 -	158.23 -	488.89 -	- -	488.89 -
3.	Annamalai Univ. Annamalainger	HD FO	10.00 -	1.69 -	1.59 -	23.85 0.22	93.13 -	130.26 0.22	- -	130.26 0.22
4.	Bharthiar Univ., Coimbatore	HD FO	128.83 -	- -	30.00 -	26.58 0.10	50.52 -	235.93 0.10	- -	235.93 0.10
5.	Bharthidesan Univ., Tiruchirapalli	HD FO	133.16 -	- -	66.80 -	30.70 0.17	11.26 -	241.92 0.17	- -	241.92 0.17
6.	Madras Univ., Chennai	HD FO	188.30 -	- -	47.60 -	1026.05 0.22	86.72 -	1348.67 0.22	- -	1348.67 0.22
7.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	HD FO	- -	7.15 -	0.54 -	29.76 4.10	73.91 -	111.36 4.10	- -	111.36 4.10
8.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ., Tirunelveli	HD FO	114.40 -	21.00 -	6.46 -	3.17 1.01	1.40 -	146.43 1.01	- -	146.43 1.01
9.	Mother Teresa Women's Univ., Kodaikanal	HD FO	97.51 -	- -	18.95 -	- -	0.70 -	117.16 -	- -	117.16 -
10.	Tamil Univ., Thanjavur	HD FO	90.00 -	- -	10.14 -	7.42 0.81	11.86 -	119.42 0.81	- -	119.42 0.81
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HD</b>	<b>1065.95</b>	<b>29.84</b>	<b>183.58</b>	<b>1180.24</b>	<b>487.73</b>	<b>2947.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2947.34</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.63</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1065.95</b>	<b>29.84</b>	<b>183.58</b>	<b>1186.87</b>	<b>487.73</b>	<b>2953.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2953.97</b>
TRIPURA										
1.	Tripura Univ., Agartala	HD FO	1.05 -	- -	- -	5.56 -	- -	6.61 -	- -	6.61 -
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HD</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.61</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>1.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.61</b>
UTTARANCHAL										
1.	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ., Srinagar	HD FO	5.01 -	3.02 -	2.49 -	27.19 -	20.54 -	58.25 -	- -	58.25 -
2.	Kumaun Univ., Nainital	HD FO	3.69 -	1.56 -	0.43 -	7.42 -	32.51 -	45.61 -	- -	45.61 -
3.	G.B. Pant Univ., of Agri. & Tech. Pantnagar	HD FO	- -	- -	1.08 -	- -	0.71 -	1.79 -	- -	1.79 -
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HD</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>34.61</b>	<b>53.76</b>	<b>105.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105.65</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>8.70</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>34.61</b>	<b>53.76</b>	<b>105.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105.65</b>
UTTAR PRADESH										
1.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	HD FO	- -	2.00 -	37.23 -	6.51 -	146.08 -	191.82 -	- -	191.82 -
2.	Bundelkhand Univ., Jhansi	HD FO	10.61 -	- -	- -	7.42 -	1.80 -	19.83 -	- -	19.83 -
3.	Ch. Charan Singh, Univ., Meerut	HD FO	1.14 -	4.35 -	28.31 -	21.23 -	43.75 -	98.78 -	- -	98.78 -



			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Dr. R.M.Lohia, Avadh Univ., Faizabad	HO FO	0.83 -	23.00 -	- -	7.42 -	8.50 -	39.75 -	- -	39.75 -
5.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Univ., Agra	HO FO	- -	- -	1.50 -	21.12 -	- -	22.62 -	- -	22.62 -
6.	D.D.U.GorakhpurUniv. Gorakhpur	HO FO	5.00 -	29.48 -	41.00 -	2.07 -	40.21 -	117.76 -	- -	117.76 -
7.	ChhatrapatiShahuji Maha.Univ.	HO FO	79.80 -	- -	- -	2.13 -	2.18 -	84.11 -	- -	84.11 -
8.	KashiVidyapith Varanasi	HO FO	- -	10.00 -	3.00 -	25.20 -	2.47 -	40.67 -	- -	40.67 -
9.	LucknowUniv., Lucknow	HO FO	8.12 -	4.95 -	40.00 -	37.36 -	35.00 -	125.43 -	- -	125.43 -
10.	J.R.Handicapped Univ., Chitrakoot	HO FO	- -	22.00 -	- -	- -	- -	22.00 -	- -	22.00 -
11.	V.B.S.Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur	HO FO	90.00 -	46.00 -	- -	6.14 -	7.52 -	149.66 -	- -	149.66 -
12.	M.J.P.Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly	HO FO	112.21 -	- -	- -	7.20 -	3.42 -	122.83 -	- -	122.83 -
18.	SampurnanandSanskrit Vish., Varanasi	HO FO	- -	- -	- -	25.20 -	- -	25.20 -	- -	25.20 -
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>307.71</b>	<b>141.78</b>	<b>151.04</b>	<b>169.00</b>	<b>290.93</b>	<b>1060.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1060.46</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>307.71</b>	<b>141.78</b>	<b>151.04</b>	<b>169.00</b>	<b>290.93</b>	<b>1060.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1060.46</b>
	<b>WESTBENGAL</b>									
1.	BurdwanUniv., Burdwan	HO FO	133.81 -	- -	40.00 -	9.99 -	71.31 -	255.01 -	- -	255.01 -
2.	CalcuttaUniv., Kolkata	HO FO	244.44 -	2.08 -	25.85 -	2.97 -	242.00 -	517.34 -	- -	517.34 -
3.	JadavpurUniv., Kolkata	HO FO	295.80 -	10.95 -	80.09 -	4.23 -	272.30 -	663.37 -	- -	663.37 -
4.	KalyaniUniv. Kalyani	HO FO	133.83 -	- -	10.00 -	9.63 -	16.91 -	170.37 -	- -	170.37 -
5.	NorthBengalUniv., Kolkata	HO FO	4.35 -	4.70 -	17.50 -	0.40 -	22.61 -	49.56 -	- -	49.56 -
6.	RabindraBhartiUniv., Kolkata	HO FO	13.45 -	5.18 -	8.05 -	15.07 -	2.81 -	44.56 -	- -	44.56 -
7.	VidyaSagarUniv., Midnapore	HO FO	- -	- -	10.00 -	- -	10.67 -	20.67 -	- -	20.67 -
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>825.68</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>191.49</b>	<b>42.19</b>	<b>638.61</b>	<b>1720.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1720.88</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>825.68</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>191.49</b>	<b>42.19</b>	<b>638.61</b>	<b>1720.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1720.88</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>25902.91</b>	<b>902.21</b>	<b>2717.23</b>	<b>6444.70</b>	<b>8128.08</b>	<b>44095.13</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>44095.32</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.41</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>25902.91</b>	<b>902.21</b>	<b>2717.23</b>	<b>6463.11</b>	<b>8128.08</b>	<b>44113.54</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>44113.73</b>

## APPENDIX-XX (Contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR  
2003-2004 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN & SEC. III

Rupees in lakhs

Sl. No.	Univ/College	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	Section III Specific Purposes	Grand Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>									
1.	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh Through R.O.	– –	– –	– –	1.45 –	– –	1.45 –	– –	1.45 –
2.	ASSAM Univ. Silchar Through R.O.	– 58.39	– –	12.00 –	– 1.32	– 0.74	12.00 60.45	– –	12.00 60.45
3.	B.H.U. Varanasi Through R.O.	19.32 –	0.04 –	0.37 –	0.55 –	1.49 –	21.77 –	– –	21.77 –
4.	Delhi Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	165.53 –	0.62 –	50.84 –	14.02 –	41.34 –	272.35 –	– –	272.35 –
5.	Mizoram Univ., Mizoram Through R.O.	– 34.09	– –	– –	– 0.66	– 0.72	– 35.47	– –	– 35.47
6.	NEHU Shillong Through R.O.	– 56.56	– –	– –	– –	– –	– 56.56	– –	– 56.56
7.	Nagaland Univ., Kohima Through R.O.	– 16.41	– –	– –	1.45 –	– 0.27	1.45 16.68	– –	1.45 16.68
8.	Pondichery Univ. Through R.O.	– 3.40	– –	1.09 –	3.40 –	1.63 1.50	6.12 4.90	– –	6.12 4.90
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>184.85</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>64.30</b>	<b>20.87</b>	<b>44.46</b>	<b>315.14</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>315.14</b>
	<b>Through R.O.</b>	<b>168.85</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>174.06</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>174.06</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>353.70</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>64.30</b>	<b>22.85</b>	<b>47.69</b>	<b>489.20</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>489.20</b>
<b>STATE UNIVERSITIES</b>									
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>									
1.	Andhra Univ., Waltair Through R.O.	– 139.79	11.22 –	61.59 –	3.30 5.73	27.15 11.13	103.26 156.65	– –	103.26 156.65
2.	Kakatiya Univ., Warangal Through R.O.	– 58.75	0.60 –	– –	4.68 –	– 16.24	5.28 74.99	– –	5.28 74.99
3.	Narajuna Univ., Guntur Through R.O.	– 149.20	4.01 –	27.85 –	5.95 2.42	1.22 7.57	39.03 159.19	– –	39.03 159.19
4.	Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	– 134.63	1.00 –	40.38 –	5.81 6.27	7.96 29.82	55.15 170.72	– –	55.15 170.72
5.	Shri Krishnadevaraya Univ. Through R.O.	– 39.51	– –	– –	1.55 –	– 1.78	1.55 41.29	– –	1.55 41.29
6.	Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupati Through R.O.	– 50.37	– –	4.33 –	1.65 1.80	3.19 6.98	9.17 59.15	– –	9.17 59.15
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>134.15</b>	<b>22.94</b>	<b>39.52</b>	<b>213.44</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>213.44</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>572.25</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>16.22</b>	<b>73.52</b>	<b>661.99</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>661.99</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>572.25</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>134.15</b>	<b>39.16</b>	<b>113.04</b>	<b>875.43</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>875.43</b>
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>									
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Univ. Through R.O.	– 17.60	– –	– –	1.45 –	6.00 0.41	7.45 18.01	– –	7.45 18.01
	<b>Total H.Q.</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>7.45</b>
	<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>18.01</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>18.01</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17.60</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>25.46</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>25.46</b>



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ASSAM</b>								
1. Dibrugarh Univ, Dibrugarh Through R.O.	168.72	1.00	105.00	2.90	0.07	108.97	-	108.97
				10.71	1.42	180.85	-	180.85
2. Gauhati Univ, Gauhati Through R.O.	168.95	2.86	94.55	15.25	5.59	118.25	-	118.25
				17.72	4.12	190.79	-	190.79
<b>Total H.Q.</b>	-	<b>3.86</b>	<b>199.55</b>	<b>18.15</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>227.22</b>	-	<b>227.22</b>
<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>337.67</b>	-	-	<b>28.43</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>371.64</b>	-	<b>371.64</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>337.67</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>199.55</b>	<b>46.58</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>598.86</b>	-	<b>598.86</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>								
1. BSRB Ambedkar Univ, Bihar Univ, Muzaffarpur Through R.O.	89.66	-	21.00	9.95	-	30.95	-	30.95
					10.22	99.88	-	99.88
2. Jai Prakash V. Vidyalaya Univ, Chapra Through R.O.	37.95	0.75	5.00	-	-	5.75	-	5.75
					5.65	43.60	-	43.60
3. KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Univ, Darbhanga Through R.O.	14.70	-	-	11.60	-	11.60	-	11.60
						14.70	-	14.70
4. L.N. Mithila Univ, Darbhanga Through R.O.	102.99	-	15.00	4.15	5.16	24.31	-	24.31
					2.30	105.29	-	105.29
5. Patna Univ, Patna Through R.O.	4.40	-	10.41	-	2.36	12.77	-	12.77
					0.63	5.03	-	5.03
6. Magadh Univ, Both Gaya Through R.O.	166.59	-	36.58	17.80	5.11	59.49	-	59.49
					18.80	185.39	-	185.39
7. T.M. Bhagalpur Univ, Through R.O.	49.38	-	10.00	1.81	-	11.81	-	11.81
					3.05	52.43	-	52.43
<b>Total H.Q.</b>	-	<b>0.75</b>	<b>97.99</b>	<b>45.31</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>156.68</b>	-	<b>156.68</b>
<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>465.67</b>	-	-	-	<b>40.65</b>	<b>506.32</b>	-	<b>506.32</b>
<b>Total Through R.O.</b>	<b>465.67</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>97.99</b>	<b>45.31</b>	<b>53.28</b>	<b>663.00</b>	-	<b>663.00</b>
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>								
1. Guru Ghasidas Univ, Bilaspur Through R.O.	-	1.00	2.00	3.04	-	6.04	-	6.04
				0.56	2.50	3.27	-	3.27
2. Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ, Raipur Through R.O.	3.97	-	0.48	25.02	2.50	28.00	-	28.00
				0.09	2.04	6.10	-	6.10
<b>Total H.Q.</b>	-	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>28.06</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>34.04</b>	-	<b>34.04</b>
<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>3.97</b>	-	-	<b>0.65</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>9.37</b>	-	<b>9.37</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>28.71</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>43.41</b>	-	<b>43.41</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
1. Bhavnagar Univ, Bhavnagar Through R.O.	5.07	-	-	0.65	-	0.65	-	0.65
					0.96	6.03	-	6.03
2. Gujarat Univ, Ahmedabad Through R.O.	111.14	-	32.39	24.89	0.87	58.15	-	58.15
				0.60	4.77	116.51	-	116.51
3. North Gujarat Univ, Patan Through R.O.	45.91	0.32	20.52	8.80	-	29.64	-	29.64
				0.22	1.16	47.29	-	47.29
4. Sardar Patel Univ, Vallabh Through R.O.	9.87	-	0.91	1.60	-	2.51	-	2.51
				0.60	0.28	10.75	-	10.75
5. Saurashtra Univ, Rajkot Through R.O.	107.89	-	9.00	13.45	-	22.45	-	22.45
					2.08	109.97	-	109.97
6. South Gujarat Univ, Surat Through R.O.	38.00	0.18	7.00	1.45	-	8.75	-	8.45
					0.70	38.88	-	38.88
<b>Total H.Q.</b>	-	<b>0.32</b>	<b>69.82</b>	<b>50.84</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>121.85</b>	-	<b>121.85</b>
<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>317.88</b>	<b>0.18</b>	-	<b>1.42</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>329.43</b>	-	<b>329.43</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>317.88</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>69.82</b>	<b>52.26</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>451.28</b>	-	<b>451.28</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOA								
1. Goa Univ, Goa Through R.O.	- 21.44	- -	22.00 -	3.50 1.35	- 4.08	25.50 26.87	- -	25.50 26.87
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	- 21.44	- -	22.00 -	3.50 1.35	- 4.08	25.50 26.87	- -	25.50 26.87
Total	21.44	-	22.00	4.85	4.08	52.37	-	52.37
HARYANA								
1. Kurukshetra Univ, Kurukshetra Through R.O.	207.64 -	11.60 -	124.14 -	5.72 -	21.43 -	370.53 -	- -	370.53 -
2. Maharshi Dayanand Univ, Rohtak Through R.O.	244.84 -	15.00 -	29.83 -	11.90 -	7.40 -	308.97 -	- -	308.97 -
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	452.48 -	26.60 -	153.97 -	17.62 -	28.83 -	679.50 -	- -	679.50 -
Total	452.48	26.60	153.97	17.62	28.83	679.50	-	679.50
HIMACHAL PRADESH								
1. Himachal Pradesh Univ, Shimla Through R.O.	139.69 -	10.89 -	7.00 -	3.95 -	3.84 -	165.37 -	- -	165.37 -
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	139.69 -	10.89 -	7.00 -	3.95 -	3.84 -	165.37 -	- -	165.37 -
Total	139.69	10.89	7.00	3.95	3.84	165.37	-	165.37
JAMMU & KASHMIR								
1. Jammu Univ, Jammu Through R.O.	76.62 -	- -	- -	1.10 -	- -	77.72 -	- -	77.72 -
2. Kashmir Univ, Srinagar Through R.O.	90.63 -	5.00 -	66.30 -	2.75 -	5.07 -	169.75 -	- -	169.75 -
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	167.25 -	5.00 -	66.30 -	3.85 -	5.07 -	247.47 -	- -	247.47 -
Total	167.25	5.00	66.30	3.85	5.07	247.47	-	247.47
JHARKHAND								
1. Ranchi University, Ranchi Through R.O.	- -	1.00 -	18.00 -	24.45 -	5.18 -	48.63 -	- -	48.63 -
2. Vinoba Bhave Univ, Hazaribagh Through R.O.	- -	46.00 -	- -	5.90 -	- -	51.90 -	- -	51.90 -
Total H.Q. Total R.O.	- -	47.00 -	18.00 -	30.35 -	5.18 -	100.53 -	- -	100.53 -
Grand Total	-	47.00	18.00	30.35	5.18	100.53	-	100.53



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	Section III Specific Purposes	(Grand Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>KARNATAKA</b>										
1.	Bangalore Univ. Bangalore	HO RO	- 88.85	1.00 -	31.99 -	10.84 7.59	6.11 20.49	49.94 116.93	- -	49.94 1116.93
2.	Gulbarga Univ. Gulbarga	HO RO	- 107.09	4.74 -	16.36 -	2.70 3.68	4.33 9.27	28.13 120.04	- -	28.13 1120.04
3.	Karnatak Univ., Dharwad Dharwad	HO RO	- 354.84	6.42 -	33.35 -	10.75 10.79	4.84 28.76	55.36 385.39	- -	55.36 3385.39
4.	Kuvempu Univ., Shimoga	HO RO	- 70.78	- -	7.00 -	7.25 1.82	0.03 4.08	14.28 76.68	- -	14.28 76.68
5.	Mangalore Univ. Mangalore	HO RO	- 89.18	- -	23.80 -	10.65 8.34	1.71 15.69	36.16 113.21	- -	36.16 1113.21
6.	Mysore Univ. Mysore	HO RO	- 87.78	- -	51.30 -	10.55 11.69	9.34 6.77	71.19 106.24	- -	71.19 1106.24
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>163.80</b>	<b>52.74</b>	<b>26.36</b>	<b>255.06</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2255.06</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>RO</b>	<b>789.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43.91</b>	<b>85.06</b>	<b>918.49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9918.49</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>789.52</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>163.80</b>	<b>96.65</b>	<b>111.42</b>	<b>1173.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11173.55</b>
<b>KERALA</b>										
1.	Calicut Univ., Kortikode	HO RO	- 144.42	6.75 -	51.00 -	3.85 36.62	0.85 30.20	62.45 211.24	- -	62.45 2211.24
2.	Kannur Univ., Kannur	HO RO	- 71.72	1.13 -	3.50 -	- 6.21	- 4.82	4.63 82.75	- -	4.63 82.75
3.	Kerala Univ., Thruvanathapuram	HO RO	- 147.69	- -	43.24 -	2.00 35.77	11.24 45.92	56.48 229.38	- -	56.48 2229.38
4.	Mahatma Gandhi Univ. Thrissur	HO RO	- 262.72	1.00 -	112.41 -	3.22 17.47	13.98 74.14	130.61 354.33	- -	1130.61 3354.33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>210.15</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>26.07</b>	<b>254.17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2254.17</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>RO</b>	<b>626.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>96.07</b>	<b>155.08</b>	<b>877.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8877.70</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>626.55</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>210.15</b>	<b>105.14</b>	<b>181.15</b>	<b>1131.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11131.87</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>										
1.	Awadesh Pratap Singh Univ., Rewa	HO RO	- 0.55	- -	7.00 -	6.04 0.20	0.29 5.37	13.33 6.12	- -	113.33 6.12
2.	Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya Bhopal	HO RO	- 18.20	1.00 -	38.69 -	5.67 0.58	4.14 16.81	49.50 35.59	- -	49.50 335.59
3.	Devi Ahilya Univ., Sagar	HO RO	- 1.80	- -	10.86 -	0.55 -	4.85 5.29	16.26 7.09	- -	116.26 7.09
4.	Dr. H.S. Gour Vish. Sagar	HO RO	- 2.58	- -	13.22 -	6.00 0.07	- 2.76	19.22 5.41	- -	119.22 5.41
5.	Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior	HO RO	- 6.97	- -	8.00 -	2.15 -	2.86 12.74	13.01 19.71	- -	113.01 119.71
6.	Rani Durgawati Vish. Jabalpur	HO RO	- 4.32	1.00 -	30.63 -	3.55 0.17	2.64 15.10	37.82 19.59	- -	337.82 119.59
7.	Vikram Univ., Ujjain	HO RO	- 0.13	- -	14.71 -	4.05 0.44	1.46 4.95	20.22 5.52	- -	220.22 5.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>123.11</b>	<b>28.01</b>	<b>16.24</b>	<b>169.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1669.36</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>RO</b>	<b>34.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>63.02</b>	<b>99.03</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>999.03</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>34.55</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>123.11</b>	<b>29.47</b>	<b>79.26</b>	<b>268.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2688.39</b>

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MAHARASHTRA									
1.	/Amravati Univ. /Amravati	HD FD	-- 6236	300 --	4155 --	1079 306	250 695	5784 7237	-- --	5784 7237
2.	/Mumbai Univ. /Mumbai	HD FD	-- 29445	300 042	16096 --	1389 578	2328 1797	201.13 31862	-- --	201.13 31862
3.	/Dr.BRAMarathwada Univ. /Aurangabad	HD FD	-- 8299	-- 012	3863 --	800 260	136 873	4799 9444	-- --	4799 9444
4.	/Nagpur Univ. /Nagpur	HD HD	-- 131.33	550 --	4182 --	1040 574	431 1037	6183 14744	-- --	6183 14744
5.	/North Maharashtra Univ. /Jalgaon	HD FD	-- 10955	300 012	1788 --	155 413	500 1599	2743 12979	-- --	2743 12979
6.	/Poona Univ. /Pune	HD FD	-- 25957	282 024	10434 1.00	3455 1525	3542 2635	177.13 30241	-- --	177.13 30241
7.	/SNDT Women's Univ. /Mumbai	HD FD	-- 2136	023 --	864 --	290 --	264 395	1441 2531	-- --	1441 2531
8.	/Shivaji Univ. /Kolhapur	HD FD	-- 10467	168 --	3879 --	450 1270	066 1523	4563 13260	-- --	4563 13260
9.	/Swami R.T. Marathwada Univ. /Nanded	HD FD	-- 3881	272 --	2551 --	345 597	-- 892	3168 5370	-- --	3168 5370
10.	/Dr.Punabrao K.V. /University	FD HD	-- --	-- --	-- --	145 --	-- --	145 --	-- --	145 --
	Total	HD	--	2195	47792	9148	7517	66652	--	66652
	Total	FD	1105.09	090	1.00	5523	11446	127668	--	127668
	GrandTotal		1105.09	2285	47892	14671	18963	194320	--	194320
	MANIPUR									
1.	/Manipur Univ. /Imphal	HD FD	-- 90.11	251 --	3560 200	015 083	068 261	3894 9555	-- --	3894 9555
	Total	HD	--	251	3560	015	068	3894	--	3894
	Total	FD	90.11	--	200	083	261	9555	--	9555
	GrandTotal		90.11	251	3760	098	329	13449	--	13449
	ORISSA									
1.	/Bhampur Univ. /Bhampur	HD HD	-- 5768	1.00 018	1500 --	084 326	189 691	1873 6803	-- --	1873 6803
2.	/Sambalpur Univ. /Sambalpur	HD FD	-- 9335	146 --	2049 --	305 445	643 461	3143 10241	-- --	3143 10241
3.	/Utkal Univ. /Bhubaneswar	HD FD	-- 258.18	225 048	5146 --	605 636	2187 10605	8163 37107	-- --	8163 37107
	Total	HD	--	471	8695	994	3019	13179	--	13179
	Total	FD	40821	066	--	1407	11757	54151	--	54151
	GrandTotal		40821	537	8695	2401	14776	67330	--	67330
	PUNJAB									
1.	/Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	HD HD	256.82 --	3051 --	11768 --	630 --	1843 --	429.74 --	-- --	429.74 --
2.	/Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	HD FD	247.58 --	11.75 --	10586 --	965 --	1085 --	385.69 --	-- --	385.69 --
3.	/Punjabi Univ., Patiala	HD HD	155.95 --	606 --	2607 --	535 --	289 --	196.32 --	-- --	196.32 --
	Total	HD	660.35	4832	24961	2130	3217	1011.75	--	1011.75
	Total	FD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GrandTotal		660.35	4832	24961	2130	3217	1011.75	--	1011.75



			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>										
1.	Jai Narayan Vyas Univ. Jodhpur	HD FD	- -	- -	7.00 -	0.10 -	1.62 0.82	8.72 0.82	- -	8.72 0.82
2.	Mohal Lal Sukhadia Univ. Udaipur	HD FD	- 4.78	0.04 -	- -	1.95 0.03	- 8.08	1.99 12.89	- -	1.99 12.89
3.	M.D. Saraswati Univ., Ajmer	HD FD	- 11.48	- -	29.00 -	13.60 1.26	5.84 35.91	48.44 48.65	- -	48.44 48.65
4.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	HD FD	- 16.12	- -	37.29 -	6.60 0.12	6.65 28.39	50.74 44.63	- -	50.74 44.63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HD</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>73.29</b>	<b>22.25</b>	<b>14.31</b>	<b>109.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109.89</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FD</b>	<b>32.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>73.20</b>	<b>106.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>106.99</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>32.38</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>73.29</b>	<b>23.66</b>	<b>87.51</b>	<b>216.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>216.88</b>
<b>TAMILNADU</b>										
1.	Aligappa Univ., Karaikudi	HD FD	- 0.55	- -	- -	- -	- 8.09	- 0.64	- -	- 0.64
2.	Anna Univ., Chennai	HD FD	- -	- -	0.28 -	1.45 -	- -	1.73 -	- -	1.73 -
3.	Bharthiar Univ., Coimbatore	HD FD	- 74.33	3.61 -	59.57 -	- 18.25	36.93 36.84	100.11 128.42	- -	100.11 128.42
4.	Bharthidesan Univ., Tiruchirappalli	HD FD	- 117.55	4.46 -	50.32 -	18.75 26.79	25.87 45.94	99.40 190.28	- -	99.40 190.28
5.	Madras Univ., Chennai	HD FD	- 152.90	6.92 -	112.71 -	6.75 35.03	18.13 24.14	144.51 212.07	- -	144.51 212.07
6.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	HD FD	- 134.58	5.34 -	61.01 -	5.00 52.61	20.88 37.28	92.23 224.47	- -	92.23 224.47
7.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ. Tirunelveli	HD FD	- 73.54	1.00 -	54.19 -	12.55 59.57	7.99 18.94	75.73 152.05	- -	75.73 152.05
8.	Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical, Univ., Chennai	HD FD	- -	- -	1.16 -	- -	- -	1.16 -	- -	1.16 -
9.	Periyar Univ., Salem	HD FD	- 22.83	- -	8.50 -	- 2.75	- 2.20	8.50 27.78	- -	8.50 27.78
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HD</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.33</b>	<b>347.74</b>	<b>44.50</b>	<b>109.80</b>	<b>523.37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>523.37</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FD</b>	<b>576.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>164.43</b>	<b>935.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>935.71</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>576.28</b>	<b>21.33</b>	<b>347.74</b>	<b>239.50</b>	<b>274.23</b>	<b>1469.08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1469.08</b>
<b>TRIPURA</b>										
1.	Tripura Univ., Agartala	HD FD	- 14.42	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 14.42	- -	- 14.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HD</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FD</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.42</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.42</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>										
1.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	HD FD	62.89 -	17.44 -	9.99 -	0.55 -	5.28 -	96.15 -	- -	96.15 -
2.	Bundelkhand Univ., Jhansi	HD FD	94.06 -	6.00 -	5.23 -	2.93 -	2.45 -	110.67 -	- -	110.67 -
3.	Ch. Charan Singh, Univ., Meerut	HD FD	272.96 -	5.97 -	15.98 -	8.47 -	40.71 -	344.09 -	- -	344.09 -



			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Dr. R.M.Lohia, Avadh Univ., Faizabad	HO FO	177.22 -	17.28 -	39.60 -	4.35 -	11.02 -	249.47 -	- -	249.47 -
5.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Univ., Agra	HO FO	210.56 -	15.97 -	12.46 -	11.38 -	16.27 -	266.64 -	- -	266.64 -
6.	D.D.U.Gorakhpur Univ. Gorakhpur	HO FO	346.10 -	38.98 -	67.63 -	6.70 -	22.89 -	482.30 -	- -	482.30 -
7.	Chhatrapati Shahuji Maaha Univ.	HO FO	305.79 -	10.00 -	1.35 -	4.15 -	48.58 -	369.87 -	- -	369.87 -
6.	Luocknow Univ., Luocknow	HO FO	68.92 -	- -	- -	3.30 -	4.03 -	75.62 -	- -	75.62 -
9.	V.B.S.Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur	HO FO	37.77 -	21.00 -	12.00 -	5.05 -	1.44 -	77.26 -	- -	77.26 -
9.	M.J.P.Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly	HO FO	145.21 -	5.00 -	16.41 -	3.20 -	17.04 -	186.86 -	- -	186.86 -
10.	Saampurnanand Sanskrit Vish., Varanasi	HO FO	97.58 -	31.00 -	15.00 -	7.40 -	1.63 -	152.61 -	- -	152.61 -
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>1818.43</b>	<b>168.64</b>	<b>195.65</b>	<b>57.48</b>	<b>171.34</b>	<b>2411.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2411.54</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>1818.43</b>	<b>168.64</b>	<b>195.65</b>	<b>57.48</b>	<b>171.34</b>	<b>2411.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2411.54</b>
	<b>UTTARANCHAL</b>									
1.	G.B. Pant Univ., of Agri. & Tech. Pantnagar	HO FO	- -	- -	- -	1.45 -	- -	1.45 -	- -	1.45 -
2.	H.I.N.B. Garhwal Univ., Srinagar	HO FO	113.24 -	- -	12.94 -	2.55 -	7.64 -	136.37 -	- -	136.37 -
3.	Kumaun Univ., Nainital	HO FO	80.88 -	- -	1.00 -	4.55 -	3.83 -	90.26 -	- -	90.26 -
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>194.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.94</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>228.08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228.08</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>194.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.94</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>228.08</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228.08</b>
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>									
1.	BBurdwan Univ., BBurdwan	HO FO	- 261.40	- -	29.36 -	5.72 0.25	0.25 21.63	35.33 283.28	- -	35.33 283.28
2.	Calcutta Univ., Kolkata	HO FO	- 560.03	- -60	62.84 -	17.99 1.95	39.48 118.19	120.31 680.77	- -	120.31 680.77
3.	Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata	HO FO	- 5.95	- -	- -	- -	- 1.39	- 7.34	- -	- 7.34
4.	Kalyani Univ. Kalyani	HO FO	- 40.79	- 0.12	- 0	1.55 0.10	- 8.75	1.55 49.76	- -	1.55 49.76
5.	North Bengal Univ., Kolkata	HO FO	- 85.69	- -	- -	14.00 0.30	4.48 18.72	18.48 102.71	- -	18.48 102.71
6.	Rabindra Bharti Univ., Kolkata	HO FO	- -	- -	12.00 -	- -	- -	12.00 -	- -	12.00 -
7.	Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore	HO FO	- 72.87	- -	1.70 -	1.22 0.25	- 12.20	2.92 85.32	- -	2.92 85.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105.90</b>	<b>40.48</b>	<b>44.21</b>	<b>190.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>190.59</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>1026.73</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>178.88</b>	<b>1209.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1209.18</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>1026.73</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>105.90</b>	<b>43.33</b>	<b>223.09</b>	<b>1399.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1399.77</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>	<b>HO</b>	<b>3617.18</b>	<b>357.45</b>	<b>2925.68</b>	<b>606.49</b>	<b>712.71</b>	<b>8219.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8219.51</b>
	<b>GrandTotal</b>	<b>FO</b>	<b>6726.65</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>460.88</b>	<b>1110.73</b>	<b>8301.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8301.72</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>10343.83</b>	<b>359.91</b>	<b>2926.68</b>	<b>1067.37</b>	<b>1823.44</b>	<b>16521.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16521.23</b>



## SUMMARY (PLAN) 2003-2004

Rupees in Lakhs

Univ/College	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	Section III Specific Purposes	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>								
Central Universities Through R.O.	15812.32 -	95.86 -	609.65 -	1566.05 0.18	1212.99 -	19296.87 0.18	0.19 -	19297.06 0.18
Deemed to be Universities Through R.O.	1693.07 -	32.62 -	121.55 -	345.79 -	732.43 -	2925.46 -	- -	2925.46 -
State Universities Through R.O.	8369.48 -	773.73 -	1986.03 -	2315.67 18.23	4596.86 -	18041.77 18.23	- -	18041.77 18.23
Inter Universities	28.04	-	-	2217.19	1585.80	3831.03	-	3831.03
Non-Univ. Institutions	-	-	-	79.07	-	79.07	-	79.07
<b>Total Universities</b>	<b>25902.91</b>	<b>902.21</b>	<b>2717.23</b>	<b>6523.77</b>	<b>8128.08</b>	<b>44174.20</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>44174.39</b>
<b>Total R.O.</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.41</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25902.91</b>	<b>902.21</b>	<b>2717.23</b>	<b>6542.18</b>	<b>8128.08</b>	<b>44192.61</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>44192.80</b>
<b>COLLEGES</b>								
Central Universities Through R.O.	184.85 168.85	0.66 -	64.30 -	20.87 1.98	44.46 3.23	315.14 174.06	- -	315.14 174.06
State Univ. Centres Through R.O.	3432.33 6557.80	356.79 2.46	2861.38 1.00	585.62 458.90	668.25 1107.50	7904.37 8127.66	- -	7904.37 8127.66
Non Univ. Institution	-	-	-	1.59	-	1.59	-	1.59
<b>Total HQ</b>	<b>3617.18</b>	<b>357.45</b>	<b>2925.68</b>	<b>608.08</b>	<b>12.71</b>	<b>8219.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8219.51</b>
<b>Total RO</b>	<b>6726.65</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>460.88</b>	<b>1110.73</b>	<b>8301.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8301.72</b>
<b>Total CU/Colleges</b>	<b>10343.83</b>	<b>359.91</b>	<b>2926.68</b>	<b>1068.96</b>	<b>1823.44</b>	<b>16522.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16522.82</b>
<b>Grand Total Univ. &amp; Colleges</b>	<b>36246.74</b>	<b>1262.12</b>	<b>5643.91</b>	<b>7611.14</b>	<b>9951.52</b>	<b>60715.43</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>60715.62</b>
Estt.	-	-	17.72	675.32	-	693.04	-	693.04
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36246.74</b>	<b>1262.12</b>	<b>5661.63</b>	<b>8286.46</b>	<b>9951.52</b>	<b>61408.47</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>61408.66</b>

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