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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1994-95

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

Chapter-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1	Role and Organisation of UGC	1
1.2	Finances	2
1.3	Highlights of the Year	6

Chapter-II

EDUCATION SYSTEM - GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY

2.1	Student Enrolment	12
2.2	Institutions	14
2.3	Staff Strength	16

Chapter-III

MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

3.1	Academic Staff Colleges	23
3.2	Special Assistance Programme (SAP)	24
3.3	Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST)	26
3.4	Restructuring of Courses at First Degree Level	28
3.5	Subject Panels	28
3.6	Countrywide Classroom Programme	28
3.7	Non-Broadcast Video Lectures	30
3.8	University Science Instrumentation Centres (USIC)	30
3.9	Vocationalisation of Education at the First Degree Level	30
3.10	Examination Reforms	32
3.11	Environment Education	32

Chapter-IV

PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

4.1	Universities Assisted by UGC	35
4.2	Development Grants to State Universities	35
4.3	Central Universities	35
4.4	Institutions deemed to be Universities	37
4.5	Major Achievements of Institutions Deemed to be Universities	39
4.6	State Universities	47

Chapter-V

PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES

5.1	Colleges Recognised by UGC for Financial Assistance	49
5.2	Model Guidelines for Colleges	49
5.3	Plan Grant to Colleges	49
5.4	Autonomous Colleges	51
5.5	Plan, Non-Plan Assistance to Colleges of Central Universities	51
5.6	Centenary Grants	52

Chapter-VI

RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

6.1	Super Conductivity Programme	53
6.2	Atmospheric Science	53
6.3	Courses in Emerging Areas	54
6.4	UGC Computerisation	55
6.5	Area Studies Programmes	56

Chapter-VII

INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES AND INFORMATION CENTRES

7.1	Nuclear Science Centre	59
7.2	Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune, IUCAA	60
7.3	Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bangalore	63
7.4	Inter-University Consortium for Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) facilities	66
7.5	Crystal Growth Centre, Madras	68
7.6	Information and Library Network Programme (INFLIBNET)	68
7.7	Inter University Centre for Humanities & Social Science, Shimla	69
7.8	Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay	70
7.9	Consortium for Educational Communication, Delhi.	71

Chapter-VIII

PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES

8.1	Gandhian Studies	75
8.2	Buddhist Studies	75
8.3	Nehru Studies	76
8.4	Centre for Regional Studies (Bhanja Literature)	76
8.5	Centre for Manipuri Studies and Research and Centre for Tribal Studies.	77
8.6	Value-Oriented Education	77
8.7	Functional Hindi Courses	78

Chapter-IX

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

9.1	Engineering and Technology Education	79
9.2	Development of Computer facilities & Computer Education in Universities	79
9.3	Computer facilities in Colleges	80
9.4	Training of College Teachers	81
9.5	Computer Application at PG Level	82
9.6	Development of Management Studies	82

Chapter-X

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

10.1	Adult, Continuing & Extension Education	83
10.2	Population Education	84
10.3	Action Plan for Controlling AIDS	86
10.4	Distance Education/Correspondence Courses	86
10.5	Planning Forums	87

Chapter-XI

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

11.1	Seminars, Symposia, Refresher Course, Workshops etc.	88
11.2	Strengthening the Teaching of English Language	88
11.3	National Fellowship	88
11.4	Visiting Associateship	89
11.5	Guest/Part-time teachers	90
11.6	Visiting Professors/Fellows	90
11.7	Teacher Fellowship	91
11.8	Research Scientistship	91
11.9	Minor and Major Research Projects for Teachers in Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences.	92
11.10	Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors	93
11.11	Travel Grants for attending International Conferences	94
11.12	Career Awards	94
11.13	Emeritus Fellowship	95
11.14	National Educational Testing for Research and Teaching	95
11.15	Research Fellowships in Engineering/Technology	97
11.16	Research Associateships	98
11.17	Fellowships/Research Associateship for Scholars from Developing Countries.	99
11.18	Hari Om Ashrm Trust Awards and Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Awards	99

Chapter-XII

PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

12.1	Three year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports	101
12.2	Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges	101
12.3	Promotion of Adventure Sports	102
12.4	Scheme for promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in Universities.	102

Chapter-XIII

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

13.1	Assistance to Colleges catering to SC/ST students and setting up of Special Cells in Universities and Colleges	104
13.2	Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	106
13.3	Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	106

Chapter-XIV

FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

14.1	Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education	108
14.2	Distribution of Women's Enrolment Statewise, Stagewise & Facultywise	108
14.3	Women's Colleges	111
14.4	Promotion of Women's Studies in Universities	111
14.5	Part-time Research Associateships for Women	112

Chapter-IV

INTERNATION COOPERATION

15.1	Bilateral Exchange Programme	115
15.2	Delegations	115
15.3	Fellowships and Scholarships	116
15.4	Travel Grants to Teachers who have offers of Fellowships/Stipends for their Maintenance in a Foreign Country.	117
15.5	Indo-US Fellowship Programme	117
15.6	CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme with France	118
15.7	Academic Link Interchange Scheme (ALIS)	118
15.8	SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships	118
15.9	International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)	119
15.10	Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships/Scholarships	120
15.11	Development of Canadian Studies	120
15.12	Collaborative Research between India and USA	120

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(1994-95)

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* w.e.f. 9th February, 1995 in place of Professor G. Ram Reddy
** w.e.f. 16th August, 1994.

Chapter-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Role and Organisation of U.G.C

The University Grants Commission(UGC) is a Statutory Organisation established by an Act of Parliament in 1956. As one of the national bodies for the coordination of University Education and the determination and maintenance of standards, the UGC serves as a vital link between the Union and State Governments and the institutions of higher learning. To attain its objectives, besides making grants to universities and colleges, the University Grants Commission also advises Central and State Governments on the measures necessary for the improvement of university education. In addition, it also frames regulations such as the minimum standards of instruction, qualifications of teachers, with the advice of subject specialists and academicians with whom it frequently interacts in connection with the formulation, evaluation and monitoring of programmes.

Section 12 of the UGC Act Provides that the Commission shall, in consultation with the Universities concerned, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. Initiatives have been taken, and schemes/programmes are being implemented for promoting excellence and enhancing standards in the higher education sector.

The Commission has 10 members and the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, who are full-time appointees. Of the ten other members, two represent the Central Government, four represent university teachers, while the remaining four are appointed from among Vice-Chancellors, members of learned professions and reputed educationists.

The Executive head of the UGC is the Secretary. He heads the Commission's secretariat with the following staff strength:

	SANCTIONED	WORKING
Group 'A'	113	93
Group 'B'	696	566
'C' and 'D'		
Total :	<hr/> 809 <hr/>	<hr/> 659 <hr/>

The UGC is also helped by subject experts from universities, colleges, national laboratories and other institutions in the formulation, evaluation and monitoring of its programmes.

During the year, the Commission also set up an internal audit unit on the recommendation of the Director-General of Audit to oversee the UGC accounts for better maintenance and transparency.

1.2 Finances

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

The extent of Plan and Non-Plan resources made available to the UGC over a period of two decades, is given in the table below:

Table 1.1
RESOURCES (RS. IN CRORES)

	V PLAN	VI PLAN	VII PLAN	VIII PLAN
Plan	216	233	575	612
Non Plan	207	388	845	968*
Total :	423	621	1420	

* upto 31st March, 1995

The Plan grant is utilised for the development and expansion of physical facilities such as the construction of new buildings, purchase of equipment for laboratories, expansion of library facilities and for the creation of facilities to meet other academic and administrative needs. The Plan outlay fixed at Rs.612 crores is only about 6.5% higher than the VIIth Plan. For the non-plan, the annual allocation in the budget for 1994-95 was Rs.343.18 crores which is marginally higher than the revised estimates of 1993-94 (Rs.336.50 Crores). Forty-one per cent of plan grants go to State Universities and 20.5% to the Colleges of State Universities thus comprising 61.5% of the total plan grants.

The Non-plan grant is mainly utilised to meet the maintenance expenditure of Central Universities, 12 institutions deemed to be universities, 55 colleges affiliated to Delhi University and 4 colleges of Banaras Hindu University.

In addition, separate development grants are received from the Government for engineering and technology, management and computer courses in the university sector. There has been a significant increase in the last ten years, or so, in

the UGC support for research fellowships, autonomous colleges, academic staff colleges imparting in-service training to teachers, creating common facilities in the form of inter-university centres, new courses in emerging areas and special assistance programmes for advanced research. Given the burgeoning number of students and institutions in the system of higher education and the consequential increase in needs of all kinds, the financial resources available to the UGC, particularly the allocations to it in the plan, fall far short of the funding required to promote both development and improve standards simultaneously.

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received, and allocations made to types of institutions and activities during 1994-95, are given in the three tables below:

Table 1.2
GRANTS RECEIVED DURING 1994-95
(RS. IN CRORES)

	PLAN	NON-PLAN
1. Grant-in-aid	234.20	345.59
2. Engineering and Technology	22.70	
3. Others	1.00	
TOTAL	257.90	345.59

Table 1.3
NON-PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1994-95

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS	RS. IN CRORES	% OF TOTAL NON-PLAN
1. Maintenance to:		
a) Central Universities	222.93	64.07
b) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	80.92	23.26
c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	21.69	6.23
2. Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships, etc.	7.99	2.30
3. Inter-University Institutions	3.25	0.93
4. State Universities	2.11	0.61
5. Specific Grant for Central Universities.	1.05	0.30
6. Non-University Institutions	0.42	0.12
7. UGC Establishment Expenses	7.60	2.18
TOTAL (NON-PLAN)	347.96*	100.00

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

Table 1.4
PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1994-95*

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS	RS. IN CRORES	% OF TOTAL PLAN
1. State Universities*	84.37*	41.62
2. Colleges of State Universities	48.10	23.73
3. Central Universities	38.80	19.14
4. Inter-University Centres	18.02	8.89
5. Institutions deemed to be	6.81	3.36
6. Miscellaneous	3.87	1.91
7. Colleges of Central Universities	2.73	1.35
TOTAL (PLAN)	202.70	100.00

* This does not include grants paid through other schemes like Sports and Engineering/Technology.

1.3 Highlights of the Year

i) *Committee to Review Pay Scales of Teachers*

The UGC appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. R.P. Rastogi, former Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, to review the scales of pay of teachers in universities and colleges. The terms of reference of the Committee, finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, are to:

- a) Review the implementation of the previous decisions of the Government/UGC under the scheme of Revision of Pay Scales approved for University and College teachers, Librarians, Directors of Physical Education and Registrars of universities and, in the process, to evaluate the extent to which the earlier recommendations in relation to such matters as qualifications, service conditions, pay scales, have been implemented.

- b) Examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of University and College Teachers, Librarians, Directors of Physical Education and Registrars of Universities, taking into account the total packet of benefits available to them (such as superannuation benefits, medical and housing facilities).
- c) Make recommendations on the above having regard to the need for improving the quality of education, the necessity of attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession, and advancement opportunities to the above categories of persons.

The Committee may initiate necessary studies and analysis in regard to the terms of reference but should make its final recommendations in the light of the 5th Pay Commission of the Government of India recommendations so that its advice is in tune with it.

ii) *Regional Offices of the UGC*

Pursuant to the National Policy on Education (1986), the UGC decentralised its working by opening six regional offices catering to the States under it:

- i) Eastern Region : Calcutta;
West Bengal, Bihar,
Orissa and, Sikkim.
- ii) Northern-Eastern : Guwahati;
Region Assam, Manipur and other
North Eastern States.
- iii) Northern Region : Ghaziabad; Jammu and
Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh,
Punjab, Haryana and UP.

- iv) Central Region : Bhopal;
Madhya Pradesh and
Rajasthan.
- v) Western Region : Poona;
Maharashtra, Goa and
Gujarat.
- vi) Southern Region : Hyderabad;
Kerala, Tamilnadu,
Andhra Pradesh and
Karnataka.

The regional centres will deal with programmes and schemes pertaining only to colleges. To begin with, the following programmes and schemes relating to Colleges in the 8th Plan will be dealt with at the regional centres.

- 1) Development of Colleges(UG/PG)
- 2) College Development Council
- 3) COSIP and COHSSIP
- 4) Minor Research Projects
- 5) Autonomous Colleges (conferment of autonomy to a college will be decided in the main UGC Office at Delhi but all other matter such as grants and training programmes, will be dealt with by the regional office).
- 6) Seminars/Symposia for colleges.

Four of these six regional offices, viz., those in the Central, Northern, Southern and Western regions, became operational during the year. With the establishment of these offices, it is expected that the large number of colleges throughout the country, which are covered under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, will have better opportunities of response to their needs and problems.

iii) Resource Mobilization

In an effort to encourage Science and Technology, the Union Budget 1994-95 made a provision that an assessee who makes a contribution to universities, deemed universities, IIT's, and scientific laboratories under the aegis of the DRDO, the Department of Electronics, the Department of Bio-technology and the Department of Atomic Energy, would get a weighted deduction of 125 per cent of the contribution. In the previous year, the Government of India had provided for 100 per cent tax deduction on any funds generated from donors by the universities. To give a further impetus to the effort of resource mobilisation, the UGC will provide 25 per cent of the additional resources, so mobilized by the Universities, to be kept in a corpus fund, the interest on which would be used annually for development purposes.

iv) National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)

The National Policy on Education (NPE) and the Programme of Action (POA), 1986, revised in 1992, enunciated that for the maintenance of the quality of higher education, the University Grants Commission will set up a mechanism to assess and accredit institutions of higher education. In fulfilment of this recommendation, after deliberating at nine regional seminars and finally at the national seminar, the UGC has established the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) as an Inter-University Centre under Section 12 CCC of the UGC Act with its headquarters at Bangalore.

The NAAC was set up as a registered society on 16.09.1994 under the Karnataka Registration Act, 1961. The objectives of the NAAC are to:

1. Grade Institutions of higher education and their programmes.

2. Stimulate the academic environment and quality of teaching and research in these institutions.
3. Help institutions realise their academic objectives.
4. Promote necessary changes, innovations and reforms in all aspects of the institutions working for the above purpose and
5. Encourage innovations, self-evaluation and accountability in higher education.

To fulfil its objectives, the NAAC can:

1. Arrange for the periodic assessment and grading of institutions of higher education or units thereof, or specific academic programmes or projects.
2. Communicate the result of assessment and grading to the concerned institution in a form and manner appropriate for corrective action, rectification and self-improvement.
3. Help and encourage the institutions in developing their own procedures, techniques and modalities for self-evaluation.
4. Initiate research studies in planning and evaluation of educational institutions, programmes.
5. Ensure an optimised use of resources and the achievement of the identified goals of institutions of higher learning, and
6. Establish regional branches as and when necessary to ensure the smooth conduct of assessment and accreditation.

The NAAC would serve as an instrument for the University Grants Commission in realising its objectives of promotion

and maintenance of standards of higher education.

v) *Vice-Chancellors' Conference*

The UGC organised a Conference of Vice-Chancellors on November 13, 1994, at the University of Poona, Pune. The Conference discussed the UGC theme paper on "Assessment and Accreditation Council-System and Modus Operandi". The theme paper highlighted the role and functions of the Assessment and Accreditation council. The Conference welcomed the initiative taken by the UGC to set up this council with its headquarters at Bangalore.

Chapter-II

EDUCATION SYSTEM

GROWTH OF INSTITUTION, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY

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 higher education system was also very small. In the years after independence, there has been an exponential increase in all these numbers. There is a ten-fold increase in the number of universities and colleges have registered a twelve-fold increase, while there has been a twenty-five-fold increase in student enrolment.

2.1 Student Enrolment

The major observations are as follows:

- a) The trend of student enrolment at the macrolevel in the last twenty years is given in Appendix II-Figure 2.4. However, the student enrolment trends with respect to the State, stage and faculty have been compressed to a five-year period from 1990-91 to 1994-95.
- b) The growth in student enrolment during this period occurred at a moderate but steady rate, with the compound rate of growth of enrolment working out to 5.5 per cent per annum.
- c) However, there were wide deviations at the State level from the national average compound growth rate, with Goa showing the highest growth rate of 7.3% and Kerala registering the lowest rate of 3.1% over the same period. The average growth rates of 14 States (including that of Delhi) were lower than the all-India average of 5.5%.
- d) In 1994-95 an estimated 61.14 lakh students were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Stagewise Enrolment

- a) The preponderant majority of students in the higher education system are enrolled for a variety of courses at the undergraduate level. The students at this level constitute an estimated 88 per cent of all students in our colleges and universities. The percentage of students enrolled for Master's level courses is 9.4, while a very small proportion (1.1 per cent) of the students in the institutions of higher education are doing research. Likewise, only 1.3 per cent of the students are enrolled in diploma or certificate courses (Appendix-IV).

- b) Most of the students in the higher education system, as Figure 2.5 shows, are enrolled in affiliated colleges. About 88 per cent of all the undergraduate students and 56 percent of the postgraduate students are in the affiliated colleges, while the remaining are located in the universities and their constituent colleges. In contrast, 85 per cent of the research students working for the M.Phil. or a Ph.D. are in the universities. In the case of enrolment in diploma/certificate courses, too, university departments and colleges together have an edge over the affiliated colleges. However, a majority of the students are in the colleges both under-graduate and post-graduate, where the foundations of higher education are laid which should have far-reaching policy implications.

- c) It may be mentioned, also, that the stagewise distribution of students has remained virtually unchanged during the last two decades.

Facultywise Enrolment

The distribution of students across faculties is provided by Figure 2.6.

- a) Four out of ten students in higher education are in the Faculty of Arts, enrolled for courses in Social Sciences and the Humanities which include History and Culture and

Languages. Two out of ten students are in Science courses. The ratio for Commerce is also the same as that for Science.

- b) Viewed another way, Figure 2.6 tells us that three out of ten students are enrolled for courses in Science, Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture and related disciplines.
- c) Student enrolment in Commerce began moving upward in the 1970s. Commerce appears to have gained primarily at the expense of the faculties of Arts and Humanities. Except for this shift, there has been no other significant change in this pattern of facultywise enrolment in recent years.

Doctoral degrees

The number of doctoral degrees awarded showed an increase from 8743 in 1991-92 to 9369 in 1993-94. Out of the total number awarded in 1993-94, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 3748 degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 3505 degrees.

2.2 Institutions

- a) An increase in enrolment of this order would not have been possible without the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, particularly colleges (see Figure 2.7). The rate of increase of colleges, however, has varied across States as the data presented in Figure 2.7 shows. Relatively speaking, Maharashtra, which is number 13 in Figure 2.7, registered the highest pace of growth of colleges during the five year period from 1990-91 to 1994-95. The pace of growth was also notably high in Karnataka (No.10) and Andhra Pradesh (No.1). Middle level growth is shown by Assam (No.3), Bihar(No.4), Gujarat (No.6), Kerala (No.11), Madhya Pradesh (No.12), Orissa (No.18) and Tamilnadu (No.22). While the number of colleges has increased in some of the small States, in two of the large States, viz., Uttar Pradesh (No.24) and West Bengal (No.25), the pace of growth of colleges has been the lowest.

- b) An estimated 296 new colleges were established during 1994-95, bringing the total number of colleges to 8613.
- c) Of the new colleges that came up in 1994-95, 231 were Arts, Science and Commerce colleges and 65 were professional colleges.
- d) At the end of 1994-95 the total number of colleges recognised under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act was 4685 as against 4570 in the previous year.
- e) The increase, over the years, in the number of colleges has been a function, essentially, of the increase in the number of private but aided affiliated colleges. Nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the total colleges in existence today fall in this category.
- f) There were 204 universities at the end of 1994-95. The new universities established in the reporting year were:
1. Jai Prakash University, Chapra (Bihar)
 2. Nalanda Open University, Nalanda (Bihar)
 3. Nagaland University, Kohima (Nagaland)
 4. M.P.Bhoj University, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
 5. Swami Ramananda Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded (Maharashtra)

Table 2.1
TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

	1994-95
1. Central/State Universities	164
2. Institutions deemed to be Universities	36
3. Institutions established through State legislation	4
4. Colleges	8613*

*Estimated

2.3 Staff Strength

- a) In 1994-95, the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was 3.01 lakhs as against 2.91 lakhs in the previous year.
- b) Data for five years, including 1994-95, on the number of teachers by the positions they hold, is given separately for affiliated colleges and the departments and colleges of the universities in Figure 2.8. The largest number of teachers are in the category of Lecturers. In 1994-95, they constituted 57 per cent and 82 per cent of the teachers in the departments and colleges respectively in the universities and affiliated colleges while 12.8 per cent were Professors and 26.2 per cent were Readers. This constitute 1:2:4 of the pyramid which is an appropriate distribution.

With the affiliated colleges constituting the largest segment of the institutions of higher education, 77 per cent of all the teachers in the system were in affiliated colleges.

- c) Senior teachers (i.e. Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers) were 13.9 per cent of all teachers in the affiliated colleges in 1994-95.

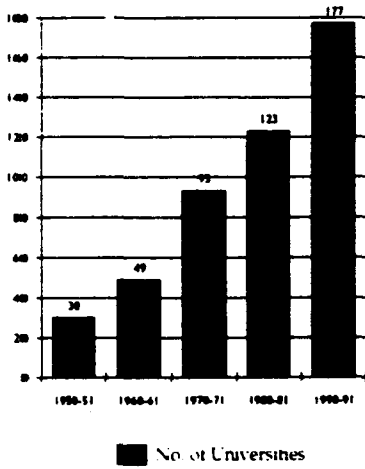


Figure 2.1

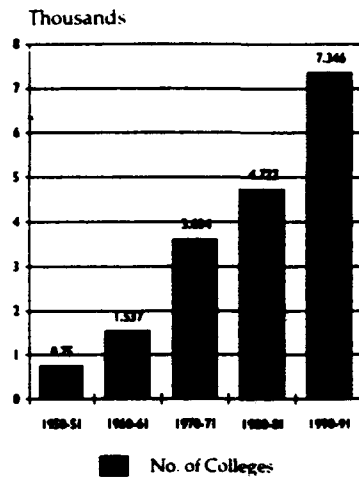


Figure 2.2

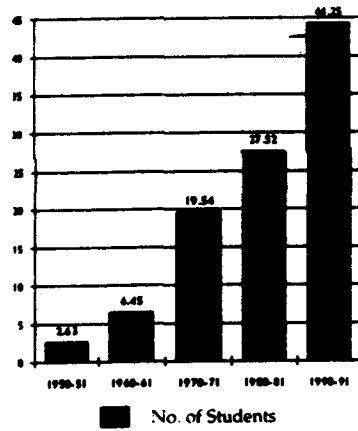
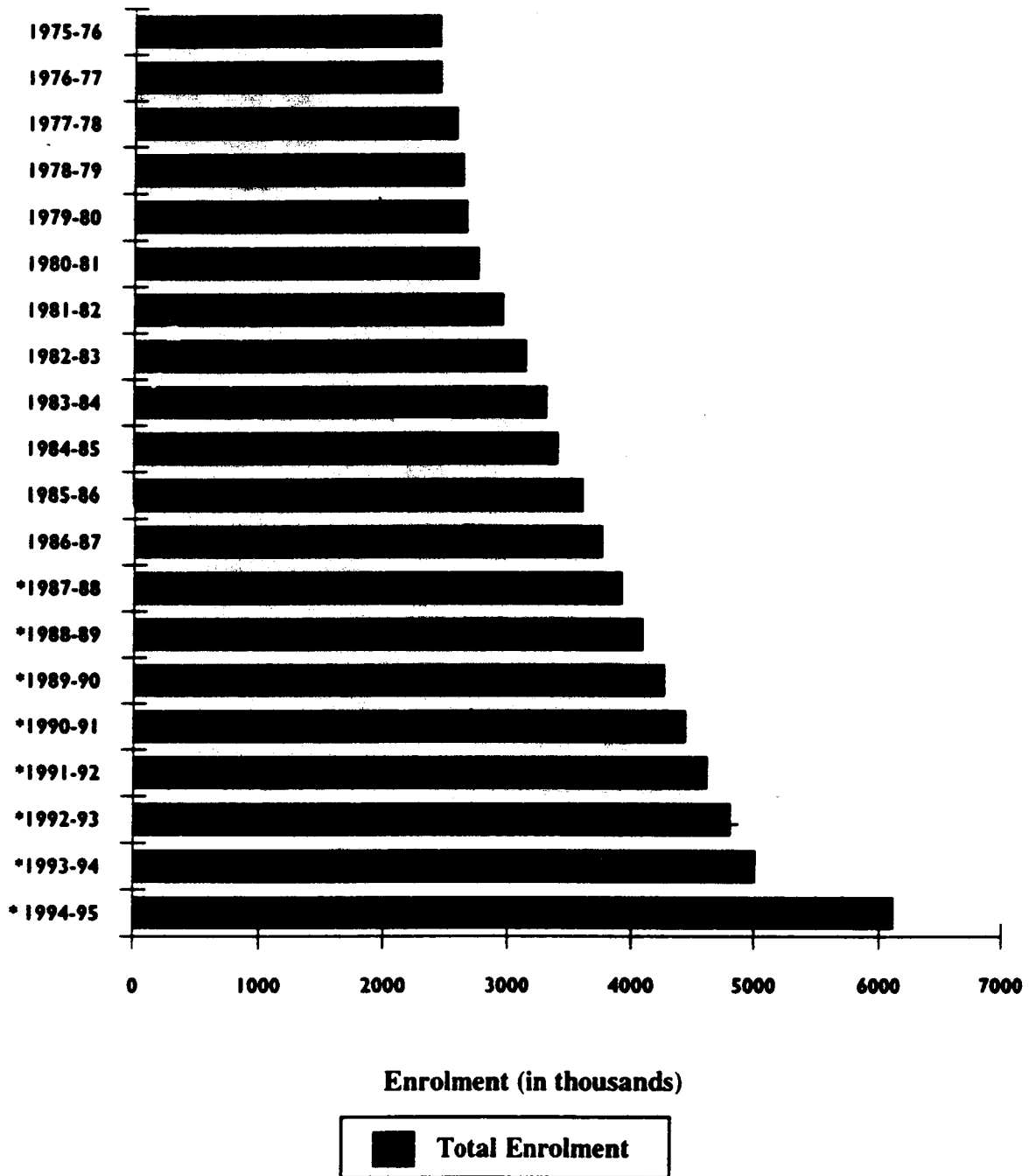


Figure 2.3

Figure 2.4

All India Growth of Student Enrolment (1975-76 To 1994-95)



* Estimated

Figure 2.5

State-wise Enrolment University & Affiliated Colleges (1994-95)

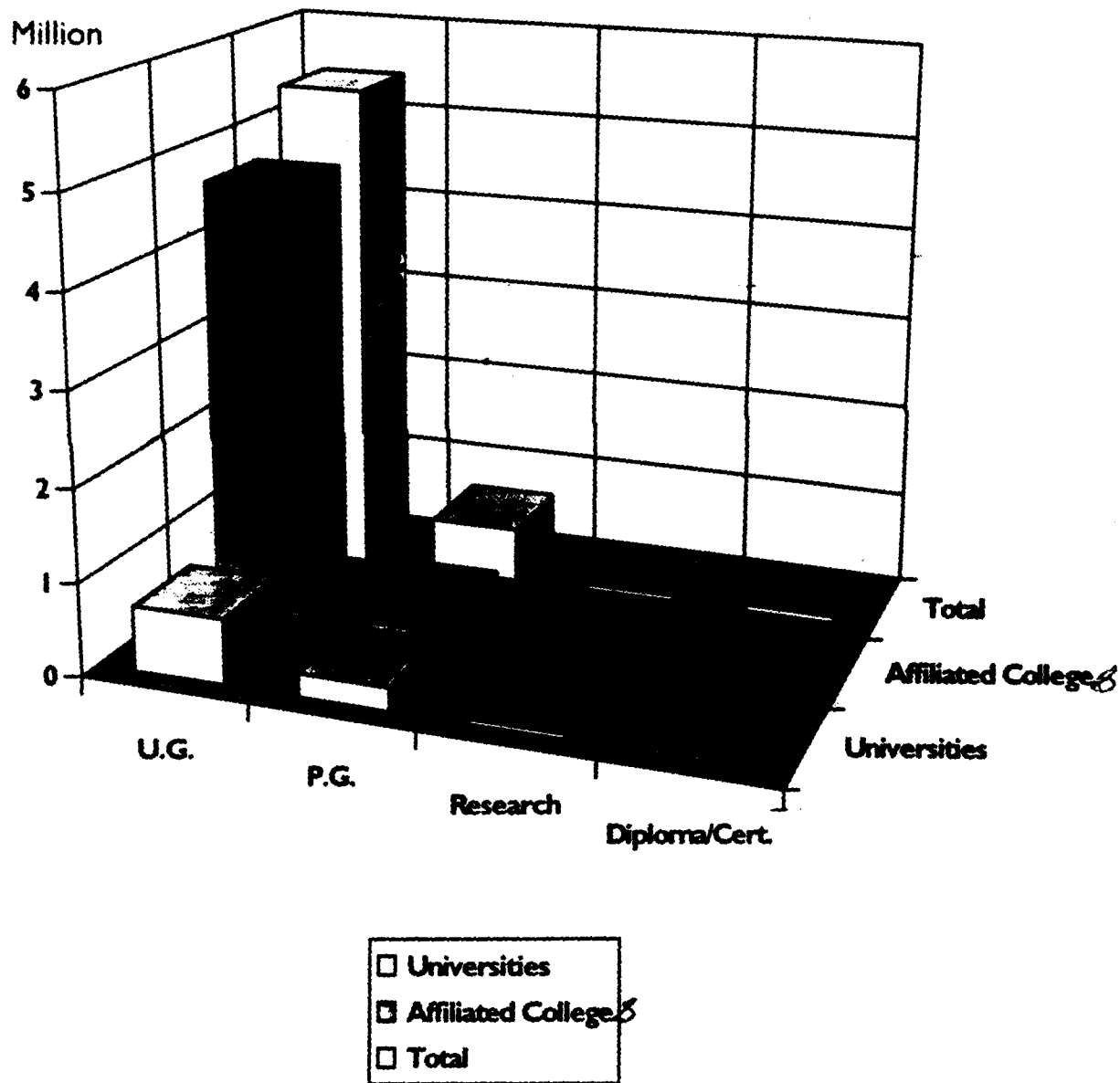
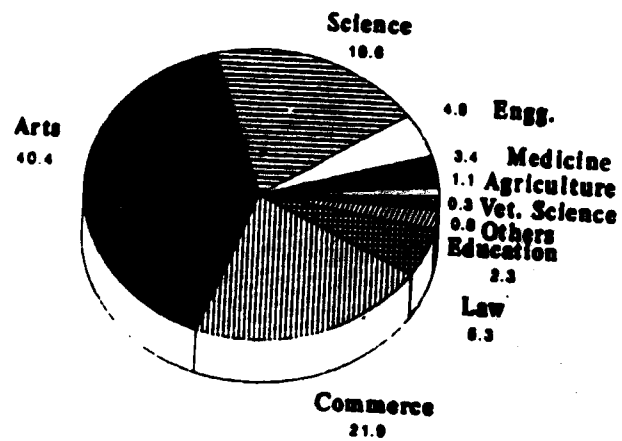
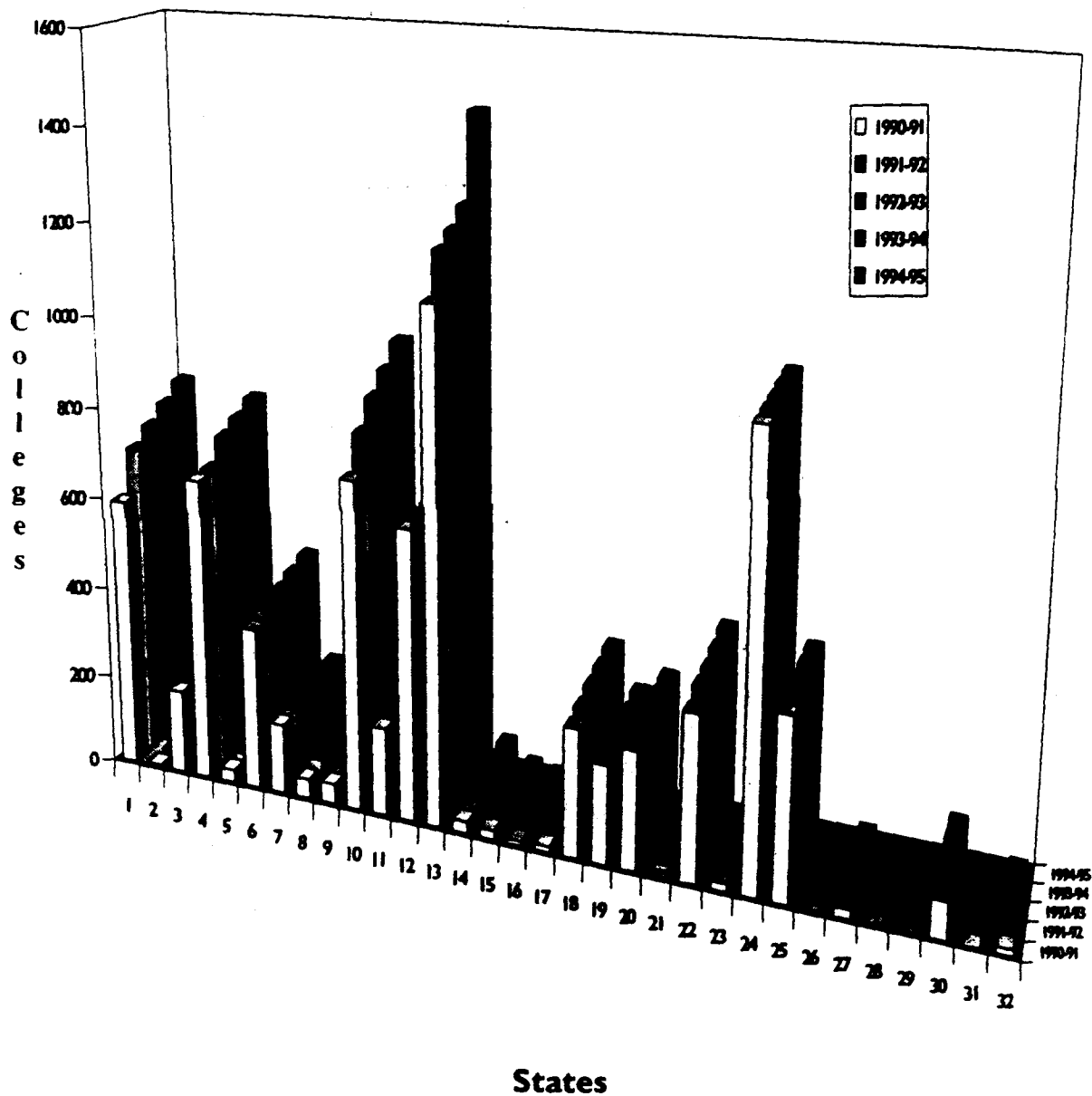


Figure 2.6
Faculty-wise Student Enrolment
in the Universities
(1990-91 To 1994-95)



Note : The percentage distribution of faculty-wise student enrolment remained unchanged during 1990-91 to 1994-95

Figure 2.7
Number of Colleges State-wise
(1990-91 To 1994-95)

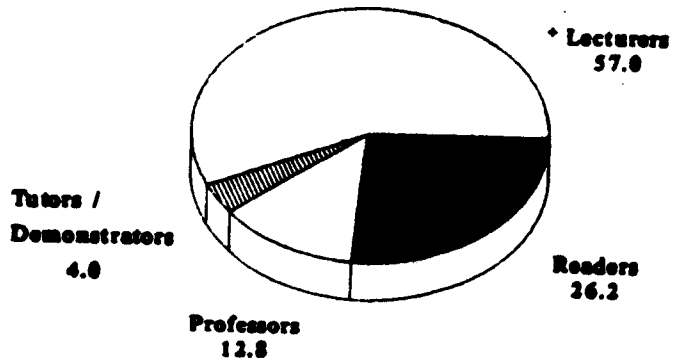


01-A.P., 02-ARUNACHAL, 03-ASSAM, 04-BIHAR, 05-GO.A, 06-GUJARAT, 07-HARYANA, 08-H.P., 09-J.K., 10-KARNATAKA, 11-KERALA, 12-M.P., 13-M.T.R.A., 14-MANIPUR, 15-MEGHALAYA, 16-MIZORAM, 17-NAGALAND, 18-ORISSA, 19-PUNJAB, 20-R.T.H.A.N., 21-SIKKIM, 22-T.N., 23-TRIPURA, 24-U.P., 25-W.B., 26-A&N, 27-C'GARH, 28-DN HAVALI, 29-DAM DIU, 30-DELHI, 31-LAKSHA, 32-P'CHERY

Note : The no. of colleges in D&N Haveli and L'Deep remained zero from 1989-90 to 1994-95

Figure 2.8
Distribution of Teaching Staff
According to Designation
(1994-95)

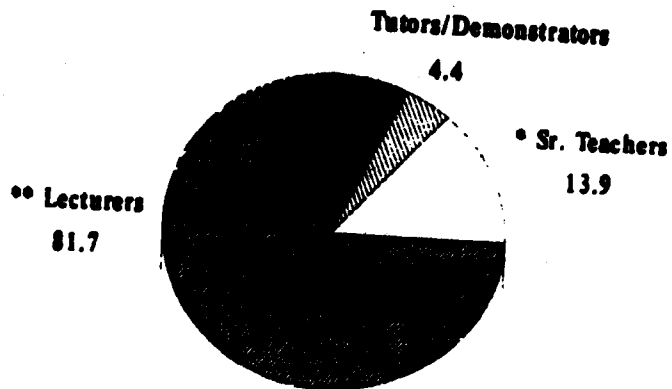
University Depts./University Colleges



Professors	Readers	+Lecturers	Tutors/Demonstrators	Total
8868	18152	39492	2771	69283

+ Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers

Affiliated Colleges



* Sr. Teachers	** Lecturers	Tutors/Demonstrators	Total
32180	189144	10186	231510

* Comprising Principals, Professors, Readers & Sr. Lecturers
 ** Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers

Chapter-III

MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

3.0 Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall, in consultation with the universities concerned, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. Notwithstanding the constraint of resources from time to time, the Commission has sought to achieve this objective by providing funds to the institutions of higher education under various programmes for improving their laboratories, libraries and their syllabi, initiating new courses, introducing examination reforms, hiring faculty, promoting research and for upgrading the knowledge and skills of their faculty and administrative staff. A brief outline of schemes/programmes, relating to these goals and objectives, is given below:

3.1 Academic Staff Colleges

For improving the quality of higher education, different Commissions, including Radhakrishnan and Kothari Commissions (1948 and 1964) on higher education, have recommended a sustained and purposeful development of academic staff. The National Policy on Education, 1986, as revised in 1992, stressed upon a comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through Academic Staff Colleges. The teachers can have the opportunities of career development and initiative for innovative and creative work to fulfil their roles and responsibility through these Academic Staff Colleges.

In order to maintain high standards of teaching in the universities and colleges, training of teachers is considered an important component. The Fourth Pay Committee on Pay Scales for teachers (Mehrotra Committee) had rightly stressed the need for the training of university and college teachers. The Academic Staff Colleges, 45 in number, play a

vital role in this regard. These ASCs conduct not only a four-week training for new teachers with innovative techniques but also 3-4 week refresher course in various disciplines for in-service teachers in order to enable them to update their knowledge.

Since 45 Academic Staff Colleges cannot cater to the needs of all teachers, some 57 departments are selected to conduct refresher courses only. These institutions have prepared reading material for the use of teachers. The Academic Staff Colleges also conduct seminars for the duration of 2 to 3 days for the Principals located under the catchment area and this has been found to be a very useful exercise to motivate them to depute teachers for attending orientation and refresher courses.

The Academic Staff Colleges provide the teachers an understanding about the environment in which they are working. They sensitize teachers about the students' expectations and perceptions. The teachers are also helped in developing an insight into the dynamics of working in the educational system. Teachers can inculcate among the students necessary values, human rights, social expectations and research skills. Up to April 1995, 82,000 teachers had participated in these programmes. A feedback analysis indicates that these programmes have been found very useful.

3.2 Special Assistance Programme

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

Under the Special Assistance Programme, the UGC is providing research support to University departments in Sciences, Engineering, Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences. Such assistance is provided for essential human resources, books and journals, renovation/upgradation of building and equipment, in addition to recurring expenditure on a cent percent basis, for a period of five years. Support is provided under SAP at three levels which are:-

- i) Centre of Advanced Study(CAS)
- ii) Department of Special Assistance(DSA) and
- iii) Departmental Research Support(DRS)

SAP DEPARTMENTS

	HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS		SCIENCES, ENGINEERING and TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENTS	
	1993-94	1994-95	1993-94	1994-95
CAS	16	16	41	41
DSA	110	108	115	115
DRS	40	47	81	84

After a review of the scheme in 1992-93, the ceiling of assistance has been raised, for science subjects (including Mathematics and Statistics) to Rs.60 lakhs, Rs.50 lakhs and 35 lakhs for CAS, DSA and DRS, respectively. For Humanities and Social Sciences, the level of assistance provided is about half of the above ceilings. However, for those departments of Humanities and Social Sciences which need scientific equipment and computers, assistance may be enhanced to 75% of the ceiling for Science and engineering/technology departments.

When a department is selected for support under any of the above categories, its academic achievements are examined by the concerned subject experts and their recommendations are

placed for preliminary approval before the UGC. Thereafter, either an expert committee visits the department or representatives of the concerned departments are invited to present their needs before an expert committee. Regular and continuous monitoring is built into the SAP programme. On the basis of research performance, assistance to a department is continued at the same level or upgraded to the next higher level, or discontinued on the basis of a review by an expert committee.

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

During the year under report, a large number of departments which are completing their term, were reviewed and decision regarding their upgradation (from DRS and DSA) and continuation and discontinuation was conveyed to the universities.

3.3 Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST)

The UGC assists, on a selective basis, science and technology departments in the Universities for acquiring highly sophisticated and expensive equipment to enable them to become internationally competitive in frontier areas of post-graduate teaching and research. Such departments are selected through stringent norms, determined by a standing committee. For final selection, advice is taken from expert groups in the concerned areas.

Concurrent monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the scheme. The evaluation relates to research quality and output, scientific human resource development through training, innovations made in teaching methodology, evaluation of students, updating of curriculum and the

removal of any bottlenecks in the smooth implementation of the programme.

The COSIST supported departments have been given functional autonomy.

Since a major portion of the support is for the acquisition of sophisticated equipment, 5% of the cost of equipment is provided to these departments for purposes of maintenance. Assistance for maintenance is provided only if the work is given on rate contract basis.

An evaluation of the programme carried out throughout the country, by the UGC, has brought out that it has generated enthusiasm and competitive spirit, both among students and teachers and the infrastructural facilities, acquired by the departments, have attracted additional funds not only from funding agencies in India but also from abroad.

The UGC assesses the work done by these departments with the help of Visiting Committees. Also, during the year 1994-95, the UGC evaluated 17 COSIST supported departments with respect to Bibliometric Analysis through the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi.

During 1994-95, six new departments were identified for support under the COSIST programme, thus raising the total number of such departments to 141 as of 31.03.1995. The commission provided a grant of Rs.200 lakhs for new and ongoing activities under the scheme in the year under review.

During the year, it was decided that assistance under COSIST programme will be an one-time input. The earlier procedure of assisting a department under the programme in phases has been discontinued.

3.4 Restructuring of Courses at the First Degree Level

Restructured Courses consist of foundation courses, core courses and application oriented-courses. The foundation courses aim to create awareness among the students on themes such as Indian History, culture, freedom movement, role of science and technology, culture of Asia and Africa, and Gandhian thought. The core course, on the other hand, seeks to help students acquire broad familiarity with chosen disciplines, including the study of one or more subjects in greater detail. The applied course is intended to expose students to the world of work.

Assistance upto Rs.7.5 lakhs is provided for a period of five years to colleges to run the revised and restructured courses introduced by them. During 1994-95, 38 colleges were selected under the scheme.

3.5 Subject Panels

The UGC has Panels of experts to advise it on measures to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facility available in universities, to indicate thrust areas, and to advise the UGC on other relevant matters. The recommendations of these Panels go a long way in updating and modernising courses and introducing new dimensions in teaching and research. The Panels are reconstituted every two years.

At present, there are 28 subjects for which panels have been constituted. During 1994-95, meetings of 25 panels were convened and their recommendations were considered..

3.6 Countrywide Classroom programme

Doordarshan has allocated transmission time to the UGC between 1.00 p.m and 2.00 p.m for six days in a week and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.00 a.m on four days a week in English for telecasting countrywide classroom programmes

relating to higher education. Similar programmes made in Hindi and called DESHVYAPI KAKSHA are transmitted for three days a week, for half an hour, between 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. This has enabled the UGC to take higher education to remote areas of the country.

The list of institutions having Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs) and Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs) is given below:

E.M.R.C.

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

A.V.R.C

1. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
2. Roorkee University, Roorkee.
3. Anna University, Madras
4. Manipur University, Imphal
5. Devi Ahilya Vishvidyalaya, Indore.
6. Panjabi University, patiala
7. Kashmir University, Srinagar
8. Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar
9. Mysore University, Mysore
10. Calicut University, Calicut.

During the period 1.4.1994 to 31.3.1995, a total of 552 programmes of 10,727 minutes duration were produced by different media centres. This total includes 67 programmes, of 1,521 minutes duration, made in Hindi. Presently, about 85% of the programmes transmitted on TV are produced indigenously.

3.7 Non-Broadcast Video Lectures

The University Grants Commission has initiated a scheme of producing non-broadcast video lecture tapes in 15 subjects for the undergraduate students. As on 31.3.95, video lectures in seven subjects had been completed.

3.8 University Science Instrumentation Centres (USIC)

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

The UGC provides financial assistance for staff salary, equipment, workshops, contingencies and buildings on a 100% basis. As a result of this scheme, there is optimal utilisation of scientific equipment in the universities.

As on 31.3.1995, 75 universities were given assistance for setting up of USICs. Included, in this number, are two regional centres, one at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the other, Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, at Bombay, for supporting the USICs.

3.9 Vocationalisation of Education at the First Degree Level

Pursuant to the National Policy on Education, and based on the recommendations made by the Core Committee on Vocationalisation of First Degree Education constituted by the UGC, a programme of vocationalisation of education at the first degree level was launched by the UGC from 1994-95. Funds to the tune of Rs. 26 crores were provided by the Ministry of Human Resources Development for implementation of the programme.

On the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Vocational Education (SCOVE) and its sub-committee/regional committees constituted for the purpose, the UGC identified 209 institutions (19 Universities and 190 colleges) in the first instance, for starting vocational courses at the first degree level during 1994-95. These institutions could introduce one to three vocational courses in 35 subjects identified by the Core Committee. A list of these 35 subjects is given below:

1. Functional Hindi
2. Functional Sanskrit
3. Communicative English
4. Archaeology and museology
5. Principles and Practices of Insurance
6. Actuarial Science
7. Office Management and Secretarial Practices
8. Tax Procedures and Practices
9. Foreign Trade Practices and Procedures
10. Tourism and Travel Management
11. Advertising, Sales Promotion (Sales Management)
12. Computer Application
13. Industrial Chemistry (Seven streams)
14. Food Science and Quality Control
15. Clinical Nutrition Dietetics
16. Industrial Microbiology
17. Bio-technology
18. Biological Tech. and Specimen Preparation
19. Seed Technology
20. Sericulture
21. Industrial Fishing and Fishery
22. Instrumentation
23. Optical Instrumentation
24. Geo-exploration and Drilling Technology
25. Mass Communication Video Production
26. Still Photography Audio Products
27. Electronic Equipment Maintenance
28. Computer Maintenance
29. Electrical Equipment maintenance
30. Environment and Water Management

31. Rural Technology
32. Automobiles Maintenance
33. Refrigeration and Airconditioning Maintenance
34. Construction Technology Management
35. Manufacturing Process

During the year under report, the Standing Committee on Vocational Education constituted Regional Monitoring Groups from amongst its members and conducted monitoring exercises at Bhopal, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta and Delhi to assess the progress made by the institutions in starting vocational courses. The monitoring groups had discussions with the institutions and suggested corrective measures on the spot wherever it was found desirable. An analysis of the reports of the Monitoring Groups was in progress during the year.

3.10 Examination Reforms

The UGC has been emphasizing the implementation of various measures of examination reforms such as continuous internal evaluation, development of question banks, grading system, semester system and some minimum reforms relating to syllabi, question papers and conduct of examinations. The scheme was reviewed and revised guidelines were circulated to universities during the year under review.

3.11 Environment Education

Following a Directive from the Supreme Court, the UGC has impressed upon universities to introduce a course on Environment and include it as a compulsory subject at every level of college education. Accordingly, the UGC has constituted expert groups on Environment education to consider proposals received from universities in this regard. Upto 31.3.1995, assistance for the following programmes was approved by the Commission:

1. Workshops/seminars on environment education at P.G level in different departments in 10 universities/colleges.

2. Introduction of a special paper on environment education at P.G. level in different departments in 10 universities/colleges.
3. Introduction of M.Sc. course in environment education in 10 Universities.
4. Six research projects on 'Flyash Accumulation' and 'Finding of Avenues for its Mass Scale Utilisation'.

Nearly 100 episodes for promoting environment awareness have also been telecast by the UGC through the 'Country-wide Classroom' Programme.

The Commission is also preparing a text book as well as popular literature for undergraduates with the help of expert groups on environment.



Academic Staff College, Sri Venkateswara University, Triupati
Inaugural function of Refresher Course in Physics



The inaugural function of the Fourteenth Orientation Course (Science Stream) organised by the
Academic Staff College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Chapter-IV

PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

4.1 Universities Assisted by the UGC

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

- (i) Central Universities; nine are given maintenance grants while development grants are provided to 12 universities in this category. The three universities which only receive plan grants are newly established in the VIII plan period.
- (ii) State Universities: development grant are provided to 111 State Universities.
- (iii) Deemed Universities: full maintenance grants are given to 10 institutions and partial maintenance grants to 2 institutions in this category while 19 among them get development grants.

4.2 Development Grants to State Universities

The Commission finalised VIII Plan development programme for state universities during the year 1991, on the basis of recommendations of expert committees. During the year 1994-95, the Commission provided total development grant of Rs.96.65* crores to state universities, excluding agricultural universities, as part of the total commitment for the VIII Plan period.

4.3 Central Universities

Non-Plan grant is given to meet the recurring expenditure on salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff and maintenance

* This includes grant for Engineering/Technology as well as Under Section III

of laboratories, libraries and buildings. Non-plan support is also provided for other specific purposes which include grants for media centres/colleges/faculties of engineering and technology.

During 1994-95, 227.59 crores were released to meet maintenance expenditure of 9 central universities. There has been a graduated increase during the last five years, in the maintenance expenditure of central universities.

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

During 1994-95, Plan grants amounting to Rs.4434.74 lakhs were released to central universities. This includes Rs.575.15 lakhs released to three newly established central universities, viz. Assam, Tezpur and Nagaland.

PLAN AND NON-PLAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES - 1994-95
(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan	Plan (Development)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	5684.51	620.86
2.	Banaras Hindu University	6565.35	661.46
3.	Delhi University	3362.86	527.68
4.	Hyderabad University	775.76	427.69
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2218.11	587.63
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1083.45	431.84
7.	North Eastern Hill University	1205.55	227.73
8.	Pondicherry University	362.54	175.37
9.	Viswa Bharati	1500.82	196.68
10.	Assam University	-	230.00
11.	Tezpur University	-	255.10
12.	Nagaland University	-	90.05
13.	Indira Gandhi National Open Univ.	-	2.65
		22759.35	4434.74

The UGC also maintains a revolving fund for the central universities and deemed to be universities, to provide house building advances to the employees of these institutions. The funds are disbursed annually by the UGC taking into consideration the strength of university employees, the number of applications received and the availability of funds.

The following grants were also paid to medical colleges of central universities under the Plan during 1994-95:

S.No.	College	Grant paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	University College of Medical Sciences Delhi University	14.50
2.	Institute of Medical Science, Banaras Hindu University	87.50
3.	J.N. Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University	14.50

4.4 Institutions deemed to be universities

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

During the year 1994-95, the following two institutions were conferred the status of deemed university:

1. Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Madras.

2. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.

During the year 1994-95 the following grants were paid by the UGC to the institutions deemed to be universities:

GRANTS TO DEEMED UNIVERSITIES - 1994-95
(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan	Plan
1.	Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc.	120.39	62.45
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith	-	14.91
3.	C.I.E.F.L. Hyderabad	307.53	95.00
4.	C.I.H.T. Studies	0.21	0.31
5.	Dayalbagh Education Institute	76.77	29.75
6.	Birla Instt. of Technology and Science	5.68	48.30
7.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	238.34	48.71
8.	Gujarat Vidyapith	229.23	75.53
9.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	139.03	39.25
10.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	563.60	78.68
11.	I.I.S., Bangalore	0.26	228.49
12.	Jamia Millia	279.30	45.76
13.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	-	31.99
14.	Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	-	21.78
15.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	-	5.00
16.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences, Bombay	258.10	43.86
17.	Jain Visva Bharati	-	5.67
18.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	0.67	16.86
19.	Deccan College P.G. and Research Instt., Pune	0.78	11.72
20.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Viswa Maha Vidyalaya, Kanchipuram	7.00	30.00
21.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	0.12	15.29
22.	School of Planning and Architecture	-	1.00
23.	Birla Instt. of Technology, Mesra	45.98	80.97
24.	Indian Agri. Research Institute, Delhi	0.16	0.22

25. Indian Veterinary Research Instt. Izatnagar	-	-
26. National Museum Instt. of History of Art Conservation and Museology	0.56	1.21
27. Thapar Instt. of Eng. and Tech., Patiala	18.76	4.20
28. Gokhale Instt. of Politics and Economics, Pune	-	8.19
29. National Dairy Research Institute	0.13	0.19
30. International Instt. of Population Sciences	0.40	0.60
	2293.50	1045.89

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

(i) *Tata Institute of Social Sciences*

New Courses

During the year under report, the concept of a "minor" area to continue with the major options was introduced. Thus, Masters Students in Social Work were given the option of majoring in Family and Child Welfare, Criminology, and Correctional Administration, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work and Urban and Rural Community Development while taking a minor in either of the other or in Social Welfare Administration (SWA)

Social and Legal aspects of managing Social Welfare Organisations, and the Management of conflict, Change and Innovation, were introduced during the year.

A new course, "Gerontological Social Work", was offered by the Unit for Family Studies for the Certificate Programme in Social Work from 1994-95. Many inter-disciplinary research projects were also undertaken.

Sixty four faculty members participated in various Seminars/conferences/Workshops/Symposia in the year 1994-95. twenty-two faculty members participated in International Seminar/Conference. Fifteen Books and eighty-one Articles/Papers were published by the faculty teachers. Restructuring of courses and measures for improving standards were also taken.

The following interdisciplinary research projects were also undertaken by the Institute during the year.

- a) Evaluation of the Social Welfare Activities of the Bombay Parsi Panchayat.
- b) Directory of Early Child Care and Education Programmes in Maharashtra.
- c) Exploratory Study on Women's Experience of Mental Violence.
- d) Socio-economic Survey of Anta Gas-based Thermal Power Project.
- e) Social, Political, Demographic and Economic Factors Affecting Riots in Bombay.
- f) Field Perceptions of Social Group Work Practice.
- g) Class and Gender Aspects of the Interface between Population Pressure, Environment and Institutional Conditions.
- h) Ramagundam STPP Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Study.
- i) A Study of Anganwadi Training Centres in Maharashtra

The Students of the Department of Personal Management and Industrial Relations Organised the MELANGE 1994. The students of Master of Health Administration and Master of Hospital Administration programmes organised a two day

seminar on 'Health Care Management: Future Challenges and Opportunities" in February 1995. The Social Work Students' Forum organised the Fourth Annual Seminar Entitled 'Inter-professional Exchange : Implications for Social work practice' in January 1995.

The Institute runs 17 field action projects for fostering interaction with the society and neighborhood. During the year, a third Special Cell for Women and Children was opened at the Kandivali Police Station (Western suburb) to mark the completion of ten years of work on the issue of violence against women.

(ii) *Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women.*

During the year 1994-95, the Institute started a five year integrated M.Sc course in Quantitative Techniques and Economics and the following five vocational courses:

- 1) Food Science and Quality Control
- 2) Clinical Nutrition and Catering Management
- 3) Communication and English
- 4) Functional Hindi
- 5) Tax Procedures and Practices

Computer Application has been made a compulsory ancillary from the academic year 1995-96. Also, two new courses were added in the Humanities viz., M.A in Performing Arts and Master of Business Administration.

The faculty of the Institute participated in the following activities during 1994-95.

- 1) Avinashilingam Endowment Lecture
- 2 Seminars/Workshops
- 3) Workshop on Panchayati Raj

(iii) *Gujarat Vidyapith*

During the year, the Vidyapith started five new course viz.

- 1) M.C.A
- 2) B.Sc.
- 3) M.Phil in Home Science
- 4) Diploma in Hotel Management
- 5) Vocational Courses at first degree level like Computer Application, Food Science, Electronic repair, Office Management and Archaeology-Indology.

The Vidyapith also introduced Environmental Economics as an optional subject at the PG level in the Department of Rural Economics.

A Bio-Gas Research Centre was set up which brought out its first monograph on Engineering aspects of Bio-Gas.

Refresher Courses were conducted on

- 1) Adult Education
- 2) Library Science
- 3) Journalism and Communication and
- 4) Social Anthropology

Six seminars were also organised on the following subjects:

- 1) Problems of Journalism and communication
- 2) Contemporary Literature and Art
- 3) Contemporary Hindi Poetry
- 4) Sports Education Curricula
- 5) Environmental Economics
- 6) Gandhiji in a Changing World

(iv) *Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning*

During the academic year 1994-95, all the Science Departments have taken up research in different thrust areas.

The other main functions of the Institute during the year were as follows:

- 1) Participation by faculty members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops.
- 2) Papers/articles published by teachers in learned journals and monographs/books published.
- 3) Restructuring of Courses:

In accordance with the UGC guidelines, a two credit Awareness Course in Environment Studies has been framed for all undergraduate students which will be introduced from the Academic Year 1995-96.

(v) *Jain Vishva Bharati Institute*

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

- 1) Under the Inter-disciplinary Programmes of teaching and research, it organised seminars and lecture series.
- 2) Many teachers also participated in academic conferences, seminars and workshops and published papers/articles.
- 3) Restructured courses were introduced in many subjects.
- 4) The institute took up innovative programmes in computer science, business management, ecological and environmental sciences at the UG level.
- 5) Six students qualified in NET/JRF and many students participated in inter university competitions and won prizes.

(vi) *Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya*

During the year 1994-95, the Vishwavidyalaya introduced P.G. Diploma in Personnel Management and Industrial Relations and Vocational Course in Industrial Microbiology and Museology and Archaeology at Under-graduate level.

Faculty members participated in national/State level conferences/seminars. A number of research papers/articles on science and humanities were also published.

(vii) *Gandhigram Rural Institute*

During the year 1994-95, the Institute introduced B.Sc. Course in Rural Technology. Under inter-disciplinary programmes of teaching and research, the Institute introduced Courses like Rural Industries and Management, Rural Development, Futurology, Home Science and Extension.

About 25 teachers participated in various academic conferences, seminars and workshops. Many papers and articles were published by the teachers during the year.

Rajiv Gandhi Chair for Panchayati Raj Studies has been instituted by the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation and two endowments have also been created.

One of the departments has started a new venture to establish a separate bank for SC/ST Women.

(viii) *Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages*

At present, the Institute offers courses in English, Arabic, French, German, Russian, Spanish and Japanese.

The Institute has 15 PG Departments, one Educational Media Research Centre, and two regional centres.

The Institute organised UGC Refresher Courses in English, Linguistics, Communication in English, Distance Education,

French, German and Russian during the year 1994-95.

Efforts were made to generate additional research by organising a number of short courses for teachers and also for business executives. The Institute also organised self-financing summer institutes in the field of Linguistics, English and Literature and in other related areas.

(ix) *Deccan College, Pune*

This Institute was accorded the status of a deemed university during the year 1993-94. The Institute started admission to M.A. and Ph.D. courses in the Department of Archaeology and Linguistics. In both the departments, many research projects were carried out by the teachers and research staff. Ten faculty members participated in World Archaeological Congress-III held in Delhi from 7th to 11th December, 1994. The Institute also took active part in Extension Programmes.

(x) *Dayalbagh Educational Institute*

During the year, several teachers went abroad for presenting their research papers. Many papers were published by the faculty in Indian and International Journals. Also a number of teachers received the "YOUNG SCIENTIST" award. Many teachers also participated in seminars and workshops.

(xi) *Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies*

The Institute offers courses of nine years duration in Tibetan Studies under three categories in Madhyama (under graduate), Shastri (Graduate) and Acharya (Post-graduate). There are four faculties and nine Departments namely :

Faculty

1. Faculty of Hetu Evam Adyatma Vidya
2. Faculty of Shabda Vidya

3. Faculty of Adhunik Vidya
4. Faculty of Tibetan Chikitsa and Jyotish

Departments

1. Deptt. of Sanskrit
2. Deptt. of Sampradaya Shastra
3. Deptt. of Samajik Vigyan
4. Deptt. of Tibetan Language
5. Deptt. of Classical and Modern Languages
6. Deptt. of Mool Shastra
7. Deptt. of Chikitsa Vidya (Tibetan Ayurvedya)
8. Deptt. of Shilpa Vidya
9. Deptt. of Jyotish Vidva

Main Research Units and Projects

1. Restoration Unit
2. Translation Unit
3. Publication Unit
4. Dictionary Unit
5. Rare Buddhist Text Project

(xii) Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Viswa Mahavidyalaya

The Mahavidyalaya was declared a deemed university in May, 1993. During the year 1994-95 the Mahavidyalaya has introduced a course called "Bachelor of Sanskrit and Applied Sciences (B.S.A.S.)" having Sanskrit, English, Biology, Accountancy, Computer Science and Mathematics.

During 1994-95 the courses originally conducted by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi were also continued with a view to enabling students who were earlier admitted to complete their courses.

(xiii) *Banasthali Vidyapith*

During the year 1994-95 the following new courses were introduced by the Vidyapith:

1. M.Sc. Biotechnology.
2. M.Phil. Programme in Social Sciences (History, Economics, Political Science and Sociology) and English (Language teaching)..

The various programmes introduced after attaining the status of an Institution deemed to be University have been further enriched.

Eight faculty teachers participated in Academic conferences, seminars and workshops and 14 papers/articles were also published.

Restructuring of courses at Undergraduate/PG level were also introduced.

Several measures for improving standards and reforms in examination were also undertaken by the Vidyapith.

4.6 State Universities

There are 164 state universities set up under laws enacted by the Legislatures of various states. According to section 12B of the UGC Act, new state universities established after 17th June, 1972, shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Government, UGC or any other organisation receiving funds from the Central Government, unless the Commission satisfies itself, as per prescribed norms and procedures, that such a university is fit to receive grants.

At present, 111 State universities, excluding agricultural universities, are eligible to receive grants from UGC. Development grants, including grants for specific schemes, are provided to eligible universities in order to facilitate the procurement of such infrastructural facilities as are not normally available to them from the State Government or other bodies supporting them. Assistance is given for faculty posts, academic buildings, students' hostels, equipment, books and journals, staff quarters and other

facilities, designed to promote the quality of teaching and research, as well as foster corporate life. While the quantum of outlay for general development for each university is decided at the beginning of the plan period, and is determined on the basis of the stage of development of that particular university, the grants under specific schemes are provided on the basis of the recommendations of experts after the scrutiny of the proposals received.

During 1994-95, eligible universities were provided plan development grants amounting to Rs.9,664.91 lakhs. The details of state wise allocation of the plan development grant is given in the following table:

GRANTS PAID TO STATE UNIVERSITIES
1994-95
(excluding agricultural universities)

State	No. of Universities	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	10	1033.70
Assam	2	157.34
Bihar	7	244.14
Himachal Pradesh	1	101.92
Jammu and Kashmir	2	203.91
Goa	1	61.75
Gujarat	6	602.32
Haryana	2	228.85
Karnataka	7	534.74
Kerala	4	348.45
Madhya Pradesh	10	712.65
Maharashtra	8	966.99
Manipur	1	37.26
Orissa	4	391.60
Punjab	3	465.09
Rajasthan	5	144.58
Tamil Nadu	12	944.45
Tripura	1	29.37
Uttar Pradesh	14	1504.55
West Bengal	7	951.25
Total	107	9664.91

Chapter-V

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES

5.1 Colleges recognised by the UGC for Financial Assistance

The College sector accounts for over 85% of the total enrolment at the undergraduate level and over 55% of the enrolment at the postgraduate level. However, only those colleges which have been recognised by the UGC, in terms of Section 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. The quantum of grant is worked out on the basis of various parameters, such as the level of teaching, student, and faculty strength.

For removing disparities and regional imbalances, the UGC has relaxed norms for giving development grants to colleges located in educationally backward, rural or border areas and to colleges catering to SC\ST students and women. Grants are generally provided for buildings, including hostels, strengthening of libraries and laboratories and faculty improvement programmes for teachers.

As of 1994-95, there are 8613 colleges (estimated) in the country. Of these 4685 colleges are eligible to receive assistance from the UGC. During 1994-95 eligible colleges received plan grants of Rs. 4886.79 lakhs.

5.2 Model Guidelines for Colleges

During the year, the Commission accepted the report of the Committee appointed by it to formulate model guidelines regarding conditions of affiliation and grant-in-aid to Colleges. The guidelines have been sent to the State governments and affiliating universities.

5.3 Plan Grant to Colleges

The University Grant Commission sent expert committees to different states with a view to finalising outlays of the development grant for colleges under VIII plan in consultation with the College Principals. Representatives of State Governments and affiliating universities were also involved.

On the basis of the recommendations of these committees, the UGC has approved an outlay of Rs.3.44 crores for 37 colleges in the state of Bihar during 1994-95 (including left out P.G. departments which were not covered earlier) thus raising the total outlay made for 3966 colleges to Rs.268.72 crores. The statewise details of Plan grant inclusive of development grant provided to colleges paid during 1994-95 is given in the table below :

Table 5.1

PLAN GRANTS TO COLLEGES 1994-95

S.No.	STATE	GRANT PAID (RS. IN LAKHS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	468.06
2.	Assam	156.49
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	0.02
4.	Bihar	288.10
5.	Gujarat	92.83
6.	Goa	29.22
7.	Haryana	242.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53.31
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.57
10.	Karnataka	331.49
11.	Kerala	106.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	347.68
13.	Maharashstra	633.93
14.	Manipur	10.39
15.	Orissa	246.83
16.	Punjab	225.08
17.	Rajasthan	265.11
18.	Tripura	1.60
19.	Tamil Nadu	530.34
20.	Uttar Pradesh	557.54
21.	West Bengal	298.10
Total		4886.79

5.4 Autonomous Colleges

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

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

As on 31-3-1995, 109 colleges were functioning as autonomous colleges. Statewise break up of these colleges is given below:-

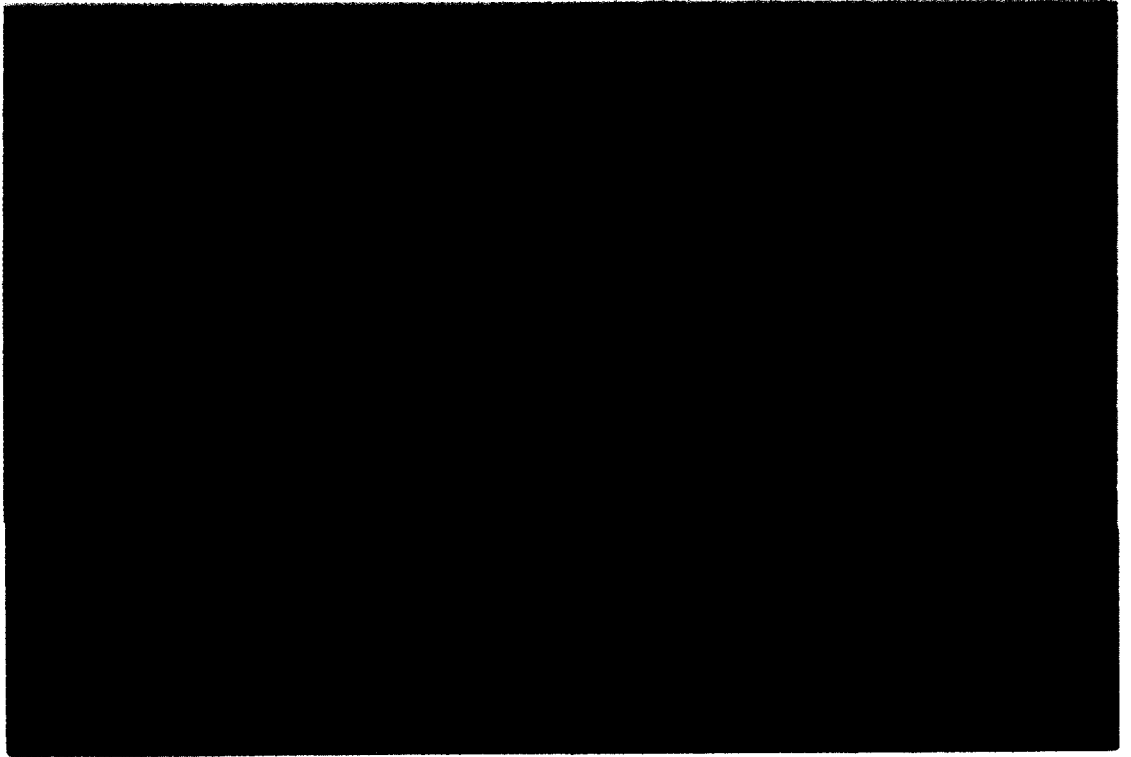
NAME OF THE STATE	NO. OF COLLEGES
Tamil Nadu	44
Andhra Pradesh	20
Madhya Pradesh	29
Orissa	5
Uttar Pradesh	3
Rajasthan	6
Gujarat	2

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

During 1994-95, Rs. 8030.65 lakhs were provided to the colleges of Delhi University and Rs. 62.72 lakhs to Banaras Hindu University for meeting their maintenance expenditure. Delhi University colleges were provided a plan grant of Rs. 267.00 lakhs during 1994-95 and Banaras Hindu University colleges Rs. 1.68 lakhs.

5.6 Centenary Grants

The UGC provides special assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs each to those colleges which have completed 100 or more years of their establishment to meet expenditure of capital nature like construction of buildings.



Superconducting Compounds, Developed by Department of Nuclear Physics, Madras University

Chapter-VI

RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

6.1 Super-Conductivity Programme

Keeping in view the recent developments in the area of super-conductivity, and the possible applications, UGC has been assisting Universities since 1987 in developing education and research capabilities in both basic and applied areas. A Standing Committee assists UGC in the implementation of the programme. Periodic review, through group monitoring meetings and annual/bi-annual reports, are an in built feature of the programme.

The Commission has extended the scheme for a further period of five years from 1.4.1994 to 31.3.1999, and provided assistance to the following universities for the purpose:

1. Anna University
2. HNB Garwhal University
3. Pune University
4. Kalyani University
5. Barkatullah University
7. Utkal University
8. Madras University
9. Rajasthan University
10. Banaras Hindu University
11. Delhi University
12. Allahabad University
13. Sri Venkateswara University

6.2 Atmospheric Science

This programme was initiated by the UGC in 1987-88 with a view to promote meteorological and atmospheric sciences in the universities and provide employment opportunities for persons trained, on the computer systems installed at the

Council of Meteorological and Earth sciences for medium range forecasting. The following universities were being assisted under the programme upto 31-3-1995.

1. Andhra University
2. Calcutta University
3. Karnatak University
4. Gujarat University
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
6. Pune University

6.3 Courses in Emerging Areas

Courses in Emerging Areas include Computer Application, Functional Hindi, Biotechnology, Environment Education, Energy education, Electronics, Futurology, Business Administration, Communication and Remote Sensing. Guidelines to cover a large number of such courses were framed by the UGC in 1993 with the object of modernising these courses and preparing specialised human resources in each area. Some of these courses, namely, Biotechnology, Environment Education, Energy Education, Electronics and Futurology, which were being implemented as separate programmes till 1992-93 in collaboration with DBT, DNES and DOE, respectively, were brought under the broad head of 'Courses in Emerging Areas' from 1993-94 when these agencies expressed their inability to share funds during the Eighth Plan period due to financial stringency. The UGC has since been funding these programmes independently. Courses offered under this programmes are as follows:-

1. *Master's level Courses*

- i) Business Administration
- ii) Electronics Science
- iii) Bio-technology
- iv) Futurology
- v) Enviromental Science/Energy
- vi) Computer Application
- vii) Functional Hindi

viii) Communication (separate M.A./M.Sc. in Audio-Visual Production/Graphics/Cameraman/Editing/Journalism/Printing Technology/Book Publication).

2. *Special Papers at Master's Level*

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

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

Till the end of 1994-95, the Commission had approved financial assistance for M.Sc. (Electronic Science) to 11 departments, Computer Application course to 16 Universities/colleges, Course in Remote Sensing to 6 Universities, and courses in Environmental science at UG/PG level in 24 universities.

The UGC Expert Panel on Electronics also recommended recurring assistance to four more universities, viz. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Lucknow, Madras and Hyderabad Universities, subject to the condition that the DOE agree to provide non-recurring assistance. Accordingly, the UGC released the recurring grant, while the DOE provided the non-recurring grant to these universities.

6.4 UGC Computerisation

The UGC has decided to computerise its programmes and functions, including those of Administration and Accounts.

Software development and hardware procurement for the same are in progress. The National Informatics Centre has now been engaged to develop the application software for the purpose.

6.5 Area Studies Programmes

The programme was started with a three-fold objective:

- i) to train a body of scholars for specialised studies on the problems and culture of a given area.
- ii) to develop inter-disciplinary research
- iii) To develop teaching and research within a comparative framework.

Up to the end of the year 1994-95, the following 23 Area Study Centres in 19 Universities were in existence with 100 percent assistance from the UGC:

1. Aligarh Muslim University - Centre for West Asian Studies
2. Banaras Hindu University - Centre for Studies on Nepal
3. Delhi University - Chinese and Japanese Studies
4. Calcutta University - Centre for South East Asian Studies
5. Bombay University - 1- Centre for African Studies
2- Centre of Soviet Studies
6. Madras University - Centre for South and South East Asian Studies
7. Osmania University - Centre for Urban Development and Regional Planning

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8. Shri Venkateswara University | - Centre for Studies on Indo-China |
| 9. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics | - Centre for Politics and Economics of East Europe. |
| 10. Rajasthan University | - South Asia with main focus on study of Government and politics. |
| 11. North Bengal University | - Himalayan Studies |
| 12. Jawaharlal Nehru University- | 1. Gulf Countries
2. Soviet Studies
3. European Studies |
| 13. Kashmir University | - Central Asia, Mongolia |
| 14. Andhra University | - Co-operative possibilities in SAARC countries. |
| 15. Goa University | - Latin American countries. |
| 16. Manipur University | - Manipuri and Tribal Studies |
| 17. Jamia Millia Islamia | - 1. Academy of Third World Countries

2. Federal Studies Centre |
| 18. Pune University | - Defence and Strategic Studies |
| 19. Hyderabad University | - Indian Diaspora Studies |

Chapter-VII

Inter-University Centres and Information Centres

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

Centres set-up as on 1994-95

Centres	Objectives
*1. Nuclear Science Centre	Accelerator oriented research
*2. Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune	State-of-the-art astronomical instrumentation for research in astronomy and astrophysics
*3. Inter University consortium for DAE facilities, Indore	Use of facilities of Department of Atomic Energy
*4. Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC)	Nodal agency to coordinate the media activities of UGC (report covered under Mass Communication)
5. Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation

* These are Centres set up under section 12 ccc of the UGC Act. Others are Centres established by the UGC as national facilities.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 6. | Regional Instrumentation Centre, I.I.Sc., Bangalore | Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation |
| 7. | Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University | Research and dissemination of knowledge and organisation of training programmes in crystal growth |
| 8. | M.S.T. Radar Centre, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati | Studies in Atmospheric Dynamics to enable teachers to use MST/Radar facility |
| 9. | Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) | Networking of libraries through electronic media |
| 10. | Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Shimla | To invite teachers from universities and colleges as Associates of the Inter-University Centre and provide them exposure to new ideas and methods and opportunities to do research |
| 11. | Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics | Research in Astrophysics |

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

7.1 Nuclear Science Centre

During the year, there was considerable progress made on all aspects of the Phase II Programme of this Centre for accelerator augmentation. The prototype of a new generation of superconducting RF resonators, for linear booster for NSC

pelletron, has been fabricated and is being tested this year as a joint collaborative project with Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, USA. Prototype of all the RF electronics and control modules, required for the resonator, are ready and tested.

Pelletron upgradation by replacing corona system with resistor chains was taken up and the column parts was completed. Pelletron up time went upto 94% during the first few months of 1995. The user community continues to grow and now encompasses 41 universities, 22 colleges besides IIT's and other institutions. Twenty five different types of beams were delivered to users in 1994.

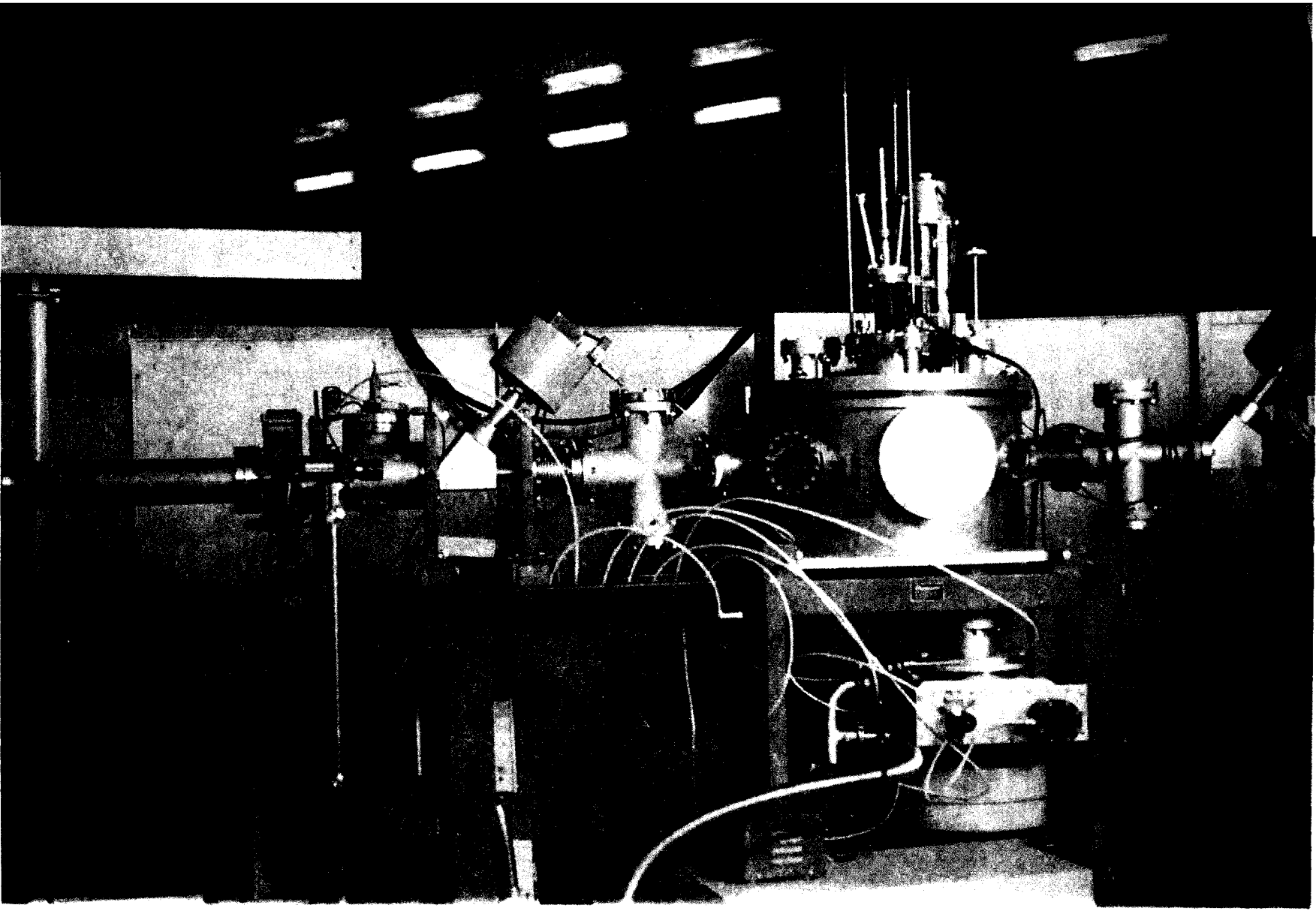
A large NaI detector set-up has been commissioned for high energy gamma ray experiments for giant resonance studies. High Spin Spectroscopy research has been productive and will now make better impact as add-on facilities (the plunger and mini-orange spectrometer) are now completed. The Charged Particle Detector Array (CPDA) project has been approved by DST for funding. System for Coincidence between Recoil and Projectile Ions (SCORPIONO, a new facility for users for studying highly charged slow moving recoil ions produced in ion-atom collisions) has been installed with UGC funding for university project.

An International Workshop on "Physics with Recoil Separators and Detector Arrays was held from January 30 to February 2, 1995, which was attended by about hundred scientists, both from India and abroad. This provided opportunity to our scientists to discuss physics done with similar facilities.

The number of publications (including submitted) in referred journals now amount to 65.

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

During the year, the Centre conducted and co-sponsored four scientific meetings in various universities/college campuses



04 June '94 Material Science Beam Line with Indigenous
Built Ultra High Vacuum Chamber of Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi



Automated Photoelectric Photometric Telescope constructed at IUCAA, Instrumentation Laboratory (and is being shown to the Scientific Advisory Committee members of IUCAA), Pune.



Automated instrument for Ocean Water Parameter Monitoring developed by Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay

in different parts of the country. At the IUCAA campus, also, 15 meetings were held out of which three were international meetings.

Thirty-nine papers were published in leading journals and conference proceedings, as a result of the in-house research of academic members of the Centre. Also, during the year, 574 visitors came to the centre for academic pursuits. The centre has 58 Associates on its rolls.

7.3 Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bangalore

The Regional Instrumentation Centre at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has been coordinating interdisciplinary research and development of training programme in instrumentation along with the University Science Instrumentation Centres in the Southern Region. Major activities during the year 1994-95 were as follows :

a) *Analytical Instrumentation*

Investigated a wide variety of mass analysers, such as ion trap, ion cyclotron resonance, and the time of flight.

b) *High pressure techniques*

A crocontroller based closed loop pressure controller, which can control oil pressures in a hydraulic system has been developed.

c) *Electronics*

Computer based measurement techniques have been evolved for determining low impedance using a ratio transformer based auto balancing AC bridge.

d) *Laser and optical instrumentation*

Optical tomography : Refraction correction algorithms were implemented and reconstructions demonstrated.

Hybrid optical digital processor : A hybrid processor is experimentally implemented for correcting out-of-focus pictures.

PIV interrogation system : The particle image velocimetry interrogation system with a precision X-Y translation stage with optical feed back is constructed.

e) *Lasers and material interactions*

A study of light controlled intensity modulation of a probe light beam, in doped polymeric thin films viz., light induced non-linear effect is initiated for the development of light modulation.

An interferometric method of estimation of electro-optic coefficient for polymeric thin films is developed using a Michelson Interferometer.

f) *Coherent Optics*

A fiber optic sensor has been developed for the measurement of the amplitude and frequency of vibration in the range of 5-800 Hz.

The Maximum Point Power Tracker (MPPT), suitable for PV panels, has been developed and tested in the field.

Design of a solar feed water plant of 1,00,000/- litre per day at 85°C has been completed.

g) *Vacuum and thin films*

Plasma characteristics and optical emission spectroscopy have been used to characterize the facing target sputtering system.

A rotating crucible electron beam depositing system, controlled by a PC, is developed. This allows coating of metal oxide films of required composition, accurately, with ease and repeatability.

A spectra radiometer has been fabricated and tested. This measures the reflectance, transmittance of thin film coatings as a function of wavelength and angle of incidence.

Trail test on the developed thin film bio-medical blood pressure transducer was carried out at IIT/AIIMS, New Delhi.

A preliminary attempt has been made to develop radiation sensors. Publication - 20.

9 persons visited within India and 1 person visited abroad.

4 Academicians/Scientists from institutions within the country and 2 Academicians/Scientists from abroad visited the institute.

h) *Workshops*

One of the major objectives of the RIC is the training of human resources in different universities on specialised topics to update the participants with the latest development. In pursuing this goal, the following courses have been offered for the university teachers during 1994-95 :

1. PC based Instrumentation and micro controllers 6 - 19 June, 1994
2. Lasers and Modern Optics 7 - 18 Nov. 1994
3. Vacuum and thin film techniques 12 - 23 Dec. 1994

Seven persons from the Institute attended Conference/Seminars/Workshops within India and 1 person visited abroad in this connection 9 lectures were delivered in Indian and 12 lectures were delivered abroad.

7.4 Inter-University Consortium for the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) facilities

(i) *Inter University consortium - Indore Centre*

Photo-electron spectroscopy beam line in Indore and the photoelectron spectrometer fabrication were completed during the year. The components of the mirror chambers have been fabricated and inspected.

An engineer from Jobin-Yvon visited Centre for Advanced Technology and Inter University Centre Indore to test the completed monochromator with the gratings, using windowless low pressure discharge VUV source.

A Soft X-ray system has been assembled and tested. The channeltron detector, the long d-spacing crystals have been received. The system is expected to be working after receiving experimental chamber in June, 1995.

The second-hand helium liquifier was commissioned in May, 1994. About 1000 litres of liquid helium were transferred to smaller dewars.

The following new facilities were also added during 1994-95 :

- a) An automated resistivity to measure six samples, simultaneously, has been set up.
- b) An automated low frequency AC conductivity set-up has been made to work.

c) The vibrating reed, set up for internal friction and sound velocity, has been automated.

Three national workshops and three international conferences were held during 1994-95. The Centre has published 13 papers in referred journals and presented 16 papers in national/international conferences.

(ii) *Inter University Consortium - Calcutta Centre*

During the year CEMS detector of the Mossbaure Lab and Chemical Lab were commissioned and I.G. Welding Machine, Sheet Rolling Machine Electric Arc and Gas Welding set up were added to Mechanical Engineering Workshop.

The centre organised four workshops during the period. One paper brought out by the centre was accepted for publication and four were presented in DAE symposium on Nuclear Physics.

(iii) *Inter University consortium - Bombay Centre*

Out of 26 ongoing projects 9 proposals came to close by 31-3-1995 and two projects were terminated for lack of progress. 15 new projects were sanctioned during 1994-95.

8 papers have been published in the referred journals, 5 have been communication and 11 papers have been presented in the International/National conference.

One research scholar working in IUC sponsored project submitted Ph.D. thesis to Bhavnagar University.

39 participants attended the workshop on computational techniques in neutron scattering held from 3rd to 15th March, 1995.

7.5 Crystal Growth Centre, Madras

During 1994-95, 15 researchers from different universities/Institutions were trained in Crystal Growth techniques.

The Centre has undertaken one research project from the Ministry of Human Resource Development and one each from UGC and Department of Science and Technology on different aspects of Crystal Growth. An UPS system three zone liquid phase epitaxial system and a scanning Electron Microscopy have been procured during 1994-95. The Centre conducted one seminar and one international school. Dr. J.Kumar, one of the faculty members received DAE - Young Scientist Award. Dr. K.Bhaskar has been awarded a Japanese Fellowship to work at the Nayoga Institute of Technology, Japan.

7.6 Information and Library Network Programme (INFLIBNET)

INFLIBNET programme, which was in a low key mode due to non-availability of sufficient funds, got a fillip with 11 university libraries being funded by UGC in 93-94 and about 43 university libraries in 1994-95. In many of the libraries, computers are in place and INFLIBNET has sent teams to these libraries for initiation and operationalisation of computerisation. Development of an appropriate library management software is in progress in collaboration with DESIDOC, taking into account requirements of the university libraries. Cataloguing search and circulation modules are already being installed in university libraries.

Help of ERNET, NICNET and I-NET is being taken for networking of these libraries.

A centralised database of academic holdings is being created by INFLIBNET. The data received from more than 60 universities has already been entered into this database. Till date, the data regarding 5 lakh books, Journals and theses/dissertation has been developed. This database is

steadily growing and will lead to a national union catalogue or on-line access. Work on installation and commissioning of appropriate computer system for housing this database, and offering on line access to university libraries, is in progress. INFLIBNET is helping university libraries in computerising their records by offering them facility of downloading from its authenticated master file.

Up to 31.3.1995, personnel from 90 academic libraries, including executives, have been trained in computerised library operation and management. A national convention on Information Access through Networking was held in February, 1995, at Hyderabad in collaboration with the University of Hyderabad. There was enthusiastic and active participation by more than 200 delegates from all over the country who gave good suggestions for the implementation of the INFLIBNET programme.

7.7 Inter University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, Shimla

There are three basic constituents of the academic activity of this IUC, viz., the Scheme of Associateship, the organisation of Research Seminars and holding of Study weeks on problems of national and international interest. During 1994-95, 47 University and College teachers visited the centre as Associates for a period of one month.

The following three Research Seminars were organised during the year:

- a) "Interpretation of Literary Texts" in English Department of Gauhati University.
- b) "Technology, Change and Development" in the School of Social Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.

c) "Objectivity in the Social Sciences" at IIT, Kanpur.

Study weeks are usually held at Shimla. Eminent academics are drawn from different parts of India. During the year, three such study weeks were organised.

The first Issue of the Journal of the Centre came out in November, 1994.

7.8 Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay

The Year 1994-95 witnessed consolidation of activities started in the previous years, and considerable expansion through new services, activities and programmes.

The Centre has completed two sponsored projects funded by different agencies. Four R and D sponsored projects are in progress.

During the year, the Centre organised 9 training programmes and one Symposium on "Sensors and Transducers". Two refresher courses were organised for teachers. The above programmes have helped immensely in further strengthening the WRIC-USICS

The Centre continued to carry out repairs and maintenance of instruments of Bombay and SNDT university departments and colleges. Calibration Services were extended for analytical instruments, vacuum gauges, optical instruments, electronic balances and fibre testing equipment.

The Centre gave accredited maintenance service for PCs and Printer totalling about 100 in the University Office and departments.

Four staff members participated in different seminars/symposia organised within India. Eight members of the faculty were invited for talks in different universities within India.

Four papers have been published in journals.

7.9 Consortium for Educational Communication, New Delhi

The Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) was set up under Section 12 ccc of the UGC Act and was registered as a society under Societies Registration Act, 1860 on June 26, 1993, to provide an institutional framework to sustain and enhance the ongoing media activities of seven Educational Media Research Centres and ten Audio-Visual Research Centres established by the UGC in different universities/institutions of the country. It also provides the thrust in related activities, explores and taps new technological advances in the field and gives guidance on policy for media related activities. In the first meeting of CEC's Governing Body and Council, the following mission statement was accepted:

"Improving the research and quality of education- specially for the disadvantaged-through the use of electronic media and/or other technologies, supplemented by conventional means".

In pursuance of the above objective, the Consortium convened periodic meetings of the Directors of the Media Centres so as to oversee their activities and to take stock of programmes produced by them as well as to give feedback regarding the quality of programmes. During the year under report, Coordinators' Meetings were held at Patiala (Aug. 94), UGC, New Delhi (Dec. 94) and Madurai (March. 95).

In addition to capsuling and editing of the programmes, the Consortium has also started making monthly programmes "Yours Sincerely" which was initiated as a means of creating involvement amongst the viewers by airing their views (expressed in their letters) and responding to their

queries and comments. This was being done by EMRC Calcutta at the initial stage and the Consortium took up the production of this programme from May 1994.

The "Week Ahead", produced at CEC, was started as a means of keeping the viewers informed about the forthcoming programmes and enticing them to watch these. This was necessary because Doordarshan, in its weekly programme summary (Saptahiki), could only provide two minutes to the entire week of the Countrywide Classroom transmission. The "Week Ahead" attempts to be a fast paced programme providing glimpses of the next week's programmes with an anchor person/compere briefly outlining the schedule. In addition to this, the Consortium also circulates monthly schedule of the programmes to be transmitted to a large number of viewers and to most of the newspapers of the country for publication. The monthly schedule is announced one month ahead before the programmes are telecast.

On the basis of the feedback from audience research, it was felt desirable to change the transmission timings. With persistent negotiations with the Doordarshan authorities, the transmission timings for the Countrywide Classroom programmes have been changed. The telecast continues from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. for 6 days a week(excluding Sundays) and the 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. slot has been changed to 6.00: to 7:00 p.m. The change in timings was necessary to avoid extremely high rate of cancellation of this telecast due to sports events and other causes. With the change in timings, the cancellation rate has also become negligible. It is worthwhile to mention in this context that the Hindi telecast (Deshvyapi Kaksha) is on the air from 6:00 to 6:30 a.m. on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The interactive tele-course on "New Communication Technology" was also organised from December 15-24, 1994, through the Countrywide Classroom programmes from 1:00 to 2:00 p.m. On each day, a pre-recorded programme, explaining the technologies/applications like E-mail, Fax, Satellite Communication and Radio Paging, were broadcast for about 25

minutes. This was followed by live interaction in which participants from about 15 locations were able to call and have their questions answered by a panel of experts. This was carried out by the Consortium for Educational Communication in collaboration with the Indian Space Research Organisation and the Indira Gandhi National Open University. The response from the audience has been quite overwhelming and the next series of interactive tele-course is on the anvil.

During the year under report, the Consortium received 485 programmes in English of 9206 minutes duration and 67 programmes in Hindi of 1521.23 minutes duration from the different Media Centres. In addition, the Consortium also produced, as stated earlier, weekly programme, viz., 'The Week Ahead', monthly programme, namely, 'Yours Sincerely' and an anniversary programme. The total duration of each such programmes in English was 1736 minutes, and those in Hindi was 36 minutes.

The Consortium has also taken steps to produce programmes on contemporary issues like environmental awareness, safe drinking water and the prevention of AIDS.

Steps are also being taken to edit the Model Course Video Lectures to ensure that these are free from any technical flaw and are in the appropriate format. So far, complete Model Course video Lectures on five subjects, viz., Geography, Home Science, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology, have been received by the CEC, and tapes on some other subjects which are not complete, have also been received making a total of about 2,000 tapes.

The Consortium has been striving to generate resources through the sale of Cassettes and offering professional service through its existing infrastructure. During the year, a sum of about Rs.3.5 lakhs were generated through such endeavour. Though this amount is negligible compared to

the costs involved in the work of the CEC, modest beginning towards the objectives set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding of CEC, has been made.

The UGC has identified the Consortium to act as the nodal body to explore the possibilities of marketing educational material produced by the University Grants Commission, Indira Gandhi National Open University and National Council for Educational Research and Training. Towards this end, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by the Participating bodies and steps are under way to appoint a Project Coordinator to oversee this Project under the supervision of the Director, CEC.

Chapter-VIII

PROMOTION and PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE and VALUES

3.1 Gandhian Studies

Assistance under this scheme is provided by the UGC on a 100 per cent basis under Plan funds to set up Centres of Gandhian Studies and Gandhi Bhawans in Universities and for conducting programmes to acquaint teachers and students with the philosophy and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. UGC has a Standing Committee of experts which considers proposals received from universities in this regard. As on 31.3.1995, the UGC had provided assistance to 17 Centres of Gandhian Studies and 8 Gandhi Bhawans were set up in various universities. To commemorate 125th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the University Grants Commission will provide, during the year, a grant of Rs.5,000 each to all the eligible colleges for the purchase of books written by Mahatma Gandhi or on the life and mission of Mahatma Gandhi as part of the celebrations. This will be in addition to the allocation already approved for the colleges under the scheme of Eighth Plan Developmental Assistance. A sub-committee of the UGC has also finalised a list of books in Hindi and English on Gandhian Thought and Values published by various government and non-government organisations. Apart from the books recommended by the sub-committee, the Colleges can also purchase books in regional languages through local publishers.

3.2 Buddhist Studies

The UGC has been providing assistance to selected Universities on a cent per cent basis under the plan allocation for promotion of Buddhist Studies. As on 31.3.1995, the UGC had provided assistance to five universities for the establishment of Buddhist Centres.

8.3 Nehru Studies

As per the UGC guidelines, universities conducting programmes on Gandhian Studies can also include Nehru Studies in their programme of activities so as to avoid proliferation of infrastructure. The UGC supports Nehru Studies Programmes on 100 per cent basis. Accordingly, universities having centres of Gandhian Studies have been taking up Nehru Studies Programmes, as well, with the object of inculcating the philosophy and approach of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas in the present context.

As on 31.3.1995, the UGC had provided assistance to two universities for the establishment of Nehru Study centres.

Assistance under the scheme of Gandhian/Nehru/Buddhist Studies is available for setting up centres for these studies and library and reading rooms, conducting part-time courses of 3 to 6 months duration, providing teaching support to other departments having a course or paper on these studies, conducting research and organising seminars. The UGC evaluates the performance of these Centres through expert Visiting Committees once in a plan period. The UGC assistance can be terminated if the functioning of a centre is not found satisfactory.

8.4 Centre for Regional Studies (Bhanja Literature)

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

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

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

8.6 Value-Oriented Education

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

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

8.7 Functional Hindi Courses

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

Each state is required to select two universities, one for each course. The Commission will provide grants to them for the appointment of one Professor, one Reader, honorarium to guest lecturers and for the purchase of books and journals.

In order to promote the use of Hindi in Law and other vocational courses, the Commission has made a provision of Rs.10 lakhs.

The Commission is also considering the introduction of some courses in functional Hindi incorporating all important elements, particularly from the point of view of employment. These are as follows:

- 1) Functional Hindi as Optional subject at Graduate level.
- 2) B.A.(Hons.) in Functional Hindi
- 3) Functional Hindi at M.A. level.
- 4) One year post M.A. Diploma in Functional Hindi.

Chapter-IX

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

9.1 Engineering and Technology Education

The University Grants Commission continued to provide financial assistance to the universities for their Engineering and Technology departments to enable them to carry out various programmes of higher education and research. Assistance is provided by the Commission for the construction of buildings (academic and hostel), improvement of library and laboratories and also for strengthening the faculty and award of post graduate scholarship and research fellowship.

Grants amounting to Rs.1577.68 lakhs were released by the Commission during 1994-95 to 36 universities which have their own departments/colleges of Engineering and Technology. The Commission also provided maintenance grant to 4 universities for conducting the approved post graduate courses in Engineering and Technology. These universities are Anna University (Madras), Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (Patiala), Birla Institute of Technology (Mesra) and the School of Earthquake Engineering, (Roorkee University)

9.2 Development of Computer Facilities and Computer Education in Universities

The UGC is providing financial assistance to the universities for the establishment and upgradation/augmentation of computer facilities. Upto the end of 1994-95, 114 universities were assisted for setting up computer centres. In order to train human resources in this field, the UGC has also been assisting universities under the UGC-DOE joint programme for running several human

resource development courses. The table that follows gives details:

Table 9.1

COMPUTER COURSES

COURSES	NO.OF UNIVS. ASSISTED
Master of Computer Application	53
B.Tech/B.E. in Computer Science	10
M.Tech/M.E. in Computer Science	7

During the year 1994-95 grants amounting to Rs.6.09 crores were released to the universities for setting up computer centres and running computer courses.

9.3 Computer Facilities in Colleges

The Commission has been providing financial assistance up to Rs.1.25 lakhs per college, for purchasing personal computers, dot matrix printer, stabiliser and relevant systems and application software. The scheme is aimed at creating awareness among students and teachers/staff about the use of computers in administration, finance, examination and research.

During the year, 98 colleges were assisted under the scheme, bringing the total number of colleges assisted up to 1994-95 to 1714. A sum of Rs.2.95 crores was released to the colleges for the purpose during the year. Statewise

distribution of the number of colleges assisted is given below:-

STATE/U.T	NO. OF COLLEGES
Andhra Pradesh	130
Assam	34
Bihar	67
Delhi	35
Goa	3
Gujarat	85
Haryana	91
Himachal Pradesh	27
Jammu and Kashmir	16
Karnataka	73
Kerala	115
Madhya Pradesh	111
Maharashtra	243
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	3
Orissa	54
Pondicherry	1
Punjab	139
Rajasthan	59
Tamil Nadu	145
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	174
West Bengal	102
TOTAL	1714

9.4 Training of College Teachers

The UGC formulated a scheme during 1993-94 for training of teachers in the use of computer in those colleges which have been financially assisted by the UGC for purchase of computers. The universities to which these colleges are affiliated have been entrusted the job of imparting the

training. Up to the end of 1994-95, 88 training programmes had been approved to be conducted by 31 universities to train participants from 1302 colleges.

9.5 Computer Application at Post Graduate Level

Under a scheme started in 1993, the UGC provides financial assistance to universities for starting an additional paper at the post graduate level in subjects in which computer applications have become prominent. Subjects like physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Library Science and Commerce have been identified, in the first instance, under the scheme, and 11 universities were being assisted upto 31.3.1995.

9.6 Development of Management Studies

The UGC has been providing assistance to universities/institutions for conducting programmes in Management Studies. During the year, the commission approved 8 more universities for the introduction of the MBA programme on the recommendation of the All India Council for Technical Education. Thus, as of 31.3.1995, the commission was providing assistance to 54 universities/institutions for running these programmes.

Chapter-X

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

10.1 Adult, Continuing and Extension Education

Adult, Continuing and Extension Education Programmes have following goals :-

- i) Eradication of Illiteracy
- ii) Promotion of Continuing Education
- iii) Promotion of Population Education
- iv) Promotion of Legal Literacy and Awareness of Various Development Programmes
- v) Support for Science Education and Transfer of Technology
- vi) Promotion of other Welfare and Community Development Programmes

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

The position in respect of various programmes under the scheme at the end of 1994-95, was as follows :

1.	Number of Universities financed for T.L.C.	83
2.	Number of Colleges of these Universities, including 5 Autonomous Colleges given funding	1305
3.	Target of Neo-literates to be made literate	255000
4.	Number of persons made literate	196000
5.	Number of C.E.C. approved	1038
6.	Number of Jan Sikshan Nilayams	742

UGC is also deputing University/College teachers to work with Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samithi (BGVS) on wholetime basis for nation-wide literacy movement and paying the salary of the substitute teacher in place of the deputed teacher.

10.2 Population Education

The UGC has been assisting the universities/Colleges for the promotion of Population Education Programme in the university system since 1983. The principal aim of the programme is to enable the students, teachers and, through them, the Community, to clearly comprehend the issues concerning family size, quality of life, and the impact of population growth on the community. In 1986, a joint project was undertaken with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) under which the UGC set up 12 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) in the departments of Adult, Continuing and Extension Education in the universities of Jammu, Delhi, Gujarat Vidyapith, SNDT Women's, Pune, Madras, Kerala, Vikram, Ranchi, Burdwan and North Eastern Hill Universities and Gandhigram Rural Institute. They provide technical support to the universities/colleges for various activities like material development, curriculum development and training for the functionaries and also carry out monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

The first phase of the UNFPA-UGC project covered the period 1986-1993 during which a variety of print and audio-visual materials were developed and personnel were trained. The implementation of the project, during the first phase, was evaluated through Educational Consultants India Ltd., New Delhi, which recommended the continuation of the project for another term. Accordingly, the UNFPA and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare cleared the second phase of the programme to cover the period 1994-96. During 1994-95, Population Education Unit (PEU) has been set up in the UGC for the effective implementation of the programme of population education through universities/colleges.

During this period, a thrust has been given to new emerging areas such as AIDS, drug abuse, environment, ageing, and training of the Principals. Efforts were also made to integrate Population Education with different courses at the Undergraduate and Post-graduate levels and to institutionalise Population education in the University system.

During the year, a survey was undertaken to study the impact of the programmes of Population Education on the university/college students and teachers. Other major activities completed during the year were updating and revision of the existing curriculum for the undergraduate level, revision of the training manual, directory of audio-visual aids, and information folder on AIDS Education.

Two expert groups have been constituted to prepare a Source Book on Population Education and Lessons on Population Education for Undergraduate Level through the Distance Education Mode. Also, some research projects relating to 'Population growth and its Consequences' and 'Awareness and Attitude of students towards Population related issues' were completed by the various PERCs/Universities.

A National level training programme for Assistant Directors and Project Officers of PERCs was organised for one week during December, 1994. Population related issues were discussed through lecture-cum-discussions. Nearly two thousand college Principals and Lecturers also participated in orientation lectures on population education organised by the PERCs during the year.

Two quarterly Project Progress Review Meetings of the Directors of PERCs were held where detailed work plans, along with budget estimates were prepared for the year 1994 and 1995. Other activities such as debates, poster competition, one-act plays, exhibitions on population related themes were organised by the PERCs, Population Education Clubs and the Universities in different parts of

the country. A large number of students and teachers including the members of the community participated in these activities. The Population Education Resource Centres, PECS and the Departments of Adult Education also observed 'World Population Day' on 11th July, 1994 and 'World AIDS Day' on 1st December, 1994, by organising padyatras in the concerned university and service area to make them aware about the population related issues through free distribution of pamphlets. The Population Education Resource Centres and PECs also organised a series of extension lectures on population related issues. Various seminars were held on such issues AIDS, Age at Marriage, Dowry, Small Family Norm, Quality of Life, by the PERCs. Newsletters on Population Education and a Population Digest were also published during the year.

10.3 Action Plan for Controlling Aids

An Action Plan for the prevention and Control of AIDS, with the help of university and college community, was drawn up by the UGC for implementation from the academic year 1994-95. Accordingly, universities were requested to send proposals in this regard for financial assistance by the Commission. The UGC will provide additional grants to the universities and colleges for the purchase of books on AIDS, population education, environment and drug abuse. Proposals received from a large number of universities were under consideration during the year.

10.4 Distance Education/Correspondence Courses

Distance education is a mix of correspondence education, distance education and open learning. It accounts for nearly 12 per cent of total enrolment in higher education and, as such, is the emerging reality in the educational scene of the country. Distance education meets the aspirations of the disadvantaged sections of the society for higher education. The UGC has been providing assistance to the universities to the tune of Rs.10 lakhs as seed money for the first five years, for introducing distance education

programmes/correspondence courses. Further assistance to the tune of Rs.5.00 lakhs to 7.50 lakhs is provided by the UGC after five years for running undergraduate and Post-graduate courses, respectively. This assistance is available on a continuing basis after every five years.

On the basis of the guidelines circulated to the universities, in the previous year, the Commission received 17 proposals from the Correspondence Course Institutes for their upgradation to Distance Education Mode as on 31-3-1995. Also, the Commission organised various workshops at Annamalai, Osmania and Punjab Universities for the upgradation of the Correspondence Courses Institutes to the Distance Education Mode particularly with regard to the transformation of printed course material into the Distance Education format. During the year under report, the Commission also received proposals from 18 universities for introducing and strengthening Distance Education Programmes.

Improvement in the quality of Distance Education Programmes is being brought about with the help of audio, video, radio and television facilities. Audio-Visual Resource Centres (AVRCs) have been set up in each of the four regions to support distance education programmes in the universities. The Centre in the northern region is producing programmes in Hindi, English and Urdu; the Centre in the Western Region is developing programmes in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada; the Southern Regional Centre is producing programmes in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam while the Eastern Region Centre is preparing programmes in Oriya, Bengali and Assamese.

10.5 Planning Forums

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

Chapter-XI

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

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

11.1 Seminars, Symposia, Refresher Courses, Workshops etc.

As per the revised guidelines, the UGC provides assistance to post-graduate colleges only for organising seminars such as seminars, symposia, both national and international. Assistance to colleges range from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.50,000/- for national level and Rs.1,00,000/- for International level seminars and conferences. Similar programmes are organised under the scheme of Unassigned Grants to the universities, in accordance with approved norms. The Commission also provides TA/DA to the university and college teachers for participating in similar activities organised by non-university in institutions like NIEPA.

11.2 Strengthening the Teaching of English

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

11.3 National Fellowship

The scheme enables eminent professors, working in universities, to engage themselves in research and studies with minimum teaching responsibilities. Only those professors who are below the age of the 55 years at the time of their nomination, or those who can avail of the scheme

for at least two years prior to their superannuation as per the UGC rules, are eligible for this Fellowship. Fifty positions are available at any given time. During 1993-94, the Commission extended the scope of the scheme to cover distinguished college teachers also.

During the Fellowship period, the awardees receive their normal salary, allowances and a fellowship allowance of Rs.600/- per month, in addition to non-lapsable grant of Rs.20,000/- per year for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure during 1994-95, the Commission selected 13 Fellows under the scheme.

11.4 Visiting Associateship

The Commission has a scheme of Visiting Associateship which provides an opportunity to outstanding teachers in Universities and Colleges to visit institutes of advanced study and research centres for a short period with a view to keeping themselves abreast of the latest developments in their areas of interest. There are 100 slots available under the scheme every year.

The term of the Associateship is for a period of two years during which the candidate has to spent not less than 60 days (spread over two-three spells) in the host institution. The Commission pays the actual cost of travel to the awardee from the parent institution to the host institution. Air fare is not permissible. In addition, the awardee is paid an allowance of Rs.100/- per day if Readers and Professors and Rs.75% per day if Lecturers. The ceiling of assistance is Rs.15,000/- per year in the case of Lecturers and Rs.25,000/- for Readers and Professors.

The Commission selected 50 candidates in Humanities and Social Sciences, including languages, and 50 in science under the scheme for the year 1994.

11.5 Guest/Part-time teachers

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

11.6 Visiting Professors/Fellows

The UGC provides assistance to the universities for the appointment of Visiting Professors/Fellows on the payment of honorarium/DA. While a visiting Professor is provided an honorarium upto Rs.5000/-p.m. a Fellow is paid daily allowance of Rs.200/-, The quantum of the UGC assistance to each university for this purpose is determined in relation to the VIIIth Plan allocation of the university for its general development.

The UGC decided to create, in 1990-91, a few positions of visiting faculty in the universities to provide teaching/research assignments to the teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated Colleges. Classified into categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' the positions carry a consolidated honorarium of Rs.2500/-p.m., Rs.3000 p.m. and Rs.4500 p.m., respectively. These teachers remain entitled to draw their salaries from their parent university and colleges in addition to the above honorarium. The tenure of the visiting faculty is one academic year. During the year, the Commission decided that the scheme which was up to 31st December 1994 may be continued and each case may be examined on its merit.

The UGC also has a scheme to include traditional scholars of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian for induction into the university system. The appointment will be for a period of one year and selected traditional scholars will be

paid honorarium equivalent to that offered to Visiting Professors. The selected scholars will be available at a designated university, to the faculty members and research scholars for consultation, guidance and for giving lectures and informal talks. If some scholars are unable to leave their habitat because of their lifestyle, university/college teachers and research scholars will be entitled to visit them for guidance and consultation. Appropriate TA/DA will be paid to them.

11.7 Teacher Fellowship

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

It will apply only to those colleges which are eligible to receive development assistance during the VIIIth Plan period.

Each college will have one teacher fellowship of 1 year duration for every 5 permanent teachers subject to a maximum of 8 such fellowships.

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

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

11.8 Research Scientistship

The scheme enables scientists and teachers, who have shown exceptional talent for research, to pursue it. Two hundred positions are available at any given time, The awardees are

placed in two slabs, viz., Rs.2300-3500 and Rs.4000-6500. The awardees also receive additional D.A. as applicable from time to time. During 1994-95, 25 awards were given under the scheme.

11.9 Minor and Major Research Projects for Teachers in Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences.

To encourage individual research, the UGC provides assistance to the university/college teachers to undertake either minor or major research projects. The quantum of assistance for major projects in Science, Engineering and Technology was raised from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs per project during the year 1994-95. Similarly, in the Humanities and Social Sciences, the ceiling was raised from Rs.3 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs. For minor research projects also, the quantum of assistance for Science, Engineering and Technology subjects was enhanced from Rs.30,000/- to Rs.40,000/- per project and for Humanities and Social Sciences from Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/- per project. While a major research project may be undertaken by a group of teachers, retired teachers up to the age of 70 can also participate under the scheme. Priority is accorded to projects of interdisciplinary nature.

The assistance provided by the UGC for major research projects includes funding for appointment of junior research fellows, research associates, field visits, equipment, computation, books and journals, contingencies and other items needed for the projects. Minor projects are also funded for all the above mentioned items except for junior research fellows/research associates. All these projects are monitored regularly.

The number of projects approved by the UGC and grants

released by it during the year under report are detailed in the following table.

Table-11.1

MAJOR AND MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS, 1994-95

Scheme	Projects approved	Grant Released* (in lakhs)
Major Research Projects		
1.Humanities and Social Sciences	198	207.15
2.Science	115	646.71
3.Engg./Technology	23	81.68
Minor Research Projects		
1.Humanities and Social Sciences	178	33.91
2.Science	93	43.85
3.Engg./Technology	14	1.67

* These figures are not only for fresh projects during the year under report but also for on going projects.

11.10 Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors

The Commission has been operating this scheme since 1970-71 under which financial assistance is provided to outstanding academicians and scholars in the universities and Colleges, and other institutions of higher learning and research for writing of high quality books, monographs and other reference material for University and College Students. The books may be written in English or Hindi or a regional language.

The scheme is operated jointly by the University Grants Commission and the National Book Trust. The Commission will now provide financial assistance for the preparation of manuscripts and the N.B.T. will provide the subsidy towards the publication of the books found suitable by them under the scheme of subsidised publication of books.

During the year, 1994-95, the Commission constituted 23 core groups in various disciplines to consider over 104 proposals received for the preparation of books. These core groups nominate persons of eminence for evaluating the synopses of the proposed books or themselves clear these synopses. Besides, these groups are also expected to identify areas/topics in which more books need to be brought out as well as recommend the names of authors who could write such books.

11.11 Travel Grants for Attending International Conference

The UGC provides partial assistance to the university and college teachers for presenting research papers in international academic conferences and to see the working of educational institutions in other countries. Over the years, the facility has been extended to Research Associates and Research Scientists also. For college teachers, the Commission constitutes a Travel Grant Committee which meets every month to evaluate the proposals received in this regard. Assistance, under the scheme, is available to a teacher once in every three years up to the age of 60 years. During the year 1994-95, assistance amounting to Rs.25 lakhs was provided to 120 teachers.

11.12 Career Awards

The scheme aims at identifying young talented teachers, of not more than 40 years of age (50 years in case of women candidates), to devote themselves to research with lesser teaching responsibilities. Ordinarily, career awards are offered for a period of three years to lecturers and readers

in the universities and colleges who have doctoral/post-doctoral or other equivalent professional degree.

Fifty-five positions are available annually - 25 for Social Sciences and Humanities (including languages), 25 for Sciences and 5 for Engineering/Technology. The UGC meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the awardees and also provides a research grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for Science and Technology and 1.5 lakhs for Humanities and Social Sciences, during the tenure of the award. Selections are made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted by the Commission. The UGC selected 55 teachers under the scheme during 1994-95.

11.13 Emeritus Fellowship

Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced superannuated professors in the universities who have been actively engaged in research during their career, to enable them to pursue active research in their fields of specialisation, and to utilize their services for monitoring UGC programmes. The fellowship is for two years or till the awardee reaches the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Besides the usual superannuation benefits, the awardee gets a fellowship amount of Rs.4,000 p.m. and a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs.20,000 p.a., in addition to his/her provident fund/pension payments, relating to the post held earlier. The total number of fellowships available at any given time is 100. During 1994-95, 36 awards were given under the scheme.

11.14 National Education Testing for Research and Teaching

The UGC conducts a national level test to ensure minimum standards of the entrants in the teaching profession and research. The test is conducted twice a year. The test in the science subjects is conducted jointly with CSIR. For those who wish to pursue research, the Junior Research

Fellowship (JRF) is available for five years. The UGC has allocated a number of fellowships to the universities for the candidates who have qualified in the test. However, the UGC continues to provide supernumerary fellowships, over and above the allocated quota, to accommodate all the qualified candidates.

Candidates who qualify every year, after a national level test, can pursue research in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences in any university of their choice and/or can apply for the post of Lecturer. Upon a writ petition filed by Raj Singh (who had qualified the NET examination conducted by the UGC) in the case of Raj. Singh Vs Delhi University, the Delhi High Court held that the University Grants Commission qualifications required of a person to be appointed to the teaching staff of a University and institutions affiliated to it Regulations, 1991, notified on 19th September, 1991, by the University Grants Commission, were valid and mandatory, and the Delhi University was obliged under the law to comply therewith. The Delhi University was directed to select lecturers for appointment in the university and in its affiliated Colleges strictly in accordance with the said Regulations which include qualifying in NET or similar examinations.

The Supreme Court upheld this ruling of the High Court in its judgement delivered on 8.9.1994. As per the Supreme Court judgement, the Delhi University was directed to select lecturers for itself and its affiliated and subordinate colleges strictly in accordance with the notification. Put shortly, the Delhi University is mandated to comply with the said Regulations. As analysed above, therefore, the Delhi University may appoint as a lecturer in itself and its affiliated colleges one who has cleared the test prescribed by the said Regulations, or it may seek prior approval for the relaxation of this requirement in a specific case, or it may appoint as lecturer one who does not meet this requirement without having first obtained the UGC's approval, in which event it would, if it failed to show cause for its failure to abide by the said Regulations to

the satisfaction of the UGC forfeit its grant from the UGC. If, however, it did show cause to the satisfaction of the UGC it not only would not forfeit its grant but the appointment made without obtaining the UGC's prior approval would stand regularised."

Table-11.2

DETAILS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION TEST CONDUCTED IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DURING 1994-95

Test	Date	Registered	Appeared for Test	Qualified for JRF & Lecturer-ship	Qualified for Lecturership
Humanities and Social Sciences	June '94	29459	22347	421	1119
	Dec. '94	33838	26461	355	748

11.15 Research Fellowship in Engineering and Technology

The UGC awards 60 research fellowships every year in Engineering and Technology, including Agricultural Engineering to undertake advanced study and for research leading to Ph.D. The minimum qualification is a Master's Degree in Engineering/Technology/Pharmacy with 55% marks. Neither a BE/B.Tech. degree nor passing the Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE) is a mandatory condition for getting this fellowship.

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

During the year under report, 33 awards were given under the scheme for the year 1993.

11.16 Research Associateships

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

One hundred and fifty positions are available every year. In additions, 40 positions are available for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, 30 for physically handicapped candidates and 40 part-time associateships for women candidates who are not full-time teachers or researchers. The Associateships are awarded in the following slabs:

Full-time

1. Rs.2800-100-3300/-
2. Rs.3300-100-3800/-
3. Rs.3750-125-4375/-
4. Rs.4325-125-4700-150-5000/-

Part-time

1. Rs.2500-100-3000/-
2. Rs.2800-100-3000/-

The award carries a contingency grant of Rs.7500/- p.a. and Rs.10,000/- p.a. for Humanities and Science subjects respectively.

The associateship is tenable initially for a period of three years and extendable for another term in the same slab for a period not exceeding two years. The duration of part-time awards is 5 years and no extension is given. Two hundred

and nine Research Associates, in the various categories mentioned above, were selected during 1994-95.

11.17 Fellowship/Research Associateship for Scholars from Developing Countries

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

11.18 Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards and Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Awards

With the help of an endowment made by the Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad the University Grants Commission has instituted, since 1974, the following awards of the value of Rs.10,000/-, each to be awarded every year to outstanding scientists.

1. The Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences.
2. The Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in APPLIED Sciences.
3. The Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences.
4. The Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences.
5. Award to outstanding Scientists/Social Scientists in the field of Interaction between Science and Society.

Also, with the help of an endowment of Rs.5 lakhs made by Swami Pranavananda Saraswati, Director, Yoga Societies in America, the UGC has instituted the following awards of the value of Rs. 10,000/- each, to be awarded every year since

1985, for outstanding scholarly/scientific work which has

made important contributions to human knowledge and which has thrown light on the problems in a new manner :

1. Swami Pranavananda Award in Education.
2. Swami Pranavananda Award in Sociology.
3. Swami Pranavananda Award in Economics.
4. Swami Pranavananda Award in Political Science.
5. Swami Pranavananda Award in Environmental Science and Ecology.

During the year, the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was invited to give away the awards for the years 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993, under these schemes. There were twenty awardees each, under these two schemes for all these four years together.

Chapter-XII

PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

12.1 Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports

The Course is being run in 7 universities and 22 colleges spread over 13 States in the country. The UGC provided assistance to these institutions for approved items of expenditure like salary of the staff, books and journals, equipment and laboratory building. While the UGC assistance towards the salary of the staff is on 100% basis for a period of five years, assistance for other items is on the basis of sharing with the institution/State government subject to the ceiling of the UGC assistance provided for different items. Thirteen of the 29 institutions were yet to complete the period of five years of conducting the course. A review of the course undertaken by two committees had been in progress during the year under report.

12.2 Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges

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

The UGC has identified some items for assistance keeping in view the grants made available to it by the Department. The items identified for assistance include the construction of a multi-purpose gymnasium, swimming pool, pacca basket ball/volleyball/badminton/tennis court, moorum/clay lawn tennis court and cricket pitch, cinder/clay athletic

track(400 mtrs.) and non expendable sports equipment. For gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic track, all the universities are eligible but the UGC provides only for either gymnasium or a swimming pool to a university in one plan period.

Colleges which have postgraduate classes and a minimum enrolment of 1000 students, are eligible to apply for assistance under this scheme. Non-expendable sports equipment is also sanctioned only once in a Plan period to an institution. Women's colleges having undergraduate classes and a minimum enrolment of 500 students, are also eligible to apply for major sports facilities like gymnasium, swimming pool and running track.

During the Year, the Commission released grant amounting to Rs.130.06 lakhs for various items of sports infrastructure.

12.3 Promotion of Adventure Sports

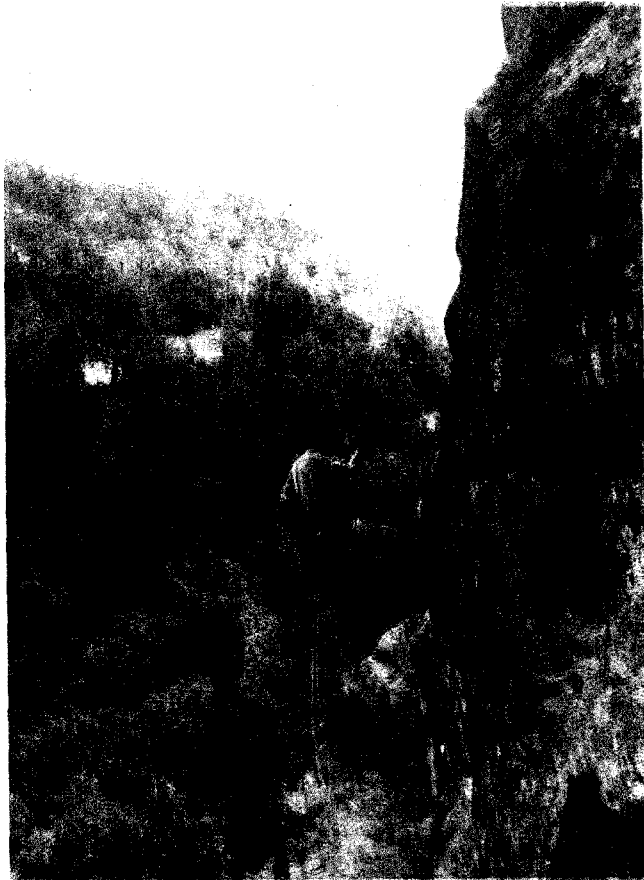
Since the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Adventure Foundation (NAF) in 1992, the UGC is implementing the scheme of adventure sports for university/college students. While some of the programmes of adventure sports are being organised by the NAF through its regional chapters, for others it identifies as specialist organisations in the country for associating them in the implementation of the programme. A coordination Committee, comprising the representatives of UGC and NAF, oversees the implementation of the programme. During the year, the UGC provided assistance of Rs.50 lakhs to the NAF for implementing/conducting the adventure sports programme.

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

The scheme was introduced with the objective of spreading yoga education and practice among students/teachers in the universities. UGC provides assistance to the universities for the construction of yoga practice hall, living quarters

for instructors, honorarium to instructors and for furniture and equipment.

For seeking assistance under the scheme, the universities are required to enter into a five year renewable agreement with a yoga institution of repute which would manage and run the yoga centre(s) to be set up with UGC assistance. Proposals received from 28 universities, for establishing yoga centres, have been considered by the UGC upto 31.3.1995 out of which financial assistance for Rs.35.70 lakhs was provided to 13 universities.



Mountain climbing : Adventure Sport under NFA

Chapter-XIII

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

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

The UGC has been contributing towards social equity and upliftment of the under-privileged sections of society through special schemes as well as specific provisions within regular schemes:-

- 1) Relaxation of upto 10% in the cut off marks in the results of NET Junior Research Fellowship(JRF) is given to SC/ST candidates and all the qualified candidates are awarded JRF. In case no vacancy is available, UGC provides supernumerary positions of JRF to the universities.
- 2) In addition, fifty Junior Research Fellowships are awarded every year, in Science and Humanities and Social Sciences, to SC/ST candidates who appear in NET and qualify the eligibility test for lecturership.
- 3) With a view to provide opportunities to teachers belonging to SC/ST categories in affiliated Colleges, 50 Teacher Fellowships (20 for Ph.D and 30 for M.Phil) have been instituted under the scheme of Direct Award to Teachers belonging to SC/ST categories and were awarded to as many teacher during 1994-95.
- 4) Forty Research Associateships have been set aside for the Schedule Caste/Tribe candidates every year.
- 5) The Commission has formulated revised guidelines for the scheme of Coaching Classes for the Educationally Backward Amongst Minority Communities' for various competitive examinations. As per the guidelines, the existing centres

and cells in the universities and colleges will, henceforth, conduct classes for preparing the students for competitive examinations for services other than the higher civil services and also for remedial programmes. For the higher civil services, it is proposed to set up initially two model regional centres, one at Jamia Millia Islamia for northern region and the other at Calicut University for the southern region. The Commission has also identified 33 additional centres in different universities/colleges in order to cover more areas of minority concentration. Efforts are underway for identifying coaching centres exclusively for women candidates.

- 6) The UGC has prescribed relaxation in criteria for financial assistance to colleges having SC/ST enrolment and to those located in backward regions.
- 7) Special Cells in various universities/institutions have been set up with a view to ensure effective implementation of the various schemes for the Scheduled Caste/Tribe students. The total number of such Cells was 97 as on 31.3.1995. The Commission provides assistance to the universities for the appointment of various categories of staff for running the SC/ST Cells. UGC assistance for the staff is provided for a period of 5 years from the date of first appointment. For the present, the Commission has decided to extend assistance for running the Cells up to 31st March, 1997. Thereafter, it will be the responsibility of State Governments to take over the recurring liability.
- 8) Thirty Research Associateships are reserved every year for physically handicapped students.
- 9) The UGC is operating a scheme under which it provides assistance to universities for conducting Special Education Programmes for B.Ed./M.Ed. teachers to enable them to teach the handicapped children. The following 12 universities/colleges were being assisted under the programme upto 31.3.1995.

- a) S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay.
- b) S.P. Mandal Tilak College of Education, Pune.
- c) Andhra University, Waltair.
- d) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- e) M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara.
- f) Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.
- g) Sri Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science, Coimbatore.
- h) Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.
- i) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
- j) Rohilkhand University, Bareilly.
- k) Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Phase-I
- l) Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Phase-II

13.2 Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

The UGC has brought to the notice of the universities the orders issued from time to time by the Government of India for 15% and 7.5% reservations for SC/STs, respectively in admissions to various courses; in appointments to the posts of lecturers and non-teaching posts and in the allocation of seats in students hostels and in staff quarters and teachers hostels. The UGC has also made a provision that all the universities which receive grants for construction of hostels should reserve 20% of the seats in these hostels for SC/ST students.

13.3 Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

The Commission has introduced a scheme entitled "Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the universities and colleges". The main purpose of the scheme is to

- a) improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of these students in various subjects and
- b) to raise the level of comprehension of students in such subjects, where quantitative techniques and laboratory

work are involved.

Under the scheme, a University/College would be eligible to receive grant on 100 per cent basis as follows:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Ceiling of Assistance</u>
College	Rs.75,000/- per annum
University	Rs.1,50,000/- per annum

The UGC assistance will be available for a period of 3 years, in the first instance, which could be extended for a further period of 3 years if the programme is performed satisfactorily by the institution, determined on the basis of pass percentage of SC/ST students.

During the year 1994-95, the Commission accepted the proposals of 102 affiliated colleges and 7 universities for conducting remedial coaching for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Chapter-XIV

FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

The growth in the number of women students in higher education since independence has been phenomenal. While women constituted only 9.3 percent of all students in institutions of higher education on the eve of independence, the percentage of women students enrolled in all colleges and universities was 33.8 in 1994-95 (see figure 14.1).

14.1 Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades or so. As the data in the table below show, the number of women enrolled, per hundred men, registered a four-fold increase during the period 1950-51 to 1994-95.

Table 14.1

WOMEN STUDENTS PER HUNDRED MEN STUDENTS

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1994-95	2065	51

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

Statewise distribution of women's enrolment shows that, While the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has gone up in all the States, the extent of this

increase has varied across the States. As in earlier years, Kerala (52.0%) continued to lead the other states in terms of women's enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in 1994-95, followed by Goa and Punjab (50.9% each), Pondicherry(45.1%), Delhi(44.2%), Manipur(42.4%), Tamil Nadu(39.7%). Meghalaya(39.5%), Nagaland(39.5%) and Jammu and Kashmir(39.3%). Bihar continued to remain at the bottom with women's enrolment only 18.4% of its total enrolment in 1994-95 (see appendix-VI).

Stagewise distribution

Women's enrolment, as a percentage of total enrolment has, as Table 14.2 shows, consistently increased during the period 1985-86 to 1994-95 at all the levels of higher education--graduate, postgraduate, research and diploma/certificate.

Table 14.2

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT, STAGewise

Year	Graduate	Post- Graduate	Research	Diploma/ Certificate
1985-86	29.5	31.2	31.0	24.4
1994-95	33.6	35.6	38.5	26.4

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

Facultywise Distribution

The data on faculty-wise enrolment of women in 1994-95 is given below in table 14.3 and Figure 14.2:

Table 14.3

FACULTY WISE WOMEN'S ENROLMENT 1994-95

Faculty	Enrolment
Arts	11,23,157
Commerce	2,91,991
Science	4,15,000
Education	80,765
Law	37,274
Engineering & Technology	24,850
Others	91,945
Total	20,64,982

While there are women students in all the faculties, the pattern of their distribution across faculties differs from the pattern that obtains for all the students in the system. A comparison of Figure 14.2 with Figure 2.6 shows, that except for the Faculty of Science, where the percentages are almost the same both for all students and women students, there are four notable differences in the enrolment patterns of the two categories of students.

- a) The percentage of women students is almost double the percentage share of all students enrolled in the Faculty of Education.
- b) The percentage of women students is, however, markedly lower as compared to the percentage of all students in the Faculties of Law and of Engineering and Technology.

- c) This is more or less true of commerce. As against nearly 22 percent of all students, only a little over 14 percent of women students are enrolled for Commerce courses.
- d) The highest concentration of women students is in the faculty of Arts, which also includes Humanities. As against 40.4 per cent of all students, 54.4 per cent women students are enrolled in various courses in Arts and Humanities.

14.3 Women's Colleges

The number of women's colleges has recorded a substantial increase during the period 1985-86 to 1994-95 as shown in the following table:

Year	No. of Women's Colleges
1985-86	741
1986-87e	780
1987-88	786
1988-89	824
1989-90	851
1990-91	874
1991-92	950
1992-93	994
1993-94	1070*
1994-95	1108*

* Provisional

14.4 Promotion of Women's Studies in Universities

The UGC's programme for promoting women's studies envisages assistance to universities for setting up centres and cells for Women's Studies. The centres/cells are required to undertake research, develop curricula and organise training

and extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self-reliance of women, girls education, population issues, issues of human rights and social exploitation. These activities are expected to contribute not only to social awareness and change but also to academic development. However, the Women's Study Centres are not expected to be like other conventional departments of a university, in that they are not required to run courses that lead to an undergraduate or a postgraduate degree.

The Standing Committee on Women's Studies reviews, advises and monitors the implementation of the scheme. A review of the programme was undertaken during the year and as a result UGC decided to continue assistance for the development of Women's studies up to the end of the 8th plan period i.e. 31.3.1997. As on 31st March, 1995, the UGC had provided assistance to 33 Universities and colleges/ university departments for setting up Women's Studies Centres/Cells (22 and 11 respectively). In addition, the UGC also provided assistance for the research projects concerning Women's studies.

14.5 Part-time Research Associateships for Women

The UGC annually awards 40 part-time Research Associateships to women with a view to provide an opportunity to research scholars to take up post-doctoral research independently or on project assignment basis in Science, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology. The number of awards given during the year 1994-95 was 39.

Figure 14.1

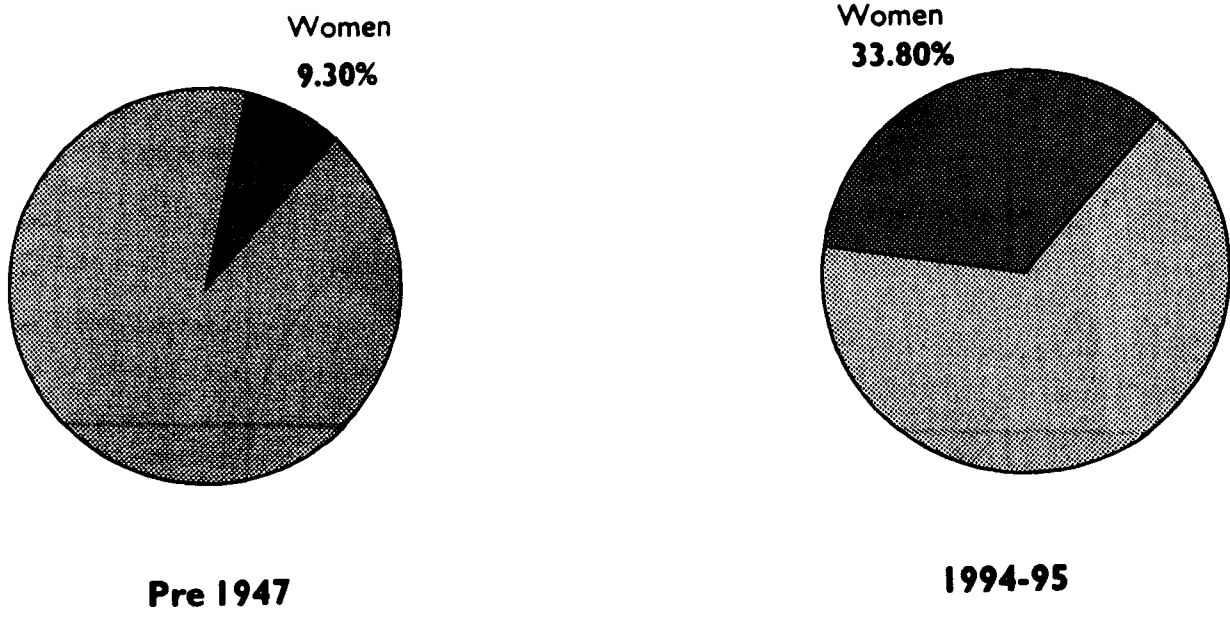
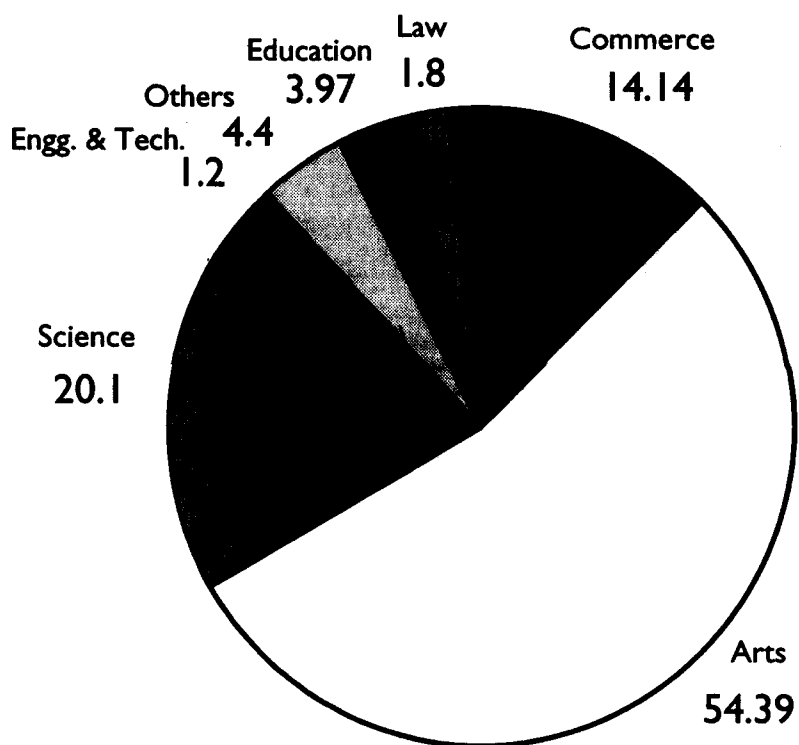


Figure 14.2
Faculty-wise Percentage of Women Enrolment
(1994-95)



Chapter-XV

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

15.1 Bilateral Exchange Programmes

Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries, connected with the university sector, are implemented by the University Grants Commission on behalf of the Government of India. As on 1994-95, the programmes were in operation with 70 countries.

During the year, the UGC hosted the visits of 32 foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at various institutions in India. The number of Indian scholars who were deputed abroad under these programmes during the year was 33.

Development of bilateral linkages in specific areas between identified departments of universities and institutions of higher education have been given greater emphasis. Areas for collaboration have been identified with countries like Japan, Chile, Austria, Morocco, Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Finland, Iran, Bahrain, Brazil and Guyana..

15.2 Delegations

Foreign Delegations

- * A five member delegation from Ghana visited India during April, 1994.
- * A three member delegation from Hungary visited during March, 1995.

Indian Delegations

- * A six member delegation visited Egypt from 5th to 14th April, 1994.
- * A four member delegation visited France during May, 1994, under Item III(3) of the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.
- * A four member Indian delegation visited Israel from 21st to 30th May, 1994.
- * A five member delegation visited the Democratic People Republic of Korea from 15th to 22nd November, 1994.

Foreign Language Teachers

The UGC has continued to provide foreign language teachers to Universities having a proper infrastructure for teaching foreign languages under Collaborative Exchange Programmes. During the year, 7 teachers of German, 4 of French, 3 each of Portuguese and Chinese, 2 each of Spanish, Slovak and Hungarian and 1 each of Polish, Korean, Russian, Rumanian and Persian were assigned to universities in India.

15.3 Fellowships and Scholarships

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

- * Twelve scholars were nominated against the 12 fellowships offered for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language and Literature and some areas of Humanities and Social Sciences.
- * Seven students were nominated against the 6 short-term fellowships for senior students of M.A. course as well as students enrolled in M.Phil/M.Lit. courses in the German departments of Indian studies.

- * Four Indian teachers were nominated against the 3 invitations of 3 months' duration for teachers of German language.
- * Seven scholars were nominated against the 6 short-term fellowships for the year 1994-95 of 3 to 6 months' duration offered to Indian students registered for Ph.D. in India, on any subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

French Government Scholarships

Seven scholars were awarded French Government Fellowships to learn French Language or study French Literature and Civilisation.

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

Two teachers were provided travel grants for their visits to foreign countries for the collection of material for their research work or to avail the offer of a fellowship for assistance from an agency of the country where the scholar has been offered financial assistance for maintenance during 1994-95.

15.5 Indo-US Fellowships Programme

Against 12 fellowships provided under this programme to American scholars for post-doctoral research work in India, the UGC received nominations for 4 long-term fellowships of 6 month duration and 8 short-term fellowships of 3 month duration. Against this the UGC nominated 2 scholars for long term fellowships and 8 scholars for short term fellowships.

15.6 CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme with France

Under this programme, the CSIR allocates 200 persondays for the visit of Indian scientists from the university system to France, Similarly, the UGC allocates 200 persondays to the CNRS for the visit of French scientists to India in connection with their research work. During 1994-95, 6 Indian scholars visited France for 4 weeks each and 4 French Scholars visited India.

15.7 Academic Links Interchange Scheme (ALIS)

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

During 1994-95, 7 Indian scholars visited the UK while 2 British scholars visited India.

15.8 SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships

The University Grants Commission is the implementing agency for the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholars. Under this scheme, the sending country meets international airfare and the receiving side makes all the arrangement regarding admissions and the payment of allowances. The countrywide

slots available under this scheme are shown in the following table:

Table 15.1

SAARC SCHOLARSHIPS

	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Maldives
Chairs	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Fellow-ships	6	1	6	1	6	6	6
Scholar-ships	12	-	2	2	12	12	6

Table 15.2

1994-95 UGC NOMINATIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

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

15.9 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)

The ICTP invites teachers from Indian Universities/Colleges for participation in summer schools held at Trieste (Italy) or any other country. The airfare of the Indian participants is paid jointly by the UGC and ICTP on an equal basis. During 1994-95, the UGC did not receive any offer from ICTP.

15.10 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships/Scholarships

Under this programme, the UGC coordinates with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) in UK and makes nominations for the award of Commonwealth fellowships and scholarships to enable promising faculty members in universities and colleges in India to do research work at the universities/institutions in the UK. During 1994-95, the UGC recommended 25 teachers for fellowships and 25 for scholarships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 12 for fellowships and 3 for scholarships.

15.11 Development of Canadian Studies

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

15.12 Collaborative Research between India and U.S.A.

The UGC has been implementing a scheme titled 'Collaborative Research Programmes between India and the U.S.A.' since 1993 under which joint research projects are undertaken by Indian and U.S. Scientists. The scheme also covers the visit of 'US University Presidents to India' and the 'Creation of Indian Chairs in US universities. Twenty proposals received under the programme during 1993-94, and 15 proposals received during 1994-95, were screened by the UGC for evaluation in terms of their academic relevance by experts. These were forwarded to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, for clearance from the security and political angles.

LIST OF APPENDICES

- I List of Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities in India (As on 31.3.1995).
- II All India Growth of Student Enrolment (1975-76 to 1994-95)
- III State-wise Enrolment (excluding PUC/Inter/Pre Professional) (1994-95)
- IV State-wise Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges (1994-95)
- V Student Enrolment in the Universities : faculty-wise (1990-91 to 1994-95)
- VI Percentage of Women Enrolment : State-wise (1994-95)
- VII Increase in Number of Colleges : State-wise (1990-91 to 1994-95)
- VIII Number and distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in University Departments and University Colleges (1990-91 to 1994-95)
- IX Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in Affiliated Colleges (1990-91 to 1994-95)
- X Number of Doctoral Degrees awarded : Faculty-wise (1991-92 to 1993-94)
- XI Statement showing the Grants paid to Universities during the year 1994-95 (Major Headwise) under Non-Plan

Statement showing the Grants paid to Colleges during 1994-95 (Major Headwise) under Non-Plan.
- XII Statement showing Grants paid to Universities during 1994-95 (Major Headwise) under Central Plan, Engg. & Tech. and Sec. III

Statement showing Grants paid to Colleges during 1994-95 (Major Headwise) under Central Plan, Engg. & Tech. and Section III
- XIII Statement showing Maintenance Grants (Non-Plan) and Recurring Expenditure (Non-Plan) in respect of Central Universities, Institutions Deemed to be Universities and State Universities for the year 1992-93.

APPENDIX-I

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA - STATE-WISE

(AS ON 31.3.1995)

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

25.	Magadh	1962
26.	Rajendra Agricultral	1970
27.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972
28.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
29.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	1993
30.	Vinoba Bhave	1993
31.	Veer Kuwar Singh	1994
32.	Jai Prakash	1995
33.	Nalanda Open	1995

GOA

34.	Goa	1985
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GUJARAT

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

HARYANA

44.	Kurukshetra	1956
45.	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
46.	Maharishi Dayanand	1976

HIMACHAL PRADESH

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

JAMMU & KASHMIR

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

KARNATAKA

53.	Mysore	1916
54.	Karnataka	1949
55.	Bangalore	1964
56.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
57.	Gulbarga	1980
58.	Mangalore	1980
59.	University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad	1986
60.	Kuvempu	1987
61.	Kannada	1992
62.	National Law School of India	1992

KERALA

63.	Kerala	1937
64.	Calicut	1968
65.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
66.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
67.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
68.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	1994

MADHYA PRADESH

69.	Dr Hari Singh Gaur	1946
70.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
71.	Rani Duravati	1957
72.	Vikram	1957
73.	Devi Ahilya	1964
74.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
75.	Jiwaji	1964
76.	Ravi Shankar	1964
77.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
78.	Barkatullah	1970
79.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
80.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
81.	Chitrakoot Gramoday	1993
82.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rastriya Patrakarita	1993
83.	Bhoj Open	1995

MAHARASHTRA

84.	Bombay	1857
85.	Nagpur	1923
86.	Poona	1949
87.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women's	1951
88.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Marathawada)	1958
89.	Shivaji	1962
90.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
91.	Punjabrao Krishi	1969
92.	Konkan Krishi	1972
93.	Marathawada Agricultural	1972
94.	Amravati	1983
95.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
96.	North Maharashtra	1991
97.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
98.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995

MANIPUR

99.	Manipur	1980
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MEGHALAYA

100.	North Eastern Hill	1973
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NAGALAND

101.	Nagaland	1995
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ORISSA

102.	Utkal	1943
103.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
104.	Berhampur	1967
105.	Sambalpur	1967
106.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981

PUNJAB

107.	Punjab	1947
108.	Punjab Agricultural	1962

109. Punjabi 1962
110. Guru Nanak Dev 1969

RAJASTHAN

111. Rajasthan 1947
112. Jai Narain Vyas 1962
113. Mohan Lal Sukhadia 1962
114. Kota Open 1987
115. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati 1987
116. Rajasthan Agricultural 1987

TAMIL NADU

117. Madras 1857
118. Annamalai 1929
119. Madurai Kamraj 1965
120. Tamilnadu Agricultural 1971
121. Anna 1978
122. Tamil 1981
123. Bharathiar 1982
124. Bharathidasan 1982
125. Mother Teresa Women's 1984
126. Alagappa 1985
127. Dr M.G.R. Medical 1989
128. Tamilnadu Veterinary &
Animal Sciences 1990
129. Manonmanian Sundar Nar 1992

TRIPURA

130. Tripura 1987

UTTAR PRADESH

131. Allahabad 1887
132. Banaras Hindu 1916
133. Aligarh Muslim 1921
134. Lucknow 1921
135. Agra 1927
136. Roorkee 1949
137. Gorakhpur 1957
138. Sampurnanand Sanskrit 1958
139. G.B. Pant University of
Agriculture & Technology 1960

140.	Choudhary Charan Singh(Meerut)	1965
141.	Kanpur	1965
142.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973
143.	Kumaon	1973
144.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
145.	Kashi Vidyapyth	1974
146.	Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
147.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	1975
148.	Bundelkhand	1975
149.	Rohilkhand	1975
150.	Purvanchal	1987

WESTBENGAL

151.	Calcutta	1857
152.	Viswa Bharati	1951
153.	Jadavpur	1955
154.	Burdwan	1960
155.	Kalyani	1960
156.	North Bengal	1962
157.	Rabindra Bharti	1962
158.	Bydhan Chandra Krishi	1974
159.	Vidya Sagar	1981

DELHI

160.	Delhi	1922
161.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968
162.	Indira Gandhi National Open	1985
163.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1988

PONDICHERRY(U.T.)

164.	Pondicherry	1985
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PUNJAB

17. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology 1985

RAJASTHAN

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

TAMIL NADU

22. Gandhigram Rural Institute 1976
23. Shri Avinashalingam Insitute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women 1988
24. Shri Chadrasekharandra S. Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya 1994
25. Sri Ramchandra Medical College and Research Institute 1995

UTTAR PRADESH

26. Gurukul Kangri 1962
27. Dayalabagh Educational Institute 1981
28. Indian Veterinary Research Institute 1983
29. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies 1989
30. Forest Research Institute 1992

WEST BENGAL

31. Bengal Engineering College 1992

DELHI

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

APPENDIX-II

ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT 1975-76 TO 1994-95

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Increase over the preceding year.</i>	<i>%age increase</i>
1975-76	24,26,109	59,568	2.5
1976-77	24,31,563	5,454	0.2
1977-78	25,64,972	1,33,409	5.5
1978-79	26,18,228	53,256	2.1
1979-80	26,48,579	30,351	1.2
1980-81	27,52,437	1,03,858	3.9
1981-82	29,52,066	1,99,629	7.3
1982-83	31,33,093	1,81,027	6.1
1983-84	33,07,649	1,74,556	5.6
1984-85	34,04,096	96,447	2.9
1985-86	36,05,029	2,00,933	5.9
1986-87	37,57,158	1,52,419	4.1
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

* Revised estimates, + Estimates

APPENDIX-III

STATE-WISE ENROLMENT (EXCLUDING PUC/INTER/PRE-PROFESSIONAL) 1994-95

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage Increase	Average Annual Compound Rate of growth during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	427652	22349	5.5	6.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3240	180	5.9	6.8
3.	Assam	148170	6167	4.3	4.2
4.	Bihar	475230	22902	5.1	4.7
5.	Goa	16977	950	5.9	7.3
6.	Gujarat	416458	18209	4.6	5.0
7.	Haryana	142320	6015	4.4	4.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35354	1982	5.9	7.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	44752	1985	4.6	5.0
10.	Karnataka	487562	25745	5.6	6.1
11.	Kerala	180053	7329	4.2	3.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	375216	17104	4.8	4.8
13.	Maharashtra	950946	42951	4.7	5.2
14.	Manipur	28254	1359	5.1	5.7
15.	Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	19455	1023	5.6	5.8
16.	Orissa	205105	10568	5.4	5.5
17.	Punjab	186797	10018	5.7	4.9
18.	Rajasthan	205215	11666	6.0	6.1
19.	Tamil Nadu	416654	23892	6.1	7.2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	847263	42917	5.3	4.2
21.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	354808	14331	4.2	3.8
22.	Delhi	136538	6453	5.0	5.0
23.	Pondicherry	9910	585	6.3	5.7
Total		6113929	296680	5.1	5.5

APPENDIX-IV

STATE-WISE ENROLMENT UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1994-95

Stage	University Departments/ Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	% in affiliated Colleges			
				1994-95	1993-94	1992-93	1991-92
Graduate	6,59,292	47,27,080	53,86,372 (88.0%)	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8
Postgraduate	2,52,891	3,27,932	5,80,823 (9.4%)	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
Research	57,192	10,061	67,253 (1.1%)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Diploma/ Certificate	45,018	34,463	79,481 (1.3%)	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4
Total	10,14,393	50,99,536	61,13,929	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of enrolment at each stage to total enrolment

APPENDIX-V

STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES FACULTY-WISE 1990-91 TO 1994-95

<i>Course of study</i>	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>
Arts (including oriental learning)	19,91,097	40.4	21,29,418	40.4	22,38,626	40.4	23,52,970	40.4	24,73,027	40.4
Science	9,67,074	19.6	10,33,614	19.6	10,86,353	19.6	11,41,680	19.6	11,99,830	19.6
Commerce	10,80,174	21.9	11,54,804	21.9	12,13,688	21.9	12,75,478	21.9	13,40,560	21.9
Education	1,13,272	2.3	1,21,115	2.3	1,27,304	2.3	1,33,797	2.3	1,40,620	2.3
Engineering/ Technology	2,41,318	4.9	2,58,028	4.9	2,71,213	4.9	2,85,045	4.9	2,99,583	3.4
Medicine	1,67,446	3.4	1,79,040	3.4	1,88,189	3.4	1,97,786	3.4	2,07,874	3.4
Agriculture	51,720	1.1	55,292	1.1	58,120	1.1	61,091	1.1	64,200	1.1
Veterinary Science	12,350	0.3	13,356	0.3	13,840	0.3	14,550	0.3	15,285	0.3
Law	2,61,018	5.3	2,79,092	5.3	2,93,353	5.3	3,08,314	5.3	3,24,038	5.3
Others	39,399	0.8	42,127	0.8	44,280	0.8	46,538	0.8	48,912	0.8
Total	49,24,868	100.0	52,65,886	100.0	55,34,966	100.0	58,17,249	100.0	61,13,929	100.0

APPENDIX-VI

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT STATE-WISE 1994-95

S.No.	State/ Union territory	Total* Enrolment	Women* Enrolment	Percentage of women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,27,652	1,33,907	31.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,240	737	22.7
3.	Assam	1,48,170	47,725	32.2
4.	Bihar	4,75,230	87,672	18.4
5.	Goa	16,977	8,634	50.9
6.	Gujarat	4,16,458	1,61,964	38.9
7.	Haryana	1,42,320	54,072	38.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35,354	13,503	38.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	44,752	17,583	39.3
10.	Karnataka	4,87,562	1,66,766	34.2
11.	Kerala	1,80,053	93,545	52.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,75,216	1,11,127	29.6
13.	Maharashtra	9,50,946	3,41,384	35.9
14.	Manipur	28,254	11,974	42.4
15.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	19,455	7,682	39.5
16.	Orissa	2,05,105	65,859	32.1
17.	Punjab	1,86,797	95,000	50.9
18.	Rajasthan	2,05,215	67,124	32.7
19.	Tamilnadu	4,16,654	1,65,364	39.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8,47,263	2,24,741	26.5
21.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkia	3,54,808	1,23,835	34.9
22.	Delhi	1,36,538	60,318	44.2
23.	Pondicherry	9,910	4,466	45.1
Total		61,13,929	20,64,982	33.8

: Estimated

APPENDIX-V

STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES FACULTY-WISE 1990-91 TO 1994-95

<i>Course of study</i>	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>% of total</i>
Arts (including oriental learning)	19,91,097	40.4	21,29,418	40.4	22,38,626	40.4	23,52,970	40.4	24,73,027	40.4
Science	9,67,074	19.6	10,33,614	19.6	10,86,353	19.6	11,41,680	19.6	11,99,830	19.6
Commerce	10,80,174	21.9	11,54,804	21.9	12,13,688	21.9	12,75,478	21.9	13,40,560	21.9
Education	1,13,272	2.3	1,21,115	2.3	1,27,304	2.3	1,33,797	2.3	1,40,620	2.3
Engineering/ Technology	2,41,318	4.9	2,58,028	4.9	2,71,213	4.9	2,85,045	4.9	2,99,583	3.4
Medicine	1,67,446	3.4	1,79,040	3.4	1,88,189	3.4	1,97,786	3.4	2,07,874	3.4
Agriculture	51,720	1.1	55,292	1.1	58,120	1.1	61,091	1.1	64,200	1.1
Veterinary Science	12,350	0.3	13,356	0.3	13,840	0.3	14,550	0.3	15,285	0.3
Law	2,61,018	5.3	2,79,092	5.3	2,93,353	5.3	3,08,314	5.3	3,24,038	5.3
Others	39,399	0.8	42,127	0.8	44,280	0.8	46,538	0.8	48,912	0.8
Total	49,24,868	100.0	52,65,886	100.0	55,34,966	100.0	58,17,249	100.0	61,13,929	100.0

APPENDIX-VI

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT STATE-WISE 1994-95

S.No.	State/ Union territory	Total* Enrolment	Women* Enrolment	Percentage of women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,27,652	1,33,907	31.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,240	737	22.7
3.	Assam	1,48,170	47,725	32.2
4.	Bihar	4,75,230	87,672	18.4
5.	Goa	16,977	8,634	50.9
6.	Gujarat	4,16,458	1,61,964	38.9
7.	Haryana	1,42,320	54,072	38.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35,354	13,503	38.2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	44,752	17,583	39.3
10.	Karnataka	4,87,562	1,66,766	34.2
11.	Kerala	1,80,053	93,545	52.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,75,216	1,11,127	29.6
13.	Maharashtra	9,50,946	3,41,384	35.9
14.	Manipur	28,254	11,974	42.4
15.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	19,455	7,682	39.5
16.	Orissa	2,05,105	65,859	32.1
17.	Punjab	1,86,797	95,000	50.9
18.	Rajasthan	2,05,215	67,124	32.7
19.	Tamilnadu	4,16,654	1,65,364	39.7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8,47,263	2,24,741	26.5
21.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkia	3,54,808	1,23,835	34.9
22.	Delhi	1,36,538	60,318	44.2
23.	Pondicherry	9,910	4,466	45.1
Total		61,13,929	20,64,982	33.8

* : Estimated

APPENDIX-VII

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1990-91 to 1994-95 STATE-WISE

State/Union Territory	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95*		Increase during 1990-91 to 1994-95
	No. of colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	
1. Andhra Pradesh	592	24	686	94	717	31	747	30	779	32	187
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0
3. Assam	185	1	210	25	218	8	225	7	233	8	48
4. Bihar	664	2	664	0	715	51	735	20	759	24	95
5. Goa	27	0	30	3	30	0	31	1	32	1	5
6. Gujarat	356	8	370	14	385	15	397	12	410	13	54
7. Haryana	154	5	155	1	155	0	168	13	170	2	16
8. Himachal Pradesh	42	0	53	11	54	1	56	2	57	1	15
9. Jammu & Kashmir	44	0	46	2	46	0	46	0	46	0	2
10. Karnataka	715	19	790	75	846	56	884	38	929	45	214
11. Kerala	193	0	225	32	225	0	232	7	241	9	48
12. Madhya Pradesh	631	9	631	0	631	0	653	22	674	21	43
13. Maharashtra	1101	143	1191	90	1216	25	1341	125	1433	92	332
14. Manipur	25	0	44	19	50	6	54	4	59	5	34
15. Meghalaya	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0
16. Mizoram	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
17. Nagaland	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	0
18. Orissa	277	4	289	12	303	14	313	10	325	12	48
19. Punjab	213	5	217	4	221	4	229	8	234	5	21
20. Rajasthan	255	1	256	1	268	12	273	5	279	6	24
21. Sikkim	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
22. Tamilnadu	357	3	380	23	384	4	396	12	409	13	52
23. Tripura	17	0	19	2	19	0	20	1	20	0	3
24. Uttar Pradesh	944	0	949	5	953	4	957	4	962	5	18
25. West Bengal	389	5	390	1	391	1	394	3	396	2	7
26. A&N Island	3	1	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
27. Chandigarh	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0
28. D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. Daman Diu	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
30. Delhi	79	0	80	1	80	0	80	0	80	0	0
31. Lakshdeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Pondicherry	13	1	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	0
Total	7,346	231	7,761	415	7,993	232	8,317	324	8,613	296	1,267

UC = University colleges AC = Affiliated colleges Provisional

APPENDIX-VIII

Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in University Departments and University Colleges 1990-91 to 1994-95

<i>Year</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Lecturers*</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demnstatators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1990-91	8,008 (12.8)	16,392 (26.2)	35,662 (57.0)	2,503 (4.0)	62,565 (100.)
1991-92	8,216 (12.8)	16,816 (26.2)	36,586 (57.0)	2,567 (4.0)	64,185 (100.)
1992-93	8,428 (12.8)	17,250 (26.2)	37,530 (57.0)	2,634 (4.0)	65,842 (100.)
1993-94	8,645 (12.8)	17,695 (26.2)	38,498 (57.0)	2,702 (4.0)	67,540 (100.0)
1994-95	8,868 (12.8)	18,152 (26.2)	39,492 (57.0)	2,771 (4.0)	69,283 (100.)

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

* Including Assistant professors and Assistant Lecturers

APPENDIX-IX

Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in Affiliated Colleges 1990-91 to 1994-95

<i>Year</i>	<i>Senior teachers*</i>	<i>Lecturers**</i>	<i>Tutors/Demo- nstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1990-91	27,974 (13.9)	1,64,425 (81.7)	8,855 (4.4)	2,01,254 (100.0)
1991-92	28,979 (13.9)	1,70,327 (81.7)	9,173 (4.4)	2,08,479 (100.0)
1992-93	30,017 (13.9)	1,76,431 (81.7)	9,502 (4.4)	2,15,950 (100.0)
1993-94	31,068 (13.9)	1,82,606 (81.7)	9,834 (4.4)	2,23,508 (100.0)
1994-95	32,180 (13.9)	1,89,144 (81.7)	10,186 (4.4)	2,31,510 (100.0)

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

* Comprising Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers.

** Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers.

APPENDIX-X

Number of Doctorate Degrees awarded (Faculty-wise) 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

<i>Faculty</i>	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*
Arts	3,489	3,621	3,748
Science	3,226	3,386	3,505
Commerce	409	453	498
Education	254	247	240
Engineering/Technology	299	323	348
Medicine	107	116	128
Agriculture	653	611	572
Veterinary Science	129	112	102
Law	60	72	86
Others	117	129	142
Total	8,743	9,070	9,369

* : Provisional

APPENDIX-XI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1994-95 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

Central Universities	Block Grant to C. Univs. 02(1)	Block Grant to Deemed Univs. 02(2)	Block Grant to State Univs. 02(3)	Teachers Awards 05(1)(a) to 05(iv)	Research Fellowship 06(1a) to 06(2b)	Scholarship Fellowship Awards E & T Non-Univ. 07	Reimbursement of exp. to Instt. 08	Media Centre Mass 09	Specific Purpose	Grand Total 10
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES										
1. A.M.U.	5601.83	—	—	—	2.68 *0.07	—	—	—	80.00	5684.51 *0.07
2. B.H.U.	6525.27	—	—	—	9.93 *0.04	30.15	—	—	—	6565.35 *0.04
3. Delhi	3317.97	—	—	—	44.89 *0.22	—	—	—	—	3362.86 *0.22
4. Hyderabad	725.18	—	—	0.04	43.36 *0.12	7.18	—	—	—	775.76 *0.12
5. I.G.N.O.U.	—	—	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	0.40
6. J.M.I.	963.55	—	—	—	4.90	—	—	115.00	—	1083.45
7. Jawaharlal Nehru	2096.45	—	—	—	111.66 0.05	—	—	10.00	—	2218.11 *0.05
8. N.E.H.U.	1205.34	—	—	0.21	—	—	—	—	—	1205.55
9. Pondicherry	358.22	—	—	—	4.32	—	—	—	—	362.54
10. Visva-Bharti	1499.31	—	—	—	1.51	—	—	—	—	1500.82
Total	22293.12	—	—	0.25	223.65 *0.50	37.33	—	125.00	80.00	22759.35 *0.50
INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES										
1. Nuclear Science Centre, N. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.50	—	5.50
2. Consortium for Edl. Communication of N. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.50	—	19.50
3. Inter Univ. Consortium, Indore	—	—	—	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	0.20
Total	—	—	—	—	0.20	—	—	25.00	—	25.20

* By Adjustment

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES										
1. Banasthali Vidya.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Birla Instt. of Tech., Mesra	—	—	45.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.98
3. Birla Instt. of Tech. & Sc., Pilani	—	—	—	—	—	5.68 *0.18	—	—	—	5.68
4. Central Instt. of Engg. & Foreign Languages, Hyd.	—	267.01 *27.46	—	0.10	4.00	—	—	36.42 *3.58	—	307.53 *31.04
5. Central Instt. of Fisheries Edn., Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	—	—	—	—	0.21	—	—	—	—	0.21
7. Dayalbagh Edl. Instt., Agra	—	75.18	—	—	0.94	0.65	—	—	—	76.77
8. Deccan College P.G. & Research Instt., Pune	—	—	—	—	0.78	—	—	—	—	0.78
9. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	—	238.20 *10.82	—	—	0.64	—	—	—	—	238.84 *10.82
10. Gokhale Instt., Poona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Gujarat Vidhyapith, Ahmedabad	—	229.00 *0.37	—	—	0.23	—	—	—	—	229.23 *0.37
12. Gurukul Kangri V. Vidyalaya, Hardwar	—	139.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139.03
13. Indian Agrl. Research Instt., N. Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	—	0.16
14. Indian Instt. of Sc., Bangalore	—	—	—	—	0.26	—	—	—	—	0.26
15. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	—	563.21	—	—	0.39	—	—	—	—	563.60
16. International Instt. of Population Sciences, Bombay	—	—	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	0.40
17. Indian Veterinary Research Instt. Izatnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. J.V. Bharti Inst., Ladhun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Jamia Hamdard (Delhi)	—	274.37	—	—	1.06	3.87 *0.08	—	—	—	279.30 *0.08
20. National Museum Instt. of the History of Art Conservation & Museology, Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.56	—	—	—	—	0.56

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. National Dairy Research Instt., Karnal	—	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	0.13
22. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. R. Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	0.12
24. School of Planning & Architecture, N. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Sh. Lal B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, N. Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.67	—	—	—	—	0.67
26. Sri Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc. & Higher Edn. for Women	—	120.17	—	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	120.39
27. Shri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Tata Instt. of S.Sc. Bombay	—	256.62	—	—	1.48	—	—	—	—	258.10
29. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	—	—	18.64	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	18.76
31. Shri C.S.N.S. Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00
Total	—	2169.79 *38.65	64.62	0.10	12.37	10.20 *0.26	—	36.42 *3.58	—	2293.50 *42.49

STATE UNIVERSITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. A.P. Univ. of Health & Sc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Andhra	—	—	—	0.19	16.32	6.38	—	—	—	22.89
3. Andhra Pradesh Agri.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Dr. B.R.A. Open Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Kakatiya	—	—	—	—	1.19	1.72	—	—	—	2.91
7. Nagarjuna	—	—	—	—	2.70	—	—	—	—	2.70
8. Osmania	—	—	—	—	2.60	14.99	—	—	—	17.59
					*0.03					*0.03

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Sri Krishna Devaraya	—	—	—	—	1.84	—	—	—	—	1.84
10. Sri Venkateswara	—	—	—	0.22	5.15	3.86	—	—	—	9.23
11. Sri Padmavathi Mahila V. Vidyalaya, Tirupati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Telugu Univ.	—	—	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	0.40
				0.41	30.20	26.95				57.56
					*0.03					*0.03

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Arunachal Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASSAM										
1. Assam Agri.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dibrugarh	—	—	—	—	0.41	—	—	—	—	0.41
3. Guwahati	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	0.24
Total					0.65					0.65

BIHAR

1. Bhagalpur	—	—	—	0.08	1.60	—	—	—	—	1.68
2. Bihar	—	—	—	—	5.18	—	—	—	—	5.18
3. Birsa Agrl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	0.25
5. Magadh	—	—	—	—	3.61	—	—	—	—	3.61
6. L.N. Mithila	—	—	—	—	6.47	—	—	—	—	6.47
7. Patna	—	—	—	—	6.34	—	—	—	—	6.34
8. Rajendra Agril.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Ranchi	—	—	—	0.14	0.74	—	—	—	—	0.88
					*0.01					*0.01
Total				0.22	24.19					24.41
					*0.01					*0.01

HARYANA

1. Haryana Agril.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Kurukshetra	—	—	—	—	3.60	—	—	—	—	3.60
					*0.07					*0.07
3. Maharishi Dayanand	—	—	—	0.06	0.67	—	—	—	—	0.73
4. C.C.S. (Haryana Agril.)	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	—	0.58
Total				0.06	4.85					4.91
					*0.07					*0.07

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GUJARAT										
1. Bhavnagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Gujarat	—	—	—	—	0.28	—	—	34.79	—	35.07
								*5.71		*5.71
3. Gujarat Agril.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Gujarat Ayurveda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. M.S. Univ. of Board	—	—	—	—	6.26	3.96	—	—	—	10.22
6. North Gujarat Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Sardar Patel	—	—	—	0.04	0.50	—	—	—	—	0.54
					*0.05					*0.05
8. Saurashtra	—	—	—	0.14	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.22
9. South Gujarat	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	0.05
Total				0.23	7.12	3.96		34.79		47.10
					*0.05			*5.71		*5.76
GOA										
1. Goa University	—	—	—	—	0.46	—	—	—	—	0.46
Total	—	—	—	—	0.46	—	—	—	—	0.46
HIMACHAL PRADESH										
1. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	4.19	—	—	—	—	4.19
2. Himachal Pradesh Krishi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Dr. Y.S.P. Univ. of Horti. & Forestry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total					4.19					4.19
JAMMU & KASHMIR										
1. Jammu	—	—	—	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	0.48
2. Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1.22	—	—	—	—	1.22
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sc. & Tech.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total					1.70					1.70
KARNATAKA										
1. Bangalore	—	—	—	0.16	10.38	2.46	—	—	—	13.00
2. Gulbarga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Kanada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Karnataka	—	—	—	0.13	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.21
5. Kovempu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Mysore	—	—	—	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	0.45
9. National Law Instt. of India, B'lore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Univ. of Agr. Sc. Dharwad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Univ. of Agril. Sc., B'lore	—	—	—	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	0.32
Total				0.29	11.23	2.46				13.98

KERALA

1. Calicut	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.01
2. Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	—	—	—	0.03	7.78	7.79	—	—	—	15.60
					*0.03	*0.10				*0.13
3. Kerala	—	—	—	0.04	27.39	—	—	—	—	27.43
4. Kerala Agril.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Mahatma Gandhi	—	—	—	—	2.15	—	—	—	—	2.15
Total				0.07	37.33	7.79				45.19
					*0.03	*0.10				*0.13

MANIPUR

1. Manipur, Imphal	—	—	—	0.14	0.46	—	—	—	—	0.60
Total	—	—	—	0.14	0.46	—	—	—	—	0.60

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Avdesh P. Singh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Barkatullah V. Vidyalaya	—	—	—	—	2.41	—	—	—	—	2.41
3. Guru Ghasidas Bilaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Indira Kala Sangeet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Indira Gandhi Krishi V. Vidyalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	—	—	—	—	2.80	—	—	—	—	2.80
8. Rani Durgavati V. Vidyalaya	—	—	—	—	3.28	—	—	—	—	3.28

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Jawahrlal Nehru Krishi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Jiwaji	—	—	—	—	0.54	—	—	—	—	0.54
					*0.04					*0.04
11. Ravi Shankar	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	0.13
12. Dr. H.S. Gour	—	—	—	—	1.79	0.45	—	—	—	2.24
					*0.03					*0.03
13. Vikram	—	—	—	—	1.06	—	—	—	—	1.06
Total	—	—	—	0.13	11.83	0.45	—	—	—	12.46
					*0.07					*0.07

MAHARASHTRA

1. Amravati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bombay	—	—	—	0.14	9.13	44.66	—	—	—	53.93
3. Dr. B.S.A. Tech. University	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Konkan Krishi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Mahatma Phule Krishi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Marathwada	—	—	—	0.16	0.36	—	—	—	—	0.52
8. Nagpur	—	—	—	0.47	0.85	3.53	—	—	—	4.85
9. North Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Poona	—	—	—	0.63	0.50	—	—	41.21	—	42.34
								*8.79		*8.79
11. Punjabrao Krishi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. S.N.D.T. Women's	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	—	—	—	0.61
13. Shivaji	—	—	—	0.63	1.32	—	—	—	—	1.95
14. Yaswant Rao Chavan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	2.03	12.16	48.80	—	41.21	—	104.20
								*8.79		*8.79

ORISSA

1. Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Berhampur	—	—	—	0.10	0.36	—	—	—	—	0.46
3. Sambalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Shri Jaganath Sanskrit Vidyapith	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	0.12
5. Utkal	—	—	—	0.25	4.78	—	—	—	—	5.03
Total	—	—	—	0.35	5.26	—	—	—	—	5.61

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PUNJAB										
1. Guru Nanak Dev.	—	—	—	—	2.21	—	—	—	—	2.21
2. Punjab	—	—	—	0.05	2.39	24.11	—	—	—	26.55
						*1.06				*1.06
3. Punjab Agril.	—	—	—	—	1.46	—	—	—	—	1.46
4. Punjabi	—	—	—	—	4.82	—	—	—	—	4.82
Total				0.05	10.88	24.11				35.04
						*1.06				*1.06
RAJASTHAN										
1. J.N. Vyas	—	—	—	0.11	—	0.74	—	24.18	—	25.03
								*1.32		*1.32
2. Kota Open	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. M.L. Sukhadia	—	—	—	0.14	5.05	—	—	—	—	5.19
					*0.10					*0.10
5. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikanare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Rajasthan	—	—	—	0.44	—	9.00	—	—	—	9.44
Total				0.69	5.05	9.74		24.18		39.66
					*0.10			*1.32		*1.42
TAMIL NADU										
1. Algappa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bharathidasan	—	—	—	0.20	4.80	—	—	—	—	5.00
3. Annamalai	—	—	—	—	2.38	0.72	—	—	—	3.10
4. Anna	—	—	78.00	0.03	—	0.72	—	—	—	78.75
5. Bharathiar Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	1.87	—	—	—	—	1.87
					*0.02					*0.02
6. Dr. MGR Medical	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	—	0.16
7. Madras	—	—	—	—	24.09	0.12	—	—	—	24.21
					*0.03					*0.03
8. Madurai Kamraj	—	—	—	0.38	10.84	—	—	13.68	—	24.90
9. Mother Teresa	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	0.12
10. M. Sundarnar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Tamil	—	—	—	0.05	0.39	—	—	—	—	0.44
13. T.N.V. & Animal Science	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			78.00	0.66	44.65	1.56		13.68		138.55
					*0.05					*0.05

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TRIPURA										
1. Tripura	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	0.11
Total	—	—	—	0.11	—	—	—	—	—	0.11

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	—	—	—	—	2.77	—	—	—	—	2.77
					*0.02					*0.02
2. Allahabad	—	—	—	0.09	16.68	0.83	—	—	—	17.60
3. Avadh	—	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.38
4. Bundelkhand	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	—	0.16
5. Chandrasekhar Azad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril & Tech.	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	0.16
7. Gorakhpur	—	—	—	—	5.63	—	—	—	—	5.63
8. H.N. Bahuguna	—	—	—	—	0.46	—	—	—	—	0.46
9. Kanpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Kashi Vidyapith	—	—	—	—	1.13	—	—	—	—	1.13
11. Kumaon	—	—	—	—	1.11	—	—	—	—	1.11
12. Lucknow	—	—	—	—	12.81	—	—	—	—	12.81
13. Meerut	—	—	—	—	4.51	—	—	—	—	4.51
14. Purvanchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Narendra Deva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Rohilkhand	—	—	—	—	0.80	—	—	—	—	0.80
17. Roorkee	—	—	68.87	—	1.02	44.05	—	—	—	113.94
18. Sampuranand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	—	—	—	—	0.88	—	—	—	—	0.88
Total	—	—	68.87	0.09	48.34	45.04	—	—	—	162.34
					*0.02					*0.02

WEST BENGAL

1. Burdwan Univ.	—	—	—	—	2.13	—	—	—	—	2.13
2. B.C. Krishi Viswavidyalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Calcutta Univ.	—	—	—	0.08	40.09	8.56	—	—	—	48.73
					*0.06	*0.06				*0.12
4. Jadavpur Univ.	—	—	—	—	10.47	0.68	—	—	—	11.15
					*0.12					*0.12
5. Kalyani Univ.	—	—	—	—	1.10	—	—	—	—	0.42

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. North Bengal Univ.	—	—	—	0.34	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.42
7. Rabindra Bharati	—	—	—	—	2.31	—	—	—	—	2.31
8. Vidhya Sagar	—	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.06
Total				0.42	56.24	9.24				65.90
					0.18	*0.06				*0.24
Grand Total	22293.12	2169.79	211.49	6.30	553.06	227.63	26.13	300.28	80.00	25867.80
		*38.65			*1.11	*1.48		*19.40		*60.64

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE
YEAR 1994-95 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL UNIV.										
1. B.H.U.	—	62.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.72
2. Delhi	8029.46	—	—	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	8030.65
	*23.63	—	—	*0.01	—	—	—	—	—	*23.64
3. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8029.46	62.72		1.19						8093.37
	*23.63			*0.01						*23.64
* By adjustment										
STATE UNIVERSITIES										
ANDRA PRADESH										
Osmania	—	—	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
Total			0.14							0.14
ARUNACHAL PRADESH										
1. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASSAM										
1. Gauhati	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06
Total			0.06							0.06
BIHAR										
1. L.N. Mithila	—	—	—	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	0.16
Total				0.16						0.16
ORISSA										
1. Utkal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Sambalpur	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
Total			0.02							0.02
PUNJAB										
1. Guru Nanak Dev	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RAJASTHAN										
1. Ajmer	—	—	—	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
2. Rajasthan	—	—	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	0.45
Total				0.59						0.59

Appendix XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TAMIL NADU										
1. Madras	—	—	0.24	0.26	—	—	—	—	—	0.50
2. Madurai Kamraj	—	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
3. Bharathidasan	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04
Total			0.29	0.26						0.55
UTTAR PRADESH										
1. Agra	—	—	—	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	1.09
2. Allahabad	—	—	—	0.51	—	—	—	—	—	0.51
3. Gorakhpur	—	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02
4. Bundelkhand	—	—	—	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	0.15
5. Lucknow	—	—	—	0.26	—	—	—	—	—	0.26
6. B.N. Bahuguna Garhwal	—	—	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	0.17
7. Meerut Univ.	—	—	—	1.41	—	—	—	—	—	1.41
8. Purvanchal Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Rohilkhand Univ.	—	—	—	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	1.02
				*0.02						*0.02
10. Kanpur	—	—	—	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	0.23
11. Avadh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. R.M.L. Univ.	—	—	—	0.68	—	—	—	—	—	0.68
Total			0.02	5.52						5.54
				*0.02						*0.02
WEST BENGAL										
1. Calcutta	—	—	0.15	—	—	25.00	—	—	—	25.15
2. North Bengal	—	—	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07
Total			0.22			25.00				25.22
Grand Total	8029.46	62.72	2.38	8.72	0.02	25.00	25.00	—	—	8153.30
	*23.63			*0.03						*23.66

*By adjustment

SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 1994-95

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Blocks Grants C. Univ.	Blocks Grants (Deemed Univ.)	Maintenance Grants (Colleges Delhi)	Grants for Grans specific Purpose	Maintenance Grans colleges (B.H.U.)	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowship	Scholarship Fellowship in E & T	Mass Media Centre	Grants for Specific Purposes to Central Univ.	Non-Univ. Instt.	Admn. Charges	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITIES														
1.	Central Universities	22293.12	—	—	—	—	0.25	223.65	37.33	125.00	80.00	—	—	22759.35
								0.50*						0.50*
2.	Deemed University	—	2169.79	—	—	—	0.10	12.37	10.20	36.42	—	—	—	2228.88
			38.65*						0.26*	3.58*				42.49*
3.	State Universities for specific purposes	—	—	—	211.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211.49
4.	U.G.C. Centres	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	—	25.00	—	—	—	25.20
5.	State Universities	—	—	—	—	—	5.95	316.84	180.10	113.86	—	—	—	616.75
								0.61*	1.22*	15.82*				17.65*
	Total Universities	22293.12	2169.79	—	211.49	—	6.30	553.06	227.63	300.28	80.00	—	—	25841.67
			38.65*					1.11*	1.48*	19.40*				60.64*
COLLEGES														
1.	Delhi Colleges	—	—	8029.46	—	—	—	1.19	—	—	—	—	—	8030.65
				23.63*				*0.01						*23.64
2.	B.H.U. Colleges	—	—	—	—	62.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.72
3.	State Colleges	—	—	—	—	—	2.38	7.53	0.02	25.00	25.00	—	—	59.93
								*0.02						*0.02
	Total Colleges			8029.46		62.72	2.38	8.72	0.02	25.00	25.00			8153.30
				23.63*				0.03*						23.66*
	Grand Total (Univ. + Colleges)	22293.12	2169.79	8029.46	211.49	62.72	8.68	561.78	227.65	325.28	105.00			33994.97
			38.65*	23.63*				1.14*	1.48*	19.40*				84.30*
	Non-Univ. Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.63	—	41.63
	Administrative Charges	—	—	—	—	—	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	759.21	759.64
		22293.12	2169.79	8029.46	211.49	62.72	9.11	561.78	227.65	325.65	105.00	41.63	759.21	34796.24
			38.65*	23.63*				1.14*	1.48*	19.40*				84.30*

*BY adjustment

APPENDIX XII
STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING 1994-95
(MAJOR HEAD-WISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN, ENGG. & TECH. AND SECTION-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Basic amenities in Univ./ Colleges	Promotion of excellence and research	Manpower development	Non-formal Education Centres	Inter Univ. Centres	Innovation/ Courses in Emerging areas	International Co-op. U.G.C.	Management of Edu.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III Specific Gmat	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES														
1. A.M.U., Aligarh	345.87	61.33	42.97	—	—	24.00	—	—	—	474.17	146.69	620.86	—	620.86
			*0.30							*0.30		*0.30		*0.30
2. Assam Univ.	230.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230.00	—	230.00	—	230.00
3. B.H.U., Varanasi	268.25	89.01	65.83	1.50	6.45	40.89	—	—	0.20	472.13	182.33	654.46	7.00	661.46
	*1.10		*0.13							*1.23		*1.23		*1.23
4. Delhi Univ.	221.70	110.52	152.36	5.48	5.00	0.90	4.00	—	—	499.96	27.72	527.68	—	527.68
		*1.93	*0.45							*2.38		*2.38		*2.38
5. Hyderabad Univ.	223.57	40.22	119.59	—	—	12.25	2.92	—	—	398.55	29.14	427.69	—	427.69
6. I.G.N.O.U.	0.55	—	2.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.65	—	2.65	—	2.65
7. J.L.N. Univ.	242.84	122.59	213.85	—	6.45	1.50	0.40	—	—	587.63	—	587.63	—	587.63
		*1.60								*1.60		*1.60		*1.60
8. J.M.I. Univ.	124.13	44.38	19.84	0.80	—	86.38	7.00	—	—	282.53	137.31	419.84	12.00	431.84
9. N.E.H.U.	172.33	39.47	12.82	1.61	—	—	—	—	—	226.23	1.50	227.73	—	227.73
10. Nagaland Univ.	90.00	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.05	—	90.05	—	90.05
11. Pondicherry Univ.	121.11	10.10	25.46	—	—	7.20	—	—	—	163.87	11.50	175.37	—	175.37
		*1.34								*1.34		*1.34		*1.34
12. Tejpur Univ.	254.70	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255.10	—	255.10	—	255.10
13. Visva-Bharti Univ.	181.18	5.07	10.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	196.68	—	196.68	—	196.68
	*0.15									*0.15		*0.15		*0.15
Total	2476.23	523.14	665.25	9.39	17.90	173.12	14.32	—	0.20	3879.55	536.19	4415.74	19.00	4434.74
	*1.25	*4.87	*0.88							*7.00		*7.00		*7.00

INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES

1. I.U.C. Poona	—	—	0.45	—	428.86	—	—	—	—	429.31	—	429.31	—	429.31
2. I.U.C., Indore	—	—	0.30	—	515.00	30.00	—	—	—	545.30	—	545.30	—	545.30
3. N.S.C., New Delhi	—	—	—	—	722.50	—	—	—	—	722.50	—	722.50	—	722.50
4. Consortium Ed. Comm., c/o NSC	—	—	—	—	8.10	41.82	—	—	—	49.92	—	49.92	—	49.92

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5. I.I.A.S. Simla	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00
6. N.A.A.C. Bangalore	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	50.00	—	50.00
	—	—	0.75	—	1729.46	71.82	—	—	—	1802.03	—	1802.03	—	1802.03

DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

1. Avinashilingam Hm Sc & HE Women	16.80	5.05	3.33	—	—	22.20	—	—	—	47.38	15.07	62.45	—	62.45
2. Banasthali Vidyapith	9.57	0.10	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	11.67	3.24	14.91	—	14.91
3. Birla Instt. of Tech., Pillani	2.00	3.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.95	42.35	48.30	—	48.30
											*0.13	*0.13	—	*0.13
4. Birla Instt. of Tech. Mesra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.97	80.97	—	80.97
5. C.I.E.F.L., Hyderabad	24.00	1.35	27.00	—	—	42.65	—	—	—	95.00	—	95.00	—	95.00
6. Dyalbagh Educational Instt.	11.63	6.11	1.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.15	10.60	29.75	—	29.75
7. Deccan College PG Res. Instt.	8.00	2.55	1.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.72	—	11.72	—	11.72
8. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	35.57	2.05	0.99	1.10	—	9.00	—	—	—	48.71	—	48.71	—	48.71
9. Gujarat Vidyapith	20.86	1.00	0.34	5.80	—	31.26	—	2.00	2.22	63.48	10.00	73.48	2.05	75.53
10. Gurukul Kangri Vishvaavidyalaya	18.00	6.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.25	15.00	39.25	—	39.25
11. I.A.R.I., New Delhi	—	—	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.22	—	0.22	—	0.22
12. Indian Instt. of Sc. Bangalore	—	36.06	2.93	—	83.90	3.10	—	—	—	125.99	102.50	228.49	—	228.49
											*0.07	*0.07	—	*0.07
13. Indian School of Mines	—	7.40	2.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.96	68.72	78.68	—	78.68
14. Shri L.B.B. Sanskrit Vidyapith	—	0.15	5.46	—	—	11.25	—	—	—	16.86	—	16.86	—	16.86
15. Shri S.S. Instt. of Hr. Learning	15.25	—	3.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.38	3.40	21.78	—	21.78
16. Tata Instt. of Social Sciences	34.82	1.60	6.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.99	0.87	43.86	—	43.86
17. Jamia Hamdard	31.77	—	3.46	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	38.23	7.53	45.76	—	45.76
											*0.06	*0.06	—	*0.06
18. N.M.I.H. of Arts, New Delhi.	0.27	—	0.94	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.21	—	1.21	—	1.21
19. C.I.H.T.S., Varanasi	—	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	—	0.31	—	0.31
20. National Dairy Research Inst.	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	0.19	—	0.19

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21. Indian Veterinary Res. Instt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Rajasthan Vidyapith	7.00	0.99	—	—	—	22.00	—	—	—	29.99	2.00	31.99	—	31.99
23. Rastriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	10.00	—	4.29	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	15.29	—	15.29	—	15.29
24. School of Planning & Arch.	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	1.00	—	1.00
25. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	4.00	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	5.00	—	5.00
26. Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech.	—	1.50	0.18	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	3.48	0.72	4.20	—	4.20
27. Central Instt. of Hr. Tibetan Studies Varanasi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. International Instt. of Population Sc., Bombay	—	—	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	—	0.60	—	0.60
29. J.V. Bharti Instt.	5.00	0.42	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	5.67	—	5.67	—	5.67
30.														
31. Sri C.S.N.S. Mahavidyalaya	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.00	—	30.00	—	30.00
Total	285.54	80.69	70.11	8.95	83.90	144.46	3.00	2.00	2.22	680.87	362.97	1043.84	1.05	1045.89
											*0.26	*0.26		*0.26

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra Univ.	55.42	146.88	67.79	2.96	—	9.12	2.00	—	—	284.17	45.58	329.75	0.15	329.90
2. A.P. Agril. Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. J. Nehru Tech. Univ.	—	3.78	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.78	50.88	58.66	—	58.66
4. Kakatiya Univ.	21.74	8.34	5.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.61	21.80	57.41	6.00	63.41
5. Nagarjuna Univ.	8.35	5.31	4.05	2.33	—	18.25	—	—	—	38.49	7.00	45.49	10.30	55.79
6. Osmania Univ.	58.59	136.54	44.22	1.00	22.45	9.10	—	—	—	271.90	9.48	281.38	—	281.38
7. Sri K.D. Univ.	6.48	13.81	9.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.04	7.86	37.90	—	37.90
8. Sri Padmavathi	22.06	8.01	—	2.74	—	—	—	—	—	32.81	1.77	34.58	—	34.58
9. Sri Venkateswara Univ.	14.58	50.67	28.86	—	4.00	3.45	2.00	—	—	103.56	62.52	166.08	1.85	167.93
			*0.10							*0.10		*0.10		*0.10
10. Dr. BRA Open Univ.	—	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	—	0.53	—	0.53
11. Telugu Univ.	0.10	1.64	1.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.62	—	3.62	—	3.62
Total	187.32	375.51	166.08	9.23	26.45	39.92	4.00	—	—	808.51	206.89	1015.40	18.30	1033.70
			*0.10							*0.10		*0.10		*0.10

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ASSAM														
1. Dibrugarh	10.72	8.16	20.32	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	42.20	—	42.20	2.00	44.20
2. Gauhati	22.21	56.87	21.06	5.50	—	4.50	—	—	—	110.14	—	110.14	3.00	113.14
Total	32.93	65.03	41.38	8.50	—	4.50	—	—	—	152.34	—	152.34	5.00	157.34
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
1. Arunachal	NIL													
BIHAR														
1. T.M. Bhagalpur.	2.36	39.81	2.90	3.10	—	—	—	—	—	48.17	—	48.17	—	48.17
2. Dr. BRA (Bihar)	—	38.68	7.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	46.42	—	46.42	—	46.42
3. Bisra Agrl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. KSD Sanskrit	—	—	0.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	—	0.37	—	0.37
5. L.N. Mithila	—	—	16.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.04	—	16.04	—	16.04
6. Magadh	3.31	0.40	5.41	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	12.12	—	12.12	—	12.12
7. Patna	50.69	7.37	10.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.56	—	68.56	—	68.56
8. Ranchi	0.13	40.12	8.11	4.10	—	—	—	—	—	52.46	—	52.46	—	52.46
Total	56.49	126.38	51.07	10.20	—	—	—	—	—	244.14	—	244.14	—	244.14
GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar	8.00	3.04	—	8.80	—	2.13	—	—	—	21.97	26.50	48.47	—	48.47
2. Gujarat	29.02	62.47	0.42	—	—	2.60	—	—	—	94.51	36.00	130.51	—	130.51
3. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	21.00	106.80	10.20	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	144.00	8.54	152.54	—	152.54
		*0.08								*0.04		*0.04		*0.04
4. Sadar Patel	12.19	129.25	2.75	3.69	—	12.10	—	—	—	159.98	35.61	195.59	—	193.59
5. South Guj.	3.02	1.13	4.72	5.90	—	—	—	—	—	14.77	2.55	17.32	—	17.32
		*0.74								*0.74		*0.74		*0.74
6. Saurashtra	—	21.62	18.62	3.19	—	9.25	—	—	—	52.68	—	52.68	—	52.68
		*1.86								*1.86		*1.86		*1.86
7. North Guj.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Gujrat Aurveda	—	—	—	—	—	5.21	—	—	—	5.21	—	5.21	—	5.21
Total	73.23	324.31	36.31	27.58	—	31.29	—	—	—	493.12	109.20	602.32	—	602.32
		*2.68								*2.68		*2.68		*2.68
GOA														
1. Goa	25.37	1.69	24.69	1.00	—	—	2.00	—	—	54.75	7.00	61.75	—	61.75
Total	25.37	1.69	24.69	1.00	—	—	2.00	—	—	54.75	7.00	61.75	—	61.75

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HARYANA														
1. Ch. Charan Singh Agril Univ.	—	8.78	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.64	—	9.64	—	9.64
2. Kurukshetra	49.14	69.31	14.57	6.00	—	27.46	—	—	—	166.48	5.67	172.15	3.00	175.15
3. M.D. Univ., Rohtak	20.63	14.96	1.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.60	17.10	53.70	—	53.70
Total	69.77	93.05	16.44	6.00	—	27.46	—	—	—	212.72	22.77	235.49	3.00	238.49

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. H.P. University	28.27	22.05	22.28	2.05	—	5.25	—	—	—	79.90	22.02	101.92	—	101.92
2. H.P. Agricultural University	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.02
Total	28.27	22.07	22.28	2.05	—	5.25	—	—	—	79.92	22.02	101.94	—	101.94

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. Jammu	19.38	27.62	1.89	2.00	6.45	30.00	—	—	—	87.34	6.00	93.34	—	93.34
2. Kashmir	8.16	43.49	8.82	5.00	—	4.60	5.00	—	—	75.07	35.50	110.57	—	110.57
Total	27.54	71.11	10.71	7.00	6.45	34.60	5.00	—	—	162.41	41.50	203.91	—	203.91

KARNATAKA

1. Bangalore	5.39	18.03	25.22	0.90	—	13.12	—	—	—	62.66	11.01	73.67	—	73.67
2. Gulbarga	12.61	2.50	—	1.50	2.45	5.21	—	—	—	24.27	1.10	25.37	—	25.37
		*0.93								*0.93		*0.93		*0.93
3. Karnataka	32.77	102.78	16.89	2.67	—	54.00	—	—	—	209.11	0.72	209.83	—	209.83
										*0.67		*0.67		*0.67
4. Kuvempu	0.14	*0.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14	—	0.14	—	0.14
5. Mangalore	17.91	5.31	0.35	—	—	36.25	—	—	—	59.82	0.76	60.58	—	60.58
		*0.69								*0.69		*0.69		*0.69
6. Mysore	65.66	32.90	22.69	1.50	—	7.00	—	—	—	129.75	—	129.75	—	129.75
	*10.16	*0.20								*10.36		*10.36		*10.36
7. National Law School	30.00	2.00	3.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	35.40	—	35.40	—	35.40
8. Univ. of Agr. Sc. Dharwad	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05
9. Univ. of Agr. Sc. Bangalore	—	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.48	—	0.48	—	0.48
Total	165.48	163.57	69.03	6.57	2.45	115.58	—	—	—	521.68	13.59	535.27	—	535.27
	*10.16	*2.49								*12.65		*12.65		*12.65

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KERALA														
1. Calicut	26.03	0.14	15.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.18	—	41.18	—	41.18
2. Cochin Univ. of Sc. &	14.62	21.32	30.47	—	—	25.50	—	1.50	—	93.41	20.72	114.13	—	114.13
3. Mahatma	4.70	3.68	8.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.61	—	16.61	—	16.61
4. Kerala	81.90	29.39	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	176.53	—	176.53	—	176.53
			*0.21							*0.21		*0.21		*0.21
5. Kerala Agril Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	127.25	54.53	118.60	0.35	—	25.50	—	1.50	—	327.73	20.72	348.45	—	348.45
			*0.21							*0.21		*0.21		*0.21

MADHYA PRADESH

1. A.P. Singh.	20.05	—	7.00	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	28.01	6.35	34.36	—	34.36
2. Barkatullah V.V.	5.99	61.88	6.47	9.10	—	26.36	—	—	—	109.80	5.85	115.65	6.00	121.65
				*0.05						*0.05		*0.05		*0.05
3. Devi Ahilya V.V.	0.22	13.01	22.74	2.00	—	40.65	—	—	—	78.62	78.91	157.53	—	157.53
4. Dr. H.S. Gaur	63.74	19.39	11.05	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	96.18	6.95	103.13	—	103.13
5. Guru Ghasidas	0.22	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.72	15.00	16.72	—	16.72
6. Indira Kala Sangeet	1.50	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.55	—	1.55	—	1.55
7. Jiwaji University	11.17	6.24	0.81	5.80	—	2.00	—	—	—	26.02	—	26.02	—	26.02
				*0.23						*0.23		*0.23		*0.23
8. Rani Durgawati V.V.	13.80	62.19	22.35	—	—	8.00	—	—	+	106.34	4.00	110.34	—	110.34
9. Ravi Shankar	17.99	8.00	0.15	3.00	4.45	—	—	—	—	33.59	0.14	33.73	—	33.73
10. Vikram	7.80	44.04	9.59	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	61.78	45.84	107.62	—	107.62
Total	142.48	214.80	80.16	23.75	4.45	77.97	—	—	—	543.61	163.04	706.65	6.00	712.65
				*0.28						*0.28		*0.28		*0.28

MAHARASHTRA

1. Amrawati	8.50	4.22	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	—	15.22	15.00	30.22	—	30.22
2. Bombay	56.02	16.89	34.57	3.21	75.45	—	4.65	—	—	190.79	60.80	251.59	—	251.59
3. North Maharashtra	—	3.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.97	60.80	3.97	—	3.97
4. Marathwada	29.28	72.18	35.53	—	—	—	—	—	—	136.99	—	136.99	—	136.99
5. Marathwada Krishi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapith	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05
7. Nagpur	57.95	7.67	16.08	2.38	—	3.39	—	—	—	87.47	14.57	102.04	—	102.04
8. Poona	9.40	48.49	56.39	10.35	50.00	58.84	—	—	—	233.47	—	233.47	—	233.47
						*25.54				*25.54		*25.54		*25.54
9. SNDT Women's	18.16	42.76	16.00	—	—	26.50	1.52	—	—	104.94	10.00	114.94	1.00	115.94

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10. Shivaji	27.18	24.67	18.17	10.75	—	12.00	—	—	—	92.77	—	92.77	—	92.77
Total	206.49	220.90	176.74	26.69	125.45	100.73	6.17	2.50	—	865.67	100.37	966.04	1.00	967.04
						*25.54				*25.54		*25.54		*25.54

MANIPUR

1. Manipur	3.25	5.61	7.69	2.00	2.93	7.78	2.00	—	—	31.26	6.00	37.26	—	37.26
Total	3.25	5.61	7.69	2.00	2.93	7.78	2.00	—	—	31.26	6.00	37.26	—	37.26

ORISSA

1. Berhampur	17.60	27.30	6.96	1.00	—	11.45	—	—	—	64.31	13.38	77.69	—	77.69
2. Orrissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sambalpur	10.04	4.16	11.50	3.70	—	—	—	—	—	29.40	6.05	35.45	—	35.45
4. Sh. Jaganath Sanskrit	—	0.04	4.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.22	—	4.22	—	4.22
5. Utkal	98.81	125.09	24.16	—	—	9.75	—	—	—	257.81	16.43	274.24	—	274.24
		*0.44								*0.44		*0.44		*0.44
Total	126.45	156.59	46.80	4.70	—	21.20	—	—	—	355.74	35.86	391.60	—	391.60
		*0.44								*0.44		*0.44		*0.44

PUNJAB

1. GND	19.59	12.18	20.57	—	—	22.50	—	2.51	—	77.35	2.50	79.85	0.50	80.35
2. Punjab	88.06	96.86	20.31	16.30	3.40	4.20	—	—	—	229.13	21.79	250.92	—	250.92
		*0.08	*0.42							*0.50	*1.58	*2.08		*2.08
3. Punjab Agril.	0.08	0.05	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.31	—	2.31	—	2.31
4. Punjabi	43.02	61.50	11.00	—	—	6.00	—	—	—	121.52	12.30	133.82	—	133.82
		*0.05								*0.05		*0.05		*0.05
Total	150.75	170.59	54.06	16.30	3.40	32.70	—	2.51	—	430.31	36.59	466.90	0.50	467.40
		*0.13	*0.42							*0.55	*1.58	*2.13		*2.13

RAJASTHAN

1. J.N. Vyas (Jodhpur)	55.09	13.29	18.65	—	4.45	5.49	—	—	—	96.97	15.59	112.56	—	112.56
2. Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	1.50	—	1.50	—	1.50
3. Rajasthan Agril.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kota Open	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.05	—	0.05
5. M.L. Sukhadia	7.64	8.50	7.57	3.64	—	—	—	—	—	27.35	2.81	30.16	—	30.16
6. M.D.S. Univ. (Ajmer)	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	—	0.31	—	0.31

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	63.04	21.84	26.22	3.64	4.45	5.49	1.50	—	—	126.18	18.40	144.58	—	144.58

TAMILNADU

1. Alagappa	9.97	0.50	1.00	2.00	—	5.21	—	—	—	18.68	10.70	29.38	—	29.38
2. Anna	23.28	2.11	6.38	—	36.95	42.41	—	—	—	111.13	58.42	169.55	—	169.55
3. Annamalai	50.65	9.50	3.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.71	0.39	64.10	—	64.10
4. Bharathiar	9.25	10.04	29.80	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	54.59	3.35	57.94	—	57.94
			*0.03							*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
5. Bharathideseear	12.13	53.67	18.20	2.00	—	2.38	—	—	—	88.38	6.35	94.73	—	94.73
6. Dr. MGR Med. Univ.	—	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	0.24	—	0.24
7. Madras	72.97	200.75	71.85	5.86	—	22.25	3.00	0.80	—	377.48	—	377.48	3.00	380.48
8. Madurai Kamraj	10.11	82.06	19.36	3.01	—	27.79	—	—	—	142.33	—	142.33	—	142.33
9. Mother Teresa	—	0.34	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	—	0.52	—	0.52
10. M. Sundernar	1.86	2.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.15	—	4.15	—	4.15
11. Tamil	0.28	0.05	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.91	—	0.91	—	0.91
12. TNV & Animal Sc.	—	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.12	—	0.12
Total	190.50	361.43	151.15	18.37	36.95	100.04	3.00	0.80	—	862.24	79.21	941.45	3.00	944.45
			*0.03							*0.03		*0.03		*0.03

TRIPURA

1. Tripura	23.48	3.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.92	2.45	29.37	—	29.37
Total	23.48	3.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.92	2.45	29.37	—	29.37

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	56.47	8.87	7.82	2.72	—	21.00	—	—	—	96.88	15.10	111.98	—	111.98
2. Allahabad	74.12	94.73	58.17	—	—	22.28	—	—	—	249.30	57.55	306.85	—	306.85
3. Avadh	8.00	2.3	1.17	6.57	—	68.30	—	—	—	86.39	—	86.39	—	86.39
4. Bundelkhand	2.67	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.91	—	2.91	—	2.91
5. Chandersekhara Azad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Ch. Charan Singh (Meerut)	7.10	5.11	18.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.58	—	30.58	—	30.58
7. GB Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	—	—	3.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.65	4.09	7.74	—	7.74
8. Gorakhpur	5.52	45.95	32.97	7.16	—	10.00	—	—	—	101.60	0.85	102.45	—	102.46
9. HNB (Garwal) Univ.	18.23	38.09	1.04	2.50	—	36.75	—	—	—	96.61	—	96.61	—	96.61
				*0.10						*0.10		*0.10		*0.10

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10. Kanpur	5.00	1.00	—	3.75	—	—	—	—	—	9.75	10.00	19.75	—	19.75
11. Kashi Vidyapith	9.58	11.51	2.70	0.90	—	24.75	—	—	—	49.44	7.00	56.44	0.08	56.52
12. Kumaon	25.82	3.53	3.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.08	—	33.08	—	33.08
13. Lucknow	58.27	118.92	53.23	6.29	—	29.71	—	—	—	266.42	10.23	276.65	—	276.65
			*1.03							*1.03		*1.03		*1.03
14. Rohilkhand	30.00	6.97	5.20	—	—	51.05	—	—	—	93.22	—	93.22	—	93.22
15. Purvanchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Roorkee	24.56	87.03	7.21	—	—	11.23	—	—	—	130.03	138.38	268.41	—	268.41
						*1.05				*1.05	*0.86	*1.91		*1.91
17. Sampurnanad Sanskrit	6.00	0.58	1.32	—	—	11.25	—	—	—	19.15	—	19.15	—	19.15
Total	331.34	424.64	196.82	29.89	—	286.32	—	—	—	1269.01	243.20	1512.21	0.08	1512.29
			*1.03	*0.10		*1.05				*2.18	*0.86	*3.04		*3.04
WESTBENGAL														
1. B.C. Krishi V.V.	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10	—	0.10
2. Burdwan	77.04	43.41	16.76	2.35	—	—	—	—	—	139.56	—	139.56	—	139.56
3. Calcutta	64.58	170.46	80.76	2.00	39.09	14.00	2.00	—	—	372.89	7.52	380.41	—	380.41
4. Jadavpur	6.89	86.21	28.39	4.55	4.45	48.75	—	—	—	179.24	73.81	253.05	—	253.05
			*0.25							*0.25		*0.25		*0.25
5. Kalyani	21.41	72.00	1.65	6.00	—	0.50	—	—	—	101.56	—	101.56	—	101.56
6. North Bengal	23.08	3.06	2.11	0.60	—	—	1.97	—	—	30.82	0.79	31.61	—	31.61
7. Rabindra Bharit	13.75	5.45	4.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.67	—	23.67	—	23.67
8. Vidya Sagar	0.14	20.35	0.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.39	—	21.39	—	21.39
Total	206.89	401.04	135.04	15.50	43.54	63.25	3.97	—	—	869.23	82.12	951.35	—	951.35
			*0.25							*0.25		*0.25		*0.25
Grand Total	4999.09	3881.96	2167.78	237.66	2087.78	1368.98	44.96	9.31	2.42	14799.94	2110.09	16910.03	57.93	16967.96
	*11.41	*10.61	*2.92	*0.38		*26.59				*51.91	*2.74	*54.65		*54.65

*By Adjustment

**STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING 1994-95
(MAJOR HEAD-WISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN, ENGG. & TECH. AND SEC.-III**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Central Universities	Basic amenities in Univ/ Colleges	Promotion of excellence and research	Manpower development	Non-formal Education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innovation/ Courses in Emerging areas	Inter national Co-op.	Management of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech. J	Total A to J	Sec. III	Grant Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. A.M.U., Aligarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. B.H.U., Varanasi	0.08	—	0.35	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	1.68	—	1.68	—	1.68
4. Delhi	148.83	35.47	27.71	—	—	53.44	—	—	—	265.45	—	265.45	1.55	267.00
	*5.48	—	*0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	*5.49	—	*5.49	—	*5.49
5. Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. J.N.U., New Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Jamia M. Islamia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. N.E.H.U., Shillong	5.67	0.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.11	—	6.11	—	6.11
10. Pondicherry	—	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.19	—	0.19	—	0.19
11. Tejpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Visva Bharti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	154.58	36.10	28.06	—	—	54.69	—	—	—	273.43	—	273.43	1.55	274.08
	*5.48	—	*0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	*5.49	—	*5.49	—	*5.49

STATE UNIVERSITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra	32.90	18.41	0.23	—	—	51.34	—	—	3.00	105.88	0.87	106.75	0.30	107.05
2. Kakatiya	4.22	3.03	—	—	—	19.96	—	—	—	27.21	—	27.21	—	27.21
3. Nagarjuna	40.14	9.14	1.11	—	—	44.00	—	—	—	94.39	—	94.39	1.30	95.69
4. Osmania	37.52	58.80	2.92	—	—	106.01	—	—	—	205.25	—	205.25	—	205.25
5. Sri Krishna D. Univ.	15.25	2.36	—	—	—	2.50	—	—	—	20.11	—	20.11	—	20.11
6. Sri Venkateswara	9.54	1.61	0.35	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	12.75	—	12.75	—	12.75
Total	139.57	93.35	4.61	—	—	225.06	—	—	3.00	465.59	0.87	466.46	1.60	468.06

ASSAM STATE

1. Dibrugarh	22.48	0.99	0.31	—	—	71.51	—	—	—	95.29	—	95.29	—	95.29
2. Gauhati	39.68	3.90	—	0.20	—	16.17	—	—	—	59.95	—	59.95	1.25	61.20
Total	62.16	4.89	0.31	0.20	—	87.68	—	—	—	155.24	—	155.24	1.25	156.49

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
1. Arunachal	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.02
Total	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.02
BIHAR														
1. Bhagalpur	36.89	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.89	—	39.89	—	39.89
2. Bihar	7.09	0.64	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.13	—	8.13	—	8.13
3. Vinoba Bhawe	—	—	—	—	—	15.00	—	—	—	15.00	—	15.00	—	15.00
4. L.N.Mithila	30.37	1.71	0.24	1.28	—	9.50	—	—	—	43.10	—	43.10	—	43.10
5. Magadh	60.72	2.42	—	—	—	14.00	—	—	—	77.14	—	77.14	—	77.14
6. Patna	14.60	0.46	0.27	—	—	16.25	—	—	—	31.58	—	31.58	—	31.58
7. Ranchi	37.90	1.64	0.42	—	—	31.25	—	—	—	71.21	—	71.21	—	71.21
8. Jai Prakash	1.92	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.05	—	2.05	—	2.05
Total	189.49	10.00	1.33	1.28	—	86.00	—	—	—	288.10	—	288.10	—	288.10
GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar	5.00	—	—	—	—	27.00	—	—	—	32.00	—	32.00	—	32.00
2. Gujarat	10.62	—	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.97	—	10.97	—	10.97
3. M.S. University of Baroda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Sardar Patel	0.40	0.23	—	—	—	23.25	—	—	—	23.88	—	23.88	—	23.88
5. South Gujarat	3.02	0.45	—	—	—	3.75	—	—	—	7.22	—	7.22	—	7.22
6. Saurashtra	1.75	0.16	—	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	3.16	—	3.16	—	3.16
7. North Gujarat	2.35	—	—	—	—	13.25	—	—	—	15.60	—	15.60	—	15.60
Total	23.14	0.84	0.35	—	—	68.50	—	—	—	92.83	—	92.83	—	92.83
GOA														
1. Goa	5.22	—	—	—	—	24.00	—	—	—	29.22	—	29.22	—	29.22
Total	5.22	—	—	—	—	24.00	—	—	—	29.22	—	29.22	—	29.22
HARYANA														
1. Kurukshetra	71.78	3.52	2.19	0.75	—	76.04	—	—	—	154.28	—	154.28	—	154.28
2. M.D. Univ.	45.17	8.24	0.40	0.50	—	27.84	—	—	—	82.15	—	82.15	6.30	88.45
Total	116.95	11.76	2.59	1.25	—	103.88	—	—	—	236.43	—	236.43	6.30	242.73

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HIMACHAL PRADESH														
1. H.P. University	27.58	0.13	0.35	—	—	24.00	—	—	—	52.06	—	52.06	1.25	53.31
Total	27.58	0.13	0.35	—	—	24.00	—	—	—	52.06	—	52.06	1.25	53.31
JAMMU & KASHMIR														
1. Jammu	1.50	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.57	—	1.57	—	1.57
Total	1.50	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.57	—	1.57	—	1.57
KARNATAKA														
1. Bangalore	15.12	8.90	3.40	—	—	75.00	—	—	—	102.42	0.65	103.07	—	103.07
2. Gulbarga	9.07	0.22	0.34	—	—	16.97	—	—	—	26.60	—	26.60	—	26.60
3. Karnataka	24.21	1.58	—	—	—	89.00	—	—	—	114.79	—	114.79	—	114.79
4. Kuvempu	4.74	1.01	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	10.75	—	10.75	—	10.75
5. Mangalore	17.02	0.55	1.07	—	—	28.50	—	—	—	47.14	—	47.14	—	47.14
6. Mysore	7.63	0.14	0.15	—	—	221.22	—	—	—	29.14	—	29.14	—	29.14
Total	77.79	12.40	4.96	—	—	235.69	—	—	—	330.84	0.65	331.49	—	331.49
KERALA														
1. Calicut	15.39	1.72	5.00	—	—	19.50	—	—	2.50	44.11	—	44.11	6.00	50.11
2. Mahatma Gandhi	29.79	5.60	0.48	0.15	—	5.00	—	—	—	41.02	—	41.02	—	41.02
3. Kerala	9.90	0.65	0.34	—	—	3.75	—	—	—	14.64	—	14.64	—	14.64
4. Kerala Agricultural	—	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	—	0.60	—	0.60
Total	55.08	8.57	5.82	0.15	—	28.25	—	—	2.50	100.37	—	100.37	6.00	106.37
MADHYA PRADESH														
1. A.P. Singh	10.33	2.59	0.54	—	—	16.00	—	—	—	29.46	—	29.46	—	29.46
2. Barkatullah Vishvavidyalaya	31.72	0.90	0.42	—	—	15.75	—	—	—	48.79	—	48.79	3.80	52.59
3. Devi Ahilya Vishvavidyalaya	11.41	13.54	3.67	—	—	41.22	—	—	—	69.84	—	69.84	—	69.84
4. Dr. H.S. Gaur	7.70	13.08	—	—	—	2.50	—	—	—	23.28	—	23.28	—	23.28
		*0.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.92	—	*0.92	—	*0.92
5. Guru Ghasidas	7.80	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.25	—	8.25	0.70	8.95
6. Indira Kala Sangeet	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	—	0.52	—	0.52
7. Jiwaji	4.22	0.37	0.24	—	—	37.00	—	—	—	41.83	—	41.83	1.85	43.68
8. Rani Durgavati Vishvavidyalaya	4.03	0.25	—	—	—	63.25	—	—	—	67.53	—	67.53	—	67.53

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Ravi Shankar	2.08	—	0.46	—	—	29.00	—	—	—	31.54	—	31.54	—	31.54
10. Vikram	4.85	0.94	—	—	—	14.50	—	—	—	20.29	—	20.29	—	20.29
Total	84.66	32.12 *0.92	5.33	—	—	219.22	—	—	—	341.33 *0.92	—	341.33 *0.92	6.35	347.68 *0.92

MAHARASHTRA

1. Amravati	41.68	1.93	0.16	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	45.02	—	45.02	—	45.02
2. Bombay	13.79	2.50	3.39	—	—	111.25	—	—	—	130.93	—	130.93	—	130.93
3. North Maharashtra	2.25	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.09	—	4.09	—	4.09
4. Marathwada	61.07	8.21	1.05	0.05	—	107.24	—	—	—	177.62	—	177.62	6.75	184.37
5. Nagpur	69.53	1.99	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	76.52	—	76.52	—	76.52
6. Poona	42.75	2.20	5.78	—	—	62.50	—	—	1.50	114.73	—	114.73	—	114.73
7. S.N.D.T. Women's	2.93	0.19	—	—	—	17.47	—	—	—	20.59	—	20.59	—	20.59
8. Shivaji	48.27	2.46	—	—	—	6.25	—	—	0.70	57.68	—	57.68	—	57.68
Total	282.27	21.32	10.38	0.05	—	310.96	—	—	2.20	627.18	—	627.18	6.75	633.93

MANIPUR

1. Manipur	8.98	0.16	—	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	10.39	—	10.39	—	10.39
Total	8.98	0.16	—	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	10.39	—	10.39	—	10.39

ORISSA

1. Berhampur	6.14	3.72	—	0.47	—	16.25	—	—	—	26.58	—	26.58	—	26.58
2. Orissa Univ. of Agril & Tech.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Sambalpur	16.09	1.46	2.39	—	—	2.50	—	—	—	22.44	—	22.44	—	22.44
4. Sh. Jaganath Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Utkal	71.58	13.06	1.02	—	—	110.75	—	0.80	—	197.21	—	197.21	0.60	197.81
Total	93.81	18.24	3.41	0.47	—	129.50	—	0.80	—	246.23	—	246.23	0.60	246.83

PUNJAB

1. G.N.Dev	38.55	0.53	—	—	—	9.97	—	—	—	43.05	—	43.05	0.30	43.35
2. Punjab	227.30	3.83	1.43	0.28	—	102.75	—	—	5.82	141.41	—	141.41	—	141.41
3. Punjab Agril.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Punjabi	22.28	0.07	1.00	—	—	6.52	—	—	3.00	32.87	—	32.87	7.45	40.32
Total	82.13	4.43	2.43	0.28	—	119.24	—	—	8.82	217.33	—	217.33	7.75	225.08

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RAJASTHAN														
1. MDB Univ. (Ajmer)	24.30	23.06	0.20	0.50	—	112.75	—	—	5.30	166.11	—	166.11	0.75	166.86
2. JN Vyas (Jodhpur)	5.00	4.23	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.46	—	9.46	—	9.46
3. Rajasthan	14.57	5.25	1.73	—	—	62.42	—	—	—	83.97	0.07	84.04	—	84.04
4. Rajs. Agril. Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Kota Open	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. ML Sukhadia	4.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.75	—	4.75	—	4.75
Total	48.62	32.54	2.16	0.50	—	175.17	—	—	5.30	264.29	0.07	264.36	0.75	275.11

TAMIL NADU

1. Algappa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Ann	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Annamalai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bharathiar	7.98	1.89	0.46	—	—	47.50	—	—	—	57.83	—	57.83	2.50	60.33
5. Bharathidasan	23.45	34.93	0.44	—	—	21.25	—	—	3.00	83.07	0.59	83.66	—	83.66
6. Madras	50.59	64.69	0.98	0.20	—	100.75	—	—	—	217.21	—	217.21	—	217.21
7. Madurai Kamraj	58.57	42.48	0.79	0.15	—	22.25	—	—	4.50	128.74	—	128.74	10.00	138.74
8. Mother Teresa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tamil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. M. Sundarnar	10.93	4.09	2.95	—	—	12.00	—	—	—	29.97	—	29.97	—	29.97
11. Dr. MGR Medical Univ.	—	—	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.43	—	0.43	—	0.43
Total	151.52	148.08	6.05	0.35	—	203.75	—	—	7.50	517.25	0.59	517.84	12.50	530.34

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Agra	60.03	4.62	3.58	—	—	12.75	—	—	—	80.98	—	80.98	0.25	81.23
2. Allahabad	6.74	5.56	2.14	—	—	15.00	—	—	—	29.44	—	29.44	—	29.44
3. Avadh	24.25	4.74	1.65	—	—	5.22	—	—	—	35.86	—	35.86	1.15	37.01
4. Bundelkhand	10.74	1.37	0.98	—	—	5.25	—	—	—	18.34	—	18.34	0.25	18.59
5. Gorakhpur	73.94	4.61	1.20	0.07	—	3.75	—	—	7.00	90.57	—	90.57	—	90.57
6. HNB (Garwal) Univ.	14.41	5.01	0.26	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	20.18	—	20.18	—	20.18
7. Kanpur	41.72	6.61	5.41	1.35	—	2.50	—	—	0.30	57.89	—	57.89	6.00	63.89
8. Kashi Vidyapith	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Kumaon	4.18	0.97	0.30	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	6.70	—	6.70	—	6.70
10. Lucknow	5.89	1.38	2.02	—	—	2.50	—	—	—	11.79	—	11.79	—	11.79
11. Ch. Charan Singh (Meerut)	58.86	11.55	4.41	—	—	1.25	—	—	5.89	81.96	—	81.96	—	81.96
12. Rohilkhand	20.43	4.87	3.06	—	—	49.95	—	—	—	78.31	—	78.31	5.90	84.21
13. Purvanchal	—	5.56	2.94	—	—	23.47	—	—	—	31.97	—	31.97	—	31.97

Appendix XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14. Roorkee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Sampurnanad Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	321.19	56.85	27.95	1.42	—	123.39	—	—	13.19	543.99	—	543.99	13.55	557.54

TRIPURA

1. Tripura	1.36	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.60	—	1.60	—	1.60
Total	1.36	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.60	—	1.60	—	1.60

WESTBENGAL

1. Burdwan	23.45	1.41	0.34	—	—	6.25	—	—	—	31.45	—	31.45	—	31.45
2. Calcutta	85.51	10.10	2.08	—	—	120.15	—	—	—	217.84	10.00	227.84	—	227.84
3. Jadavpur	—	0.12	—	—	—	2.47	—	—	—	2.59	—	2.59	—	2.59
4. Kalyani	3.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.47	—	3.47	—	3.47
	*0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.03	—	*0.03	—	*0.03
5. North Bengal	11.29	0.82	0.30	—	—	10.75	—	—	—	23.16	—	23.16	—	23.16
6. Rabindra Bharti	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.14	—	1.14	—	1.14
7. Vidya Sagar	7.00	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.45	—	8.45	—	8.45
Total	131.86	13.90	2.72	—	—	139.62	—	—	—	288.10	10.00	298.10	—	298.10
	*0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*0.03	—	*0.03	—	*0.03
Grand Total	2059.46	505.77	109.05	5.95	—	2359.85	—	0.80	42.51	5083.39	12.18	5095.57	66.20	5161.77
	*5.51	*0.92	*0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	*6.44	—	*6.44	—	*6.44

*By Adjustment

SUMMARY OF PLAN GRANTS DURING 1994-95

(Rupees in lakh)

Particulars	Basic	Promotion	Manpower	Non-for-	Inter	Innova-	Inter-	Management	Sports	Engg. & Tech	Total A to I	J E & T	Total A to J	Section III	GRAND Total
	asmenities in Univ. & Colleges	of Exce- llence & Research	Develop- ment	mal Edu.	Univ. Centres	tion/ Courses in Emergi	national Co-opera- tion	of UGC	and Physical Education						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I						
Central Univ.	2476.23	523.14	665.25	9.39	17.90	173.12	14.32	—	0.20	3879.55	536.19	4415.74	19.00	4434.74	
	1.25*	4.87*	0.88*							7.00*		7.00*		7.00*	
Deemed to be Univ.	285.54	80.69	70.11	8.95	83.90	144.46	3.00	2.00	2.22	680.87	362.97	1043.84	2.05	1045.89	
											0.26*	0.26*		0.26*	
State Univ.	2237.32	3278.13	1431.67	219.32	256.52	979.58	27.64	7.31	—	8437.49	1210.93	9648.42	36.88	9685.30	
	10.16*	5.74*	2.04*	0.38*		26.59*				44.91*	2.48*	47.39*		47.39*	
Inter Univ. Centres	—	—	0.75	—	1729.46	71.82	—	—	—	1802.03	—	1802.03	—	1802.03	
A															
Total Univ.	4999.09	3881.96	2168.78	237.66	2087.78	1368.98	44.96	9.31	2.42	14799.94	2110.09	16910.03	57.93	16967.96	
	11.41*	10.61*	2.92*	0.38*		26.59*				51.91*	2.74*	54.65*		54.65*	
Colleges															
Central Univ. College	154.58	36.10	28.06	—	—	54.69	—	—	—	273.43	—	273.43	1.55	274.98	
	5.48*	0.01*								5.49*		5.49*		5.49*	
State Colleges	1904.88	469.67	80.99	5.95	—	2305.16	—	0.80	42.51	4809.96	12.18	4822.14	64.65	4886.79	
	0.03*	0.92*								0.95*		0.95*		0.95*	
B															
Total Colleges	2059.46	505.77	109.05	5.95	—	2359.85	—	0.80	42.51	5083.39	12.18	5095.57	66.20	5161.77	
	5.51*	0.92*	0.01*							6.44*		6.44*		6.44*	
C															
Total Unversities + Colleges	7058.55	4387.73	2276.83	243.61	2087.78	3728.83	44.96	10.11	44.93	19883.39	2122.2722	22005.60	124.13	22129.73	
	16.92*	11.53*	2.93*	0.38*		26.59*				58.35*	2.74*	61.09*		61.09*	
Payments made through Establishment	—	2.68	93.52	0.06	—	58.60	91.10	76.68	—	322.64	—	322.64	4.00**	326.64	
Non Universities Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.22	—	63.22	—	63.22	—	63.22	
Grand Total	7058.55	4390.41	2370.35	243.67	2087.78	3751.43	136.06	150.01	44.93	20269.19	2122.37	22391.46	128.13	22519.59	
	16.92*	11.53*	2.93*	0.38*		26.59*				58.35*	2.74*	61.09*		61.09*	

* By Adjustment

** Individual Award

APPENDIX-XIII

Statement Showing Maintenance Grants (Non-plan) and Recurring Expenditure (Non-plan) in respect of Central Universities, Institutions deemed to be Universities and State Universities For the year 1992-93

<i>State/University</i>	<i>Non-plan maintenance Grant from UGC</i>	<i>Total Non-plan Recurring Expenditure</i>
1	2	3
A. Central Universities		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1. Hyderabad	861.03	905.80
MEGHALAYA		
2. North Eastern Hill	1267.83	1242.69
PONDICHERRY		
3. Pondicherry	304.43	317.92
WEST BENGAL		
4. Viswa Bharati	1228.14	1258.23
DELHI (U.T.)		
5. Delhi	2891.48	3023.11
6. Jamia Millia Islamia	970.97	1092.77
7. Jawahar Lal Nehru	1602.86	1566.16
B. Institutions Deemed to be Universities		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	—	65.71
BIHAR		
2. Indian School of Mines	521.16	571.74
KARNATAKA		
3. Indian Institute of Sc.	2211.22	2503.86

* Including Mass Communication and Research Centre

MAHARASHRA

4.	Deccan College-P.G. and Research Institute	—	82.48
5.	International Institute for Population Sciences	—	91.16
6.	Tata Institute of Social Science	201.73	216.62
7.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	—	92.23

RAJASTHAN

8.	Banasthali Vidyapith	—	215.38
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TAMILNADU

9.	Gandhigram Rural Instt.	204.34	213.23
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UTTAR PRADESH

10.	Dyalbagh Educational Institute	76.78	257.98
11.	Gurukul Kangri	118.15	116.84

WEST BENGAL

12.	Bengal Engineering College	—	430.48
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DELHI

13.	Sri Lal Bahadur Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapit	—	96.79
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State Universities**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1.	Sri Padmavathy Mahila	152.84	135.69
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ARUNACHAL PRADESH

2.	Arunachal	—	—
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GOA

3.	Goa	175.55	207.27
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GUJARAT

4.	Bhavnagar	305.20	390.44
5.	Sardar Patel	299.96	436.51

HARYANA

6.	Kurikshetra	910.54	1529.27
7.	Maharishi Dayanand	467.28	1167.61

HIMACHAL PRADESH

8.	Himachal Pradesh	580.44	883.31
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JAMMU AND KASHMIR

9.	Jammu	215.00 (P)	603.84
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KARNATAKA

10.	Karnatak	1330.65	1454.85(P)
11.	Mangalore	253.88	363.23(P)
12.	National Law School of India	5.00	37.11

KERALA

13.	Kerala	1269.10	1716.52
14.	Mahatma Gandhi	366.42	657.36

MADHYA PRADESH

15.	Devi Ahilya	274.01	477.29
16.	H.S. Gaur	133.85 (P)	553.37
17.	Guru Ghasidas	105.33	215.61
18.	Rani Durgavati	241.71 (P)	396.68
19.	Vikram	181.60 (P)	426.77

MAHARASHTRA

20.	Amravati	107.08	307.25
21.	North Maharashtra	24.73 (P)	110.16
22.	S.N.D.T. Women's	290.00 (P)	832.14
23.	Shivaji	429.42	1014.89
24.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open	354.12(P)	203.93

MANIPUR

25.	Manipur	128.00(P)	273.30
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ORISSA

26.	Berhampur	345.80	470.93
27.	Sambalpur	356.68	432.16

PUNJAB

28.	Guru Nanak Dev	1115.43	1345.03(P)
29.	Panjab	2443.08	3002.66
30.	Punjabi	1570.05	2025.35

(P) Stands for Provisional

TAMILNADU

31.	Alagappa	91.66	138.05
32.	Bharathidasan	161.56	404.57
33.	Bharathiar	45.58(P)	300.44
34.	Tamilnadu M.G.R. Medical	100.00	152.40
35.	Madurai Kamraj	185.66	791.19
36.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar	53.00	216.81

UTTAR PRADESH

37.	Allahabad	967.53	1357.33
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WEST BENGAL

38.	Jadavpur	1489.95	1740.41
39.	North Bengal	548.65	681.11

NOTE :-

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

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