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ANNUAL REPORT

2001-2002

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi - 110 002 (INDIA)

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UGC

1 ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE UGC

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) is a statutory organization established by an Act of Parliament in 1956, for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education. An amendment to the UGC Act is under consideration of the Government of India to meet emerging challenges.
- The Commission consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and ten other members appointed/nominated by the Central Government. During the reporting year, two new Commission Members have been nominated by the M/HRD, Govt. of India.
- The UGC has been implementing various schemes/programmes devised for college sector through its seven Regional Offices located at Hyderabad, Pune, Bhopal, Ghaziabad, Kolkata, Guwahati and Bangalore. The UGC Regional Office at Ghaziabad has been shifted to New Delhi and converted into Northern Region College Bureau (NRCB) of the UGC (Head Office).
- The Malpractices Cell has, so far, identified 18 universities as fake universities.
- The website of the UGC <http://www.ugc.ac.in> is being updated by the ERNET India, Ministry of Information and Technology, Govt. of India.
- The Desk (Parliament) has been able to dispose of around 450 Parliament Questions during the reporting year.
- Budget and Finances of the UGC

The Budget for the financial year 2001-2002 and receipt of Grant-in-Aid have been as indicated below:

Budget for the year 2001-2002 and Grants received

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Budget Head	Plan Allocation	Non-Plan Allocation	Non-Plan Grants Received	Plan Grants Received
1.	General	460.08	1020.68	1020.68	439.88
2.	SACC	28.00	—	—	28.00
3.	Engg. & Tech.	10.00	—	—	10.00
4.	Additional Grants	4.00	—	—	1.00
	Total	502.08	1020.68	1020.68	478.88

- Out of the total Non-Plan grant released, 86.02% was released to Central Universities and 6.05% to Deemed to be Universities. The expenditure on the UGC establishment was to the extent of Rs. 17.12 crores constituting 1.7% of the total Non-Plan grant.
- Highlights of the year (see 1.8 of Chapter 1)

2 STATISTICAL GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT, FACULTY AND RESEARCH

- As on 31.03.2002, there were 253 universities including 18 Central Universities, 52 Deemed Universities, and 13,150 colleges including 1600 women colleges. Out of 178 State Universities, 37 Universities are yet to become eligible to receive central assistance under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act.
- During the reporting year, three new state universities and one new central university have been recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act and also five institutions which were notified as Deemed to be Universities by the Govt. of India under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 have been included in the list of the UGC recognized Universities.
- As many as 344 new colleges were established in various states during 2001-2002. During the Ninth Plan period, 2472 colleges were established.
- At the end of the financial year 2001-2002, the total number of colleges recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 has been 5238. Out of these, 225 colleges are not eligible to receive central assistance under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act.
- During the academic session 2001-2002, the total enrolment in all courses and levels had been 88.21 lakhs including 35.14 lakhs women students constituting 39.84%.
- The student enrolment at various levels had been as given below:

Level	UG	PG	Dip./Cert.	Research
Percentage of total enrolment:	89.13	9.25	0.93	0.69

- About 90% of all the under-graduate students and 66% of all post-graduate students were in the affiliated colleges while the remaining in university departments and their constituent colleges. 91% of the total research students were in the universities.
- Maharashtra State had been the first in having highest enrolment of 12.20 lakhs students followed by U.P. with 11.00 lakhs and Sikkim had the lowest enrolment of 3808. In terms of percentages as compared to total enrolment, the women enrolment had been the highest in the state of Kerala with 60% and the lowest percentage of 23% in the state of Bihar.
- The strength of the teaching faculty in universities and colleges had gone up to 4.27 lakhs including 3.52 lakhs in affiliated colleges constituting 82.43%.
- The number of Research Degrees (Ph.D.) awarded during 2000-2001 was 11,450. Out of this, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 4,330 Degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 3,730 Degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 70% of the total number of Research Degrees awarded by various universities.
- The number of women students enrolled per hundred men students enrolled at all levels had been 66.

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

- There are 18 Central Universities, out of which, 16 Universities are receiving development grants while 14 of which are receiving maintenance as well as development grants. The remaining two universities namely, Indira Gandhi National Open University and Central Agricultural University are directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- Non-plan grants amounting to Rs. 598.69 crores were released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 14 Central Universities and plan grants of Rs. 81.31 crores were released to 16 Central Universities for their development.
- There are 178 State Universities set up under laws enacted by the legislatures of various states. The UGC has been making budgetary allocation of Plan (Development) Grants to

only 110 state universities, excluding agricultural and medical universities. During the year 2001-2002, 123 eligible state universities have been provided development grants amounting to Rs. 175.62 Crores.

- An amount of Rs. 425.00 lakhs was provided to 17 state universities, Rs. 50.00 lakhs to two deemed to be universities and Rs. 7.00 lakhs each to 229 colleges under the special one time grant for upgradation of laboratories and libraries of universities and colleges.
- An amount of Rs. 79.50 lakhs was paid to six state universities and one Deemed to be University under the scheme of Jubilee Grants during 2001-2002.
- An amount of Rs. 28.35 lakhs was paid for the development of 11 P.G. Centres of 11 universities in five states.
- During the reporting year, an amount of Rs. 36,000 was paid to six blind teachers working in five universities towards Reader Allowance, Braille books, Recorded Materials etc.
- The University Grants Commission has been making budgetary support to 20 deemed universities under Plan and 12 deemed universities under Non-plan. During 2001-2002, Non-Plan grants amounting to Rs. 65.67 crores were paid to 24 deemed to be universities/research institutions and plan grants of Rs. 20.87 crores to 30 deemed to be universities.

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

- As on 31st March, 2002, there were 13,150 colleges in the country. Out of which, only those colleges which are recognized under Section 2 (f) and 12 (B) of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. The number of such colleges was 5013. Ten schemes/programmes are being implemented for colleges through UGC Regional Offices during the reporting year.
- Ninth Plan grants (1997-2002) amounting to Rs. 409.26 crores were allocated for the development of 4078 colleges under the College Development Scheme.
- Non-Plan assistance to colleges of Central Universities was provided as maintenance grant. An amount of Rs. 295.39 crores was provided to 54 colleges of Delhi University as maintenance grant for the year 2001-2002. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 45.00 lakhs to two colleges of Delhi University have been paid as special grant. Non-Plan grant amounting to Rs. 1.81 crores was paid to four constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University as maintenance grant for the financial year 2001-2002.
- As against the Ninth Plan allocation, an amount of Rs. 482.80 lakhs was provided to Delhi Colleges under the various plan schemes during 2001-2002. Also, an amount of Rs. 328.00 lakhs was provided to five Delhi Colleges as one time special grant for construction of auditorium, procurement of mass media and communication equipment, etc.
- To provide academic freedom for potential colleges, the UGC has been conferring autonomous status to these potential colleges. At present, there are 130 autonomous colleges spread over 29 universities of eight states. These colleges shall also be given priority while identifying colleges with potential for excellence. During the Ninth Plan period, 11 colleges have been conferred autonomous status by the parent university with the concurrence of the State Govt. and the UGC. During 2001-2002, the UGC Regional Offices released grants to the extent of Rs. 121.00 lakhs to these autonomous colleges.

5 PROGRAMMES FOR MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

- A comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through 51 Academic Staff Colleges and 96 universities and specialized institutions has been carried out in different disciplines. During the reporting year, 225 orientation courses, 983 Refresher Courses were conducted by the ASCs and other accredited institutions. Since the inception of the programme, about 2123 orientation programmes were conducted and 62,000 teachers were participated. The ASCs and the accredited specialized institutions also conducted about 5483 refresher courses, which were attended by approximately 1.55 lakhs teachers. A grant of Rs. 19.67 crores was also released to these academic staff colleges.
- The UGC Core Committee on vocationalization of education at the first-degree level identified 38 vocational subjects in five discipline areas with detailed syllabi. Since the inception of the scheme in 1994-95, 1850 colleges and 32 universities had been selected for support for the introduction of different vocational subjects. During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 29.18 crores was paid to 208 colleges. The UGC made a project proposal seeking World Bank assistance for the programme to achieve the target of bringing one-fourth of the under-graduate enrolment under the fold of Career Orientation Programme. No communication has so far been received from the World Bank.
- The scheme of Special Assistance Programme (SAP) was introduced in 1963 with an objective of developing potential university departments in Science, Engineering and Technology and Humanities and Social Sciences, to the level of centres of excellence in the identified thrust areas and to accelerate to the level of international standards. The total number of Departments supported at different levels was 144 in Humanities and Social Sciences and 258 in Science and Engineering and Technology. The UGC provided financial assistance to the Science, Engineering and Technology and Humanities and Social Sciences Departments to the extent of Rs. 28.96 crores during 2001-2002.
- The scheme of Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST) was initiated with a view to provide assistance to departments in Science and Technology for acquiring highly sophisticated and expensive equipment to enable them to become internationally competitive in key areas of Post-graduate education and research. Eight new departments were identified for support under the programme, thus raising the total number of such selected departments to 217 of 58 universities at the end of the year 2001-02. The scheme has been renamed as ASIST in Tenth Plan.
- For optimum utilization of sophisticated instruments in teaching and research, the UGC has introduced the concept of common pool by establishing University Science Instrumentation Centres (USICs). 74 such centres were functioning in various universities. An amount of Rs. 35.06 lakhs was released to these centres. The scheme has been renamed as **Instruments Maintenance Activity**.

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

- The UGC conducts a National Level Test for Lectureship eligibility and Junior Research Fellowships to ensure minimum standards for entrants in the teaching and research. Only 0.7 per cent of the total number of candidates appeared were qualified for Junior Research Fellowships and 2.3 per cent of the total number of candidates appeared for Lectureship eligibility were qualified in the tests conducted by the UGC in December, 2001. During 2001-2002, an expenditure of Rs. 2.57 crores was incurred for conducting these examinations. Two new subjects namely, Population Studies and Defense & Strategic studies have been added to the list of subjects, making the total number of subjects in which NET is held

to 76. Presently, the NET Exam is being conducted through 62 centres. Arrangements have also been made in six foreign countries for the benefit of Indian students. The NET examination held on 24th June, 2001 was conducted with revised syllabus for all subjects. The UGC has also granted accreditation to 15 states for conducting State Level Eligibility Test (SLET).

- To promote research, the UGC has been providing financial assistance to teachers in universities and colleges to undertake research projects in specified subject areas. Priorities are given to inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration research. The UGC approved as many as 425 Major Research Projects and about 1184 Minor Research Projects during 2001-02. An amount of Rs. 12.87 crores was released to the new, ongoing and old Major Research Projects and Rs. 4.72 crores to Minor Research Projects by the UGC and its Regional Offices respectively.
- The UGC assisted the universities and P.G. colleges to the extent of Rs. 2.56 crores for organizing around 350 seminars/conferences/workshops both at national and international level.
- Under the scheme of Visiting Associateships, 55 teachers were selected including seven women teachers for visiting institutions of advanced study and research centres for a short period to keep themselves abreast of the latest developments in their areas of interest. An amount of Rs. 0.93 lakhs was paid to these teachers during the reporting year.
- As on 31st March, 2002, 67 Emeritus Fellows have been working in various universities/institutions. An amount of Rs. 85.59 lakhs was paid to these fellows during the financial year 2001-2002.
- Under the scheme of Visiting Professors/Fellows, the UGC paid Rs. 12.69 lakhs to 11 universities including one Central and one Deemed university in order to meet the Honorarium/DA payments to the Visiting Professors/Fellows appointed by these universities.
- During 2001-2002, the UGC paid Rs. 308.35 lakhs to teachers for participating in conferences, holding seminars, publication of research work and for undertaking Minor Research Projects etc. under the scheme of Unassigned Grant.
- Under the scheme of Junior Research Fellowships for foreign nationals, the UGC has provided 20 JRFs and three Research Associateships for the foreign students during 2001-2002. Under JRF Scheme for foreign nationals as well as Indian nationals, an amount of Rs. 16.25 crores was released to universities and colleges during the reporting financial year.
- Towards the promotion of Hindi language, the Rajbhasha Cell of the UGC imparted training to 14 employees of the UGC in Hindi typing and Stenography. The Cell has also been bringing out regularly quarterly journals of SETU and UCHCH SHIKSHA PATRIKA. It has also celebrated Hindi Diwas and Hindi Pakhwara by organizing four essays, one debate and one dictation competitions for the benefit of the UGC employees during the year 2001-2002.
- To enable the college teachers and Vice-Chancellors to present their research papers in International Conferences and to provide an opportunity to learn the working mechanisms and techniques followed in higher education sector of the host country, the UGC paid Rs. 44.59 lakhs to 154 teachers and three Vice-Chancellors during the financial year 2001-2002.
- As an incentive to the talented students from among those who shall stand first class first in Science subjects and have commitment and dedication to take up the Science research and education as their course, the UGC has implemented a new scheme called National

Lecturership in Science subjects. Under the scheme, the UGC selected two candidates on all India basis and recommended them to be appointed as the UGC – National Lecturers w.e.f. 2002-2003.

- To rejuvenate the subject of Vedic Astrology, the UGC paid Rs. 271.00 lakhs to 16 universities for setting up of Departments of Jyotir Vigyan and providing teaching and training in the subject leading to U.G., P.G. and Ph.D. degrees.
- To promote Sanskrit in Indian Universities, the UGC approved 509 institutions for setting up Simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres and also deputed instructors selected by the Expert Committee to these approved centres for teaching Sanskrit. During 2001-2002, the UGC released an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs to universities and Rs. 398.00 lakhs to colleges for the purpose.
- The UGC-Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Awards have been given to two persons for 1999 and one person for 2000, the UGC-Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards to six persons for 1999, five persons for 2000 and five persons for 2001. The UGC-Ved Vyas Award has also been given to one person for the year 2001.
- Keeping in view the availability of quality books in higher education as one of the main factors affecting the standards of education, the UGC has instituted for the first time in 2001, the UGC-Best Publisher Award. The award carries a cash of Rs. 50,000 and a citation. The first award has been given to S. Chand & Co. Ltd. for the year 2001.

7 AREA STUDIES AND INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES

- The UGC has been providing assistance to 20 Area Study Centres set up in 17 universities for undertaking studies relating to problems and culture of a given area and for developing inter-disciplinary research and teaching. The focus is on those countries and regions, which have close and direct contact with India. Grants to the extent of Rs. 6.51 lakhs were released to these centres.
- The UGC has so far identified nine Emerging Areas with the help of an Expert Committee and supporting the universities financially for introduction of P.G. courses and special papers at P.G. level in these areas. During 2001-2002, Rs. 3.57 crores was released to the selected universities. During Ninth Plan Period, 41 new departments have been inducted under the Innovative Programme.

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

- Six Inter-University Centres, three National Information Centres and eight Centres of National Facilities set up as autonomous centres within the university system under clause 12 (ccc) of the UGC Act are functioning in India as registered centres under Society Act in order to provide common facilities, services, and programmes to universities and research institutions etc. by offering expertise in each field and providing access to the state-of-the-art equipment and excellent library facilities. The UGC has been instrumental in producing, on an average, 300 to 400 higher educational films/programmes for broadcasting on Doordarshan, Gyan Darshan and Educational Channels for dissemination of higher education beyond the classroom. During the reporting year, the UGC paid an amount of Rs. 20.05 crores under Plan and Rs. 27.46 crores under Non-Plan was paid to Inter-University Centres. Also, an amount of Rs. 1.30 crores was paid to National Information Centres and Rs. 1.05 crores to four centres of National Facilities.

**9
PROGRAMMES FOR
PRESERVATION OF
INDIAN CULTURE,
HERITAGE AND
VALUES**

- There are 14 centres of Gandhian Studies, two centres of Buddhist Studies, four centres of Ambedkar Studies and three centres of Nehru Studies in various universities for conducting programmes to acquaint teachers and students with thoughts and ideas of these social thinkers. During the reporting year, ten universities have been selected for the establishment of centres on Swami Vivekananda (four), Rabindranath Tagore (one), Dr. Zakir Hussain (two), Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya (one), Dr. S. Radha Krishnan.(one), and Sardar Vallabh Bai Patel (one). During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 27.78 lakhs was released to these universities for the establishment and running of these centres.
- Under the scheme of Human Rights and Duties Education, the UGC recommended three universities and one college for two-year degree course and six universities and two colleges for Diploma/Certificate Courses and five universities for organizing Seminars and Workshops. An amount of Rs. 8.92 lakhs was paid to universities and colleges under the scheme. The UGC Model Curricula prepared by the Curriculum Development Committee on Human Rights and Duties Education for various courses have been circulated in universities and autonomous colleges for introduction of these courses.

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

- The UGC has been assisting universities for setting up of Computer Centres for use in research and training, in application of computers in every field/subject and for use in examinations/administration related work. So far, the UGC supported financially for setting up of 136 centres in universities including six new centres set up during 2001-2002. An amount of Rs. 1.41 crores was paid for this purpose.
- In view of the limited life of a computer system and the rate of obsolescence, the UGC has assisted 87 computer centres including four new centres set up during 2001-2002 for replacement and upgradation by releasing an amount of Rs. 1.58 crores during 2001-2002.
- In order to make available human resources in the area of computer education, the UGC has so far assisted 67 universities for introduction of MCA and M.Sc. Computer Science courses.
- The Commission has also assisted so far 74 universities for starting computer application as an additional paper at PG level in all subjects wherever relevant. During 2001-2002, a grant of Rs. 2.24 crores was paid to universities and Rs. 1.53 crores to colleges.
- Up to the end of the Ninth Plan, 40 universities were provided grants for strengthening of computer labs of Computer Science Departments. During 2001-2002, a grant of Rs. 9.89 lakhs was released for only one university.
- For conduction of computer related training programmes for teachers and administrative officers of colleges, the UGC so far approved 135 programmes – each programme covering 30 participants from 15 colleges.
- For procuring Personal Computer System with relevant system and application software and creating awareness among students, teachers and staff about the use of computer in various activities of Administration, Finance, Examination and Research, the UGC has so far assisted 3919 colleges financially including 350 colleges during 2001-2002. A grant of Rs. 4.15 crores was released to the selected colleges during the reporting year.
- The UGC has been providing assistance to nine technological universities and 24 state/central/deemed to be universities having engineering departments for the development of engineering and technical education. During the reporting year, a grant of Rs. 16.49 crores was released to these universities.

- The UGC provides financial assistance for introduction of PG courses in emerging areas in engineering and technology. The Commission approved eleven courses to seven universities. The ruling of the Supreme Court “Universities are not required to take prior approval of the AICTE to start new departments for imparting technical education” has been conveyed to all the universities for their information.
- The Commission has been providing around 800 PG scholarships to M.E., M.Tech. students every year to enable them to pursue higher technical education. The Commission has enhanced the PG scholarship amount to Rs. 5,000 per month and contingency amount to Rs. 5,000 per annum w.e.f. 1st September, 2001 and also increased the duration of PG courses to 24 months from the academic session 2002-2003.
- The Commission also provided non-plan grants to three State/ Deemed to be universities for specific items of expenditure as approved by the Government at the time of transfer to the UGC to the extent of Rs. 4.76 crores.
- The Commission has been providing financial assistance to universities for introduction of MBA programme. The Commission so far provided financial assistance to 67 approved universities. During the reporting year, grant amounting to Rs. 65.05 lakhs was released to these universities for running the MBA programme.

11 EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

- In the nation-wide programme of Adult, Continuing Education, Extension and Field outreach, 73 universities were involved in the Ninth Plan period. These universities have been organizing programmes such as Literacy, Post-Literacy, Continuing Education, Legal Literacy, Environment Education etc. involving students and teachers. A total grant of Rs. 38.31 lakhs was released to the centres established in 73 universities during 2001-2002.
- The third phase of the UGC-UNFPA project on Population and Development Education in Higher Education system was commenced in 1999 emphasizing on national capacity building, adolescence education and improved management system. The project has been implemented through 17 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) set up in the departments of Adult and Continuing Education of Universities. During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 85.07 lakhs was paid to the PERCs for conducting various activities of the project.

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

- The Commission has been providing financial assistance to universities for the establishment of SC/ST cells to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in admissions, recruitment to both teaching and non-teaching positions etc. in universities and colleges. As on 31.03.2002, there were 109 SC/ST Cells functioning in various universities. A grant of Rs. 21.64 lakhs was released to these cells.
- Towards social equity and socio-economic mobility of the disadvantaged sections of the society, the UGC has been implementing the scheme of ‘Remedial Coaching’. Under which, the UGC supported 48 universities/institutions by paying Rs. 2.82 crores during the reporting year.
- To enhance the representation of SC/ST candidates in teaching positions in universities and colleges, the Commission created a Central Pool Database of the eligible SC/ST candidates. 1200 applications were enlisted so far in addition to the candidates qualified in the UGC-NET examinations. The requests of 55 universities/colleges have been attended to by supplying the list of SC/ST candidates maintained by the UGC.

- The Commission has been organizing the Monitoring Committee meetings every year to oversee the implementation of the reservation policy in respect of SC/ST in Central and Deemed Universities. The last meeting was held in the month of December, 2001.
- The scheme of 'Coaching Classes for Minorities' was introduced by the UGC in 1984 with an objective of preparing students belonging to educationally backward minorities communities so as to enable them to compete in various competitive examinations, to seek admissions in professional courses, to become self-reliant etc. As on 31.03.2002, 58 Minority Coaching Centres have been functioning in 17 universities and 41 colleges.
- With an aim of not ignoring persons with disabilities in the Higher Education System and with an objective to develop courses for special teachers and counselors and also to provide facilities in various forms for the differently abled persons, the UGC has so far approved the proposals of ten universities/ institutions under TEPSE and 19 universities/institutions under HEPSN. During the reporting year, an amount of Rs. 94.83 lakhs was released to those universities/institutions which were approved in the beginning of the scheme.
- During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 3.78 lakhs was provided to universities and colleges for the benefit of 63 blind teachers (six teachers in universities and 57 teachers in colleges) under the scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Teachers who are visually handicapped (blind)'.
- To accommodate the teachers migrated from Kashmir, the UGC has created a few visiting faculty positions for them to undertake teaching or research work till the position in Kashmir normalizes. During the reporting year, an amount of Rs. 4.88 lakhs was paid to these teachers through four state universities and one college.
- The UGC is also organising region-wise conferences to discuss matters relating to the implementation of reservation policy for SC/ST and have interaction with each other. The universities which have SC/ST Cells in the particular region are called for the conference whenever it is held.

13 PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN

- To increase enrolment of women in universities and colleges by providing a safe environment and to encourage mobility of women students to pursue higher studies in universities and colleges of their choice, the UGC has assisted the universities and colleges to the extent of Rs. 8.03 crores during the financial year 2001-2002 under the special scheme of construction of hostels for women.
- The UGC programme of 'Promotion of Women Studies in Universities' envisages assistance to universities and colleges for setting up centres and cells for women studies to undertake research, develop curricula and organize training and extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self-reliance of women, girls education, social and population issues etc. Presently, there are 34 women study centres and six women study cells. During 2001-2002, these women study centres and cells have been financially supported to the extent of Rs. 97.62 lakhs.

Besides, the UGC has directed the universities to set up a permanent cell in each university for combating sexual harassment to women in the university campuses as per the directives of the Supreme Court of India. So far, 20 universities have informed the UGC of setting up of these cells.

**14
PROGRAMMES FOR
THE PROMOTION
OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION AND
SPORTS**

- Under the programme of Adventure Sports in universities, the Expert Committee constituted by the UGC, identified 11 universities as nodal centres for different adventure sports and allocated programmes for implementation. No grant was paid during the reporting year.
- Under the programme of 'Promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in Universities, the Commission approved the proposals of 42 universities for establishment of Yoga centres and a grant of Rs. 25.32 lakhs was released to these universities. The Expert Committee identified 10 universities for creating an independent Department of Human Consciousness and Yogic Science and the Commission released an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs each to these universities during 2000-2001. The approved courses and the syllabi for the departments of Human Consciousness and Yogic Science have been sent to all the concerned universities for implementation.

**15
INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION**

- Bilateral Exchange programmes connected with the university sector were in operation with 45 countries. During the reporting year, the UGC hosted the visits of seven foreign scholars from various countries and deputed 15 Indian scholars abroad.
- As on 31.03.2002, there were 37 foreign language teachers working in various universities in India.
- As against 10 fellowships under German Academic Exchange Services (DAAD), 10 scholars were nominated for advance research.
- Two Indian scholars were awarded French Government scholarships by the French Government for carrying out research in the areas of learning French Language, Literature, Culture and Civilization.
- Nineteen Indian scholars were nominated by the Commission to visit France and five French scholars visited India under Indo-French cultural exchange programme.
- One Indian scholar visited U.K. under Higher Education Link Programme meant for the development of Linkages between institutions of higher education in India and U.K.
- The UGC, which is the implementing agency for SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships, made only four nominations for SAARC countries during the reporting year.
- Under the programme of 'Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships', the UGC has been coordinating with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) in U.K. and making nominations for the award of Commonwealth Fellowships to enable promising faculty in universities and colleges in India to do their research at universities/institutions in United Kingdom. During 2001-2002, 29 scholars have finally been selected out of the 79 scholars recommended by the University Grants Commission.
- One Canadian teacher visited India during the reporting year under Shastri-Indo-Canadian Two-Person Months Programme.
- During the financial year 2001-2002, Rs. 57.71 lakhs was made available to the scholars under various Cultural Exchange Programmes.

**16
PROGRAMME FOR
MANAGEMENT OF
HIGHER EDUCATION**

- The UGC has introduced the scheme of "Resource Mobilization by Universities" in 1995 for supporting universities in their resource mobilization for their development. 25% of the resources generated by the universities or a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs whichever is less in a financial year is given as UGC incentive share for each university. During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 3.44 crores was paid to 11 state, two central and six deemed to be universities as an incentive share of the UGC.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 ROLE AND ORGANISATION OF THE U.G.C.

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

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

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

Organisational Structure

The Commission consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and ten other members appointed by the Central Government. The Chairman is selected from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government. Of the ten other members, two are selected from among the officers of Central Government to represent the Government. Not less than four, selected from among persons who are at the time they are selected, shall be teachers in the universities. The remainder are selected from among persons (1) who have knowledge of, or experience in agriculture, commerce, forestry or industry, (2) who are members of engineering, legal, medical or any other learned profession and (3) who are Vice-Chancellors of universities or who, not being teachers of universities, are in the opinion of the Central Government, educationists of repute or have obtained high academic distinctions.

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

Group	Number of Sanctioned Posts	WORKING STRENGTH			
		Total	Women (%)	SC (%)	ST (%)
Group 'A'	129	80	15 (18.75)	17 (21.25)	6 (07.5)
Group 'B'	123	108	32 (29.63)	14 (12.96)	3 (02.78)
Group 'C'	486	364	198 (54.40)	85 (23.35)	13 (03.57)
Group 'D'	120	84	8 (9.52)	35 (41.67)	7 (08.33)
Canteen	19	16	2 (12.50)	2 (12.05)	7 (43.75)
Total	877	652	255 (39.11)	153 (23.47)	36 (5.52)

Against the sanctioned strength of 877, 652 employees, constituting 74.34%, were working in the UGC during the reporting year. Out of the working strength of 652, 255 (39.11%) are women, 153 (23.47%) are SC and 36 (5.52%) are ST employees.

In the formulation, evaluation and monitoring of programmes, the UGC seeks the help of subject experts from Universities, Colleges, National Laboratories and other Institutions etc.

1.2 REGIONAL OFFICES

The UGC has established its own Regional Offices at Hyderabad, Pune, Bhopal, Ghaziabad, Calcutta, Guwahati and Bangalore for implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to college sector. During the reporting year, the UGC has merged its Northern Regional Office located at Ghaziabad with the UGC Head Office located at New Delhi and renamed as Northern Region Colleges Bureau (NRCB).

1.3 SPECIAL CELLS FUNCTIONING IN THE UGC

(a) Malpractices Cell

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

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

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

Besides, the UGC has also been writing to the Registrars of all Universities and Education Secretaries of all States to give wide publicity regarding the existence of fake universities/institutions within their respective States, so that these students may not be cheated, by such self-styled universities/institutions as the degrees/diplomas/certificates awarded or being awarded by these institutions are not valid for academic as well as employment purposes.

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

As regards financial irregularities, the UGC has received a complaint through Print Media about misuse of funds by some universities in the State of Bihar on the basis of the CAG Audit Review. Necessary action is being taken in the matter.

A State-wise list of Fake Universities/Institutions as on March 31, 2002 is as given below:

Sl.No.	State/University
1.	Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar
2.	Commercial University Limited, Delhi.
3.	Delhi Vishwa Vidyapeeth, 233, Tagore Park, Model Town, Delhi-110 009
4.	United Nations University, Delhi
5.	Vocational University, Delhi.
6.	St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala
7.	Raja Arabic University, Nagpur (MS)
8.	Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (MP)
9.	D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Pature, Trichi, Tamil Nadu
10.	Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)
11.	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.), Jagat Puri, Delhi.
12.	Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (UP)
13.	Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP)
14.	National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur
15.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University), Achaital, Aligarh (UP)
16.	Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)
17.	Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (UP)
18.	Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow, U.P. (The issue regarding Fake University is in Court).

(b) Legal Cell

The Legal Cell, set up in the year 1989, has been exclusively attending to and monitoring of the Court cases in which the UGC is impleaded as one of the parties. As and when the notices from the Courts are received, the comments/directions of the concerned bureaux dealing with the subject matter are obtained. In case it is decided to defend the case, Counsels are engaged by the UGC, generally, from the Pool of Central Govt. Standing Counsels. Sometimes, private Counsels are also engaged if it is considered absolutely necessary. Over the years, the number of Court cases are on the increase. The cases mainly relate to qualifications for appointment of teachers, their service conditions, pay scales and implementation of UGC schemes and enhancement in the age of superannuation of University/College teachers etc. During this year, most of the cases have been regarding the NET as an essential qualification, as per the UGC notification dated 4th April, 2002, for the appointment of teachers in universities and colleges. Some departmental cases have also been filed by the employees for redressal of their grievances in service matters.

During the year, an allocation of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was made for the payment of fees for the advocates defending the UGC in different cases all over India. Out of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 14.86 lakhs was paid as the payment of fees for the advocates excluding the expenditure incurred on the UGC officials.

As per the records, around 2282 cases have been filed from 1989 to 2002 (up to March, 2002) by various parties in different Courts within the country. During 2001-2002, 362 cases have

been filed in different Courts of the country. The maximum number of cases were filed in the year 1999 (369 cases). During Ninth Plan Period, the UGC was impleaded in as many as 1596 cases. The year-wise position of the number of cases filed is as follows:

Year	No. of cases filed in different Courts of the country during Ninth Plan
1997	182
1998	287
1999	369
2000	365
2001	337
2002 (up to 31.3.2002)	56
Total	1596

(c) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Cell (SC/ST Cell)

As per the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of SCs/STs, the UGC set up SCT Cell in January, 1979 with an objective to monitor the effective implementation of various reservation orders for these communities in admissions, employment, fellowships and other programmes relating to access of Higher Education and also to deal with the representations/grievances received from SC/ST candidates regarding their admission, recruitment, promotion and other matters in universities and colleges.

d) Vigilance Cell

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

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

As directed by the Central Vigilance Commission, the UGC observed the Vigilance awareness week from 31.10.2001 to 06.11.2001 by admitting the pledge, displaying banners and posters and distributing pamphlets etc. during the period under report.

During the reporting year, disciplinary proceedings against one Joint Secretary, one Assistant, and one LDC have been initiated. In the case of Joint Secretary, one man Inquiry Committee has been investigating the matter and as regards Assistant, the UGC constituted an Inquiry

Committee to enquire about her willful or unauthorized absence and the proceedings of the Committee are pending. In the case of LDC too, an Inquiry Officer has been appointed and charge sheet has still to be delivered to him as the office is not aware of his where abouts.

(e) Pay Scale Cell

The Pay Scale Cell set up in 1984, has been entrusted with the responsibility of setting up and coordinating the work of Pay Review Committees set up from time to time. It interacts with national level organisations of the teachers and also the Ministry of Human Resource Development in matters relating to pay scale and service conditions of teachers in Universities/Colleges. With a view to improve the standards of teaching, the following important decisions have been taken during the period under report.

- *Participation in Orientation/Refresher Courses*

The UGC has decided that attending one orientation course and one refresher course of approved duration or being engaged in other appropriate continuing education programme of comparable quality, as may be specified or approved by the UGC, is a mandatory requirement for the purpose of Career Advancement Scheme for University/College lecturers for placement in a senior scale.

It has given exemption to Ph.D. holders from one course, whether refresher or orientation, for promotion under Career Advancement Scheme to lecturer (senior scale). However, M.Phil. has not been equated with Ph.D. in this regard.

- *Appointment of Guest Lecturer/Faculty*

Another important decision was the enhancement of the amount of honorarium payable to Guest Lecturers. The Commission enhanced the amount of honorarium from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- for Guest Lecturers. At the same time, the ceiling for this amount was raised from Rs. 3000/- per month to Rs. 5000/- per month.

- *Appointment of UGC Observers for CAS from Reader to Professor*

The UGC has been monitoring the selection process from Reader to Professor under CAS in universities by appointing a UGC observer for ensuring the procedure laid down by it. During the reporting year, 453 Selection Committees conducted by 58 universities recommended 761 candidates for promotion. Based on the reports of the UGC observers, 681 cases of promotion were approved and 80 were not approved.

(f) Rajbhasha Cell

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

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

- To act as a coordinator between Universities/Colleges and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

- To create awareness for the use of Rajbhasha and to speed up the progressive compliance of Official Language Policy in official working.
- To nominate the UGC officials or to facilitate to get opportunities for different types of training programmes in Hindi.
- To conduct seminar/workshops for promotion of Hindi in official working.
- To organise programmes like Essay Competitions, Debates, Dictations, etc. for the UGC officials.
- To celebrate Hindi Divas during Hindi Pakhwara (1st to 14th September every year).
- To introduce courses relating to Hindi in universities like Certificate Course in Functional Hindi, Diploma Courses in Hindi Translation, Journalism, etc.

(g) Retirement Benefit Cell

To look into the grievances of retired employees of the UGC promptly and also to monitor timely release of retirement benefits to them, the UGC created the Retirement Benefit Cell on 16th September, 1999. The Cell is headed by an Under Secretary with supporting staff from the Finance Division dealing with pensions. During the reporting year, one case of pending grievance of a pensioner for payment of medical allowance of Rs. 100/- per month was sorted out. One time options were called from pensioners. After the receipt of options from pensioners, necessary action will soon be taken to regulate the payment of medical allowance of Rs. 100/- per month.

(h) Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place Cell

To look into the grievances of women employees at work place, the UGC also set up, in 2000, a cell called "Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place" under the headship of a woman Joint Secretary. During the reporting year 2001-2002, there were no written complaints from any woman employee of the UGC.

(i) Internal Audit Cell

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

(j) Desk: Parliament Matters

Desk Parliament in the University Grants Commission is exclusively attending to, monitoring

of and coordinating the University Grants Commission's replies to Parliament Questions received from various Ministries of Govt. of India, specially, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The questions raised by the members of the Parliament, generally, relate to the following matters of Higher Education.

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

The year-wise position of number of Parliament Questions, starting from the first year of Ninth Plan, received/ replied during all the sessions of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha as follows:-

Financial Year	Total No. of Parliament Questions Received	Out of total, number of starred questions	Number of assurances
1997-1998	274	15	49
1998-1999	303	16	38
1999-2000	134	22	23
2000-2001	493	36	43
2001-2002	468	32	26
Total	1672	121	179

1.4 UGC COMPUTERIZATION

In order to create and promote a new work culture in the UGC office, the Commission has awarded a contract to ERNET, Ministry of Information and Technology, Govt. of India for establishing the network system for Indian Universities/Colleges and also computerization and local networking of the UGC offices located in New Delhi.

For the first time, two Mbps link has been installed between UGC and ERNET to facilitate the officials of the UGC to have a high-speed access network. Also, 64 Kbps leased line for the UGC branch offices located in New Delhi at Ferozeshah Road and South Campus of Delhi

University is being installed. The Website of the UGC viz. <http://www.ugc.ac.in> is also being updated and hosted by ERNET instead of MTNL.

The ERNET India has also been given the work of establishment of Local Area Network (LAN) in the UGC main office and branch offices. The preliminary survey has been done and the work is in progress.

The UGC is in the process of inviting tenders for the development of application software for meeting its functional requirements. Computer hardware worth Rs. 32.30 lakhs was purchased for making available the latest computer system for each officer of the UGC. The UGC, for the first time, is digitizing the minutes of the Commission Meetings held so far since the inception of the office for easy and immediate retrieval of the decisions taken by the Commission.

1.5 PUBLICATIONS

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

Out of the allocated amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh for the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 12.78 lakhs was expended towards printing of 63 publications which include UGC Annual Report 2000-2001, Tenth Plan Profile, Model Curricula Reports etc. During the Ninth plan period, an amount of Rs. 48.26 lakhs was expended, out of an allocated budget of Rs. 51.47 lakhs, for bringing out 267 publications and other items.

The position of budget allocation, expenditure and number of publications and other items printed during the Ninth plan period is as given under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Number of Publications and other items printed	Budget Allocation	Expenditure
1.	1997-1998	42	10.00	09.38
2.	1998-1999	54	10.00	09.22
3.	1999-2000	43	06.47	06.88
4.	2000-2001	65	10.00	10.00
5.	2001-2002	63	15.00	12.78
	Total	267	51.47	48.26

1.6 NEW BUILDING AND CAMPUS FOR THE UGC

A plot of 25 acres situated at the South-west corner of Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus, New Delhi was allotted to the UGC for the development of its own complex. The work in respect of the construction of boundary wall was completed.

1.7 THE BUDGET AND FINANCES OF THE UGC

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

and all the receipts of the Commission shall be carried to the fund and all payments by the Commission shall be made therefrom.

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

The budget for the year 2001-2002 was as given in the Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Budget for the year 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Budget head	Plan allocation	Non-Plan allocation (BE)	Non-Plan allocation (RE)
1.	General	460.08	1030.68	1020.68
2.	SACC	28.00	-	-
3.	Engg. & Tech.	10.00	-	-
4.	Additional Grants	4.00	-	-
	Total	502.08	1030.68	1020.68

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received from the Central Government and grants released to universities/institutions during 2001-2002 are given in the following Tables 1.2, 1.3 & 1.4.

Table 1.2: Grants received during 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Budget head	Plan Grants Received	Non-Plan Grants Received
1.	General	439.88	1020.68
2.	SACC	28.00	-
3.	Engg. & Tech.	10.00	-
4.	Sports	1.00	-
	Total	478.88	1020.68

Table 1.3: Plan Grants Released by the UGC During 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Plan Grant	% of Total Plan Grant
1.	State Universities*	175.62	38.93
2.	Colleges of State Universities	142.38	31.56
3.	Central Universities	81.31	18.02
4.	Inter-University Centres	18.02	3.99
5.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	20.87	4.63
6.	Miscellaneous	4.86	1.08
7.	Colleges of Central Universities	8.09	1.79
	Total (Plan)	451.15	100.00

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

Table 1.4: Non-Plan Grants Released by the UGC During 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Non-Plan Grant	% of Total Non-Plan Grant
1.	Maintenance to:		
	a) Central Universities	586.93	58.44
	b) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	276.99	27.59
	c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	60.77	6.05
2.	Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships etc.	27.68	2.76
3.	Inter-University Institutions/Centres	20.70	2.06
4.	State Universities	6.76	0.67
5.	Specific Grant for State Universities	4.51	0.45
6.	Non-University Institutions	2.85	0.28
7.	UGC Establishment Expenses	17.12	1.70
	Total (Non-Plan)	1004.31	100.00

The extent of Plan and Non-Plan resources made available to the UGC by the Central Government over a period of two decades i.e. from Sixth Plan onwards is as given in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5: Resources made available to the UGC during Five Year Plan Periods

(Rs. in Crores)

	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan	Ninth Plan* (upto 31.03.2002)
Plan	233	575	1030.96	2155.62
Non-plan	388	845	1906.45	4539.65
Total	621	1420	2937.41	6695.27

* for the years 1997-98 to 2001-2002 (Ninth Plan period)

The budget allocation, grant-in-aid received from Govt. of India and release of grants/ expenditure incurred under General Plan, Non-Plan, SACC and Engineering & Technology during the Ninth Plan period are as indicated in the Tables 1.6 (a), 1.6 (b) and 1.6 (c).

Table 1.6 (a): Budget allocation during Ninth Plan

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Non-Plan	General Plan	SACC	Engg. & Tech.	Total
1997-1998	450.00	323.10	28.00	30.00	831.10
1998-1999	847.00	323.10	28.00	28.00	1226.10
1999-2000	640.00	348.00	32.00	28.00	1048.00
2000-2001	1000.00	407.00	28.00	28.00	1463.00
2001-2002	1030.68	460.08	28.00	10.00	1528.76
Total	3967.68	1861.28	144.00	124.00	6096.96

Table 1.6 (b): Grant-in-aid received from Govt. of India (MHRD) during Ninth Plan
(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Non-Plan	General Plan	SACC	Engg. & Tech.	Total
1997-1998	545.00	325.49	28.00	29.68	928.17
1998-1999	998.97	333.96	28.00	27.74	1388.67
1999-2000	975.00	384.49	28.00	28.00	1415.49
2000-2001	1000.00	408.38	28.00	28.00	1464.38
2001-2002	1020.68	439.88	28.00	10.00	1498.56
Total	4539.65	1892.20	140.00	123.42	6695.27

Table 1.6 (c): Release of grants/expenditure incurred by the UGC during Ninth Plan
(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Non-Plan	General Plan	SACC	Engg. & Tech.	Total
1997-1998	545.21	330.31	29.29	31.54	936.35
1998-1999	999.91	347.52	27.61	28.75	1403.79
1999-2000	976.33	386.45	28.57	28.94	1420.29
2000-2001	1003.96	420.09	27.77	28.03	1479.85
2001-2002	1004.31	417.39	33.76 #	35.95 *	1491.41
Total	4529.72	1901.76	147.00	153.21	6731.69

Re-appropriation of Rs. 6.08 crores from General Plan

* Re-appropriation of Rs. 24.98 crores from General Plan

Note: Excess release of grants over and above the grant-in-aid received was made from sources like refund amounts from universities and colleges, interest income, brought forward amount etc.

1.8 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

● *Annual Plan Budget for 2001-2002*

The Ninth Plan outlay for the UGC as allocated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is Rs. 2000/- crores under the General Plan. The budget allocation and receipt of grant-in-aid for the reporting year 2001-2002 is as given below:

Plan	Budget Allocated	Receipt of Grant-in-aid
General Plan	460.08	439.88
SACC	28.00	28.00
Engineering & Technology	10.00	10.00
Additional Grants	4.00	1.00
Total	502.08	478.88

● *Specification of Degrees*

As per the Section 22 of UGC Act, a degree means a degree which is specified by the UGC by notification in the official gazette. This clearly implies that no degree is a valid degree unless

it is specified by the UGC. Besides 138 degrees already specified by notification by the UGC, the Commission approved the specification of four more degrees during the reporting year, thus making the total number of degrees specified to 142. These four new specified degrees are yet to be notified in the gazette.

- (i) BPA – Bachelor of Performing Arts
- (ii) MPA – Master of Performing Arts
- (iii) B.Sc. – Information Science/Information Technology
- (iv) M.Sc. – Information Science/Information Technology

● ***Reservation for Persons with Disabilities in Higher Education***

The Commission decided to implement 'Persons with disabilities Act, 1995' in universities and colleges and approved three per cent reservation for persons with disabilities in admission to all the courses of study offered by the universities and colleges and three per cent reservation for them in jobs, and also decided that barrier free access for persons with disabilities to the university buildings, classrooms, laboratories etc. to be ensured.

● ***Special one time grant for upgrading existing laboratories and libraries of universities established between the period 1971-1980 and colleges established between the period 1951-1955.***

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 475.00 lakhs @ Rs. 25.00 lakhs each was provided to 19 universities for upgradation of laboratories and libraries of the universities established between 1971-1980. Also, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs to each college was provided for upgradation of laboratories and libraries to 229 colleges established between 1951-1955.

● ***UGC-Best Publisher Award***

Keeping in view the availability of quality of books is one of the main factors affecting the standards of the Higher Education, the UGC has instituted, for the first time in 2001, an award to the Best Indian Publisher for publishing good quality books. The award carries a cash reward of Rs. 50,000/- and a citation. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the UGC approved S.Chand & Company Limited, New Delhi for the UGC-Best Publisher Award for the year 2001 for its outstanding contribution for publishing good quality books in the field of higher education.

● ***Identification of Universities with Centres for Excellence***

During the reporting year, the Commission has identified the following 12 universities with the respective areas of excellence to be developed therein.

1.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	– Laser & Optoelectronic Sciences
2.	Guru Nanak Dev University	– Sport Sciences
3.	Allahabad University	– Behavioural & Cognitive Sciences
4.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	– Traditional Shastras
5.	Anna University	– Environmental Sciences
6.	Punjab University	– Biomedical Sciences

7.	Himachal Pradesh University	– Himalayan Studies
8.	Karnatak University	– Polymer Science
9.	Madurai Kamraj University	– Genomic Sciences
10.	Sardar Patel University	– Applied Polymers
11.	Arunachal University	– Biodiversity
12.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	– e-Management Studies

Out of 12, nine universities are provided Rs. 5.00 crores each and Rs. 3.00 crores each to the remaining three universities during the reporting year 2001-2002 to develop the islands of excellence in the respective subject areas identified for each selected university. These areas of excellence to be developed in these selected universities will ultimately serve the thrust and emerging areas of higher education and these peaks of excellence shall act as National Centres of Excellence in higher education.

- ***Enhancement of Award Money in respect of Swami Pranavananda Saraswati and Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards***

The Commission decided to approve raising the cash award money from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 50,000/-. The Commission resolved that the cash prize of these awards be raised to Rs. 50,000/- each and that these awards henceforth shall be known as UGC-Swami Pranavananda Saraswati and UGC-Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards (due to subscription of Rs. 40,000/- per award by the UGC).

- ***UGC Observers in the Selection Process of Professors under CAS***

The UGC has been monitoring the selection process from Reader to Professor under CAS in universities by appointing a UGC observer for ensuring all the procedures and guidelines prescribed by the UGC have strictly been adopted. During the reporting year 2001-2002, UGC observers were deputed for 453 Selection Committees conducted by 58 universities. These Committees recommended 761 candidates for promotion. Based on the reports of the UGC observers, 681 cases were approved for promotion and 80 were not approved.

- ***All India Annual Vice-Chancellors' Conference***

The All India Annual Conference of Vice-Chancellors was held on December 7, 2001 at Panjab University, Chandigarh. The special session of the UGC with the Vice-Chancellors was held one day before the Conference. Nearly 120 Vice-Chancellors from various universities attended the Conference. The agenda of the Conference and its resolutions were as follows:

(a) ***Access and Equity:*** It was resolved that the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the UGC be requested to approach the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry to set aside funds especially for issues related to access and equity in Higher Education.

(b) ***Planning and Networking:*** It was resolved to request all universities to undertake innovative actions that would encourage the development of under graduate education. It was also resolved to recommend to states for setting up State Councils for Higher Education where such councils have not been set up so far.

(c) **Quality of Education:** It was resolved to recommend to the universities that internal mechanisms for quality assurance be strengthened.

(d) **Research in Universities:** It was accepted and emphasized the need to ensure quality research in universities. It was also noted the imbalance in funding of Central Universities, State Universities and Professional Universities by the UGC and the Central Govt. It was resolved that suitable funding through UGC or through State Councils, for non-plan expenditure be enhanced.

(e) **Funding of Higher Education:** The need for increased financial support to Higher Education from Govt. and agencies was emphasized.

a. **Equivalence:** Noted.

b. **Academic Restructuring:** It was resolved to recommend to the Central and State Govts. that the universities once created must be given adequate financial support. It was also decided to restrict horizontal growth and encourage steps to improve quality of under graduate courses.

c. **Items related to UGC:** Noted.

● **Decisions, Approvals and Resolutions of the UGC**

- ❖ Resolved that the ten identified select universities viz. Andhra, Bharathidasan, Dr. H.S. Gour, Gurukul Kangri, Jawaharlal Nehru, Karnatak, Mahatma Gandhi Chittrakoot Gramodya, Mangalore, University of Mumbai, University of Allahabad be provided an independent department of Human Consciousness and Yogic Sciences along with the staff, infrastructure and financial assistance as laid down on the recommendations of the Expert Committee.
- ❖ Agreed in principle and approved to introduce the cost based academic certificate/diploma/degree/post-graduate courses in different areas of electronic media education in universities where the UGC media centres are already existing. It was also decided to additionally fund the media centres to make them more up-date for this purpose.
 - (i) Bachelor of Performing Arts (BPA)- three years duration – eligibility 10+2
 - (ii) Master of Performing Arts (MPA) – two years duration – eligibility Bachelor's degree in appropriate field.
- ❖ Resolved that the universities be advised to award degree of B.Sc. and M.Sc. respectively, of three and two years duration instead of BIS/BIT and MIS/MIT which may well be in the subjects of Information Sciences/Systems and Information Technology.
- ❖ Resolved that university faculty department be permitted to offer even a degree in technological subjects of four or more years duration provided its academic programmes are approved by the concerned statutory council.
- ❖ Decided to permit recognition of BIS, BIT, MIS and MIT only to the already enrolled students in these degrees up to the last academic session i.e. 2000-2001 and directed that henceforth no new enrolment in any university be made in the degree of BIS, BIT, MIS and MIT.
- ❖ Resolved that the cash prize of Swami Pranavananda Saraswati and Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards be raised from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- each and these awards henceforth shall be known as UGC-Swami Pranavananda Saraswati and UGC-Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards.
- ❖ Resolved that the UGC approved regulations for the entry into and operation of foreign universities/educational institutions in India be sent to the M/HRD for approval and urgent gazette notification. These regulations are to be implemented with the following three objectives:

- To exercise proper control over the operations of foreign universities/institutions functioning in India for the purpose of awarding degrees;
 - to prevent sub-standard institutions from entering into Indian Higher Education;
 - and to regulate collaboration and partnership between universities in India and foreign universities and other academic institutions.
- ❖ Decided that any university which proposes to enter into the collaboration with any private institution would be required to take prior approval of the UGC and further decided that the university may not be allowed to go for off campuses franchise.
 - ❖ Resolved that any interview conducted without having asked for the UGC observer after May 27, 2001 shall not meet the approval of the UGC and as such the salary of the promotee persons will not be paid by the UGC.
 - ❖ Approved three per cent reservation in admissions to all courses of study offered by universities and colleges and the same percentage in jobs for persons with disabilities. Also decided that barrier free access for them to the university buildings, classrooms, laboratories and libraries etc. be ensured.
 - ❖ Resolved that UGC Award be instituted – one for the publisher and the other for the author for having produced an outstanding university level textbooks. Each of these awards shall be of Rs. 50,000/- and be presented at the ceremonial function.
 - ❖ Resolved to establish and financially support the establishment of independent departments of Jyotir Vigyan at the selected 20 universities. It was further decided that the courses leading to B.A./B.A. (Hons.), M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Jyotir Vigyan be introduced through these departments in the selected universities.
 - ❖ Resolved to establish and financially support the establishment of independent departments of Paurohitya in selected 21 universities and it was further decided that the courses leading to B.A./B.A. (Hons.), M.A. and Ph.D. degree in Paurohitya be introduced through the departments of Paurohitya in the selected universities.
 - ❖ In order to achieve excellence and quality control in the selection process of Professors in university departments, the Commission resolved to depute a UGC observer to monitor the selection process of direct recruitment on regular sanctioned posts of Professor in the university department to ensure that all the procedures and guidelines prescribed by the UGC have strictly been adopted.
 - ❖ Resolved to set up simple Sanskrit speaking centres in 509 universities/colleges and further resolved to approve revised recommendations/guidelines of the Expert Committee in this context.
 - ❖ Resolved that the new guidelines approved by the Hon'ble visitors of Central Universities for observance by the Vice-Chancellors of all Central Universities while invoking their emergency powers, be communicated to them. It was further resolved that whenever emergency powers are invoked by the Vice-Chancellor, action taken must be got approved by the concerned council/authority within a period of 15 days even if it calls for an emergency meeting of academic/executive councils. In case, it is not possible for reasons beyond control, the approval of the action taken under emergency powers by the Vice-Chancellors be got approved by the Hon'ble visitors through a request proposal justifying such action sent through the UGC and M/HRD within a month of having used the emergency powers.

- ❖ Resolved that to avoid inbreeding in the universities – the appointment of the faculty positions in the departments, financially assisted under the Special Assistance Programme of the UGC be made from among the applicants who have obtained their last academic qualifications (M.A./M.Sc./M.Phil./Ph.D.) from the university other than for which the appointment is being made. It was further resolved that preference be given to the students from other states on at least 20 per cent of the prescribed number of seats for admission in graduate or post-graduate courses in the departments under Special Assistance Programme of the UGC.
- ❖ Resolved that the NET Examination be also conducted overseas at the centres in Indian Embassies/Missions; that the overseas centres should operate as per the request received from time to time from Indian Embassies/Missions; that this be initiated from the examination be conducted in December, 2001; that the advertisement and conduct of the examination shall be handled by Indian Embassies/Missions; that in view of time difference, the question paper(s) at the overseas centres shall be different than those used for the same batch of examination in India; that the necessary answer books shall be evaluated by the UGC in India and the results shall be declared along with the main examination conducted in India; that following be the examination fee charged from the students concerned (i) USA, UK, Europe, Japan, Australia \$100.00 (ii) other countries \$50.00.
- ❖ Resolved that the existing 51 Academic Staff Colleges be continued to operate in the Tenth Plan. This be done as per the present terms, conditions and financial assistance from the UGC including the following:
 - that their performance be reviewed from time to time and necessary action be taken accordingly.
 - that the practice of permitting certain university departments and specialized institutions to conduct the specific Refresher Courses be continued in the Tenth Plan also.
- ❖ Resolved that a post-graduate course viz. M.Sc. (Water Management/Water Harvesting) be introduced in university departments.
- ❖ Resolved to introduce the relevant professional courses of B.Sc. (Electronic Media), M.Sc. (Electronic Media) and M.Sc. (Electronic Media Informatics) in the universities and colleges already having AVRCs/EMRCs. It was also resolved that the offer may also be provided for non-AVRCs/EMRCs universities/colleges subject to the condition that no financial assistance shall be given by the UGC for creating any media centres in their institutions. It was further resolved that the proposals be invited from all the universities and colleges having AVRCs/EMRCs and also from such other universities and colleges who either have an existing media centre of their own or who are prepared to create it at its own expenses – for starting the degree courses of B.Sc. (Electronic Media), M.Sc. (Electronic Media) and M.Sc. (Electronic Media Informatics).
- ❖ Resolved that from this year i.e. 2001, the UGC shall provide Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs. 5.00 lakhs respectively to organise the Indian Science Congress and Indian Social Science Congress.
- ❖ Agreed that computer facility to all the eligible colleges be provided by the UGC.
- ❖ Resolved to create/establish “Maharaja Gulab Singh Chair of Dogra History” in the faculty of Social Sciences in Jammu University.
- ❖ Resolved that “Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Chair in Political Science” be created at the Himachal Pradesh University.

- ❖ Resolved that after the visit of the UGC delegation, 6-8 members delegation be invited from China to visit India under Cultural Exchange Programme.
 - ❖ Agreed to specify the degree of Master of Population Studies (MPS) awarded by International Institute of Population Science.
 - ❖ Decided that a six months compulsory core model in Environment Studies may be prepared and compulsorily implemented in all the universities and colleges of India.
 - ❖ Realising the importance of relevance of the subject of Population Studies, the Commission decided that a post-graduate course of two year duration in the subject (Population Studies) be introduced.
 - ❖ Resolved that the savings up to the maximum of 100 per cent from the finances allocated for creating new faculty teaching positions be utilized by the respective universities for providing additional infrastructure and development facilities like books/journals, equipment, and building projects approved under the Ninth Plan Development Scheme. It was further resolved that it be made applicable to all the central and state universities.
 - ❖ Resolved that, henceforth, beginning from the NET Examination to be conducted in June, 2002 and the SLET Examination scheduled in or after June, 2002 - NET qualified candidate shall be eligible to apply for the appointment to the post of lecturer in all universities/colleges in India and that the SLET qualified candidates shall be eligible to apply for the appointment to the post of lecturer only in the universities/colleges belonging to the same state whose SLET Examination they have cleared.
 - ❖ Decided, in principle, to introduce M.Sc. (Tea Technology) and M.A. (Interpretation and Translation) in all languages in Indian universities/colleges.
 - ❖ Resolved (i) that ERNET India be identified as the vendor for networking of Universities, UGC, inter-University Centres and UGC Regional Centres; (ii) that the Universities be made responsible to get the desired infrastructure and the scheme executed by ERNET India; (iii) that after getting the job done by ERNET India, the Universities be authorized to make payment directly to ERNET India after verifying its satisfactory performances; (iv) that the UGC shall provide the funds to Universities for making payments to ERNET India exclusively for this purpose; (v) that no separate post shall be created to create and maintain the networking; (vi) that the Ministry of Human Resource Development be requested to provide an endorsement to the Commission's decision for identifying ERNET India as an official vendor for this purpose.
- Resolved to award to undertake the networking of the universities and other establishments to ERNET India provided the purchase rules of the universities are complied with and that the ERNET India quotes are competitive and lowest in the market.
- ❖ Resolved to consider exemption and waive off the clause of a separate registered society for the institutions under the Society's Registration Act, in exceptional cases and on individual merits alone (for Deemed University Status).
 - ❖ Resolved that the tenure of the UGC nominee and other members including Chairman of the Advisory, Policy, Planning and Board of Management of Deemed University shall henceforth, be three years.
 - ❖ Resolved that all the universities should update the UGC model curriculum of 32 subjects and must send a copy of the university updated curriculum of each subject to the UGC by July 31, 2002.

- ❖ Resolved that the following criteria and terms must be adhered to in selecting a candidate for promotion from Reader to Professor under CAS in university departments.
 - that a minimum of eight years experience as a Reader be an eligibility;
 - that the professor already appointed under direct recruitment be not eligible;
 - that self-appraisal report for the period including five years before the date of eligibility be submitted;
 - that minimum of five research publications out of which two could be the books be submitted for evaluation/ assessment before the interviews;
 - that the assessment of the research publications, including books, be done by three eminent experts in the subject which shall be different than those called for interview to be conducted later on;
 - that all the recommendations be positive from the three experts. In case the recommendation of one out of the three is negative, the research publications be sent to the fourth expert for evaluation and assessment. In all, there has to be a minimum of three positive recommendations out of the total of four experts, in case the fourth expert has participated in the exercise due to one negative report out of the initially three experts involved in evaluation;
 - that there be a separate column in the evaluation report of the expert saying whether the research publications and books are recommended or not recommended;
 - that the University be permitted to hold the interview for promotion under CAS only for those candidates who have cleared by obtaining minimum of three positive recommendations from the experts on their research publications/books;
 - that then after the interview be conducted inviting three experts of the concerned subject making sure that these experts be different than those who had assessed and evaluated the research publications;
 - that repeat process of promotion/interview for the rejected candidates can be conducted only after a minimum period of one year from the date of promotion process/interview in which the candidate was rejected;
 - that the promotion from Reader to Professor under CAS being a personal position and not against a sanctioned post, the teaching work-load of the Reader be carried forward with him/her and be undertaken by the promotee even in the capacity of the CAS Professor;
 - that the aforesaid communication be communicated to all the Universities for immediate compliance with effect from March 1, 2002.
- ❖ Resolved that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's judgement (Civil Appeal No. 2056 of 1999 – Bhartidasan University versus All India Council for Technical Education) be sent to all the universities for their information and necessary action; that the UGC pay scales be made applicable to faculty members of all the university departments; that the minimum qualifications for appointment of teachers in the subjects of Engineering & Technology, Management and Fine Arts in the university departments be prepared by the UGC in consultation with AICTE, if and when necessary; that necessary clarifications and directions be obtained from the Hon'ble Court regarding the status of UGC and universities vis-à-vis other Councils.

- ❖ Resolved that a new degree of Master of Physiotherapy be also specified along with Bachelor of Physiotherapy, Bachelor of Occupational Therapy and Master of Occupational Therapy.
- ❖ Approved the revised guidelines for Academic Staff Colleges for the Tenth Plan formulated on the basis of the recommendations made in the two days meeting of all the Directors of ASCs held at Jabalpur on May 11-12, 2001, with the rider that the enhanced financial assistance under the head “books and equipment” shall have the ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
- ❖ Resolved to approve the recommendations of the Selection Committee to appoint 424 candidates (on contract basis for a period of six months) with stand by 80 in waiting list as instructors at various Simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres.
- ❖ The Commission endorsed a working programme for implementation of the Third Consortium agreement between the UGC and Territory Education Commission, Mauritius. It was agreed during the visit of the three member delegation from Mauritius from 28th February to 9th March, 2002.
- ❖ Resolved that the fellowship and contingency grant to the UGC JRF/SRF and RA be enhanced at par with that of other departments and councils.
- ❖ Decided to approve the course structure of B.Sc./M.Sc. courses in Human Consciousness and Yogic Sciences recommended by the Expert Committee. It was further decided that the nomenclature of the degrees of B.Sc. and M.Sc. be now changed to B.A. and M.A. as the Commission felt that the courses contain more the Arts subjects than Science.
- ❖ Resolved that Ms. Amanjot Kaur of Punjab University, Chandigarh and Mr. Nasib Singh of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra selected and recommended to be appointed as the UGC national lecturers in the subject of Botany and Microbiology respectively. These candidates are to be appointed as the UGC National Lecturers in the Department of Botany, Banaras Hindu University and Institute of Basic Sciences, University of Madras respectively.
- ❖ Resolved that 12 universities be identified to develop the centres of excellence in the respective subjects identified for each selected university viz. Cochin University of Science & Technology (Laser & Optoelectronic Sciences), Guru Nanak Dev (Sport Sciences), Allahabad (Behavioural & Cognitive Sciences), Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (Traditional Shastras), Anna (Environmental Sciences), Panjab (Biomedical Sciences), Himachal Pradesh (Himalayan Studies), Karnatak (Polymer Science), Madurai Kamraj (Genomic Science), Sardar Patel (Applied Polymers), Arunachal (Biodiversity) and Devi Ahilya (e-Management Studies).
- ❖ Resolved that the report/recommendations of Prof. Rama Rao Committee on “UGC Meritorious Teacher Award: Scheme for rewarding meritorious teachers in colleges” be approved and these recommendations be sent to the M/HRD for approval.
- ❖ Resolved that the following amendments be incorporated in the UGC regulations for admission and fee in private un-aided professional education institutions (i) In Clause 3(e) of the regulations ‘competent authority’ includes union territory also and state administrator of union territory be designated for the purpose of determining the fees or scales of fees payable by the students and allotment of students for admission to various professional institutions (ii) In Clause 7 (3) (ii), it is mentioned that the competent authority may at its discretion, fill any seat which may remain unfilled in five per cent NRI quota in any academic year. It is proposed to increase the NRI quota from five per cent to 15 per cent within the prescribed number of seats as has been in practice in most of the other professional

institutions including the Engineering and Medical Colleges all over India. The UGC vide its communication No. 1-30/94 (CPP-II) dated 13th October, 2000 has created 15 per cent supernumerary seats in all the universities department subject courses whether technical/professional or otherwise provided that adequate infrastructure facilities are made available in the department concerned. It was further decided that these supernumerary seats shall be exclusively meant for the foreign students both in the under graduate and post-graduate courses with a rider that under no circumstances a seat remain unfilled shall be allocated to any one else than a foreign student. Foreign students in this context shall be defined as the one who shall possess a foreign passport. However, preference be given to person of Indian origin holding foreign passport. This be also included in the regulation.

- ◆ Resolved that the following amendments be incorporated in the existing guidelines for considering proposals for declaring an institution deemed to be university under Section 3 of the UGC Act.
 - that the Courts in Delhi shall have exclusive jurisdiction to entertain any matter against the UGC
 - that the existing Clause 12 of page four be replaced as “none of the universities in India either Central or State have been given any special status in terms of caste, creed, religion and/or region. No university in India is a minority or majority institution. Likewise, the Deemed Universities be treated as a university for all practical purposes, shall, therefore, also be not given any privilege/status based on caste, creed, minority, religion and/or the region. This is important to ensure that the whole university system in India has a uniform principle of existence”.
- ◆ Decided that the UGC may prepare the action plan in the context of the Ninth Report of the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) pertaining to the Commission’s activities and structure of the UGC and submit it to the M/HRD soon.
- ◆ Resolved to approve the manuscript of Tenth Plan profile of Higher Education in India prepared by the UGC. It was decided that a copy of this be forwarded to the Education Secretary, M/HRD and the Member (Education), Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

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

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

2.1 INSTITUTIONS

An increase in enrolment of this order would not have been possible without the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, both universities and particularly colleges (**Appendix:VIII**) which increased by 2472 over the period 1997-98 to 2001-2002. The increase in the number of colleges, however, has varied across states as shown in the **Appendix:VIII**. Relatively speaking, Andhra Pradesh registered the highest increase, with 257 colleges established during the five year period from 1997-98 to 2001-2002. The pace of growth was also high in Karnataka (234), Maharashtra (210), Uttar Pradesh (198), Tamil Nadu (191) etc. The increase in the number of colleges in some of the states during this period was not significant while in five states and two union territories there was single digit increase over the period. In the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu, there was zero per cent increase. It is to be noted here that there was no college at all in the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshdweep.

As many as 344 new colleges were established during 2001-2002, bringing the total number of colleges to 13,150 in 2001-2002 as against 12,342 colleges in 2000-2001.

At the end of the financial year 2001-2002, the total number of colleges recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 was 5,238 as compared to 5189 in the previous year. Out of these 5238 colleges, 225 colleges are not eligible to receive Central Assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

During 2001-2002, there were 253 universities including deemed to be universities recognized by the UGC. Out of which, 178 were state universities including 37 universities which have not been declared eligible to receive Central Assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act (**Appendices:I & II**). The following three new State Universities and one new Central University have been included in the UGC list of universities under Section 2(f) in the reporting year.

1. Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Cooch Behar (W.B)
2. West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata (W.B)
3. Uttar Pradesh Technical University, Lucknow (U.P)
4. Mizoram University, Aizawl (Mizoram)

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

- (i) Shanmugha Arts, Science & Technology and Research Academy, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu).

- (ii) Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore (Tamil Nadu).
- (iii) International Institute of Information Technology, Gachibowli, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).
- (iv) Sathyabama Institute of Science & Technology, Chennai (Tamil Nadu).
- (v) Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh).

The type-wise number of universities and colleges as on 31.03.2002 is indicated in the Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Type of Institutions of Higher Education: 2001-2002

S.No.	Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions
1.	Central Universities	18 *
2.	State Universities	178 **
3.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	52
4.	Institutions established under State Legislature Act	05
5.	Institutes of National Importance	12
6.	Colleges	13,150 ***

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

** One State University viz. University of Roorkee has been up-graded to Indian Institute of Technology and included under Institutes of National Importance.

*** Provisional

Note: (a) Out of 196 universities (Central & State), there are 29 Agricultural, two Veterinary, six Medical and six Technological Universities.

(b) Out of 178 State Universities, 37 universities have not been declared eligible to receive Central assistance under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act (**Appendix:II**).

2.2 STUDENTS ENROLMENT

During the academic year 2001-2002, there were 88.21 lakhs (provisional) students enrolled on various courses at all levels in universities/colleges and other institutions of higher education as compared to 80.01 lakhs in the previous year, registering an increase of 5.0 per cent. The trend of students enrolment at the macro level in the last two decades is given in **Appendix:III**. Whereas the comparative trend of total students enrolment and enrolment of women students among states has been indicated for the years 1995-1996 to 2001-2002 in **Appendices:IV & V**. The percentage growth in students enrolment during the five year period (1997-1998 to 2001-2002) was to the extent of 21.5 per cent.

Stage-wise Enrolment

The majority of students in the higher education system were enrolled for a variety of courses at the under-graduate level. The students at this level constitute provisionally 89.13 per cent of the total number of students in colleges and universities put together. The percentage of students enrolled for Master's level courses was 9.25 per cent while a very small proportion i.e. 0.69 per cent of the total number of students was doing research. Likewise, only 0.93 per cent of the total number of students was enrolled in diploma/certificate courses (**Appendix:VI**).

Most of the students in the higher education system were enrolled in affiliated colleges. About 89.95 per cent of all the under-graduate students and 66.02 per cent of all the post-graduate students were in the affiliated colleges, while the remaining were in the universities and their

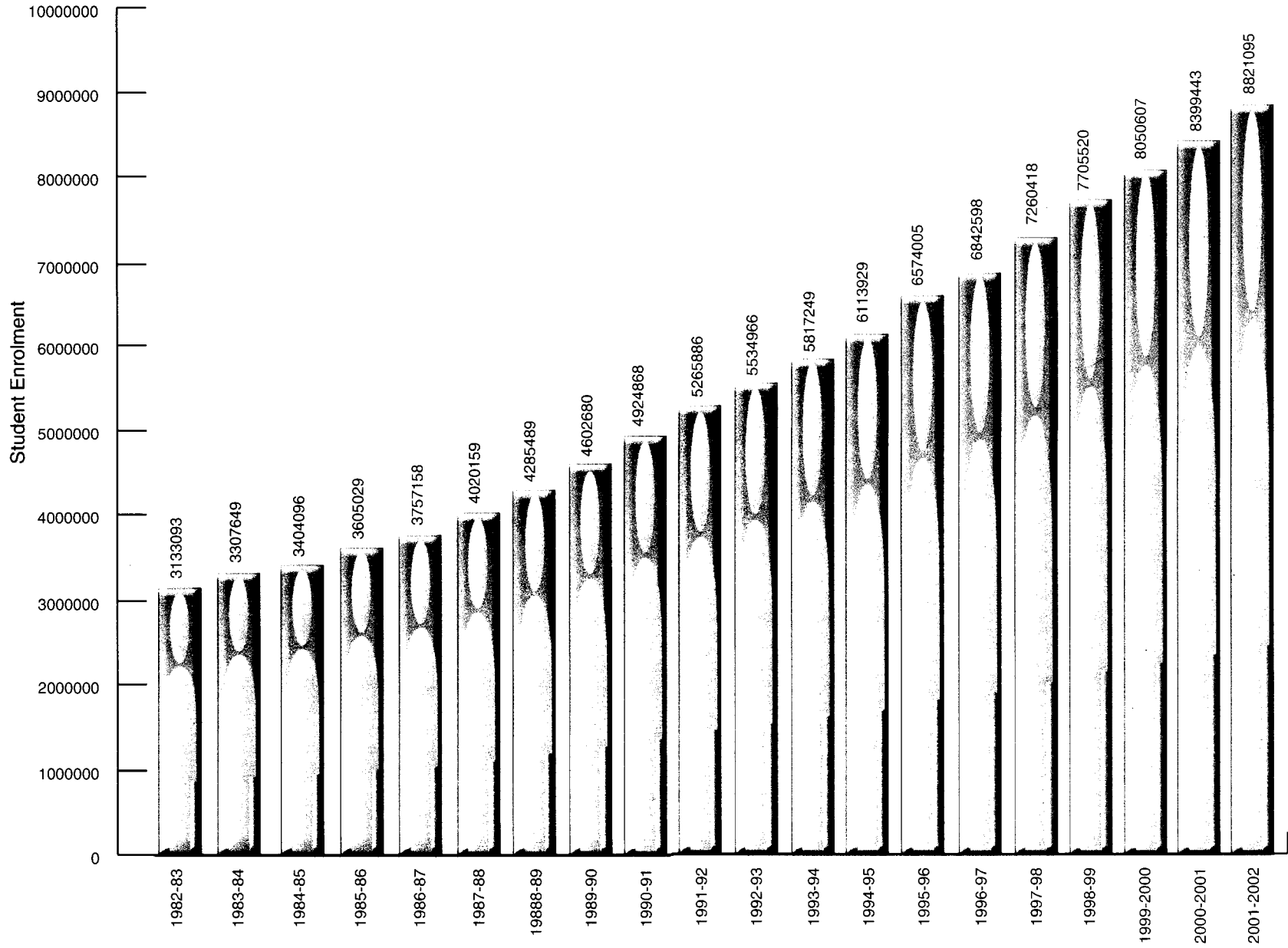


Fig. 1: All India Growth of Students Enrolment: 1982-83 to 2001-02

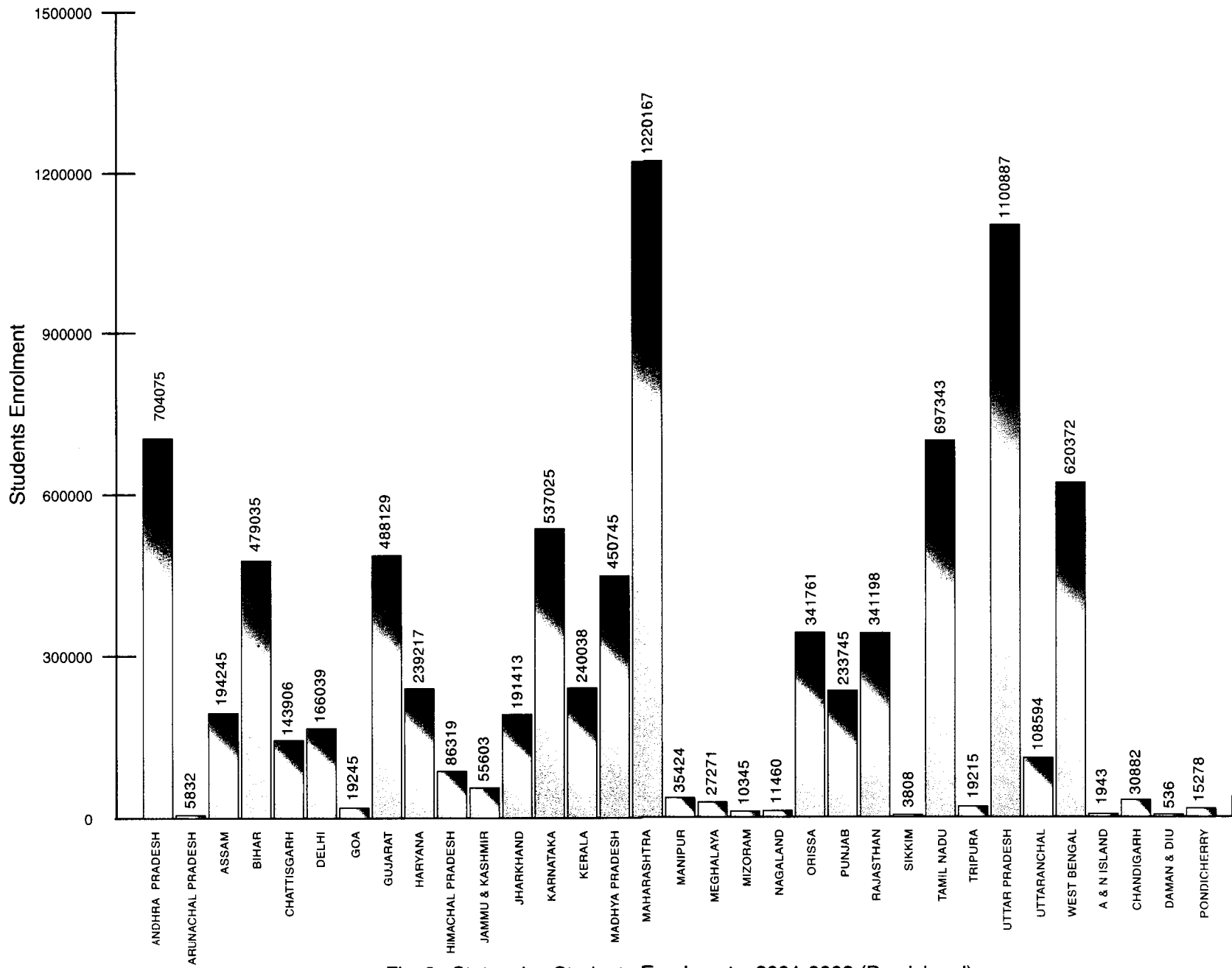


Fig. 2: State-wise Students Enrolment : 2001-2002 (Provisional)

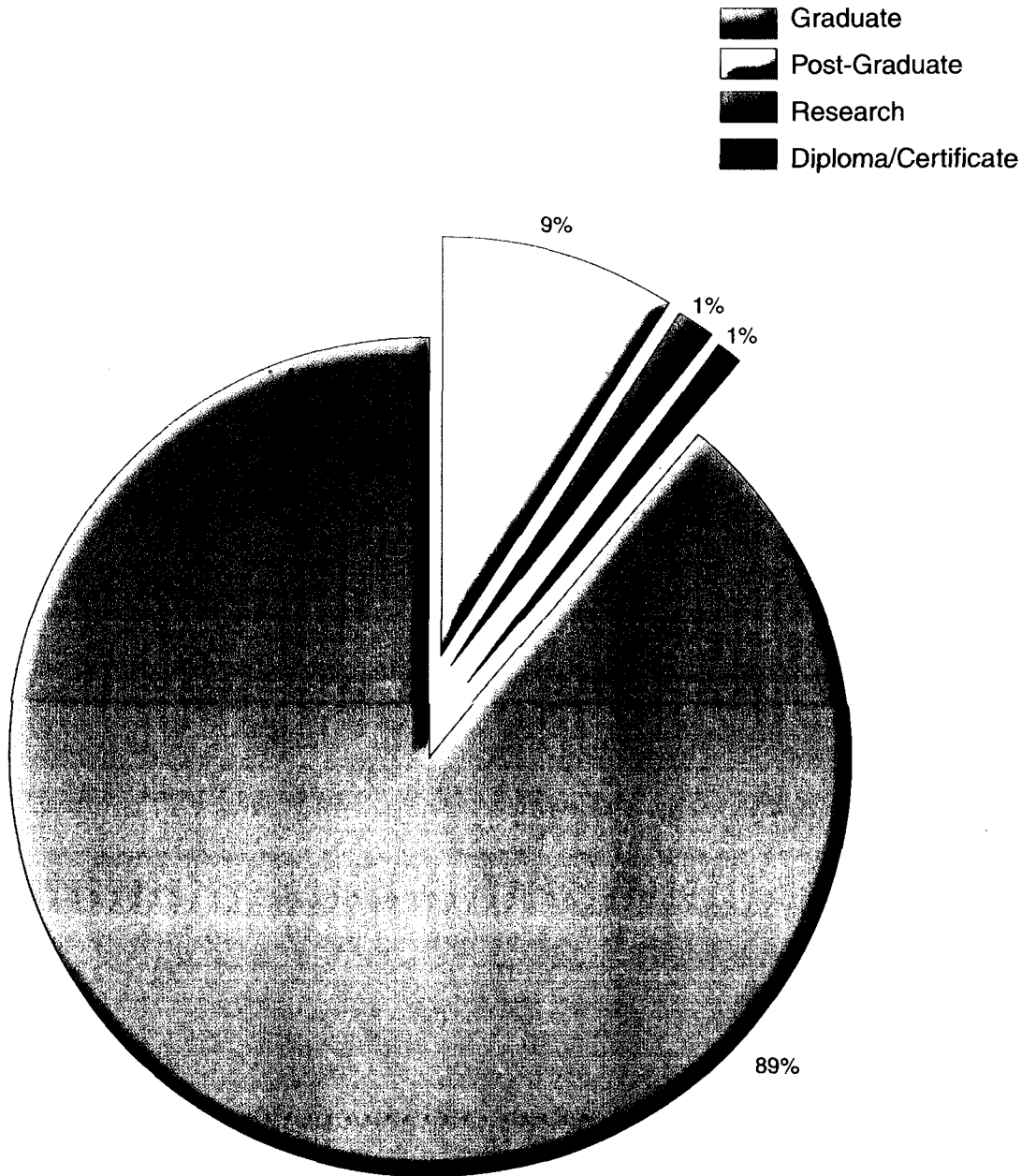


Fig. 3: Stage-wise Students Enrolment in Universities and Colleges : 2001-2002

UNIVERSITY DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration,
17-B, Sector Aerobial (A),
New Delhi - 110 016,
INDIA

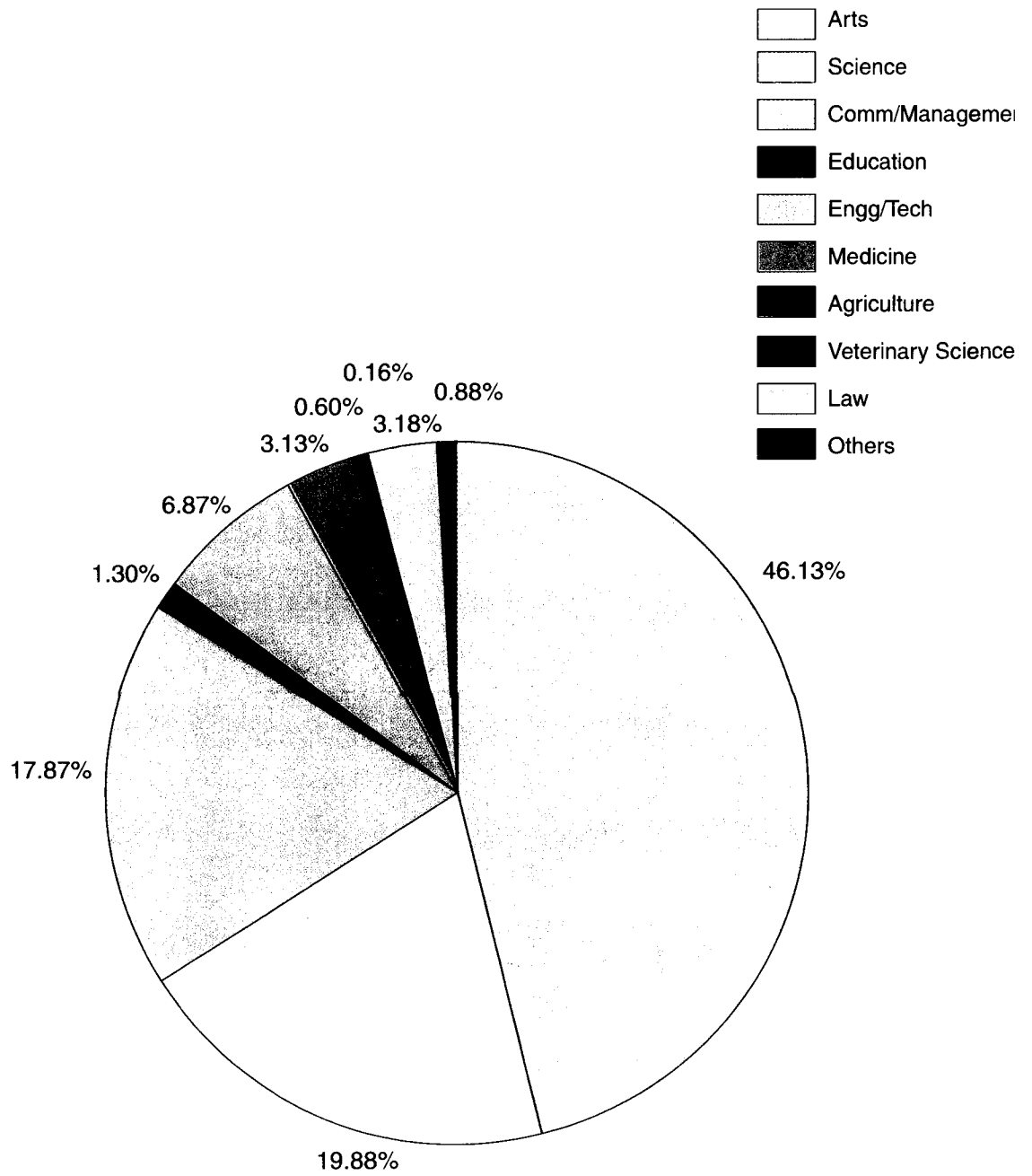


Fig. 4: Faculty-wise Students Enrolment : 2001-2002

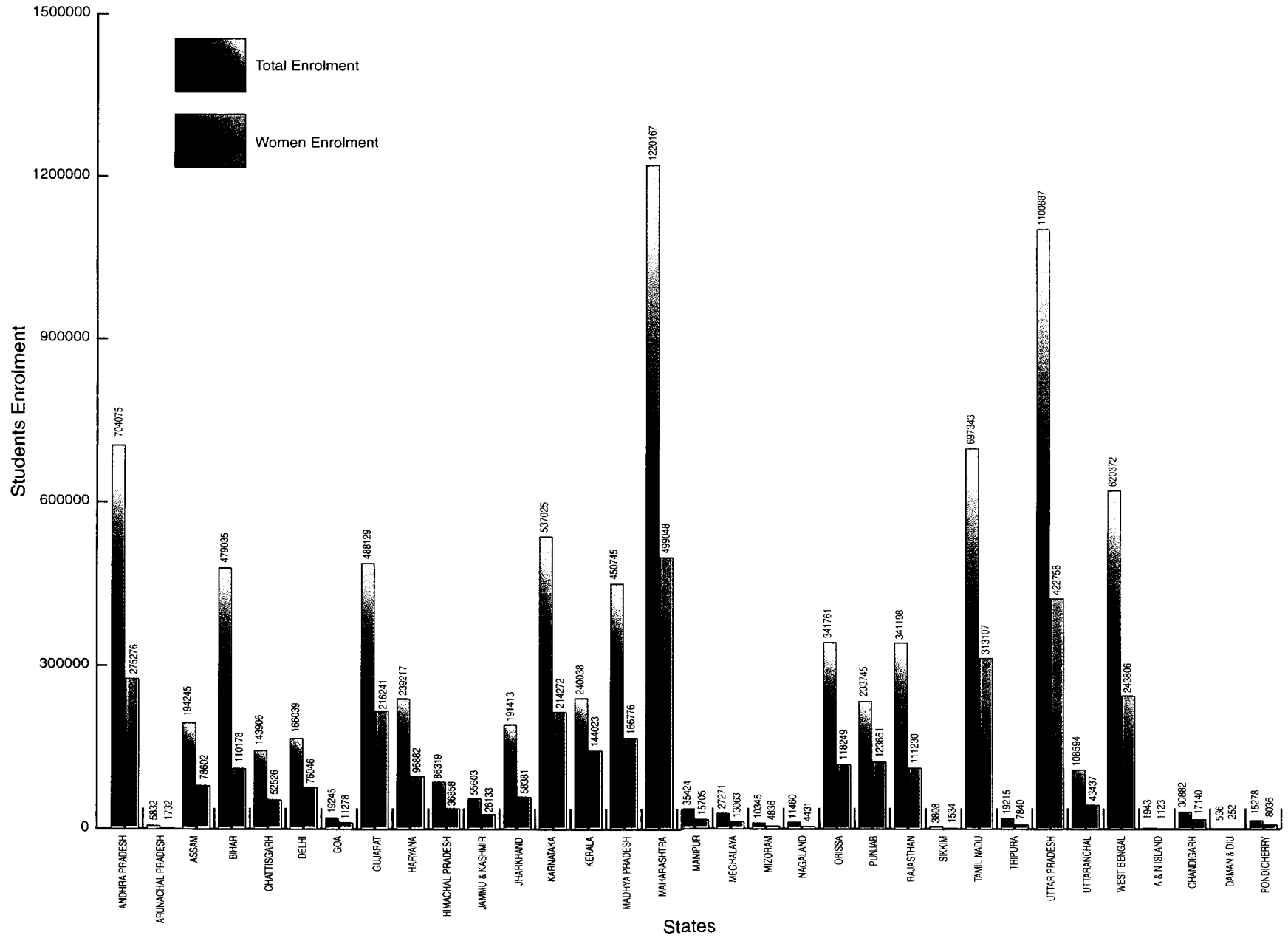


Fig. 5: Women Enrolment to Total Enrolment – State-wise : 2001-2002

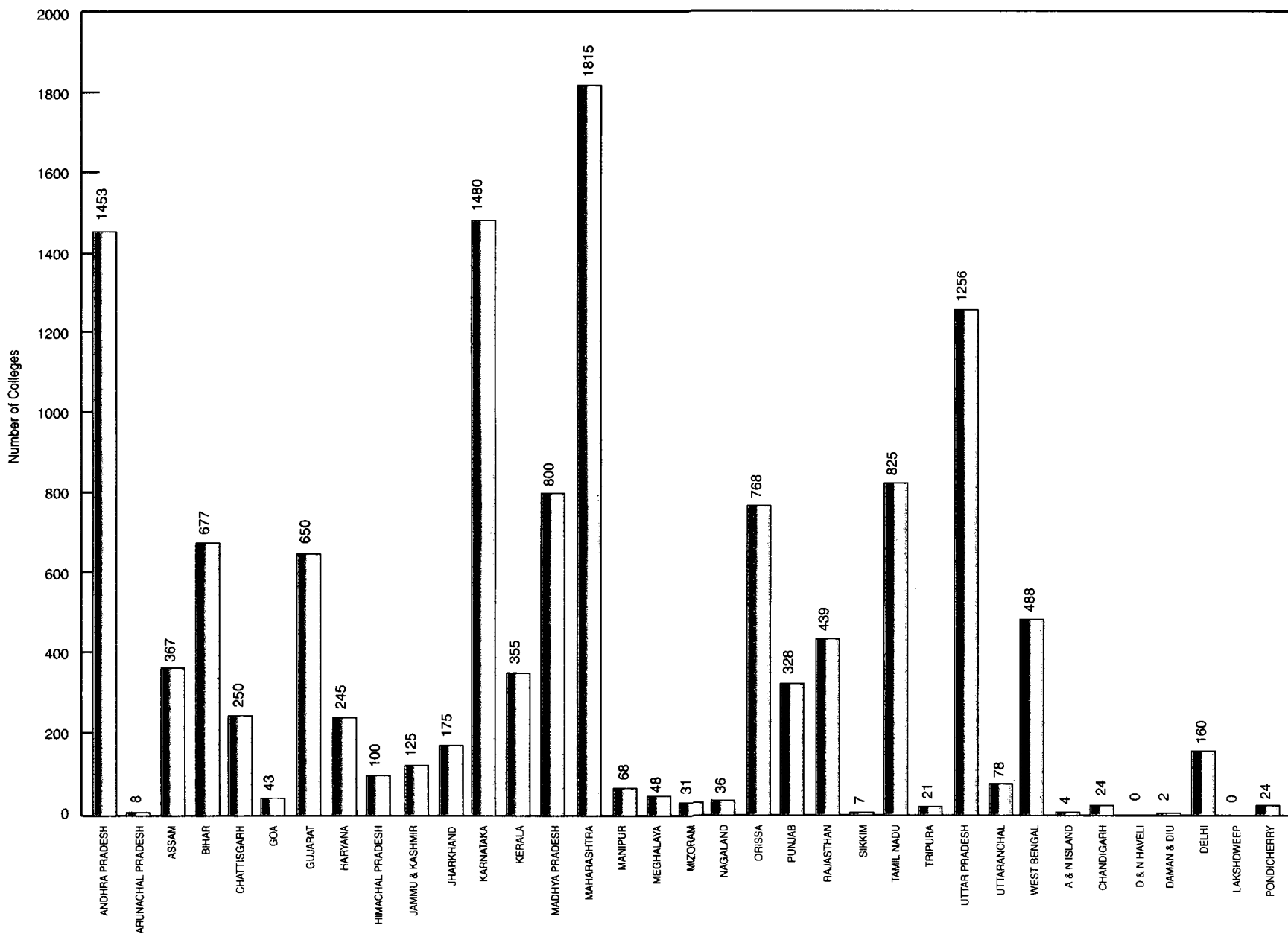


Fig. 6: State-wise Number of Colleges : 2001-2002

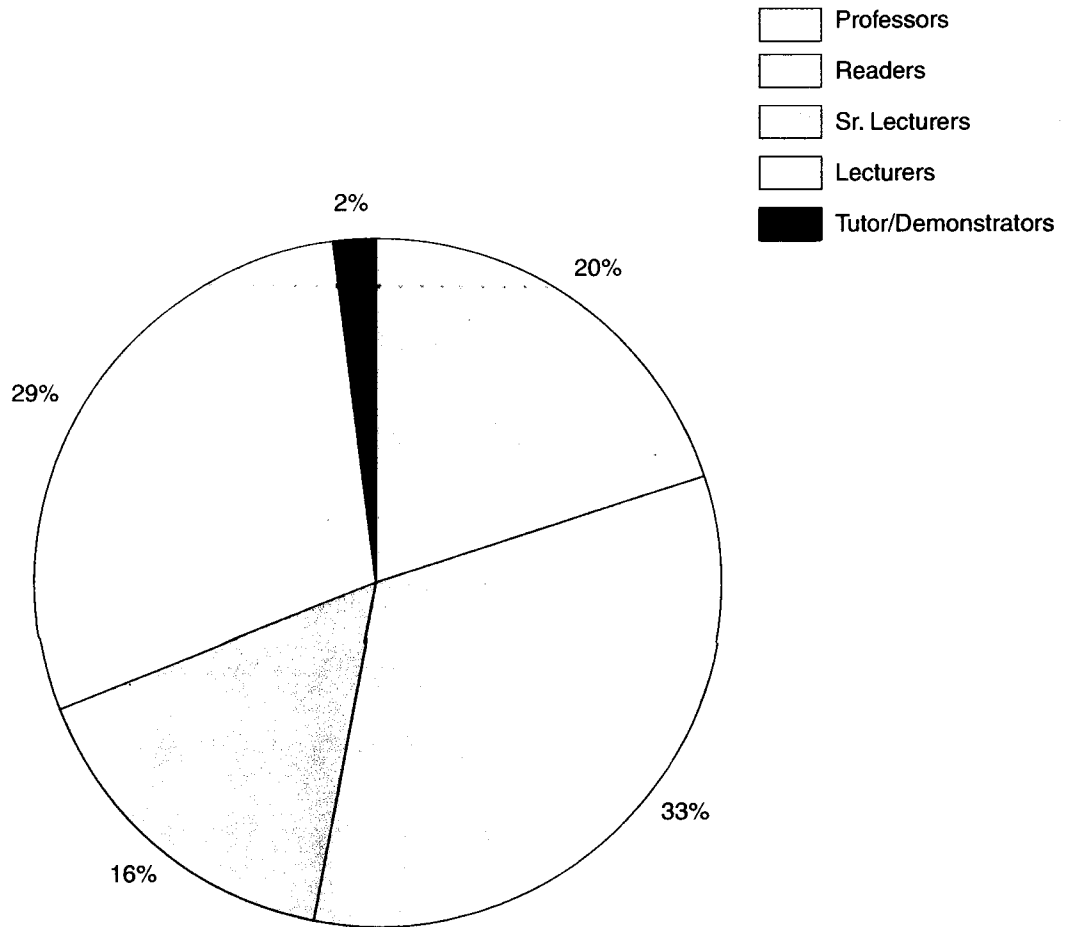


Fig. 7: Distribution of Teaching staff, by Designation, in University Departments and University Colleges : 2001-2002

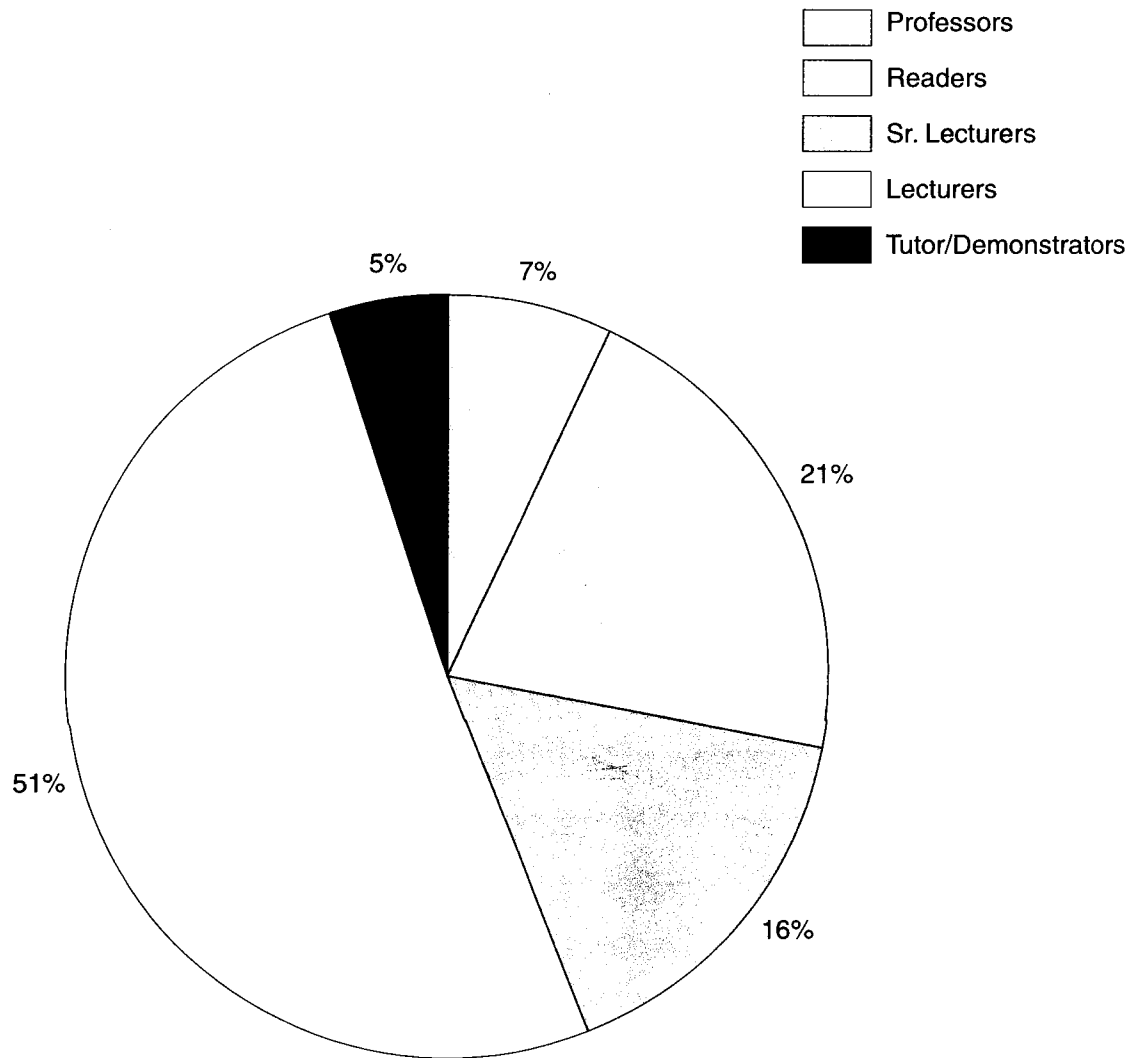


Fig. 8: Distribution of Teaching Staff, by Designation, in Affiliated Colleges : 2001-2002

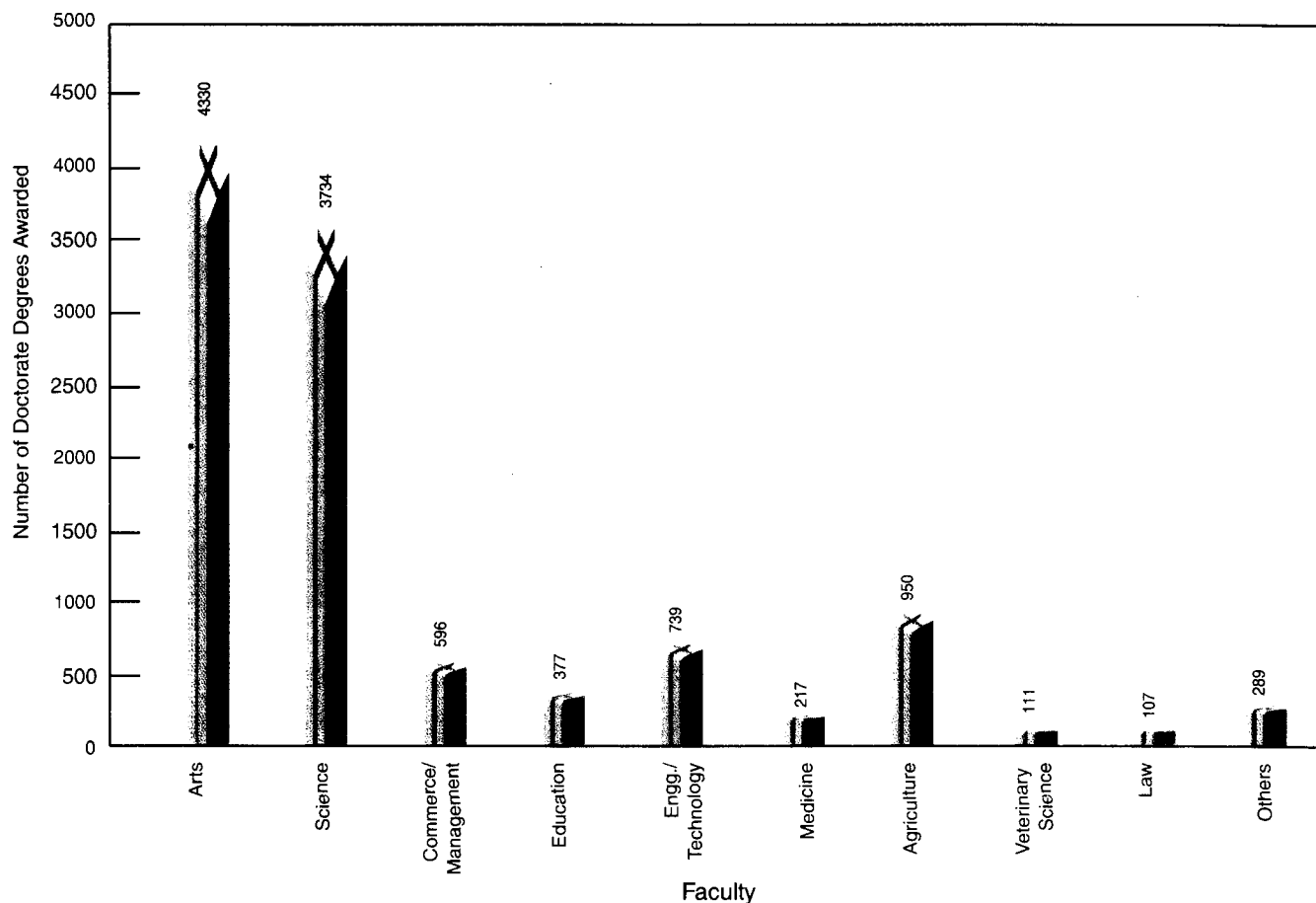


Fig. 9: Number of Doctorate Degrees Awarded : Faculty-wise - 2000-2001

constituent colleges. In contrast, 91 per cent of the research students working for research degrees were in the universities. In the case of enrolment in all the diploma/certificate courses too, university departments/university colleges, together, had an edge over the affiliated colleges. However, a majority of the total number of students were in the affiliated colleges where the foundations of higher education are laid, which would have far-reaching policy implications especially for greater financing of this sector particularly with reference to promotion of relevance, access and equity, quality and excellence. It may also be noted that the state-wise distribution of students, in terms of percentages, has remained virtually unchanged during the last two decades or so.

Faculty-wise Enrolment

The distribution of students, across various faculties, during the academic year 2001-2002 was as under.

Four out of ten students in higher education were in the Faculty of Arts, two in Science Courses. The ratio for Commerce was the same too as that for Science. Thus, 84 per cent of the total enrolment was in the three faculties of Arts, Sciences and Commerce while the remaining 16 per cent was in the professional faculties. This clearly shows that there is a need of policy which can balance this type of variation in the enrolment of students (**Appendix:VII**).

Enrolment in Professional Courses

The students enrolled in professional courses are a mere 16 per cent of the total enrolment. In a country which depends on agriculture and allied occupations, the enrolment in agriculture is just 0.60 per cent and in Veterinary Science, it is miniscule 0.16 per cent (**Appendix:VII**).

2.3 FACULTY STRENGTH

In the reporting year 2001-2002, the total number of teachers in universities and colleges was 4.27 lakhs as compared to 3.95 lakhs teachers in the previous year. The number in colleges constituted nearly 82 per cent of all the teachers in university departments and affiliated colleges and the remaining 18 per cent in university departments/university colleges (**Appendices: IX & X**).

The category-wise position of teachers, in terms of percentages, in affiliated colleges and university departments/university colleges during 2001-2002 is as under:

S.No.	Category	Out of Total Number of Teachers		
		Number in Affiliated Colleges	Number in University Departments/ University Colleges	Number in Universities and Colleges
1.	Lecturers	42.82	5.17	47.99
2.	Senior Lecturers	12.95	2.89	15.84
3.	Readers & their equivalent	17.40	5.56	22.96
4.	Professors	—	3.56	3.56
5.	Principals and Professors in P.G. Colleges	5.46	—	5.46
6.	Others (Tutors/Demonstrators/ Teaching Asistants etc.)	3.75	0.44	4.19
	Total	82.38	17.62	100.00

2.4 RESEARCH DEGREES

The number of research degrees (Ph.Ds) awarded by various universities increased from 11,296 in 1999-2000 to 11,450 in 2000-2001. Out of the total number awarded in 2000-2001, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 4,330 degrees, followed by the faculty of Science with 3,734 research degrees. These two faculties together accounted for 70 per cent of the total number of research degrees awarded. This trend is almost similar to the trend observed earlier (**Appendix:XI**).

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

3.1 ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

To achieve the goals and objectives of the Ninth Plan, the UGC has provided financial assistance to all eligible Central and Deemed Universities, both under Plan and Non-Plan schemes/programmes, while assistance to State Universities is made available only under Plan schemes/programmes.

The UGC has provided Non-Plan (Maintenance) assistance to universities to meet the recurring expenditure on salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff and for maintenance of laboratories, libraries, buildings, as also for obligatory payments such as taxes, telephone bills, electricity etc. Non-plan support is also provided for other specific purposes for these institutions.

The objective of providing Development (Plan) assistance has been not only to improve the infrastructure and basic facilities in the universities so as to achieve at least the threshold level but also to develop excellence in those who are already ahead.

General development assistance to individual universities is made available during the Ninth Plan on the basis of the outlays determined and communicated to the Universities. Two-third of the outlay has been released based on the procedure indicated in the Ninth Plan guidelines. However, one-third of the outlay is provided on the basis of the performance of the individual University and also as per the Commission's resolution that the Universities who provided the desired adequate information in the prescribed format meant for the assessment of performance be paid cent per cent of their allocated one-third Ninth Plan Development Grant and those who failed to provide the complete information and/or not responded at all be paid only 50 per cent of their Ninth Plan Development grant.

Development assistance is utilised for consolidation of existing infrastructure and for modernizing teaching, research and administration as also for extension and field out reach activities to meet the changing needs of the Universities to respond appropriately to the demands of the society.

The Plan assistance is provided for the following:

Staff:

Both teaching and technical staff (Only above the pay scale of Rs. 2200-4000-unrevised/8000-13,500-revised).

Equipment:

For laboratories, special office equipment (excluding furniture, fixtures and typewriters) and modern teaching aids, and for the repair of major equipment.

Books and Journal:

Buildings: Construction of new buildings viz. academic buildings, administrative blocks, staff quarters, hostels, guest houses, etc. and major repairs/renovation of old buildings.

Campus Development:

For construction of roads, electricity, water and sewerage lines, plantation and development of land etc.

Health Centre:

In the nature of dispensary having basic facilities but facilities required for specialised services do not fall under it.

Student Amenities:

Include canteen, recreation room, counselling centres for students, etc.

Besides, the following additional grants are provided to State Universities over and above the Ninth Plan Development Assistance.

- ❖ Jubilee Grants:- (for completing 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 years).
- ❖ Special one time grant for upgrading existing Laboratories and Libraries of Universities.
- ❖ Special grant for Earth Quake relief to meet the rehabilitation and other damage repair programme in the State of Gujarat.
- ❖ Financial assistance to teachers who are visually handicapped (blind).
- ❖ Special One time Grant as 'Cyclone Relief' to some Universities/Colleges to meet the Rehabilitation and other damage repair programme in the State of Orissa.
- ❖ Development assistance to P.G. Centres of State Universities during the Ninth Plan Period.
- ❖ Resource mobilization by Universities (incentive grant)
- ❖ Visiting Professors/Fellows
- ❖ Unassigned grant scheme for the Ninth Plan period

Special Schemes:

- ❖ Day Care Centres in Universities
- ❖ Construction of Women Hostels
- ❖ Visiting Faculty positions for migrant teachers of Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges.

(a) Central Universities

Out of 18 Central Universities, 16 Universities are allocated Development Grants (Plan) while 14 of which are allocated Maintenance Grants (Non-Plan) in addition to Development Grants. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi and Central Agricultural University, Imphal are being directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Agriculture respectively. Out of 16 Universities, two Universities viz. Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad received only Development Grants as they were established during the Ninth Plan period.

Plan Grants

During the year 2001-2002, Plan Grants amounting to Rs. 81.31 crores were released to meet the development expenditure of 16 Central Universities as shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Plan Grants to Central Universities: 2001-2002

		(Rs. in Crores)
Sl.No.	Name of the Central University	Plan Grants Release
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	6.64
2.	Assam University	1.96
3.	Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	5.40
4.	Banaras Hindu University	5.40
5.	Jamia Millia University	3.78
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	7.73
7.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	6.66
8.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	7.50
9.	Mizoram University	6.68
10.	Nagaland University	2.21
11.	North Eastern Hill University	3.02
12.	Pondicherry University	3.52
13.	Tezpur University	2.34
14.	University of Delhi	6.05
15.	University of Hyderabad	9.23
16.	Visva Bharati	3.19
Total		81.31

Non-Plan Grants

Besides Plan Grants, Non-Plan grants amounting to Rs. 598.69 crores were released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 14 Central Universities as shown in Table 3.2.

(b) State Universities

According to Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, new State Universities established after 17th June, 1972, shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Govt., UGC, or any other organisation receiving funds from the State Govt., unless the Commission satisfies itself as per the prescribed norms and procedures, that such a university is fit to receive grants. As on 31st March, 2002, there are 178 State Universities, recognized by the UGC, set up under laws enacted by the legislatures of various states.

(i) Development grant to State Universities

At present, the UGC has been making budgetary allocation of development (Plan) grants to 110 State Universities excluding Medical and Agricultural Universities. The development grants including the grants under specific schemes/programmes are provided to these eligible universities

Table 3.2: Non-Plan Grants to Central Universities: 2001-2002

		(Rs. in Crores)
Sl.No.	Name of the Central University	Non-Plan Grants Release
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	145.95
2.	Assam University	5.44
3.	Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1.74
4.	Banaras Hindu University	143.63
5.	Jamia Millia University	32.82
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	50.01
7.	Mizoram University	6.52
8.	Nagaland University	10.28
9.	North Eastern Hill University	30.67
10.	Pondicherry University	11.55
11.	Tezpur University	3.22
12.	University of Delhi	95.06
13.	University of Hyderabad	25.54
14.	Visva Bharati	36.26
	Total	598.69

in order to facilitate the procurement and augmentation of such infrastructural facilities as are not normally available to them from the State Govts. or other bodies.

The assistance is given for staff, equipment, books and journals, buildings, campus development, health centres, student amenities etc. Besides, additional grants are also being provided to State Universities over and above the Ninth Plan development assistance. These grants are being provided under various schemes viz. Jubilee Grants, Special one time grant for upgrading existing laboratories and libraries of universities, Financial assistance to teachers who are visually handicapped, Development assistance to PG centres of State Universities, Day care centre in universities, Construction of women's hostels, Visiting Professors/Fellows, Visiting faculty of the migrant teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges, Resource mobilization by universities and Unassigned grant etc. .

During the year 2001-2002, development grants amounting to Rs. 175.62 crores was paid to 123 eligible State Universities. Besides, an amount of Rs. 55.51 lakhs was released to NAAC as Accreditation Fee.

A statement indicating the release of grants by the UGC to various states during 2001-2002 is given in Table 3.3. Also a statement showing the budgetary allocation made and grant released to State Universities under development scheme during the Ninth Plan period is given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.3: Plan Grants Paid to State Universities: 2001-2002 (Excluding Medical/Agricultural Universities)

(Rs. in Crores)			
S.No.	State	No. of Universities	Plan Grants Paid
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	10.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3.35
3.	Assam	2	1.82
4.	Bihar	6	1.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0.86
6.	NCT of Delhi	1	0.29
7.	Goa	1	1.85
8.	Gujarat	7	10.65
9.	Haryana	4	3.02
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6.13
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1.97
12.	Jharkhand	1	0.32
13.	Karnataka	8	14.33
14.	Kerala	5	8.71
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	9.43
16.	Maharashtra	9	20.56
17.	Manipur	1	1.03
18.	Orissa	4	2.87
19.	Punjab	4	15.82
20.	Rajasthan	4	3.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	13	25.24
22.	Tripura	1	0.37
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13	15.78
24.	Uttaranchal	4	2.64
25.	West Bengal	8	13.00
Total		123	175.62

Table 3.4: Statement showing budgetary allocation made and grant released to state universities under development scheme during the Ninth Plan period (01.04.1997 to 31.03.2002)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of University	Allocation for Ninth Plan	Grant released during Ninth Plan
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Andhra University	260.00	234.00
2.	S.V. University	255.00	229.50
3.	S.P. M. University	225.00	202.50
4.	S.K.D. University	234.00	210.60
5.	Nagarjuna University	247.00	222.30
6.	Kakatiya University	221.00	198.90
7.	Osmania University	270.00	243.00
8.	P.S. Telugu University	162.50	146.25
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
9.	Arunachal Pradesh University	270.00	243.00
ASSAM			
10.	Dibrugarh University	273.00	245.70
11.	Gauhati University	270.00	243.00
BIHAR			
12.	B.B.A. Bihar University	195.35	187.00
13.	K.S.D. Sanskrit University	125.47	120.21
14.	L.N. Mithila University	212.00	190.80
15.	Magadh University	208.00	187.20
16.	Patna University	270.00	243.00
17.	T.M. Bhagalpur University	210.00	189.00
CHHATTISGARH			
18.	Guru Ghasidas University	205.00	184.50
19.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya	150.00	135.00
20.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Vishwavidyalaya	212.00	190.80
GOA			
21.	Goa University	270.00	243.00
GUJARAT			
22.	Bhavnagar University	225.00	202.50
23.	Sardar Patel University	221.00	198.90
24.	South Gujarat University	286.00	257.40
25.	Gujarat University	238.00	228.80
26.	North Gujarat University	137.00	123.30

1	2	3	4
27.	Saurashtra University	260.00	234.00
28.	M.S. University of Baroda	280.00	252.00
HARYANA			
29.	Kurukshetra University	290.00	261.00
30.	M.D. Univeristy	286.00	257.40
31.	Guru Jambheshwar University	137.00	123.30
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
32.	Himachal Pradesh University	270.00	243.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
33.	Jammu University	273.00	245.70
34.	Kashmir University	270.00	243.00
JHARKHAND			
35.	Ranchi University	206.24	197.60
KARNATAKA			
36.	Bangalore University	270.00	243.00
37.	Karnatak University	270.00	243.00
38.	Gulbarga University	221.00	198.90
39.	Mangalore University	260.00	234.00
40.	Mysore University	285.00	256.50
41.	Kuvempu University	187.50	168.75
42.	National Law School of India University	150.00	135.00
43.	Kannada University	90.00	81.00
KERALA			
44.	Kerala University	270.00	243.00
45.	Cochin University of Science and Technology	272.00	244.80
46.	Calicut University	247.00	222.30
47.	Mahatma Gandhi University	234.00	210.60
MADHYA PRADESH			
48.	A.P.S. University	212.00	190.80
49.	Barkatullah University	270.00	243.00
50.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	212.00	190.80
51.	Dr.H.S.Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	270.00	243.00
52.	Jiwaji University	210.00	189.00
53.	M.G.Gramodhya Vishwavidyalaya	137.00	123.30
54.	RaniDurgawati Vishwavidyalaya	273.00	245.70
55.	Vikram University	273.00	245.70

1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA			
56.	Amravati University	221.00	198.90
57.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada	236.00	212.40
58.	Mumbai University	300.00	270.00
59.	Pune University	275.00	247.50
60.	S.N.D.T.Women's University	270.00	243.00
61.	Shivaji University	260.00	234.00
62.	Nagpur University	234.00	210.60
63.	S.R.T.Marathwada University	150.00	135.00
64.	North Maharashtra University	187.50	168.75
MANIPUR			
65.	Manipur University	273.00	245.70
NCT OF DELHI			
66.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	30.00	27.00
ORISSA			
67.	Berhampur University	260.00	234.00
68.	Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University	162.00	145.80
69.	Sambalpur University	238.60	228.80
70.	Utkal University	270.00	243.00
PUNJAB			
71.	Panjab University	270.00	243.00
72.	Punjabi University	247.00	222.30
73.	Guru Nanak Dev University	286.00	257.40
RAJASTHAN			
74.	J.N. Vyas University	234.00	210.60
75.	M.L. Sukhadia University	172.50	166.40
76.	Rajasthan University	280.00	252.00
77.	M.D.S. University, Ajmer	187.00	168.30
TAMIL NADU			
78.	Anna University	225.00	202.50
79.	M.S. University	187.00	168.30
80.	Tamil University	150.00	135.00
81.	Alagappa University	212.00	190.80
82.	Annamalai University	264.00	237.60
83.	Bharatidasan University	221.00	198.90
84.	Madurai Kamraj	260.00	234.00
85.	Madras University	300.00	270.00

1	2	3	4
86.	Bharathiar University	234.00	210.60
87.	Mother Teresa Women's University	162.50	146.25
TRIPURA			
88.	Tripura University	270.00	243.00
UTTAR PRADESH			
89.	Allahabad University	270.00	243.00
90.	Dr.R.M. L. Avadh University	156.50	150.40
91.	Ch. Charan Singh University	299.00	269.10
92.	D.D.U.Gorakhpur University	236.00	212.40
93.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand University	187.00	168.30
94.	Lucknow University	290.00	261.00
95.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapeeth	143.00	136.00
96.	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University	208.00	187.20
97.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University	140.00	126.00
98.	C.S.J.M. Kanpur University	137.00	123.30
99.	Bundelkhand University	30.00	27.00
100.	V.B.S. Purvanchal University	30.00	27.00
UTTARANCHAL			
101.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	260.00	234.00
102.	Kumaun University	247.00	222.30
103.	Roorkee University	240.00	216.00
WEST BENGAL			
104.	Vidyasagar University	200.00	180.00
105.	Kalyani University	234.00	210.60
106.	North Bengal University	260.00	234.00
107.	Jadavpur University	205.50	184.95
108.	Rabindra Bharati University	270.00	243.00
109.	Burdwan University	262.00	235.80
110.	Calcutta University	300.00	270.00
Total		24920.20	22500.86

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

There is a provision of providing Jubilee Grants under the Ninth Plan guidelines for Development Assistance to State Universities which are completing 25, 50, 75, 100 and 150 years. This grant is an additional grant over and above the development grant allocation made to a university during the Ninth Plan. The assistance will be available for undertaking any activity requiring Capital expenditure such as renovation of their old buildings and construction of new buildings.

QUANTUM OF ASSISTANCE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

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

An amount of Rs. 79.50 lakhs to six State Universities namely, Gauhati, Panjab, Maharishi Dayanand, Nagpur, Andhra and Nagarjuna Universities and Rs. 10.00 lakhs to one Deemed to be University namely, Gandhigram Rural Institute was paid during the reporting year 2001-2002.

(iii) Special one time grant for upgrading existing laboratories and libraries of universities established between 1971-1980

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 425.00 lakhs @ Rs. 25.00 lakhs to each university was provided to the 17 State Universities namely, Nagarjuna, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Cochin University of Sc. & Tech., Anna, Kakatiya, Bhavnagar, L.N. Mithila, Maharishi Dayanand, Bundelkhand, Manipur, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi, M.J.P. Rohilkhand, Dr. R.M.L. Avadh, Kumaun, H.N.B. Garhwal and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological Universities, Rs. 50.00 lakhs to two Deemed to be Universities namely, C.I.E.F.L. and Gandhigram Rural Institute and Rs. 7.00 lakhs each to 229 Colleges was paid under the scheme of Special One Time Grant for upgrading existing Labs and Libraries of Universities.

(iv) Developmental Assistance to P.G. Centres of State Universities

A statement showing the allocation along with the amount released for the development of post-graduate centres of State Universities during the year 2001-2002, is shown as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	University (P.G. Centre)	Allocation for the Ninth Plan	Grants released during 2001-2002
1.	Andhra University, (Srikakulam)	22.50	02.25
2.	Andhra University, (Kakinada)	15.00	01.50
3.	Nagarjuna University (Nuzvid)	22.50	02.25
4.	Sri Venkateswara University (Cuddapah)	45.00	04.50
5.	Sri Venkateswara University, (Kavali)	45.00	04.50
6.	Sri Krishna Devarya University, (Kurnool)	40.00	04.00
7.	Gulbarga University, (Sandur)	25.00	02.50
8.	Mangalore University, (Medikeri)	20.00	02.00
9.	Madras University, (Vellore)	11.00	01.10
10.	Shivaji University, (Sholapur)	37.50	03.75
11.	Kurukshehra University, (Sirsa)	37.50	-
	Total	321.00	28.35

(c) Deemed to be Universities

Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956 provides that an Institution of Higher Education, other than a university, which is doing the work of very higher standard in a specific area can be declared as an Institution Deemed to be University. Such Institutions enjoy the academic status and privileges of a University and are able to strengthen their activities in the field of their specialization, rather than becoming a multi-faculty university of a general type. During the financial year 2001-2002, Deemed University status was conferred on the following institutions under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956.

- (i) Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy, Thanjavur (T.N.)
- (ii) Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore (T.N.)
- (iii) Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai (T.N.)
- (iv) International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad (A.P.)
- (v) Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior (M.P.)

Thus, the total number of Deemed to be Universities as on 31st March, 2002, has been raised to 52.

The University Grants Commission has been providing budgetary support under Plan (Development grants) to 20 Deemed to be Universities and Non-Plan (Maintenance grants) to 12 Deemed to be Universities excluding Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad which was transferred to Ministry of Human Resource Development from 1998-99.

The year-wise and university-wise position of release of grants by the UGC, under Plan and Non-Plan to eligible Deemed to be Universities during the Ninth Plan period are as indicated in the Table 3.5 and Table 3.6

Table 3.5: Plan Grants Paid to Deemed Universities during Ninth Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	University/Institute	Allocation	Grants Released during Ninth Plan					Total
			1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ANDHRA PRADESH								
1.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	325.00	65.00	65.00	48.75	81.25	48.00	308.00
2.	Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur	200.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	37.00	197.00
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	204.00	20.00	61.60	30.00	51.60	29.92	193.12
NCT OF DELHI								
4.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	350.00	70.00	85.00	37.50	87.50	58.30	338.30
5.	Sh. L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	292.00	25.00	82.80	38.20	-	-	146.00
GUJARAT								
6.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	300.00	60.00	75.00	30.00	75.00	30.00	270.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MAHARASHTRA								
7.	Deccan College, Pune	150.0	30.00	30.00	10.00	-	29.00	99.00
8.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	200.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	24.00	20.00	154.00
9.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	425.00	85.00	85.00	63.75	106.25	-	340.00
10.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	155.00	31.00	31.00	29.25	15.00	-	100.25
11.	Bharati Vidyapith, Pune	16.90	-	6.80	3.40	3.32	2.13	15.65
TAMIL NADU								
12.	Avinashilingam Institute, Coimbatore	250.00	50.00	50.00	37.50	62.50	36.00	236.00
13.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	325.00	65.00	65.00	48.75	81.25	46.20	306.20
14.	Sri Chandrasekhandra Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	150.00	30.00	30.00	-	60.00	15.00	135.00
RAJASTHAN								
15.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	300.00	60.00	59.75	60.25	60.00	50.75	290.75
16.	Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Ladnun	100.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	-	80.00
17.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	200.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	180.00
UTTAR PRADESH								
18.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath	100.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	30.00	14.45	94.45
19.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	275.00	55.00	56.00	55.00	55.00	-	267.70
20.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	200.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	50.00	20.00	160.00
Total		4517.90	846.00	982.95	662.35	942.67	456.80	3911.42

Table 3.6: Non-Plan Grants Paid to Deemed Universities during Ninth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	University/Institute	Grants Released during Ninth Plan					Total
		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	412.89	734.86	933.33	898.97	780.01	3760.06
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	124.70	218.38	231.21	256.10	272.38	1102.77
NCT OF DELHI							
3.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	361.21	487.08	350.46	501.09	400.00	2099.84
4.	Sh. L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	175.30	311.15	322.43	449.56	349.48	1607.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT							
5.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	335.59	658.60	540.04	642.49	608.11	2784.83
JHARKHAND							
6.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	849.70	Transferred to M/HRD from 1998-1999				849.70
MAHARASHTRA							
7.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	382.79	731.76	650.65	693.95	707.64	3166.79
TAMIL NADU							
8.	Avinashilingam Institute of Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	204.87	670.74	550.37	607.09	537.99	2571.06
9.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	348.44	607.76	641.67	704.09	742.45	3044.41
10.	Sri Chandrasekhandra Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
RAJASTHAN							
11.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali *	-	146.00	-	300.00	853.37*	1299.37
UTTAR PRADESH							
12.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	145.93	348.64	252.14	385.64	313.66	1446.01
13.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	238.21	573.08	431.49	493.99	504.46	2241.23
TOTAL		3586.63	5495.05	4910.79	5939.97	6076.55	26008.99

- Besides the above, an amount of Rs. 248.00 lakhs (Rs. 100.00 lakhs under Plan Head and Rs. 146.00 lakhs under Non-Plan) was sanctioned during 1998-1999 and Rs. 300.00 lakhs during 2000-2001 as special grant provided by the M/HRD over and above the allocation.

* Grant provided to meet the deficit of the previous year (Banasthali Vidyapith).

In the reporting year, Plan grants amounting to Rs. 20.87 crores were paid to meet development expenditure of 30 Deemed to be Universities and Non-Plan grants of Rs. 65.67 crores to meet maintenance expenditure of 24 Deemed to be Universities. The details of grants paid to Deemed to be Universities are indicated in the Table 3.11 and 3.12.

The year-wise and university-wise budgetary allocation and release of grants made by the UGC, under Plan, to eligible Deemed to be Universities during 2001-2002 are as indicated in the Table 3.7

Table 3.7: Plan Grants to Institutions Deemed to be Universities: 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No.	Name of the Institute/University	Plan Grants
1.	Avinashilingam Instt.of Home Science & Higher Education for Women	1.64
2.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	0.64
3.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	0.04
4.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune	0.03
5.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	0.24
6.	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	0.29
7.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	1.10

1	2	3
8.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Samath	0.17
9.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	1.28
10.	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune	0.31
11.	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	0.01
12.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	1.51
13.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	0.32
14.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	0.55
15.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar	0.27
16.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	0.21
17.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1.29
18.	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai	0.01
19.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.25
20.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	2.45
21.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	0.01
22.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	0.33
23.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	3.53
24.	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology and Research Academy, Thanjavur	0.16
25.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	2.03
26.	Sh. C.S. Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.16
27.	Sri Satya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur	0.70
28.	Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai	0.78
29.	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala	0.55
30.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	0.01
	Total	20.87

The year-wise and university-wise position of release of grants by the UGC, under Non-Plan, to eligible deemed to be universities during 2001-2002 are as indicated in the Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Non-Plan Grants to Institutions Deemed to be Universities: 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Institute/University	Non-Plan Grants
1.	Avinashilingam Instt.of Home Science & Higher Education for Women	5.38
2.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	8.53
3.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	0.66
4.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	0.28
5.	Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi	1.15
6.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	8.72

1	2	3
7.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	3.18
8.	Deccan College PG & Research Institute, Pune	0.03
9.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	7.44
10.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	6.08
11.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	5.05
12.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	0.12
13.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	0.15
14.	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai	0.01
15.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.02
16.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	4.15
17.	L.N. Instt. of Physical Education, Gwalior	0.08
18.	National Museum Instt. of the History, Conservation Museology, Delhi	0.12
19.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	0.01
20.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	2.72
21.	Sh. Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	3.54
22.	Sh. C.S. Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.07
23.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	7.12
24.	Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala	1.06
	Total	65.67

3.2 HIGHLIGHTS OF DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES: 2001-2002

3.2.1 Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad

Started in 1958 as the Central Institute of English with the aim of improving the standards of teaching and learning English in India, the Institute, over the last forty-four years has developed into an internationally acclaimed centre of excellence in the areas of language and literary studies. It has developed expertise in teacher education, designing language curricula, developing instructional materials, testing language proficiency, offering distance education programmes, conducting educational media research and studying literature and culture in post-colonial contexts. The Institute, which was given the status of a Deemed University in 1973, now offers courses in English, Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish. Its many academic concerns are teacher education, research, materials production and consultancy services. The two Regional Centres of the Institute at Lucknow and Shillong caters to the northern and north-eastern parts of the country.

The Institute's academic structure consists of five Schools with several Centres for Studies assigned to each School. Both face-to-face and distance mode programmes are offered. The Institute started an M.A. Programme in English with different areas of specialisations, and the first batch of M.A. students passed out in 2002. The Institute was awarded the Five Star accreditation by the National Academic Accreditation Committee in 2000-2001.

The Institute offers M.A., M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses both in English and Foreign Languages. Students admitted to these courses are selected on the basis of an entrance test conducted at different

centres all over India. In addition to these residential courses, the Institute also offers through the distance mode two teacher-training courses – PGCTE and PGDTE and research programmes leading to M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees in English. The Institute offers part-time courses in Arabic, French, German, Russian, Spanish and Japanese at the introductory level. In addition to regular courses, an M.A. through the distance mode is offered in French, German, Russian and Spanish.

The Centre for Media and Communication, produced programmes for broadcast through various centres of All India Radio. The Educational Media Research Centre at the Institute produced 37 video programmes. These programmes are telecast under Doordarshan's Countrywide Classroom.

The Institute continued with the implementation and monitoring of the District Centre Scheme and the ELTI Support Scheme, both funded by the Government of India, during the year 2001-2002.

The National English Language Testing Service (NELTS) Project, which was taken up during the year 1999-2000 continued to develop and administer English Language Tests for the accreditation of Proficiency Levels in the country. About 7,000 candidates took the second Test held on 25.11.2001. The Institute is planning to conduct tests at basic, intermediate and advanced levels every year.

Beginning 1998, the institute, with the approval of the Government of India, has been offering tailor-made courses in English for students and professionals from different parts of the world under the International Training Programme (ITP). During 2001-2002, 133 persons were trained in three batches under this programme. The participants on these courses belonged to 28 different countries. There is increasing demand for these courses from the countries of Central Asia, Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

The Institute has been receiving requests from other countries for opening its Centres there. The Institute has opened a Centre at Hanoi in Vietnam where a member of the faculty from the Institute is helping that country train its teachers of English. Requests from other countries are under various stages of consideration.

The Institute's Regional Centre at Shillong, which was gifted 16 hectares of land by the Meghalaya Government, is going ahead with plans to develop its own campus there.

The Institute's Library, which is one of the best libraries in India, is partially computerized and connected to DELNET. It has 1,25,282 books and subscribes to 297 journals in the areas of language teaching, linguistics and literature both in English and Foreign Languages. The Library is also equipped with a Digital Lab.

The Institute has been offering part-time courses in English to cater to the needs of students, housewives, corporate executives, technocrats, etc., to improve their proficiency in English.

CIEFL is one of the institutions which conducted UGC Refresher Courses in English, Linguistics and Foreign Languages during the year. Refresher Courses are also conducted at the Regional Centres at Lucknow and Shillong. CIEFL also organised a number of International Seminars and Conferences during the year.

The Institute brought out the following publications during the academic year:

CIEFL Beginning Reading Programme.

What Teachers and Students Say and Do?

CIEFL continued to publish the following journals:

- CIEFL Bulletin (biannual).
- Journal of English and Foreign Languages (biannual).
- Essais-Journal of Francophone Studies.
- Russian Philology.
- Occasional Papers in Linguistics.
- CIEFL News Bulletin (monthly).

During the year the Institute awarded the following Degrees and Diplomas:

English Division	— M.A.	63
	M.Phil	17
	Ph.D.	9
Distance Education Courses	— PGCTE	123
	PGDTE	55
Foreign Languages Division	— Part-time Courses	342
	M.A. (full-time)	7
	M.A. (Dist.Mode)	6
	M.Phil. (Regular)	1
	PGDT	5
	Ph.D.	2

3.2.2 Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra

Inter-disciplinary Programmes of Teaching & Research

Right from its inception in 1981, the Institute has introduced innovative pattern of education. The courses have been so designed as to give inter-faculty and multi-disciplinary approach. At the undergraduate level besides major academic subjects, the students are required to take electives from their own faculty and also a non-faculty, a work-based training related to one of the major subjects, and compulsory core courses on Comparative Study of Religion, Indian Culture, Rural Development, Agricultural Operations, Scientific Methodology, and General Knowledge and Current Affairs. Similarly, in research also, inter-faculty approach is preferred so as to give the best outcome. A qualitative analysis of a number of research papers presented/published in the various national and international journals and also the ongoing research in the various departments give ample evidence of multi-disciplinary approach.

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

A number of staff members participated and presented papers in various National/International Conferences/Seminars/Workshops/Symposia etc.

- Two hundred fifteen instances of participation of teachers in various Seminars/Workshops/Conferences/Summer & Winter Schools/Symposia etc. were recorded.
- One hundred ninety eight papers were presented at National and International Conferences, Seminars and Workshops.

Papers/Articles and Monographs/Books published

- One hundred fifty eight research papers were published in various National & International research journals.
- Two books authored by the staff were published.

Measures for Improving Standards

The Institute continued to consolidate and upgrade its innovative and comprehensive pattern of education. Regular meetings of the Board of Studies and Faculty Board attended by eminent external experts from various fields were organised to update syllabi of different courses.

The Institute made concerted efforts on all fronts through vigorous monitoring and remedial action to ensure improvement of academic standards. The scheme of Academic and Administrative Audit was introduced from the session 2000-2001 as per the guidelines of the UGC. The Academic and Administrative Audit Report for the session 2001-2002 has already been sent to the UGC.

Measures of Examination Reforms

Continuous evaluation with semester system is the soul of our innovative programme of education with is followed meticulously with the sincere involvement of the faculty members resulting in timely conduct of examinations and declaration of results.

Community Services and Extension Programmes

The Institute has always been a pioneer in assisting and encouraging women and rural community in the neighbourhood areas to participate in wider social activities. The Adult & Continuing Education, *Extension and Field Outreach (ACEEFO) Programme* has actively extended its services for the development of the community through adult literacy, health awareness and child care, cottage and handicraft production through vocational training, non-formal school, cultural programmes, etc. Likewise, the NSS Cell, besides the above activities, is actively engaged in various voluntary activities.

Achievements

- ❖ The Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, has identified the Dept. of Physics & Computer Science and Dept. of Chemistry of the Faculty of Science for support under the Programme for Funding for Improvement of Science & Technology Infrastructure (FIST) to the tune of Rs. 67.55 lakhs and Rs. 31.00 lakhs, respectively.
- ❖ Dr. M.V. Ramaniah Memorial Award, the highest award of Association of Nuclear Chemists and Allied Scientists (INCAS), was conferred on Prof. Satya Prakash, Head of Department of Chemistry, and Faculty of Science.
- ❖ Dr. D. Bhagwan Das, Lecturer, Faculty of Engineering, was awarded the prestigious Indian Science Congress Association Young Scientist Award in Engineering Sciences.
- ❖ Dr. Sukhdev Roy, Lecturer, Faculty of Science, was invited as a Visiting Scientist by the Dept. of Nuclear and Atomic Physics, School of Natural Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai.
- ❖ The Technical College received a grant of Rs. 12.00 lakhs under the MODROBS head of the AICTE for modernization of Automobile Lab. & Workshop and setting up a Pollution Control Lab.

- ❖ The Faculty of Engineering has received Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.00 lakhs grants from the AICTE for “Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS) in Electrical Engineering Labs.” and for “Industry Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC)”, respectively.

Problems

The main problem before the Institute is the shortage of funds for consolidation of existing facilities and development of infrastructure for higher education and research activities in the form of buildings, labs, and workshops, etc., and also supporting teaching/non-teaching staff, besides staff quarters, hostel accommodation for boys and girls. Non-Plan maintenance grant from the U.P. Government has fallen considerably short of requirements.

Facilities for SC/ST

The SC/ST candidates are given reservation for admissions and also in employment, as per the directions of the University Grants Commission/U.P. Government from time to time. A senior staff member has been appointed as ‘Liaison Officer’ to look after the implementation of the Government policies for the SC/STs. A separate Scholarship Committee looks after the disbursement of scholarships for the SC/STs.

Programmes for Women

The Institute has been a pioneer in encouraging women’s education at all levels. Women constitute almost 67% of the student strength and 45% of the faculty strength. The programmes run by the Institute under the Adult & Continuing Education Programme and Rural Development are oriented towards rural women members of the society.

The Institute has also constituted a “Complaints (Grievance Redressal) Committee in respect of Harassment of Women at Workplace”.

Data of Beneficiaries

A number of sponsored major research projects were in progress during the year 2001-2002 which includes seven new projects and five SRFs with a total value of Rs. 46.06 lakhs sanctioned during this period.

Twenty six sponsored minor research projects with a total value of Rs. 5.76 lakhs were in progress during the year 2001-2002.

3.2.3 Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad

Introduction

Gujarat Vidyapith was founded by Mahatma Gandhi, its life-long Chancellor, in the year 1920. It was started as a Rashtriya Vidyapith (National Institution of University Education) and was the first of its kind established in the wake of the non-cooperation movement. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was its Vice-Chancellor from 1935 to 1948 and after Gandhiji’s demise, the Chancellor, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Ramlalbhai Parikh, Dr. Sushilabehn Nayyar and Shri Navinchandrabhai Barot rendered valuable services as the Chancellors until the end of their lives.

The principal object of the Vidyapith is to prepare workers of character, ability, education and conscientiousness necessary for the conduct of the movements connected with the regenerations of the country in accordance with the ideals given by Mahatma Gandhi. Since its inception, the Vidyapith has started Rashtriya Shalas and Mahavidyalayas (Colleges) to impart education. 'Revolution through Education' is the motto of the Gujarat Vidyapith. Upto 1930, Vidyapith had provision for teaching upto degree courses only. In 1937, a P.G. course in Social Science by thesis was instituted. The main reason for opting 'Deemed to be University' status was development in the field of higher education only and the other reason is to get the recognition of the degrees of the Vidyapith.

Gujarat Vidyapith has an integrated system of education teaching from the Nursery, Elementary School and High School, upto the Bachelor degree, Master degree and Doctorate courses. It has main campus in Ahmedabad and two rural campuses at village Sadra (Dist. Gandhinagar) & village Randheja (Dist. Gandhinagar).

Highlights of the year 2001-2002

- Number of beneficiaries during 2001-2002 are 2.88 lakhs through eleven departments of the Vidyapith including 2.30 lakhs through various examinations conducted for propagation of Hindi by Hindi Bhavan of the Vidyapith.
- Five refresher courses were conducted during the reporting year.
- Four National/International Conferences are organised during the reporting year.
- Two seminars on (i) 'Impact of Iran's Culture on Gujarat' (6-1-02 to 7-1-02) and (ii) 'Contribution of Management in Rural Development' (23-7-01 to 24-7-01) are organised.
- Nine books by four teachers and 28 articles in various magazines by eight teachers were published during the period under report.
- Fourty one teachers took participation in various seminars, conferences during the year.
- A paper on Computer awareness introduced at all P.G. courses. New syllabus introduced in M.A. Hindi subject.
- Other activities:
 - During 2000-01 & 2000-02, the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith have taken active part in earthquake relief and rehabilitation work. The Vidyapith has reconstructed a Girls hostel in earthquake affected area, village Meghpar, Tal. Malia, Dist. Rajkot.
 - Through USIC, the Vidyapith has conducted various vocational training programmes for rural youth. One training programme was conducted in Sabarmati Central Jail, Ahmedabad for prisoners.

3.2.4 Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar

This year is the Centenary Year of Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya. The Vishwavidyalaya was established by Swami Shradhananda, a disciple of Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati on 4th March, 1902 on the bank of sacred river, the Ganges with the objective of exterminating the acrimonious effect of the western education system propagated by Lord Macaule in India, and also with a view to resurrect the Gurukul system of education, based on Indian values and ideals. Through this University, Swami Shradhananda sent the message to adopt and practice the concepts of self-governance, own-language, own-country, own-religion and own-culture, inspired by which the

university produced many scholars, literatures, journalists and freedom fighters who raised the pedestals of the Gurukul in their own field of specialization. Initially, teaching of ancient Indian wisdom and modern science and technology was imparted here through Hindi language. The Centenary celebration of the University was celebrated with pomp and show on April 25-28, 2002 which was adorned by many central and state Ministers. This year's 'Convocation Address' was delivered by Swamy Narendra Mohan, Member of the Rajya Sabha and owner of "Dainik Jagran" newspaper.

There are many faculties functioning under the Ved/Arts College and Science College of the university viz. Ancient Wisdom, Humanities, Management, Science, and Life Sciences. In addition to these, two constituent colleges are functioning from Dehradun and Haridwar. The Director of Shradhananda Vedic Shodh Sansthan published the 'Centenary Edition' of the 'Gurukul Patrika' and simultaneously conducted many research activities. The Department of Adult Education has taken up, through NSS, various programmes of social awareness. The Department of Engineering & Technology revised its course syllabus on the pattern of Indian Institute of Technology.

During the reporting year, the faculty of the university has contributed the following:

- ❖ Ten faculty members are working on six major research projects.
- ❖ Two faculty members attended two refresher courses.
- ❖ Twenty five faculty members participated and presented their research papers in 27 National/International Seminars/Conferences/Symposia etc.
- ❖ Twenty three teachers published 50 research papers and eight teachers published 12 books.

An amount of Rs. 39.78 lakhs was received during the financial year 2001-2002, from the UGC.

3.2.5 Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi

● *New Courses Introduced*

New Courses viz. Diploma in X-Ray and ECG Technology (2 Years), Bachelor of Physiotherapy (4 Years), Bachelor of Occupational Therapy (4 Years), M.Sc. in Chemistry (Industrial Applications (2 Years), Ph.D. in Management Studies (2 Years Min.) and Ph.D. in Computer Science (2 Years Min.) were introduced during 2001-2002.

● *Inter-Disciplinary Programmes of Teaching and Research*

Inter-Disciplinary Programmes of Teaching in Collaboration with other Faculties, Institutions and Hospitals like Unani Pharmacy, Medical Lab. Technology, Nursing, and Pharmaceutical Medicine are being run.

Under Institutional Collaboration, some Ph.D. students of this University are working on Research Projects at various Institutions such as CDRI, Lucknow, ITRC, Lucknow, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, Regional Research Laboratories, Jammu, Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostic, Hyderabad, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi etc.

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

During the period under review, a large number of national and international conferences or seminars were attended by the faculty members and they presented their papers at these seminars.

- ***Papers/Articles Published by Teachers in Learned Journals and Monographs/Books Published***

During the period, about 640 research papers/articles of the teachers were published in learned national and international journals. In addition, 13 books have been published by the faculty members.

- ***Measures for Improving Standards***

To improve the standard of various courses, group discussions and seminars were organised and bye-laws including syllabus of various courses were reviewed and updated where necessary.

Arrangements have been made to expose newly appointed lecturers to teaching methodologies to make their class-room performance better. The system of revaluation of answer sheet, on request of the student concerned has been introduced.

Admission and Examination bye-laws and syllabi of most of the courses have been revised and provided to the newly admitted students to make them understand as to what is expected from them. Similarly, students' discipline and conduct bye-laws were distributed to the students.

Teachers were encouraged to prepare course hand-outs for the courses being taught by them for distribution to students.

To prepare the students for clearing the national level competitive examinations such as NET and GATE, arrangements for coaching were made. This effort has been highly satisfying, as large number of students have been successful in these tests.

In order to keep the Jamia fraternity and the public at large informed about the developments in the Jamia, a newsletter "Spreadsheet" started last year has been well received in India and abroad.

A series of lectures on value education started last year and held once in a month, are delivered by an eminent personality respected by all sections of the society.

- ***Measures of Examination Reforms***

Examination procedure of the University was streamlined. All examinations were held and subsequently the results were declared in time. The system of revaluation of answer sheet on request of the student concerned has been introduced.

- ***Community Services and extension Programmes***

The students of Faculty of Nursing participated in Pulse Polio Campaign and Health Education Programme. The students went in slum cluster areas and educated the residents about prevention of the diseases, importance of hygiene and immunization through Health Camps.

- ***Achievements and Problems***

The fourth Convocation of the University was held on November 8, 2001. Seats in MCA Programme were increased from 30 to 60 after obtaining approval from the AICTE. A new Faculty of Allied Health Sciences was established. This faculty has two departments:

- Department of Rehabilitation Sciences and
- Department of Para-medical Sciences

To attract poor but bright students, the allocation to "Students Aid Fund" has been enhanced from Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Academic and Administrative Audit Scheme in the University as envisaged by the University Grants Commission was implemented.

The students of this University have shown excellent performance in GATE and NET examinations. Thirty Nine students qualified in GATE-2001. Similarly, 15 students of Faculty of Science qualified in NET-2001.

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

In addition to the preference in admission in various courses, all facilities are provided wherever available.

- **Programmes for Women etc.**

A Committee to look into the issues of harassment of women in the University Campus, is helping in developing conducive atmosphere in the campus. The Faculty of Nursing is exclusively for girls so as to meet the shortage of Nurses in the country and provides encouragement to students from the backward and poor sections of the society.

- **Data of Beneficiaries**

During the year, there were a number of JRF, SRF, Research Associates under various funding agencies like UGC, CSIR, CCRUM, ICAR and ISM etc. Besides, there were 46 GATE students of M.Pharm., 50 BUMS Internees, 12 Hakeem Abdul Majeed Scholarship holders, 11 HNF Research Fellowship holders, 57 DGNM Stipend holders (Female 57) and 30 MD (Unani) Stipend holders.

3.2.6 Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati

- **OBJECTIVE**

Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha was established with the objectives of preserving Shastric tradition, promoting research and training in pedagogical aspects of Sanskrit learning, unearthing hidden scientific concepts in the Sanskrit literature in the modern context and propagating Sanskrit and language and literature on a large scale.

The Vidyapeetha offers courses in Prak Shastri equivalent to Intermediate, Shastri equivalent to B.A., B.A. (combination of modern subjects and tradition subjects), Acharya equivalent to Post-graduation, Siksha Shastri (B.Ed.), Siksha Acharya (M.Ed.), Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.), Certificate and Diploma course in Temple Culture, P.G. Diploma in Yoga Vijnana, and B.A. (Jyotir Vijnan).

- **NEW COURSES INTRODUCED DURING 2001-2002**

P.G. Diploma in Yoga was introduced this year under the Department of Physical Education, as a new course. Steps have already been taken to introduce a Certificate and Diploma course in Jyotisha, B.A. (Jyotir Vijnan) and Directorate of Distance Education for Sanskrit studies in the Vidyapeetha.

● **INTER-DISCIPLINARY PROGRAMMES OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH**

(a) Vagvardhini Parishad

Vagvardhini Parishad for the academic year 2001-2002 was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor on 7th September, 2001.

Seventeen Weekly sessions were conducted under the Vagvardhini Parishad inaugurated on 7th September, 2001, for training the students to develop oratory skills in Sanskrit and improve translating skills of students. New programmes such as Astavadhana, Vada-Vivada and Vakyartha competitions were also conducted. Training under Maxmuller Club was also given to students to improve oratory skills of students in English.

(b) Shastrartha Goshtis

Shastra Goshtis were conducted every month in the Sastras viz Sahitya, Vyakarana, Nyaya, Jyotisha, Advaita Vedanta, Visistadvaita Vedanta, Dvaita Vedanta and Education during the academic year 2001-2002:

(c) Refresher Courses

Vidyapeetha was recognised by the UGC as a permanent centre for conducting Refresher Courses in Sanskrit. Three Refresher Courses were conducted in the Vidyapeetha during the academic year under report. In these Refresher Courses, 92 persons from different colleges and institutions were participated and 95 resource persons were invited to deliver lectures during the course period.

(d) Extension Lecture Programme

Extension Lectures were organised under “Mahamahopadhyaya Sri Pattabhirama Sastry Vakhyanamala” during 5th to 11th March, 2002. Two persons of the institute were nominated as Coordinators to the Programme. Eleven erudite scholars delivered lectures.

(e) Innovative Programmes

● **Sanskrit – Science Exhibition:**

Sanskrit & Science Exhibition was organised in eight universities including one on Technology day on 11th May, 2001 during the academic year under report.

● **Workshops, Conferences & Seminars**

Two National Seminars and three Workshops were held/organised during the year under report.

● **Internet Edition of Valmiki Ramayana**

The Vidyapeetha has undertaken the task of translating the Valmiki Ramayana text along with its commentaries into English and other regional languages and place the entire material on the internet. This work is being carried out under the “Valmiki Ramayana Project”.

● **Participation in Seminars, Conferences and other Academic Programmes by the Faculty**

Twenty-two faculty members participated in 27 Seminars/Conferences and other Academic Programmes.

● **Measures for Improving Standards**

One of the faculty members was appointed as the Coordinator to conduct special coaching

classes for the students who may appear in the NET examinations of the UGC.

Working hours of the Library have been changed so as to enable the students to have access to books and materials on all working days from 9:00 AM to 8:00 PM.

Non-teaching staff was given training in computers by the Computer Centre of the Vidyapeetha.

Repairs were effected to the Type I and Type II quarters for comfortable stay of non-teaching staff members.

Under the Campus Development Programmes laying of renewal carpet on the internal roads and development of gardens in front of main building, hostels and IASE building is in progress.

Construction of first floor of the Administration Building is over. Construction of a building for Sanskrit & Science has commenced.

Improvements were made to the existing Gymnasium in the Vidyapeetha by purchasing advanced materials and equipment.

- **Measures of Examination Reforms**

The work in the examination section has been computerized. Necessary infrastructural facilities such as Duplo machines, photocopying machines etc. have been provided to finish the tasks speedily.

Semester system is being introduced from the academic year 2002-2003.

- **Community Services and Extension Programmes**

Vidyapeetha students have conducted about 38 Spoken Sanskrit Sibirams in and around Tirupati. A programme called "Sanskrita Sangama" was organised by the Vidyapeetha in collaboration with Samskrita Bharati on 24th February 2002, in which more than 500 students have participated in different cultural and literary competitions in Sanskrit. Prizes were awarded to the successful participants.

Besides, Vidyapeetha conducted Evening Sanskrit classes in collaboration with Samskrita Basha Pracharini Sabha, Chittoor. Under this programme, students are trained to pursue courses at different levels and examinations are conducted by the Vidyapeetha.

- **Achievements During 2001-2002**

- **Sanction of New Projects:**

The UGC has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the Sanskrit & Science Exhibition, Rs. 44.00 lakhs for the construction of Guest House and Rs. 23.00 lakhs for the construction of first floor on the Ladies Hostel.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has sanctioned Rs. 16.00 lakhs for the Agama Kosa Project and Rs. 4.6 lakhs for conducting Vakyartha Goshtis.

National Archives of India, New Delhi has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75,000/- for preservation of manuscripts in the Library.

Yoga Centre was established in the Vidyapeetha with the financial assistance from the UGC. Department of Jyotir Vigyan is being established in the Vidyapeetha with the financial assistance of the UGC.

Grants are received from the UGC for the construction of (a) Administrative Building; (b) Sansk-NET building; (c) Guest House and (d) First floor construction on the existing Ladies Hostel.

- **Centre of Potential in the Subject of Traditional Sastras**

It is worthwhile to mention that after taking into consideration the track record of the University and impressive performance over the last four decades, the University Grants Commission has selected the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati as the “Centre for Excellence in the subject of Traditional Sastras”. A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores has been released by the UGC for the development of an island of excellence in the subjects of traditional sastric learning.

- **Facilities Provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes**

Rules of reservation for SC/ST have been scrupulously followed in the matter of admissions, hostel accommodation and concession in fees, recruitment and allotment of quarters etc. One U.D. Clerk has been promoted as Office Assistant.

- **Programmes for Women**

Residential accommodation is being provided to some of the girl students joining the Vidyapeetha courses. Work is underway for the construction of the first floor on the existing Hostel building. A core committee was constituted to control and prevent harassment of girl students on campus as per the directions given by the Government of India.

A lady faculty member has been nominated as the Deputy Warden for the Ladies Hostel to look after their general welfare. Besides, a qualified Doctor has been appointed to check the health of the inmates of hostel, periodically.

3.2.7 Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi

- ***New Courses Introduced***

- (i) Short Term Course-Vastu Shastra
- (ii) One year Certificate Course in “Sanskrit Bhasha and Sanskrit Sahitya” was started in the year 2001-2002.

- ***Inter Disciplinary Programmes of the Teaching and Research***

This University is deemed to be university established for the development of Sanskrit and its allied subjects only. There is no programme of research for other than these subjects. However, this University is teaching modern subjects like Hindi, English, Political Science, Social Science studies and Education to the Students pursuing studies at under graduate levels.

- ***Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences***

The faculty members of the Vidyapeetha participate in Conferences, Seminars and Workshops organised by various Institutions/Universities. Ten teachers attended Conferences and 15 teachers participated in Seminars and Workshops during the year 2001-2002.

- ***Papers/Articles Published by Teachers in Learning Journals and Monographs/Books Published***

Articles	19
Books	05
Monographs	
Papers presented at Conferences/Seminars	18
Others	19

- **Measures for Improving Standards**

Entrance Test for Shastri, Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) Shiksha Acharya (M.Ed.) Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.) and interview for Acharya Course are conducted to test the ability of students for admission to these courses.

- **Measures for Examination Reforms**

Vidyapeetha has Annual Examination system and is conducting its own examinations. The Re-valuation facility has also been introduced.

- **Community Services and Extension Programmes**

The students of this Vidyapeetha participated in various programmes conducted by NCC or NSS.

- (i) AIDS Prevention Seminar
- (ii) Cleaning of Villages
- (iii) Assistance in Polio Campaigns
- (iv) MPFL programmes
- (v) Programmes of Mass Immunisation
- (vi) Plantation of trees
- (vii) Social Service Programmes
- (viii) Pre-School Education Programme
- (ix) Cleaning of J.J. Colonies
- (x) Voluntary service in Hospital
- (xi) Programmes including discussion on eradication of Social evils like Casteism, Regionalism, Corruption, and Untouchability, etc.

- **Achievements and Problems**

Achievements – Students passed

- (i) 168 Shiksha Shastri, 07 Shiksha Acharya, 87 Shastri, 118 Acharya (M.A.) and 13 Vidyavaridhi (Ph.D.) Research scholars, were awarded degrees.

- (ii) **Problems:**

- (a) As compared to professional courses, we are getting less meritorious students because of the number of employment opportunities for our graduates.
- (b) Problem of inadequacy of accommodation for academic activities has been sorted out by the UGC and the new academic block is under construction with the help of UGC.
- (c) This university being a Sanskrit University is facing problem to get persons belonging to SC/ST but the posts on the teaching side remain vacant which adversely affect the studies of the students.

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

This University is providing reservation to SC/ST candidates in admission to the Under Graduate Courses and Shiksha Shastri Course. Reservation is being provided to the candidates belonging to SC/ST categories and physically handicapped persons fulfilling eligibility condition for admission in the training department. Not only this, reservations are available to the SC/ST candidates for grant of Scholarship in the under graduate, graduate and Shiksha Shastri Course.

The reservation policy of Government of India has been implemented in the University for appointments.

- ***Programmes for Women etc.***

The Vidyapeetha is imparting co-education for the students. All efforts are made to ensure fair and just treatment to this category of students and employees.

- ***Data of Beneficiaries***

S.No.	Course	Number of Students	
		Admitted	Passed
1.	Shastri	111	87
2.	Acharya	136	118
3.	Ahiksha Shastri	179	168
4.	Shiksha Acharya	9	7

3.2.8 Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

National Assessment and Accreditation of the Institute

The Institute volunteered to be formally assessed by the NAAC in 2001. The Institute has been accredited with Five Stars rating.

Award of Degrees

At the Convocation, 152 graduates received their Master's degrees – 96 of them in Social Work, 28 in Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, nine in Health Administration, and 19 in Hospital Administration – after successfully completing the two year programme of professional education. In addition, four scholars were awarded the Master of Philosophy degree and three scholars the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Syllabi, Field Work, Rural Camp and Study Tour

The process of revision of curricula, updating of the reading list, inclusion of new agencies for field work, and incorporation of innovative themes in Rural Camp and Study Tours continued during 2001-2002 in order to strengthen the teaching programme and field work.

Seminars Organised by Students

The theme of Sameeksha, organised by the Social Work Students' Forum, was 'Contemporary Social Work: A Global Perspective' and was held on February 1-2, 2002. The Keynote Address was delivered by Prof. Armaity Desai, Ex-Chairperson, UGC.

Manthan 2001, the annual two-day seminar of the students of the Department of Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, focused on the theme of 'Looking Inwards Towards Competitive Advantage: A Corporate Rhetoric or an Individual Reality'. This theme was addressed by Dr. J.J. Irani, Former MD, TISCO, and now on the Board of Tata Sons.

Clairvoyance 2001 was organised by the Master's students of Health and Hospital Administration on December 8-9, 2001. The theme of the Conference was 'Healthcare Frontiers: Emerging Issues and Challenges'.

SC and ST Cell

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Cell provides special inputs in areas where the students experience difficulties. There were 72 students belonging to SC/ST category of which 31 received Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship. Additional funds were provided from the Institute's maintenance grant. Various programmes under remedial coaching schemes are conducted for the SC/ST students. A speedy grievance redressal mechanism for students and staff of the Institute has also been established.

Research/Field Action Projects and Field Action Support

This year, the Institute was engaged in 118 projects-Inter-Department/Unit projects numbered 19, while 99 projects were carried out by departments and units.

Seventeen field action projects were being implemented by the Institute, of which three were Inter-Department/Unit projects. Two new projects were initiated this year: These are Media Initiatives Towards Community Empowerment and Rural Development and Monitoring Social Aspects of Rehabilitation for the Tata Relief Committee.

Organisation and Participation by faculty members in Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Training Programmes

The faculty members organize seminars, conferences, workshops and training programmes. There were **103 such programmes organised by 49 faculty members**. Of these, 21 programmes were of Inter-Department/Unit in nature.

Eighteen faculty members participated in **38 international level programmes** and presented 14 papers. Seventy members participated in **276 national, regional and local programmes**, where 32 papers were presented. Fifteen administrative staff also participated in 17 programmes.

Lectures organised by the Institute

The Kumarappa-Reckless Lecture was held on 'Human Rights in Prisons'. It was delivered by Justice J.S. Verma, Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, on February 22, 2002.

The S.D. Punekar Memorial Lecture, was delivered by Prof. C.S. Venkata Ratnam, Professor and Dean, International Management Institute, New Delhi on March 8, 2002. Prof. Ratnam spoke on 'Trade Unions and Wider Society'.

Committee Membership by Faculty

Forty-five members of the Institute's faculty served on 202 executive committees of professional bodies, and government and non-government organisations.

Publications by Faculty

The Institute's activity in this area includes its own publications as well as those brought out by the faculty. *The Indian Journal of Social Work* completed 62 years of publishing this year in which three issues of the IJSW were brought out including a special issue on 'Family Violence'.

Publications were brought out by 46 faculty members which include five authored/edited volumes, 45 articles in journals and books, and 47 other publications.

Audio-Visuals Productions

The Institute's video productions have been screened at various film festivals in India and abroad. The video *Saacha*, produced by the Unit for Media and Communications is one of 15 films in the Travelling Film South Asia package, which has been screened in the United States and various Asian countries.

Library

The Institute's *Library* collection presently totals 1,03,350, which includes bound volumes of periodicals. The Library subscribes to 151 Indian journals, 111 foreign journals and receives 20 journals in an exchange agreement to the IJSW. Eighty-one journals are received on gratis. The Library's collection of audio-visual (AV) materials, namely, films, video cassettes, flash cards/posters, sliders accompanied by audio cassettes, microfiche and micro films stands at a modest 1600. The collection of CD-ROMs is also growing steadily with as many as 14 databases in different subject areas including Wilson Social Science Abstract, the world's largest bibliographic database in the field of Social Sciences.

Computer Centre

The Computer Centre (CC) is one of the 13 centres recognised all over India and sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for giving free guidance and consultancy services to the M.Phil. and Ph.D. scholars from other universities. This year, 32 M.Phil. and Ph.D. scholars availed this facility.

Peace Initiatives

Following the communal violence in Gujarat, TISS worked on local peace initiatives along with various groups in the city. The Institute's students, with the support from the faculty and staff organised programmes at 19 different locations in the city.

Programmes for Women

In January 2002, two major events took place as collaborative programmes.

- Conference for introducing gender sensitivity in teaching at the undergraduate level social sciences courses in Marathwada region, covering mainly two universities. The theme was, "Women's Development: Challenges from Globalisation". Seventy two faculty members attended it from different colleges.
- Women and the Organic Agriculture, Major Ingredient for Food Security, was another workshop planned for the local women from farming community. Hundred women attended it.
- Training programmes for adolescent girls called 'At the Threshold of Marriage' was another programme conducted for seven villages covering 100 girls. Each girl went through three workshops in succession. Panchayati Raj, Credit and Enterprise, and Education sectors too organised several programmes for women.

3.2.9 Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali

● New Courses Introduced

During the year under review, Biotechnology has been introduced as an elective subject at B.Sc. level.

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

Thirty three teachers participated in various Seminars/Conferences/Workshops etc. organised by various Universities/Institutions in India and abroad.

- **Papers/Articles/Published by Teachers in learned Journals and Monographs/Books published**

Twenty four articles/papers by 16 teachers of the Vidyapith were published in various reputed journals.

- **Restructuring of Courses**

The courses were restructured keeping in view three broad objectives i.e.:

- To train students for a modern liberal education having roots in Indian heritage so as to make them good individuals.
- To train them to become useful productive members of the society
- To provide strong grounding for advanced academic work.

- **Special Features of the Vidyapith's Educational Programme**

- Curriculum revision has been done at all levels.
- A component of vocational nature has been introduced at the undergraduate level.
- Diversification of areas of study has been done to include more areas at the Post-graduate level such as Computer Applications, Computer Science, Clothing & Textile, Bio-Science, Biotechnology, Electronics and Applied Mathematics.
- Inter-disciplinary perspective in the study of different branches of knowledge especially in Social Sciences has been given due consideration.
- Examination reforms have been implemented in order to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of examination at each level.
- Attempts to generate study and reference material in Hindi have been developed.

- **Measures for Improving Standards**

Continuous assessment is being given more and more weightage and forms of evaluation other than written tests have been introduced in the system.

- **Measures of Examination Reforms**

- The syllabi for different examinations have been divided into units and the weightage has been also given.
- Examiners are free to repeat questions set in the previous examinations.
- Provision of 20% has been made for continuous assessment in theory as well as in practicals.

- **Community Service and Extension Programme**

This year 507 students worked under four units of National Service Scheme. As usual, the N.S.S. students organised camps at Banasthali and nearby villages to create awareness among villagers with regard to health, education, nutrition etc. One student of N.S.S. was selected for the Republic Day Parade.

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

Seventeen percent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 11% seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes for admission in various courses.

- **Vidyapith Today**

From its humble beginnings, the Vidyapith has grown into a multi-faculty, multi-stage organisation with an unstinted emphasis on its aim on all-round development of girls. It is manned by over 950 academic, administrative and other supporting staff and caters to over 3,699 girls from pre-primary to doctoral level.

- **Major Programmes**

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

3.2.10 Deccan College (Postgraduate & Research Institute), Pune

- **Student Enrolment**

The student enrolment for various courses during this year is as follows:

	Indian	Foreign	Total
Archaeology			
M.A.	16	02	18
M.Phil	06	–	06
Ph.D.	40	04	44
Linguistics			
M.A.	13	12	25
M.Phil	–	–	–
Ph.D.	11	05	16
	86	23	109

- **Research Publications**

Department of Archaeology

During the year 2001-2002, 12 faculty and research members of the Department published 18 research papers in foreign journals being issued by five countries and 22 research papers based upon their findings. One faculty member also published a book entitled “Early Settlements in the Central Tapi Basin”.

Department of Linguistics

Three faculty members of the department published three articles in Indian journals and the same number in foreign journals. One popular article was also published. One faculty member also published two books viz. Marathi Stylistics and My English.

- **Seminars and Conferences Attended**

A total of 17 papers were presented by the staff of Archaeology Department and eight papers by the faculty of Linguistics Department in seminars/conferences held in India and abroad.

- **Research Work Carried Out**

The faculties and research staff of Archaeology and Linguistics Departments undertook both

laboratory and field research pertaining respectively to Ancient Indian Culture and Archaeology and the Study of Languages.

Seventeen faculty members have carried out 16 major research programmes in Archaeology during the reporting year.

Three faculty members of the department of Linguistics have undertaken four research projects.

- **Awards and Honours Received**

Some of the faculty members were appointed on Editorial Boards of five prestigious, two national and three international, journals.

- **Extension Activities**

As part of its extension activities aimed to reach knowledge of our cultural heritage to the society at large, the Department of Archaeology organised a one-day workshop for school teachers in Pune and surrounding area on 27th July, 2002. This workshop was aimed at exposing school teachers to practical aspects of archaeology such as handling ceramics, stone tools and other objects, coins and ancient scripts, and finally scientific laboratories for archaeology. This workshop eminently served the purpose of placing results of recent archaeological findings before the school teachers.

The Department also organised a popular exhibition of archaeological materials at the town of Angar in the district of Solapur, Maharashtra. This exhibition was meant for enabling even the rural people to appreciate various aspects of our archaeological and cultural heritage and it proved to be very popular.

- **Ph.Ds Awarded**

During this academic year, five Ph.Ds in Archaeology and four in Linguistics were awarded

3.2.11 Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram

During the year 2001-2002, the university has academically progressed with the following activities:

- ❖ Annual Convocation was held in January, 2002.
- ❖ A “DECENNIAL” celebration was held in June, 2002 and a Special Cancellation cover was released by the Hon’ble Minister Dr. Arun Jaitely, Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Govt. of India.
- ❖ Ten days NSS camp was conducted in the adopted village “DAMAL” (Kanchipuram Dist., TamilNadu). Field works, preservation of monumental architecture in Varagheswarar temple were undertaken. Also the volunteers planted about 25 saplings around the temple. Dental Camp was organised in the DAMAL Higher Secondary School for the Students of classes from sixth to tenth. Special lecture on environmental awareness was delivered.
- ❖ Six Blood Donation Camps were organised and 267 units of blood were donated to different government hospitals. World Blood donation day was celebrated. A Comprehensive health checkup camp was organised in our university premises.
- ❖ The menace of ragging has been completely removed from the campus.
- ❖ The teaching staff were permitted to register for Ph.D., so as to involve them for research and development activities.

- ❖ The question paper model has been changed. The students were trusted in broad-based manner from 2001-2002. The internal assessment component consists of test, seminar and submission of assignments.
- ❖ Many members of the teaching staff were involved in attending the seminars and paper presentation at the National Conferences/Seminars as given below:

● Seminars/Conferences	–	16
● Workshops/training programmes	–	04
● Papers presented	–	04
● Number of projects undertaken	–	01

3.2.12 Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore

(a) *New Courses Introduced*

Post graduate (2 years)

1. M.Sc. Biotechnology
2. M.Sc. Energy Science

Community Education and Entrepreneurship Development

1. B.Sc. Information Technology
2. B.Sc. Costume Designing and Fashion Art
3. B.Sc. Space Designing and Draftsmanship
4. B.Sc. Desk Top Publishing
5. Diploma in Fashion Designing

B.E. (Self-financing) – (4 years)

1. Information Technology
2. Electronics and Communication Engineering

(b) *Inter-Disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research*

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

(c) *Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars, Refresher Courses and Workshops etc.*

60 faculty members from Home Science, 60 members from Science, 39 members from Humanities, 8 members from Education and 3 members from Business Administration, have participated in several Academic Conferences, Seminars, Refresher Course and Workshops etc. during 2001-2002.

(d) *Paper/Articles Published by Teachers in Learned Journals and Monographs/Books Published*

Several papers were published and presented during the Conferences and Seminars. Totally 215 papers and 110 articles were presented by the faculty members in different seminars and conferences.

(e) Measures for Improving Standards

The students are provided opportunities to excel in their academic performance by the use of innovative teaching methods such as individual projects and assignments, seminars, symposia, display and demonstrations. Experience in participatory learning, group discussions, laboratory work, supervised studies and use of audio-visual techniques enhance the effectiveness of learning. Provision of Internet facility is another important measure of improving standards.

(f) Measures of Examination Reforms

- Introduction of 100 percent total internal assessment from the inception of the University.
- Students have the opportunity to check their valued answer scripts.
- Semester system – each semester having a minimum duration of 100 working days.
- Grade Credit System – in the Credit System, each paper offered in the degree programme is assigned a relative weight (credit) which essentially depends on the contact periods per week in that paper. One credit will be awarded for each hour of lecture/tutorial/laboratory work.
- Question Bank facility is available in each subject.

(g) Community Services and Extension Programmes

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

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

(h) Achievements

Dr. M. Chandramani, Vice-Chancellor, participated in the Association of Commonwealth Universities Conference of Executive Heads held in Cyprus from, 22-26 April, 2001.

Dr. V. Anuradha, Dr. P. Tamilarasi and Dr. Sarada Ramadas of Food Service Management and Dietetics Department visited the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia, for a training programme on Hospitality from 9th May to 12th June, 2001.

Dr. N. Jaya, Professor and Head, Department of Human Development participated and presented a paper on (a) “Globalisation – Challenges for the child and Early childhood educators” under the auspices of National Child Care Association, Malaysia, on 10.16.2001 and (b) Children’s Educational growth in a changing World for preschool and primary school Teachers on 04.06.2001, under the auspices of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Malaysia.

Smt. Janet Vijayalight, Head of Department of Computer Science, participated in the ED MEDIA 2001 Conference held at Finland from 25-30 June, 2001.

Dr. Robert J. Inbakaran, Coordinator, Postgraduate studies, Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, RMIT University, Melbourne Australia, visited the University for the Evaluation of the Tourism and Hospitality Management course.

Miss. Natalie Gayathri got the best “Rylarian Award” for the Rotary Club of Coimbatore, Texcity.

Special Award and Junior Scientist Award was received by Miss. Haripriya, Lecturer, Department of Food Science and Nutrition.

UK Link Programme

A higher education link programme between Avinashilingam University and University of Manchester, U.K., sponsored by UGC and British Council, is under process.

(i) Facilities Provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

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

Remedial Coaching Classes for SC/ST

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

(j) Programmes for Women and Beneficiaries

Totally 1350 women benefited from the following Seminars/Workshops and Lectures conducted in during the year 2001-2002.

1. Role of Local Governance and NGO's in Enrolment Rates for Girls.
2. Role of Teachers in increasing the Enrolment Rates for girls.
3. Folic Acid Deficiency in Pregnancy and Other Related Disorders.
4. Empowerment of Women and Human Rights.
5. National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001.
6. Power and Perspectives of Women in the Changing Society and Concept of Gravity by Newton, Einstein and Vedadri.

Skill Training

Skill Training was given on preparation of Detergent powder, Cleaning powder, Liquid blue, Preservation of fruit juice, Soft toy, Phenyl, Candle and Paper bag.

Campaign

Voters awareness, Free eye camp, Conservation of cooking gas, Anti plastic drive, Free legal aid cell and Health education campaign for the sanitary workers.

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

4.1 THRUST OF NINTH PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGES

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

During the Ninth Plan, the Commission's policy for the development of under-graduate and post-graduate education in Colleges has four main objectives, viz.,

- Improvement of standards and quality of education,
- Removal of social disparities and regional imbalances in higher educational facilities,
- Restructuring of courses including developing career thrust in the courses,
- Grant of autonomous status to qualifying educational colleges.

To achieve these objectives, the UGC has been providing grants to the Colleges which fulfill the minimum eligibility conditions, and possess the necessary viability and potential and are striving for better standards to enable them to meet their basic needs viz. strengthening/up-gradation of libraries, basic scientific equipment, teaching aids, construction/extension/renovation of buildings and hostels etc..

With a view to removing disparities and regional imbalances, special grants are also being provided to the Colleges catering to the needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Women Students and for intensive development of Colleges situated in backward/rural/border areas.

4.2 COLLEGES RECOGNIZED BY THE UGC FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

There are nearly 13,150 Colleges in the country. Out of which, only 5,238 Colleges are recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act 1956. Out of 5238, 5013 Colleges are eligible to receive central assistance under Section 12 (B) of the UGC Act. The quantum of grant is worked out on the basis of various parameters such as students enrolment, faculty strength etc.

4.3 GRANTS TO COLLEGES BY THE UGC REGIONAL OFFICES

The UGC has decentralized its functioning by opening seven Regional Offices in the country since 1994 in a phased manner for easy access and speedy release of grants under various schemes/programmes relating to College sector. One of the UGC Regional Offices viz. Northern Regional Office (NRO, Ghaziabad) has been converted into Northern Region Colleges Bureau (NRCB) and shifted from Ghaziabad to Delhi.

The list of UGC Regional Offices with details is enclosed as **Appendix XII**.

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

- College development programme (UG/PG)
- Faculty development programme (Teacher Fellowships)
- Construction of hostels for women (Special Scheme)
- Minor Research Projects (For College Teachers)
- Conferences, Seminars and Symposia
- Autonomous Colleges (Release of Grants Only)
- Revival of old reputed Colleges (One Time Special Grant)
- Facilities for disadvantaged groups (Visually Handicapped Teachers)
- College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP)
- College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP)

**4.4
NINTH PLAN
DEVELOPMENT
GRANTS
ALLOCATED TO
COLLEGES (STATE-
WISE) UNDER
COLLEGE
DEVELOPMENT
SCHEME**

The State-wise details of Ninth Plan Development grants allocated to Colleges under the College Development Programme are as given in Table 4.1:

Table 4.1: Ninth Plan Development Grants allocated to Colleges: State-wise

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Number of Colleges approved under Ninth Plan College Development Scheme	Total grant approved (UGC share) for Colleges under Ninth Plan College Development Scheme (1997-2002)	Grants paid during 2001-2002 (1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002)	Total Grants paid from 1.4.1997 to 31.3.2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	304	2611.30	268.09	1252.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	37.00	2.88	18.81
3.	Assam	150	1421.60	256.33	1240.41
4.	Bihar	257	2888.00	327.96	1802.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	125	1089.00	167.35	978.67
6.	Goa	13	99.56	12.93	94.07
7.	Gujarat	223	1875.05	251.45	1502.21
8.	Haryana	127	1138.00	192.75	648.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34	327.20	32.90	173.03
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	27	288.57	30.45	173.03
11.	Jharkhand	57	782.00	54.68	373.28
12.	Karnataka	264	2455.60	308.28	1693.85
13.	Kerala	138	1860.45	248.94	1291.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	314	3081.80	470.82	2765.62
15.	Maharashtra	466	4553.29	745.39	4105.55
16.	Manipur	39	373.60	72.71	299.96

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	13	146.20	28.08	128.47
18.	Mizoram	9	80.40	10.19	69.19
19.	Nagaland	6	56.20	7.54	51.89
20.	Orissa	233	2097.60	274.19	1348.94
21.	Pondicherry (including Andaman & Nicobar Islands)	9	95.20	—	28.70
22.	Punjab	201	1809.65	314.53	1185.14
23.	Rajasthan	155	1797.20	268.62	1756.63
24.	Sikkim	2	18.00	3.70	12.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	210	2625.40	329.40	1405.26
26.	Tripura	10	105.00	8.48	59.11
27.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	357	4171.75	579.87	2358.22
28.	West Bengal	331	3042.10	380.97	2147.86
	Total	4078	40926.72	5649.48	28965.01

4.5 PLAN GRANTS TO COLLEGES

The UGC provided, during 2001-2002, Plan grants amounting to Rs. 142.38 crores under various programmes/schemes relating to Colleges.

The state-wise details of Plan grants inclusive of development grant, provided to Colleges during the reporting year are as given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Plan Grants to Colleges : 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	State	Grants Paid
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07
3.	Assam	4.70
4.	Bihar	6.81
5.	Chattisgarh	2.77
6.	Goa	0.45
7.	Gujarat	4.11
8.	Haryana	6.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.66
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.33
11.	Jharkhand	1.43
12.	Karnataka	9.08

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	9.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.38
15.	Maharashtra	19.57
16.	Manipur	1.18
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	8.91
19.	Punjab	11.16
20.	Rajasthan	6.13
21.	Tamil Nadu	10.33
22.	Tripura	0.11
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11.55
24.	Uttaranchal	0.83
25.	West Bengal	7.60
	Total	142.38

**4.6
SCHEME-WISE
POSITION OF
RELEASE OF
GRANTS BY THE
UGC REGIONAL
OFFICES**

(a) Faculty Development Programme (Award of Teacher Fellowships)

The Commission has been providing financial assistance for teachers who are employed in Colleges in the form of Teacher Fellowships for doing M.Phil or completing Ph.D. The details of the Fellowships awarded during the Ninth Plan period are as given in Table 4.3:

Table 4.3: Award of Teacher Fellowships during Ninth Plan Period and Release of Grants during 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Colleges allocated Teacher Fellowships (1.4.1997 to 31.3.2002)	Number of Teacher Fellowships allocated (1997-2002)	Number of Teacher Fellows assisted (1997-2002)	Grants Released from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	594	2976	413	52.25
ERO, Kolkata	878	6987	336	265.00
NERO, Guwahati	224	1891	N.A.	56.73
SERO, Hyderabad	298	2921	981	313.95
SWRO, Bangalore	402	2735	1058	158.83
WRO, Pune	708	N.A.	N.A.	246.08
NRO, Ghaziabad	746	N.A.	N.A.	26.61
Total	3850	17510	2788	1119.45

(b) Construction of Hostels for Women (Special Scheme)

To achieve the goal of enhancing the status of women and harness the potential available for the development of thrust at large and to bring about gender equity and equal representation of women, the UGC has been providing financial assistance under the special scheme of Construction of Hostels for Women from Eighth Plan period on 60:40 ratio with the ceiling of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Colleges which are having 30 per cent of women students to total enrolment in degree/post-graduate courses are eligible to receive this grant. The position of grants approved and released under the scheme by the UGC Regional Offices during 2001-2002 are as given in Table 4.4:

Table 4.4: Number of Colleges assisted during Ninth Plan and Release of Grants during 2001-2002
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Colleges Assisted during Ninth Plan	Amount approved (UGC share) during Ninth Plan upto 31.3.2002	Grants Released during 2001-2002
CRO, Bhopal	43	577.64	110.48
ERO, Kolkata	131	1333.32	170.00
NERO, Guwahati	N.A.	613.93	24.77
SERO, Hyderabad	91	1095.65	100.00
SWRO, Bangalore	40	593.67	150.00
WRO, Pune	109	1244.83	247.78
NRO, Ghaziabad	166	1078.72	303.16
Total	580	6537.76	1106.19

(c) Minor Research Projects

The UGC has been providing financial assistance to the permanent/regular teachers of the Colleges who wish to undertake along with teaching work, a minor research project or a research investigation for doctorate degree under an approved supervisor. The details of minor research projects approved and grants paid by the UGC Regional Offices during 2001-2002 are as given in Table 4.5:

Table 4.5: Number of Minor Research Projects approved and Release of Grants during 2001-2002
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of proposals received	Number of proposals approved	Grants Released during 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	281	210	67.85
ERO, Kolkata	742	397	134.00
NERO, Guwahati	115	38	29.73
SERO, Hyderabad	193	172	37.07
SWRO, Bangalore	350	Nil	0.80
WRO, Pune	318	223	110.41
NRO, Ghaziabad	N.A.	123	44.30
Total	1999	1163	424.16

(d) Conferences/Seminars/Symposia

The intention of the UGC is providing financial assistance to teachers through colleges for organising or attending Conferences, Seminars and Symposia is to bring together the academicians and experts from different parts of the country and abroad as well for exchange of knowledge, ideas, in-depth analysis of the subject and also to make the participants up-to-date in their subject areas. The outcome of these Conferences, Seminars and Symposia should contribute to the development of knowledge, promotion of quality, teaching, research and outreach strategies. The details in this regard are as shown in Table 4.6:

Table 4.6: Number of Proposals approved and Grants Released during 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of proposals received	Number of proposals approved	Grants Released during 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	114	82	39.03
ERO, Kolkata	273	137	68.00
NERO, Guwahati	24	15	10.72
SERO, Hyderabad	83	39	40.50
SWRO, Bangalore	78	Nil	0.70
WRO, Pune	53	41	44.52
NRO, Ghaziabad	N.A.	32	20.04
Total	625	346	223.51

(e) Autonomous Colleges

In order to achieve academic excellence, the UGC has been conferring autonomous status to a College which can have the freedom to determine and prescribe its own courses and syllabi rules of admission in consonance with the reservation policy of the Govt., evolve methods of assessment of student work, the conduct of examinations, notification of results and, use of modern tools of education technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity.

The details of autonomous colleges approved and assisted under the scheme are as given in Table 4.7:

Table 4.7 Number of Autonomous Colleges approved and Grants Released during 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Autonomous Colleges approved	Number of Autonomous Colleges assisted (1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002)	Grants released from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	38	4	40.00
ERO, Kolkata	10	7	62.00
SERO, Hyderabad	65	2	11.00
WRO, Pune	3	1	2.00
NRO, Ghaziabad	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	116	14	115.00

(f) Revival of Old Reputed Colleges (Special One Time Grants)

During 2001-2002, the UGC provided financial assistance to those Colleges which are established between 1950-55 for up-gradation of library and laboratory facilities and to equip them adequately for maintaining academic leadership. The details of one time special grants paid to Colleges by the UGC Regional Offices under the scheme are as given in Table 4.8:

Table 4.8: Number of Colleges assisted and Grants Released during 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of Colleges assisted	Grants Released from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	22	154.00
ERO, Kolkata	40	280.00
NERO, Guwahati	10	70.00
SERO, Hyderabad	42	294.00
SWRO, Bangalore	28	196.00
WRO, Pune	20	140.00
NRO, Ghaziabad	54	378.00
Total	216	1512.00

(g) Facilities for Disadvantaged Groups (Visually Handicapped Teachers)

The Commission has been providing financial assistance to teachers who are visually handicapped by way of providing readers allowance for purchase of Braille books, recorded material etc.. The details of grants paid and number of beneficiaries under the scheme are as given in Table 4.9:

Table 4.9: Number of Beneficiaries and Grants Released during 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of application approved during 2001-2002	Grants Released from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	10	0.60
ERO, Kolkata	5	0.36
NERO, Guwahati	Nil	Nil
SERO, Hyderabad	35	2.10
SWRO, Bangalore	Nil	Nil
WRO, Pune	5	0.36
NRO, Ghaziabad	18	1.26
Total	73	4.68

(h) College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP)

In order to improve the quality of under-graduate education in Science subjects and, to expand the horizons of under-graduates in the application of Science, and to focus its efforts on creating innovative ways of teaching, learning and to deal with real life problems, the UGC has been providing financial assistance to eligible Colleges under the programme. The details are as given in the Table 4.10:

Table 4.10: Number of Proposals approved and Grants Released during 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of proposals approved during 2001-2002	Grants Released from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	7	2.10
ERO, Kolkata	Nil	Nil
NERO, Guwahati	Nil	Nil
SERO, Hyderabad	25	7.43
SWRO, Bangalore	Nil	Nil
WRO, Pune	47	4.20
NRO, Ghaziabad	Nil	Nil
Total	79	13.73

(i) *College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme (COHSSIP)*

The UGC has been implementing this programme for bringing improvement in the teaching, learning process of Humanities and Social Science subjects at the under-graduate level in affiliated colleges. The details of the grants paid and number of proposals approved are as shown in the Table 4.11:

Table 4.11: Number of Proposals approved and Grants Released during 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Regional Office	Number of proposals approved	Grants Released from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002
CRO, Bhopal	5	1.00
ERO, Kolkata	Nil	Nil
NERO, Guwahati	Nil	Nil
SERO, Hyderabad	15	2.85
SWRO, Bangalore	Nil	Nil
WRO, Pune	29	1.90
NRO, Ghaziabad	Nil	Nil
Total	49	5.75

4.7
MAINTENANCE
GRANTS TO DELHI
COLLEGES AND
CONSTITUENT
COLLEGES OF
BANARAS HINDU
UNIVERSITY

Non-Plan assistance to Colleges of Central Universities is provided as maintenance grant. During the reporting year, an amount of Rs. 295.39 crores as maintenance grant was provided to 54 Colleges of Delhi University and Rs. 1.81 crores to four constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University. An amount of Rs. 30.38 crores was released to the University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi. Apart from the maintenance grant, special assistance for Rs. 45.00 lakhs was provided to two Colleges of Delhi University for air-conditioning of the auditorium, repair and renovation of the College building. This special assistance was also provided for automation of offices of the Colleges.

4.8 PLAN GRANTS TO DELHI COLLEGES

Against the Ninth Plan allocation, an amount of Rs. 482.80 lakhs was provided to Delhi Colleges under the various Plan schemes/programmes during 2001-2002. Also an amount of Rs. 328.00 lakhs was provided to five Colleges of Delhi University as one time special grant for construction of auditorium, procurement of mass media and mass communication, equipment, construction of multi-purpose hall and, for Solar Photo Voltaic and Solar Thermal system. The year-wise total grant released to Delhi Colleges during Ninth Plan period is as below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Year	Grants Released
1997-1998	231.93
1998-1999	180.47
1999-2000	413.52
2000-2001	219.07
2001-2002	482.80
Total	1527.79

4.9 AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

The scheme of Autonomous Colleges was formulated by the UGC in the Fourth five year plan (1969-73), in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1964-66, with a view to provide academic freedom for potential colleges, specially designing their curriculum, evolving new methods of teaching, research and learning, framing own rules for admission, prescribing own courses of study and conducting examinations. The intention was to provide more opportunities to the teachers to play a crucial role in the promotion and development of an intellectual climate, which is conducive to the pursuit of scholarship and excellence. The scheme was implemented in 1976.

Objectives of the Autonomy

An autonomous college has freedom to :

- determine and prescribe its own courses of study and syllabi;
- prescribe rules for admission in consonance with the reservation policy of the State Government;
- evolve methods of assessment of student work, the conduct of examinations, and notification of results;
- use of modern tools of educational technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity.

Financial Assistance

The Commission provides financial assistance under this scheme to autonomous colleges to meet their additional and special needs. The normal financial assistance for undergraduate colleges having single faculty has been provided to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakhs p.a. and for multi faculty colleges Rs. 6.00 lakhs p.a.. For both undergraduate and postgraduate level colleges, the assistance is Rs. 5.00 lakhs p.a. for single faculty colleges and Rs. 8.00 p.a. for multi faculty colleges. This is available for those colleges, which are offering not fewer than six programmes of which two may be at postgraduate level.

However, in the case of autonomous colleges which have completed ten years of existence, the pattern of financial assistance is slightly different. The financial support to such colleges is divided into two parts, i.e. (a) 50% of the grant is allowed to be used for items as indicated in the guidelines and (b) for remaining 50% grant, the college will submit a proposal to the Commission for approval, indicating their priorities and innovations proposed and specific requirements.

Conferment of Autonomous Status

Autonomous status covers only undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in colleges. The parent university will confer the status of autonomy upon a college, which is permanently affiliated, with the concurrence of the State Government and the University Grants Commission. The status of autonomy will be granted initially for a period of five years. The university will review the functioning of autonomy in autonomous colleges periodically with the help of a Committee constituted for the purpose. The college should also get itself accredited by NAAC once in five years. The UGC Regional Offices are providing grants to these colleges.

Present Status of Autonomous Colleges in India

Although the scheme had commenced in 1976, the progress was slow due to lack of enthusiasm shown by the Governments and Universities, the need to change the acts and statutes of the Universities to provide for powers to confer the autonomous status to the Colleges.

In order to effectively implement and ensure smooth functioning of the scheme, the UGC reviewed and revised the guidelines from time to time. Further, with a view to make the concept of autonomy very popular in academic circles, the UGC provided a forum for exchange of views, discuss the problems of innovation and changes under autonomy, administrative and financial matters, etc. by organising conferences and seminars. Still, there is need for removal of unfounded apprehension in the minds of teachers, managements and the governments, mainly regarding service conditions, security of jobs and proper implementation of the scheme, College – University – State Government – UGC relations.

At present, there are 130 autonomous colleges spread over 29 universities of eight states as compared to 131 in the previous year. The difference is due to addition of six new autonomous colleges in the Orissa State and withdrawal of the autonomous status to two colleges of Andhra Pradesh and five colleges of Madhya Pradesh States. The State/University-wise position of autonomous colleges is as under :

State	University	Number of Colleges
ANDHRA PRADESH	Andhra University	07
	Nagarjuna University	02
	Osmania University	08
GUJARAT	Gujarat University	01
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Himachal Pradesh University	05
MADHYA PRADESH	A.P. Singh University	04
	Barkatullah University	02
	Devi Ahilya University	06

1	2	3
	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University	03
	Guru Ghasidas University	04
	Jiwaji University	03
	Rani Durgawati University	05
	Pt. Ravi Shankar University	07
	Vikram University	01
MAHARASHTRA	S.N.D.T. Women's University	01
	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar	
	Marathwada University	01
	Shivaji University	01
ORISSA	Bherhampur University	02
	Sambalpur University	06
	Utkal University	09
TAMIL NADU	Bharthiar University	11
	Bharathidasan University	09
	Madras University	14
	Madurai Kamraj University	10
	Manonmaniam Sundaranar University	02
	Periyar University	02
UTTAR PRADESH	Allahabad University	01
	Kanpur University	01
	Purvanchal University	02
Total	29	130

During 2001-2002, the UGC Regional Offices released grants amount to Rs. 121.00 lakhs to these autonomous colleges. At the starting year of the Ninth plan, the number of autonomous colleges were 119 and 130 colleges at the end of the Ninth plan period, thus making an increase of 11 colleges only during five years. The details of the number of Autonomous Colleges and release of grants by the UGC Regional Offices during Ninth Plan period are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total number of autonomous colleges in India	Grants released by the UGC Regional Offices
1997-1998	119	295.00
1998-1999	123	435.94
1999-2000	131	304.21
2000-2001	131	853.67
2001-2002	130	121.00
		2009.82

MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

5.1 ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES

Capacity development of teachers is an important component of any policy, which aims at maintaining high standards of teaching in the universities and colleges. The National Policy on Education (1986) stressed upon a comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through the scheme of “Academic Staff Colleges” started in 1986-87. At the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Commission reviewed the performance of 48 Academic Staff Colleges which were set up by the UGC during the Seventh Plan and classified into three categories. Twenty Four Academic Staff Colleges classified in the first category were given extension for the full Ninth plan period; 13 Academic Staff Colleges in the second category were also extended for the Ninth plan period with a condition that the review will take place after three years. The third category which included eight Academic Staff Colleges were given extension only for one year with a review at the end of the year. During the years 1998-99 & 1999-2000, the Academic Staff Colleges under category third were reviewed and were given extension for the entire Ninth plan. Further, during the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the UGC has identified six new Academic Staff Colleges, thus raising the total number of Academic Staff Colleges to 51 (Appendix-XIV).

The Academic Staff Colleges conduct four week orientation programmes for new teachers in innovative teaching techniques, philosophy of education and related studies and also three to four week refresher courses in various disciplines for in-service teachers to enable them to update their knowledge. The UGC-ASCs also conduct seminars of two-to-three days duration for the Principals located in their catchment area, which have been found to be very useful exercise for motivating them to depute teachers for attending orientation and refresher courses. The UGC-ASCs sensitize the teachers about students’ expectations and perceptions and provide them an understanding of the academic contest of higher education in which they work, they also help teachers in developing an insight into the dynamics of working in the education system.

Since these UGC-ASCs cannot cater to the needs of all the teachers, 96 universities and specialized institutions (Refresher Courses Centres – RCCs) have been selected during 2001-2002 to conduct refresher courses in different disciplines in addition to the UGC-ASCs.

During 2001-2002, 225 orientation programmes were allotted to ASCs and 983 courses to ASC & RCCs {705 courses to Academic Staff Colleges (ASCs) and 278 courses to Refresher Course Centres (RCCs)} conducting the refresher courses. Each ASC/RCC was also instructed to organize refresher courses in two or three batches having 40-50 participants in each batch, subject to availability of participants with a maximum accommodation of participants so that there would be no backlog in the state in that subject.

The Commission has been providing cent percent financial assistance to the ASCs/Host Universities/Institutions to run the courses mainly towards the cost of Resource Persons, Participants, Books/Materials, Working expenses and salaries of the UGC – allocated staff etc. as per the norms under the programme. A grant of Rs. 1967.19 lakhs was released under the programme during 2001-2002.

Since inception, the Academic Staff Colleges conducted about 2123 orientation programmes upto March, 2002 in which over 62000 teachers participated. So far, more than 5483 refresher courses were organised by ASCs, which were attended by approximately 1,55,000 teachers.

The year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and number of beneficiaries during the Ninth plan period is as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released	Number of Courses Conducted
1997-1998	1200.00	1168.00	114 Orientation Programmes and 485 Refresher Courses
1998-1999	1500.00	1485.53	163 Orientation Programmes and 1091 Refresher courses
1999-2000	1500.00	1782.42	124 Orientation Programmes and 349 Refresher Courses
2000-2001	1600.00	1612.79	216 Orientation Programmes and 793 Refresher Courses
2001-2002	1950.00	1967.19	225 Orientation Programmes and 983 Refresher Courses
Total	7750.00	8015.93	842 Orientation Programmes and 3701 Refresher Courses

5.2 CAREER ORIENTATION TO EDUCATION (VOCATIONALISATION OF EDUCATION)

The scheme of vocational education at the undergraduate level introduced in 1994-95 has been designed to ensure that the graduates who pass-out after completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and attitudes for gainful employment in wage sector in general, and self-employment in particular, so that undue pressure on institutions of higher learning for Master Degree is reduced.

The UGC has constituted a Standing Committee on vocational Education (SCOVE) to advise on matters concerning identification of institutions to be supported for introducing vocational subject(s), training of teachers, preparation of reading material, revision of syllabi, exploration of new areas for preparing additional need based vocational subjects, monitoring of implementation of the scheme etc The SCOVE did not meet during the period under report.

To begin with, the UGC Core Committee on Vocationalisation of Education at the first-degree level identified 35 vocational subjects with detailed syllabi. Subsequently, seven subjects, which were not on demand, were dropped from the list, and ten other new subjects were included in the list with a view to cater to the needs of students from rural, hilly, tribal areas and the women with specific reference to North-Eastern Region of the country. An up to date list of 38 vocational subjects is indicated below:

Discipline Area Subjects	
1	2
i) Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	1. Functional Hindi 2. Functional Sanskrit 3. Functional English 4. Archaeology & Museology 5. Rural Handicrafts 6. Early childhood Care & Education
ii) Commerce, Economics and Management	7. Principles and Practices of Insurance 8. Office Management and Secretarial Practices 9. Tax Procedures and Practices 10. Foreign Trade Practices and Procedures 11. Tourism and Travel Management 12. Advertising, Sales Promotion and Sales Management 13. Computer Application

1	2
iii) Science	14. Industrial Chemistry(Seven Streams) 15. Food Science and Quality control 16. Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics 17. Industrial Microbiology 18. Bio-technology 19. Biological Techniques & Specimen Preparation 20. Seed Technology 21. Sericulture
iv) Engineering & Technology	22. Industrial Fish & Fishery 23. Instrumentation 24. Geo-exploration & Drilling Technology 25. Mass Communication & Video Production 26. Still Photography & Audio Production 27. Electronic Equipment Maintenance 28. Computer Maintenance 29. Electrical Equipment Maintenance 30. Environment & Water Management
v) Subjects Relevant to Rural, Hilly, Tribal Areas	31. Agro-Services 32. Domestic Animal Farming 33. Forestry & Wildlife Management 34. Soil Conservation & Water Management 35. Hill Agriculture 36. Non-conventional Energy Sources 37. Dry-land Agriculture 38. Silviculture

The UGC provides financial assistance to the selected institutions for introduction of the identified vocational subjects as per the guidelines prepared by the SCOVE. Assistance from the UGC will be limited to Rs. 3 lakhs (Rs. 2 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 1 lakh recurring) for each subject belonging to Humanities, Social Sciences and Commerce groups and Rs. 9 lakhs (Rs. 7 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 2 lakhs recurring) for a subject from Science and Engineering groups. The recurring assistance will be available for a period of five years only.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1994-95, 1642 colleges and 32 universities have been selected for support for the introduction of different vocational subjects. Year wise break-up of the number of institutions assisted and grants released since inception are as under:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Number of Institutions Assisted		Grant released
	Colleges	Universities	
1994-1995	190	19	2600
1995-1996	191	05	1741
1996-1997'	324	07	2089
1997-1998	292	—	2359
1998-1999	320	—	1917
1999-2000	216	—	1913
2000-2001	109	01	1226
2001-2002	208	—	2954
Total	1850	32	16799

With the level of funding available since 1994-95, only a negligible size of enrolment at the undergraduate level in the country could be covered against the target of bringing 25% of undergraduate enrolment under the fold of Career Orientation Programme. The UGC has made a Project Proposal seeking World Bank Assistance for the programme. However, there was no communication from the World Bank so far.

5.3 SUBJECT PANELS

The UGC has panels of experts which advise it on measures to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facilities available in the Universities, to indicate thrust areas and to advise on the other relevant matters. The recommendations of these panels contribute to updating, modernizing courses and introducing new dimensions in teaching and research. There were 28 Subjects Panels in various disciplines of Science and Humanities and Social Sciences.

The Curriculum Development Committees which were constituted during the year 2000-2001 to update and frame Model Curriculum in 32 subjects, have completed their task. The UGC Model Curriculum in 32 subjects i.e. Zoology, Chemistry, Library and Information Science, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Bio-Technology, Bio-Chemistry, Botany, Home Science, Earth Science, Microbiology, Anthropology, History of Fine Arts, Commerce, English and Other Western Languages, History and Archaeology, Law, Management, Political Science and Public Administration, Psychology, Sociology, Social Work Education, Mass Communication, Philosophy, Economics, Sanskrit, Hindi, Education, Linguistics and Human Rights and Duties Education, have been printed. The UGC Model Curriculum in each subject has been revised to take care of the lacunae, defects/short-comings in the existing curriculum in certain universities, to develop a new Model Curriculum aiming to prepare the one which is compatible in tune with recent developments in the subject, to introduce innovative concepts, to provide a multidisciplinary profile and to allow a flexible cafeteria like approach including initiating new papers to cater for frontier development in the concerned subject.

The UGC Model Curriculum in all the subjects have been sent to the Universities and Autonomous Colleges across the country with the options either to adopt it in toto or adopt it after making necessary amendments or to adopt it after necessary deletion/addition or to adopt it after making any change whatsoever which the university may consider right. The UGC Model Curriculum has been provided to the Universities only to serve as a base and to facilitate the whole exercise of updating the Curriculum soon.

During the year 2001-2002, a grant of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was released towards the Secretarial Assistance, Contingency and Honorarium to the Nodal Persons and members of the Curriculum Development Committees.

The position of budget allocation and release of grants during the Ninth plan period is as shown under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	100.00	04.62
1998-1999	50.00	13.16
1999-2000	10.00	04.68
2000-2001	04.00	04.20
2001-2002	03.00	01.50
Total	167.00	28.16

During the year 1963-64, the UGC launched a programme of recognizing certain departments of the universities on the basis of their work and achievements as Centres of Advanced Studies (CAS) with the objective to provide substantial assistance for competent manpower and essential equipment. The primary aim of the programme was to encourage 'Pursuit of excellence'. During the year 1972, another programme named Department of Special Assistance (DSA) was launched as a supporting programme for Centre of Advanced Studies (CAS) with the aim to promote advanced study and group research so that the identified departments can strengthen research in one or two thrust areas. Subsequently, in the year 1977, one more programme viz. Departmental Research Support (DRS) again as a supporting programme for Department of Special Assistance was initiated with the aim to promote group research. Subsequently, all these three programmes were merged and now this is known as Special Assistance Programme which operates at three levels viz. Departmental Research Support (DRS), Department of Special Assistance (DSA), Centres of Advanced Studies (CAS). DRS is the feeder cadre.

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

The range of financial assistance is from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 85 lakhs depending on the level of the programme and the stream/discipline/subject. The maximum ceilings for different programmes and subjects are as follows:

Financial Assistance under SAP at various levels

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Programme/ level	Science and Engineering & Technology Departments	Maths and Statistics Departments	Humanities and Social Sciences Departments with Equipment	Humanities and Social Sciences Departments without Equipment
SAP/CAS	85	60	60	42
SAP/DSA	70	50	50	35
SAP/DRS	50	38	38	25

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

**5.4
SPECIAL
ASSISTANCE
PROGRAMME (SAP)**

During 2000-2001, 347 departments in different subjects were being supported by the UGC. Out of which, 51 departments were reviewed during the year under report. On the basis of the recommendations of the Review Committees', financial support for 14 departments under SAP Programme was discontinued by the UGC. No department was up-graded from DRS to DSA level and DSA to CAS levels. Four departments were down-graded from DSA to DRS level.

On the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the UGC included 69 new departments under SAP programme at the level of DRS during the reported financial year.

As such, the number of departments approved for support under SAP Programme as on 31st March, 2002 raised to 402 as per the details given below:

Level	Humanities and Social Sciences	Science and Bio-Sciences	Engineering & Technology	Total
CAS	14	29	12	55
DSA	74	80	18	172
DRS	56	100	19	175
Total	144	209	49	402

During 2001-2002, the UGC provided the following financial assistance to the Departments of Humanities/Social Sciences, Science and Engineering and Technology given as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S.No.	Stream	Budget Allocation	Grants Released *
1.	Humanities/Social Sciences	500.00	553.97
2.	Physical Sciences	600.00	889.40
3.	Bio-Sciences	500.00	899.32
4.	Engineering & Technology	400.00	553.10
	Total	2000.00	2895.79

* Excess release of grants over and above the budget allocation was met from reappropriation of the Annual Budget for 2001-2002.

Progress of SAP during Ninth Plan period

The position of budget allocation and release of grants to various departments under Special Assistance Programme during Ninth Plan period was as under:

S.No.	Stream	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1.	Humanities/Social Sciences	2450.00	1972.40
2.	Physical Sciences	3900.00	4470.00
3.	Bio-Sciences	2365.00	2750.43
4.	Engineering & Technology	1700.00	2091.21
	Total	10415.00	**11284.04

** Excess release of grants over and above budget allocation was met from reappropriation of the budget for the year 2001-2002.

The total number of departments approved by the UGC under Special Assistance Programme at the levels of DRS, DSA and CAS were 378 as on 1st April, 1997(beginning of the Ninth Plan). This number increased to 402 at the end of Ninth Plan period i.e. 31st March, 2002, showing the number of departments brought under the programme during Ninth Plan was only 24. The level-wise and stream-wise breakup of these departments are as given below:

Level	Stream	Number of Departments approved and supported by the UGC upto	
		01.04.1997	31.03.2002
CAS	Humanities/Social Sciences	14	14
	Physical Sciences	20	19
	Bio-Sciences	08	10
	Engineering & Technology	11	12
	Total	53	55
DSA	Humanities/Social Sciences	98	74
	Physical Sciences	56	51
	Bio-Sciences	40	29
	Engineering & Technology	20	18
	Total	214	172
DRS	Humanities/Social Sciences	40	56
	Physical Sciences	42	64
	Bio Sciences	18	36
	Engineering & Technology	11	19
	Total	111	175
Grand Total		378	402

The year-wise break-up of the budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary departments has been shown in Tables 5.1(a), 5.2(a), 5.3(a), and 5.4(a) and review of the departments in Tables 5.1(b), 5.2(b), 5.3(b) and 5.4(b).

Table 5.1 (a): Year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary departments during Ninth Plan: Humanities/Social Sciences

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants	Number of Beneficiary Departments
1997-1998	450.00	358.77	81
1998-1999	500.00	288.53	75
1999-2000	500.00	394.28	94
2000-2001	500.00	376.85	70
2001-2002	500.00	553.97	59+20*
Total	2450.00	1972.40	399

* Inducted during 2001-2002, but to be implemented from Tenth Plan i.e. 01.04.2002.

Position as on 01.04.1997

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	14
	DSA	:	98
	DRS	:	40
	Total	:	152

Position as on 31.03.2002

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	14
	DSA	:	74
	DRS	:	56
	Total	:	144

Note: There was a decrease of eight departments as compared to the beginning and end of the Ninth Plan.

Table 5.1 (b): Position of review of Departments in Humanities/Social Sciences during Ninth Plan period

Year	Programme /Level	Total No. of Deptts.	Inducted	Reviewed	Continued	Upgraded	Down-graded	Discontinued
1997-98	SAP/CAS	14	Nil	12	12	2	1	Nil
						DRS to	CAS to	
	SAP/DSA	98				DSA to	DSA	
	Total	152						
1998-99	SAP/CAS	13	9	34	22	Nil	4	7
							3 DSA to	DSA
	SAP/DSA	89					DRS	
	SAP/DRS	52					1CAS to	
Total	154					DRS		
1999-2000	SAP/CAS	13	Nil	7	5	Nil	Nil	2
								DSA
	SAP/DSA	87						
	Total	152						
2000-01	SAP/CAS	14	Nil	35	19	1	1	16
						DSA to	DSA to	13DSA
	SAP/DSA	81				CAS	DRS	3 DRS
	Total	136						
2001-02	SAP/CAS	14	20	34	21	Nil	2	13
			1 revived				DSA to	6DSA
	SAP/DSA	74					DRS	7DRS
	Total	144						

Table 5.2 (a): Year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary departments during Ninth Plan: Physical Sciences

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants	Number of Beneficiary Departments
1997-1998	900.00	1112.06	91
1998-1999	800.00	799.97	81
1999-2000	900.00	938.54	79
2000-2001	700.00	730.04	83
2001-2002	600.00	889.40	**93
Total	3900.00	4470.01	427

** The grant was released to 22 Departments in the Ninth Plan for use in the Tenth Plan.

Position as on 01.04.1997

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	20
	DSA	:	5
	DRS	:	42
	Total		118

Position as on 31.03.2002

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	19
	DSA	:	51
	DRS	:	64
	Total		134

Note: There was an increase of 16 departments as compared to the beginning and end of the Ninth Plan.

Table: 5.2 (b): Position of review of Departments in Physical Sciences during Ninth Plan period

Year	Programme /Level	Total Inducted No. of Deptts.	Reviewed	Continued	Upgraded	Down-graded	Discontinued	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1997-98	SAP/CAS	20	Nil	26	26	Nil	Nil	Nil
	SAP/DSA	56						
	SAP/DRS	42						
	Total	118						
1998-99	SAP/CAS	21	3	29	29	1	Nil	Nil
						DSA to		
	SAP/DSA	55				CAS		
	SAP/DRS	45						
	Total	121						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1999-2000	SAP/CAS	19	Nil	29	21	Nil	1	8
							CAS to	1CAS
	SAP/DSA	54					DSA	2DSA
	SAP/DRS	40						5DRS
	Total	113						
2000-01	SAP/CAS	19	Nil	9	8	Nil	1	1
							DSA to	DRS
	SAP/DSA	53					DRS	
	SAP/DRS	40						
	Total	112						
2001-02	SAP/CAS	19	22	6	6	Nil	2	Nil
							DSA to	
	SAP/DSA	51					DRS	
	SAP/DRS	64						
	Total	134						

Table: 5.3 (a): Year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary departments during Ninth Plan: Bio-Sciences

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants	Number of Beneficiary Departments
1997-1998	400.00	412.35	54
1998-1999	450.00	450.00	52
1999-2000	500.00	*451.51	43
2000-2001	515.00	537.25	44
2001-2002	500.00	899.32	43+17**
Total	2365.00	2750.43	253

* Besides, an amount of Rs. 1.68 lakhs was released out of the budget for Humanities/Social Sciences

** Inducted during 2001-2002, but to be implemented from Tenth Plan i.e. 01.04.2002

Position as on 01.04.1997

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	08
	DSA	:	40
	DRS	:	18
	Total		66

Position as on 31.03.2002

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	10
	DSA	:	29
	DRS	:	36
	Total		75

Note: There was an increase of nine departments as compared to the beginning and end of the Ninth Plan.

Table 5.3 (b): Position of review of Departments in Bio-Sciences during Ninth Plan period

Year	Programme /Level	Total No. of Deptts.	Inducted	Reviewed	Continued	Upgraded	Down-graded	Discontinued
1997-98	SAP/CAS	08	Nil	5	4	Nil	Nil	1 DSA
	SAP/DSA	39						
	SAP/DRS	18						
	Total	65						
1998-99	SAP/CAS	08	5	14	9	Nil	Nil	5 DSA 1 DRS
	SAP/DSA	35						
	SAP/DRS	22						
	Total	65						
1999-2000	SAP/CAS	08	Nil	12	10	2 DRS to DSA	Nil	2 DSA 1 DRS
	SAP/DSA	36						
	SAP/DRS	19						
	Total	63						
2000-01	SAP/CAS	10	Nil	21	15	2 DRS to DSA 2 DSA to CAS	1 DRS from DSA	6 DSA 1 DRS
	SAP/DSA	30						
	SAP/DRS	17						
	Total	57						
2001-02	SAP/CAS	10	19	8	7	Nil	Nil	1 DSA
	SAP/DSA	29						
	SAP/DRS	36						
	Total	75						

Table 5.4 (a): Year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiary departments during Ninth Plan: Engineering and Technology

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants	Number of Beneficiary Departments
1997-1998	300.00	332.48	29
1998-1999	400.00	400.00	28
1999-2000	300.00	505.64	26
2000-2001	300.00	299.99	24
2001-2002	400.00	553.10	22+7**
Total	1700.00	2091.21	136

** Inducted during 2001-2002, but to be implemented from Tenth Plan i.e. 01.04.2002

Position as on 01.04.1997

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	11
	DSA	:	20
	DRS	:	11
	Total		42

Position as on 31.03.2002

No. of Departments:	CAS	:	12
	DSA	:	18
	DRS	:	19
	Total		49

Note: There was an increase of seven departments as compared to the beginning and end of the Ninth Plan.

Table: 5.4 (b): Position of review of Departments in Engineering and Technology during Ninth Plan period

Year /Level	Programme No. of	Total Deptts.	Inducted	Reviewed	Continued	Upgraded-graded	Down-nued	Disconti-
1997-98	SAP/CAS	11	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
	SAP/DSA	20						
	SAP/DRS	11						
	Total	42						
1998-99	SAP/CAS	11	5	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
	SAP/DSA	20						
	SAP/DRS	16						
	Total	47						
1999-2000	SAP/CAS	12	Nil	11	8	1 DSA to CAS	Nil	3 1 DSA 2 DRS
	SAP/DSA	18						
	SAP/DRS	14						
	Total	44						
2000-01	SAP/CAS	12	Nil	14	12	1 DRS to DSA	Nil	2 1 DSA 1 DRS
	SAP/DSA	18						
	SAP/DRS	12						
	Total	42						
2001-02	SAP/CAS	12	7	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
	SAP/DSA	18						
	SAP/DRS	19						
	Total	49						

5.5 STRENGTHENING OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (COSIST)

In 1983, the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC), Government of India, felt the need for strengthening of infrastructure for Science and Technology programme in the universities in the **non-bureaucratic set-up** of university departments and identified the UGC as nodal agency to take up the programme for the above purpose in Indian Universities and Institutions. Thus, the scheme Science and Technology Infrastructure Development (STID) was launched and when it gained momentum, the Programme itself came to be popularly known as "COSIST" which is the acronym for the programme i.e. 'Committee on Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (COSIST)'. The programme is being operated in the name of COSIST.

The COSIST programme is only for Science, Engineering and Technology subjects whereas SAP is for Sciences, Engineering, Technology, Social Sciences and Humanities. Keeping in view the aims and objectives of both the programmes, these are integrally implemented for optimum utilization of facilities and generation of quality research and teaching.

The basic and main objective of COSIST is to assist selected Science and Technology Departments in the universities which have already exhibited and achieved high quality performance to enable them to acquire such costly major equipment which can not be approved out of SAP grants or normal university development grants so that the attainment of excellence in post-graduate education and research in the department is not handicapped due to the non-availability of such equipment. There are also certain specific objectives to be attained under the programme.

Those departments which have completed at least one term (5 years) at the minimum level of DRS under SAP Programme and have been reviewed with good report for further continuation, are only eligible to submit proposal for COSIST support as and when it is invited by the UGC. For final selection, advice is sought from expert groups in the concerned areas. Assistance under the programme is being provided as a one-time input on cent percent basis.

The financial support for a selected department in Science, Engineering and Technology during the Ninth plan is to the extent of Rs. 85.00 lakhs and in Mathematics & Statistics Rs. 60.00 lakhs for a duration of 5 years (one term only).

The UGC constituted subject Expert Committee/Groups to consider and select the departments for support under COSIST after presentation of the proposals by the Departmental Representatives before the Expert Committees concerned.

The COSIST supported departments have been given functional autonomy. It is mandatory for the departments to have an Advisory Committee as an in-built mechanism for the annual monitoring of the programme. For better coordination and optimum use of funds to implement both the programmes, viz. SAP and COSIST, the Advisory Committee of SAP may also work for COSIST Programme as Joint Advisory Committee. Mid-term monitoring and final assessment of the performance of these departments is done with the help of Visiting Committees and also through a Group monitoring at a nodal university as decided by the UGC from time to time.

Since a major portion of the support is for the acquisition of sophisticated equipments, these departments are also provided funds to the extent of 5% of the cost of equipment for maintenance, upgradation, modernization, accessories and spare parts of equipment. Assistance is also provided for overhead charges at the rate of 10% of total allocation approved to a department subject to the maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the programme duration only (5 years).

During 2001-2002, **eight new departments** were identified for support under the COSIST Programme. The Commission has sanctioned a total grant of **Rs. 463.29 lakhs** for the new and on-going activities out of the total allocation of **Rs. 650.00 lakhs** during the year under report (2001-2002). The total approved grant for the purchase of equipments is released to the concerned University/Department at the beginning of the scheme so that the cost of the equipment may not increase due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rate. Grants towards other items are released in instalments. Subsequent instalment of grant is released under the programme after utilization of previous grant.

Since inception of the programme in the year 1983-84, **217 Departments of 58 Universities/Institutes have been selected for support up to 31st March, 2002.**

The position of budget allocation, release of grants and number of new departments inducted under the programme during the Ninth plan period are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released	Number of new Departments inducted
1997-1998	450.00	437.60	08
1998-1999	549.00	583.95	14
1999-2000	705.00	851.90	16
2000-2001	741.00	741.55	14
2001-2002	650.00	463.29	08
Total	3095.00	3078.29	60

About 10-15 new eligible departments are expected to be inducted each year during Tenth plan period.

5.6 UNIVERSITY SCIENCE INSTRUMENTATION CENTRES (USICs)

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 of a University including the maintenance and repair of instruments and the training of human resource at different levels. As on 31.3.2002, there were 74 such centres.

The UGC provides financial assistance for staff salary, equipment, workshop, contingency and building on cent percent basis for a period of five years.

During the financial year 2001-2002, out of the budget allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 38.06 lakhs was released. The position of budget allocation, release of grants under the scheme during the Ninth plan period is as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	100.00	96.84
1998-1999	100.00	57.21
1999-2000	50.00	45.21
2000-2001	08.00	08.25
2001-2002	50.00	38.06
Total	308.00	245.57

5.7 EXAMINATION REFORMS

During the Ninth plan, the UGC gave a number of incentives to the Universities for academic improvements such as examination reforms, adoption of the reports of the curriculum development committees, implementation of academic calendar, etc..

On the subject of 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, revision of syllabi and question papers, and the conduct of examinations in universities with a view to improving the reliability, validity and objectivity of evaluation and bring about a closer integration of teaching, learning and evaluation. No proposals have been received from universities during the reporting year.

5.8 COLLEGE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (COHSSIP)

The Commission is providing financial assistance to the Colleges under the scheme of COHSSIP, which was started in 1974-75 with an objective to bring about qualitative improvement in teaching of Humanities and Social Sciences at the under-graduate level in affiliated colleges of various universities. Under this scheme, the financial assistance is provided to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for a period of five years. As per the Commission's decision, the financial assistance is now limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh for a period of three years. During the year 2001-2002, 111 colleges were selected under this programme and an amount of Rs. 66.61 lakhs was released to these newly approved colleges.

The position of budget allocation, release of grants during the Ninth plan period is as shown below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	100.00	01.97
1998-1999	20.00	00.59
1999-2000	100.00	50.40
2000-2001	55.00	37.20
2001-2002	200.00	66.65
Total	475.00	156.81

5.9 COLLEGE SCIENCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (COSIP)

The Commission is also supporting colleges under the Colleges Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) in order to facilitate the development of the science capabilities of predominantly under-graduate institutions and to initiate a process of continuous self-renewal. To improve the quality of under-graduate education in Science subjects and to expand the horizons of under-graduates in the application of Science, the COSIP Programme focuses on creating ways of teaching, learning and dealing with real life problems and also helps to improve the different kinds of facilities needed for this purpose.

Financial Assistance under COSIP is available upto the ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for a total period of five years. As per the Commission's decision, the financial assistance is now provided to the tune of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for COSIP for a period of three years.

During the financial year 2001-2002, the Commission approved the proposals of 79 colleges under COSIP and an amount of Rs. 110.60 lakhs was released to these newly approved colleges.

The position of budget allocation and release of grants during the Ninth plan period is as indicated below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	100.00	02.05
1998-1999	30.00	04.25
1999-2000	200.00	142.80
2000-2001	220.00	77.00
2001-2002	150.00	110.60
Total	700.00	336.70

5.10 IDENTIFICATION OF UNIVERSITIES WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE

To meet the present challenges in education and global society, and to introduce an element of excellence, the UGC started identifying universities which may be considered for granting the status of universities with potential for excellence and providing necessary inputs in terms of money and man power to these institutions to achieve and sustain the superior quality of education and research. Their governance, fee structure, research funding, admission criteria and recruitment of teachers may well be made different from the others.

An Expert Committee constituted for the purpose of identifying universities with potential for excellence recommended five universities namely, Jawaharlal Nehru University, University of Hyderabad, University of Madras, Jadavpur University and University of Pune for granting the status of potential for excellence in the first phase in 2000. The Commission approved the following 12 universities in 2001 for establishing Centres of Excellence and the area to be developed as an area of excellence are as under:

1.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	–	Laser & Optoelectronic Sciences
2.	Guru Nanak Dev University	–	Sport Sciences
3.	Allahabad University	–	Behavioural & Cognitive Sciences
4.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	–	Traditional Shastras
5.	Anna University	–	Environmental Sciences
6.	Punjab University	–	Biomedical Sciences
7.	Himachal Pradesh University	–	Himalayan Studies
8.	Karnatak University	–	Polymer Science
9.	Madurai Kamraj University	–	Genomic Sciences
10.	Sardar Patel University	–	Applied Polymers
11.	Arunachal University	–	Biodiversity
12.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	–	e-Management Studies

In the reporting year, based on the merit of their performance, Rs. 5.00 crores each was released to nine universities and Rs. 3.00 crores each to three universities as seed money.

**5.11
ESTABLISHMENT
OF NEW CENTRES/
INSTITUTES
(NEW SCHEME)**

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

Out of 19 proposals received, which are innovative in nature in the emerging areas and seeking very high budget, the Commission has approved five proposals for financial support for establishment of centres/institutes within the university system during 2001-2002. The five approved centres/institutes and grants released to these centres are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	University	Centre/Institute	Grants Paid
1.	Punjab University	Centre for Human Genome Studies & Research	90.00
2.	Sanjay Gandhi P.G. Institute of Medical Sciences	Centre of Bio-Medical Magnetic Resonance	16.00
3.	University of Mysore	National Centre for History of Science at the Oriental Research Institute	110.00
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	Centre of Applied Human Genetics (by upgrading the unit of Genetics in the School of Life Sciences)	144.80
5.	University of Pune	Institute for International Security & Defence Analysis (IISDA)	500.00
	Total		860.80

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

6.1 NATIONAL EDUCATION TESTING FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING

The UGC conducts national level test for lectureship eligibility and Junior Research Fellowships to ensure minimum standards for the entrants in the teaching profession and research in Humanities (including languages), Social Sciences, Computer Science and Applications, Electronic Science and Environmental Sciences. The test for other Science subjects is conducted by the CSIR jointly with the UGC. The tests are conducted twice in a year generally in the month of June and December. For candidates who desire 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 qualify the tests for JRF. One new subject "Population Studies" was introduced and nomenclature of NET subject "Politics" was changed to "International and Area Studies" w.e.f. December, 2001 NET Examination. Another subject "Defence & Strategic Studies" was added to the list of subjects from June, 2002 NET Examination, making the total number of subjects in which NET is held to be 76. Presently, NET Examination is being conducted in 62 centres spread across the country. Arrangements were also made in six foreign countries for Indians staying abroad to appear in NET Examination at the Indian Embassy.

For JRF award, the test is being conducted since 1984 and for eligibility for lectureship since 1989 (as per the Government of India notification dated 22nd July, 1988). Tests for subjects falling under the Engineering Sciences were conducted from December, 1990 to June, 1995 in the joint UGC-CSIR NET Examinations for Junior Research Fellowships.

Category-wise and gender-wise number of candidates appeared and qualified in UGC-NET Examination for the last three tests for JRF and lectureship eligibility are given in Tables 6.1 and 6.2. Table 6.3 shows the number of candidates qualified in JRF through Joint UGC-CSIR NET Examination.

The syllabi of 74 subjects have been revised during the year 2000-2001. The examination of NET held on 24th June, 2001 was conducted with revised syllabus. The new syllabi of all subjects are having uniformly unitized pattern.

The syllabi of 74 subjects have been put up on the UGC website. Besides, the bound copies of the syllabi have been sent to the Libraries of all Indian Universities and to the Vice-Chancellors for wide circulation.

Table 6.1 : Results for Junior Research Fellowships

Net Exam	General Candidates *			SC/ST Candidates			Total Number of Candidates		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
Dec., 2000	F 17,694 (50.82%)	125 (46.64%)	0.71	2871 (29.24%)	22 (26.19%)	0.77	20,565 (46.07%)	147 (41.76%)	0.71
	M 17,123 (49.18%)	143 (53.36%)	0.84	6,949 (70.76%)	62 (73.81%)	0.89	24,072 (53.93%)	205 (58.24%)	0.85
	T 34,817	268	0.77	9,820	84	0.86	44,637	352	0.79
June 2001	F 17,030 (50.97%)	112 (48.48%)	0.66	2699 (28.97%)	21 (39.00%)	0.78	19,729 (46.18%)	133 (44.19%)	0.67
	M 16,380 (49.03%)	119 (51.52%)	0.73	6,617 (71.03%)	49 (70.00%)	0.74	22,997 (53.82%)	168 (55.81%)	0.73
	T 33,410	231	0.69	9,316	70	0.75	42,726	301	0.70
Dec., 2001	F 19,952 (50.77%)	135 (55.10%)	0.68	3,581 (31.44%)	27 (27.00%)	0.75	23,533 (46.43%)	162 (46.96%)	0.69
	M 19,349 (49.23%)	110 (44.90%)	0.57	7,808 (68.56%)	73 (73.00%)	0.93	27,157 (53.57%)	183 (53.04%)	0.67
	T 39,301	245	0.62	11,389	100	0.88	50,690	345	0.68

T - Total

F - Female

M - Male

* Includes OBC

Table 6.2 : Results for Lectureship Eligibility

Net Exam	General Candidates *			SC/ST Candidates			Total Number of Candidates		
	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified	Appeared	Qualified	% Qualified
Dec., 2000	F 29,664 (50.15%)	2,542 (52.62%)	8.57	5,173 (31.20%)	623 (31.77%)	12.04	34,837 (46.00%)	3,165 (46.60%)	9.09
	M 29,444 (49.78%)	2,289 (47.38%)	7.77	11,405 (68.80%)	1,338 (68.23%)	11.73	40,849 (53.94%)	3,627 (53.40%)	8.88
	X 46	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-
	T 59,154	4,831	8.17	16,578	1,961	11.83	75,732	6,792	8.97
June, 2001	F 30,275 (50.88%)	833 (54.55%)	2.75	5,090 (31.27%)	307 (35.17%)	6.03	35,365 (46.67%)	1,140 (47.50%)	3.22
	M 29,189 (49.06%)	694 (45.45%)	2.38	11,185 (68.73%)	566 (64.83%)	5.06	40,374 (53.28%)	1,260 (52.50%)	3.12
	X 37	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-
	T 59,501	1,527	2.57	16,275	873	5.36	75,776	2,400	3.17
Dec., 2001	F 35,452 (50.76%)	733 (57.04%)	2.07	6,721 (33.42%)	228 (30.32%)	3.39	42,173 (46.89%)	961 (47.18%)	2.28
	M 34,362 (49.20%)	552 (42.96%)	1.61	13,388 (66.58%)	524 (69.68%)	3.91	47,750 (53.09%)	1,076 (52.82%)	2.25
	X 23	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
	T 69,837	1,285	1.84	20,109	752	3.74	89,946	2,037	2.26

T - Total

F - Female

M - Male

X - Gender not available

* includes OBC

Table 6.3: Results of Joint CSIR-UGC NET Examination (For Science Subjects Only)

Exams.	Number of Candidates Qualified			
	UGC JRF	CSIR JRF	Total JRF	Lectureship (including JRF)
June, 2001	200	948	1148	1625
Dec., 2001	264	1024	1288	1991

State Level Eligibility Test (SLET)

The University Grants Commission has so far granted accreditation to conduct State Level Eligibility Test (SLET) to the following states :

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra & Goa, Panjab & Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat (Total 15 states).

The reviews made during 1997-98 pertaining to the standard and conduct of SLET Examination, the states of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka and Punjab and Chandigarh were de-accredited by the UGC. However, in 1998 the accreditation of Karnataka State was restored upto 2001 after the removal of the discrepancies in their system. However, they did not conduct any examination during that period. During 2000-2001, the review was made for the SLET of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh SLET was de-accredited due to non-compliance of the SLET rules and regulations of the Commission. The states of Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu SLET were reviewed during 2001-2002 and granted further accreditation for two exams. The West Bengal SLET was also reviewed in July, 2002 and its accreditation is under consideration. A fresh proposal from North-East (comprising all the seven sister states plus Sikkim) has also been received and is also under consideration.

During 2001-2002, an expenditure of Rs. 256.97 lakhs was incurred for conducting these NET Examinations. The SLET Agencies are not funded by the UGC.

6.2 MAJOR AND MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS FOR TEACHERS IN SCIENCES, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Higher Education is a dynamic phenomenon. The teaching and learning process, which imbibes skills in a learner gets further strengthened if it is integrated with research. Research keeps the process of inquiry vibrant and alive. Traditionally, universities have been the centres for research. The UGC is financially been supporting research projects of various University and College teachers since early seventies. The financial assistance is provided to permanent, regular, working/retired teachers in the universities and colleges (under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956) to enable them to take up work on intensive and in-depth studies in specific subject areas. Research project may be undertaken by an individual teacher or a group of teachers or by department as a whole. Priority is given to inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional collaborative research.

In the beginning of the Ninth Plan, the UGC revised the guidelines for the scheme and enhanced the upper limit of funding for a project and also the honorarium to Principal Investigator in case of retired teachers and fellowship amount to research personnel. A summary of it is as given below:

S.No.	Items	Status at the Beginning of the Ninth Plan	Current Status (Since 1998)
I	Financial Assistance for Major Research Project		
	i MRP in Sciences and Engg. and Technology	Rs. 7.00 lakhs	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
	ii MRP in Humanities, Social Sciences and Languages	Rs. 5.00 lakhs	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
II	Minor Research Project		
	i Sciences	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
	ii Humanities and Social Sciences	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
III	Fellowships		
	(i) Research Associate	Rs. 2800-100-3300	Rs. 8000(Fixed)
	(ii) Project Associate	Rs. 2500/- p.m.	Rs. 5000/- p.m.
	(iii) Project Fellow	Rs. 1800/- p.m.	Rs. 3600/- p.m.
IV	Honorarium to Principal Investigators (In case of Retired Teachers)	Rs. 3000/- p.m.	Rs. 6000/- p.m.

The quantum of assistance is a maximum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakh per project for Major and Minor research project respectively. The assistance provided for a Major project includes funding for Equipment, Books and Journals, Contingencies, Travel & Fieldwork, Hiring Technical Services, Fellowship to Research Personnel, and other items needed for the project. In the case of Minor projects, funding for appointment of project staff is not provided. Major research project can be undertaken by a retired teacher upto the age of 70. An Expert Committee constituted by the Commission evaluates the proposals received and the applicants themselves present their proposals before the Committee.

The duration of a Major and Minor project is normally three and two years respectively, without any extension.

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

The year-wise number of projects approved and the grants released by the UGC for Major and Minor research projects during the Ninth Plan period are detailed in Table: 1 and Table: 2 respectively.

During Tenth Plan, it is intended to widen (in terms of areas and scope) and enhance (in terms of total allotment and upper limit for funding) the scheme of research funding. The emerging areas, apart from the field of science and technology, in liberal arts, humanities, social sciences, literature, economics, and law etc. would be identified and supported for funding.

Table 1: Major Research Projects Approved and Grants Released during Ninth Plan Period : 1997-1998 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Scheme/Disciplines		1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
MRP : Humanities, Social Sciences & Languages	Projects approved	267	181	138	275	178	1039
	Allocation	300.00	350.00	400.00	500.00	500.00	2050.00
	Grant released*	291.62	340.82	376.26	1361.67	295.96	2666.33
MRP : Sciences	Projects approved	80	210	Nil	472	180	942
	Allocation	600.00	600.00	600.00	500.00	500.00	2800.00
	Grant released*	621.93	670.45	405.17	505.37	772.90	2975.82
MRP: Engineering & Technology	Projects approved	Nil	56	Nil	139	67	262
	Allocation	215.00	215.00	215.00	215.00	100.00	960.00
	Grant released*	193.83	186.69	55.06	345.84	217.83	999.25
Total	Projects approved	347	447	138	886	425	2243
	Allocation	1115.00	1165.00	1215.00	1215.00	1100.00	5810.00
	Grant released*	1107.38	1197.96	836.49	2212.88	1286.69	6641.40

* Excess release of grants over and above the allocation was due to reappropriation * Included grants for new, ongoing and old projects

Table 2: Minor Research Projects approved and grants released during Ninth Plan Period: 1997-1998 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Projects Approved	Grants Released
1.	1997-1998	675	168.17
2.	1998-1999	1737	376.02
3.	1999-2000	1659	398.63
4.	2000-2001	1117	328.38
5.	2001-2002	1184	472.46
	Total	6372	1743.66

Note: Includes the projects approved and grants released by the UGC Regional Offices.

6.3 TRAVEL GRANTS FOR ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The University Grants Commission has been providing Travel Grants to college teachers since mid sixties and for Vice-Chancellors/University Grants Commission Members since 1996, for enabling them to present their research papers in international conferences, which may enhance their knowledge for further research and also provide an opportunity to learn the working mechanism and techniques followed in higher education sector of the host country. The grant is made available once in three years. For teachers, the UGC is providing 50% grant on air-fare, per-diem, registration fee and local transport. For Vice-Chancellors/Commission Members, the grant is being given on cent percent basis. In the case of teachers who are outstanding and meritorious, the quantum of grant can be cent percent with the rider that the beneficiaries may be entitled to re-apply after six years.

The proposals received under the scheme are being placed before a committee of subject experts constituted by the UGC for selection on the basis of the quality of their research papers and standard of the conferences.

During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 44.59 lakhs was released, from the allocation of Rs. one crore, to 154 college teachers and 3 Vice-Chancellors.

The position of budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiaries or the coverage of the target group during the Ninth plan period is as shown below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants	Number of beneficiaries or coverage of target group
1997-1998	150	48.13	120 teachers & 7 Vice-Chancellors
1998-1999	100	67.78	146 teachers & 20 Vice-Chancellors
1999-2000	75	56.27	129 teachers & 3 Vice-Chancellors
2000-2001	100	72.28	121 teachers & 15 Vice-Chancellors
2001-2002	100	44.59	154 teachers & 3 Vice-Chancellors
Total	525	289.05	670 teachers & 48 Vice-Chancellors

6.4 SEMINARS/ CONFERENCES

The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance for universities, PG colleges and non-university institutions like NIEPA, AIU, etc. for organising programmes such as workshops, symposia, seminars and conferences at both national and international level. The universities also get financial assistance for these activities from the scheme of unassigned grant.

During the financial year 2001-2002, the UGC (HO) paid Rs. 42.27 lakhs and the Regional Offices paid Rs. 203.58 lakhs to universities/PG colleges and non-universities for organising various seminars and conferences.

The year-wise budget allocation and payment of grants during the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002) for organising seminars/conferences are as under:

S.No.	Year	Grants paid by the UGC (H.O.) and Regional Offices during Ninth Plan		Total *
		H.O.	Regional offices	
1.	1997-1998	21.48	49.06	70.54
2.	1998-1999	47.58	177.26	224.84
3.	1999-2000	14.95	166.97	201.92
4.	2000-2001	4.76	142.25	147.01
5.	2001-2002	42.27	203.58	245.85
	Total	131.04	759.12	890.16

* Included the grants paid under the scheme of "Unassigned Grant"

During Ninth Plan, 85% of the total grant was paid to Post-graduate colleges and 15% to Universities/Non-university institutions for organising seminars/conferences/workshops etc..

6.5 JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

The UGC Awards 50 Research Fellowships every year in Engineering and Technology including Agricultural Engineering, with an objective to undertake advanced study and research leading to Ph.D. The minimum qualification is a Master's Degree in Engineering/Technology/Pharmacy with 55% of marks. Neither a B.E./B.Tech. Degree nor passing the Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE) is a mandatory condition for getting the fellowship. GATE qualified

candidates are not eligible for availing the UGC fellowship and Junior Research Fellowship and 22.50% of total Research Fellowships has been allocated to SC/ST candidates.

The age limit for the award is 40 years relaxable by five years for women and SC/ST candidates. The selection of 50 Junior Research Fellowships was made during 2000-2001.

The selection for fellowships for the year 2001-2002 is under process.

During Ninth Plan i.e. 1997-2002 (5 years), the year-wise expenditure is as detailed below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Year	Grants Released
1997-1998	**
1998-1999	11.53
1999-2000	31.72
2000-2001	32.26
2001-2002	57.94
Total	133.45

** The allocation and expenditure are merged with Technology Sector.

6.6 JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (JRFS) AND RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIPS (RAS) FOR FOREIGN NATIONALS

The aim of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to foreign students and teachers from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to undertake advanced study and Research in Science and Humanities and Social Sciences in Indian Universities. Under the scheme, 20 Junior Research Fellowships and seven Research Associateships are to be selected.

Junior Research Fellowships

Junior Research Fellowships are open to persons preferably below the age of 35 years (40 years for women) who have either atleast a high class Master Degree with a Second Class Bachelor's Degree or atleast Second Class Master's Degree with First Class Bachelor's Degree. The value of JRF for the first two years is Rs. 5000/- p.m. and Rs. 5600/- p.m. for subsequent years for all scholars with an annual contingent grant of Rs. 5000/- p.a. for scholars in Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs. 7500/- p.a. for Science scholars. There will be no change in the annual contingent grant on upgradation from Junior Research Fellowship to Senior Research Fellowship level. The initial tenure of the award is four years (including M.Phil period, if any). After two years of the tenure, the university concerned may assess the performance of Junior Research Fellows for upgradation to Senior Research Fellows. At the end of four years, further assessment is done by the university and if found satisfactory, further extension of one more year may be granted. The award could be withdrawn at any time if the work is considered unsatisfactory.

Research Associateships

Research Associateships are intended for research scholars and teachers, preferably below the age of 45 years as on 1st July of the year of Awards (55 years in the case of women candidates), who have obtained a doctorate degree, have published research work to their credit and have already shown evidence of independent research work.

The applications for both Junior Research Fellowships and Research Associateships are invited annually from Embassies and Universities through circulars. The Commission makes the

selection in both cases (Junior Research Fellowships/Research Associateships) on the recommendation of the Selection Committee specially constituted for the purpose.

During 2001-2002, the Commission has provided 20 Junior Research Fellowships and three Research Associateships for the foreign students.

During Ninth Plan, the expenditure of Junior Research Fellowship and Research Associateships is combined with Junior Research Fellowship (General) and Part-time Research Associates for women.

6.7 AWARD OF JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN SCIENCE, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR INDIAN NATIONALS

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

Under the scheme, the fellow is to do full time research work. The fellowship is tenable for a period of four years initially. It is extendable by another one year with prior approval of the Commission under special circumstances. Thus, the maximum period of fellowship available including M.Phil. period is for five years, wherever provided or approved by the Commission.

The value of Junior Research Fellowship for the first two years is Rs. 5000/- p.m. and Rs. 5600/- p.m. for subsequent years for all scholars with an annual contingent grant of Rs. 5000/- p.a. for scholars in Humanities and Social Sciences and Rs. 7500/- p.a. for Science scholars.

There will be no change in annual contingent grant on upgradation from JRF to SRF level. On completion of four years, the work done by fellows will be assessed by a three member committee for the purpose of getting extension for fifth year. In case the work is not found satisfactory, the award will be withdrawn.

An amount of Rs. 16.25 crores was released to universities and colleges from the allocated budget of Rs. 20.00 crores for 2001-2002 (Out of the released amount, Rs. 0.68 lakhs was released to universities in respect of SC/ST JRF/SRF candidates).

The year-wise position of budget allocation and release of grants to universities/colleges/institutions during the Ninth Plan period is as indicated below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	1500.00	1300.77
1998-1999	2638.77	2477.58
1999-2000	2200.00	2193.69
2000-2001	2271.00	1751.20
2001-2002	2000.00	1625.20
Total	10609.77	9348.44

**6.8
UGC - SWAMI
PRANAVANANDA
SARASWATI, UGC -
HARI OM ASHRAM
TRUST, UGC - VEDA
VYAS NATIONAL
SANSKRIT AND
UGC - BEST
PUBLISHER
AWARDS**

The University Grants Commission has been giving various awards to persons who have contributed scholarly scientific work which has made important contribution to human knowledge, outstanding research work in scientific field, outstanding contribution in teaching/research/innovation in Sanskrit language and the publisher who has contributed to Higher Education by publishing quality books/monographs.

As announced by the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi to enhance the value of award to Rs. 50,000/- in the last awards giving ceremony held on 14th February, 2001 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, the UGC has enhanced the value of Swami Pranavananda Saraswati and Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- each out of which the UGC's share is Rs. 40,000/-. These awards are now known as UGC-Swami Pranavananda Saraswati and UGC-Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards. The next awards giving ceremony is slated for 5th April, 2002.

(a) UGC - Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Awards

The University Grants Commission, with the help of endowment of Rs. 5.00 lakhs made by Swami Pranavananda Saraswati, Director, Yoga Societies in

America, has instituted the awards of the value of Rs. 10,000/- each to be awarded every year from 1985 onwards to outstanding scholarly scientific work which has made important contributions to human knowledge and which has thrown light on the problems in a new manner, in the fields of Education, Sociology, Economics, Political Science and Environmental Science and Ecology. The value of these awards has been enhanced to Rs. 50,000/- each out of which Rs. 40,000/- is the UGC's share. The members of the Selection Committees and the members of the UGC are not eligible for nominations to these awards. The awardees for the years 1999 to 2001, as approved by the Commission, are as follows:

Award	Recipient(s)	Year
1	2	3
UGC - Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Award in Education	Prof. J.B.G. Tilak National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) 17-B, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi - 110 016	1999
	None found suitable	2000
	None found suitable	2001
UGC - Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Award in Sociology	None found suitable	1999
	None found suitable	2000
	None found suitable	2001
UGC - Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Award in Economics	None found suitable	1999
	None found suitable	2000
	None found suitable	2001
UGC - Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Award in Political Science	None found suitable	1999
	None found suitable	2000
	None found suitable	2001

1	2	3
UGC - Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Award in Environmental Science and Ecology	Dr. Madhoolika Agarwal Department of Botany Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1999
	Prof. M. Shafi Emeritus Fellow Department of Geography Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh	2000
	None found suitable	2001

(b) UGC – Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards

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

- The Jagdish Chander Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences
- The Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences
- The Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences
- The Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences
- Award to outstanding Scientists/Social Scientists in the field of Interaction Between Science and Society.

The value of this award has also been enhanced by the Commission from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- out of which Rs. 40,000/- is the UGC's share. These awards are now known as UGC – Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards. The members of the Selection Committee and members of the UGC are not eligible for nomination of these awards.

The awardees for the years 1999 to 2001, as approved by the Commission, are as shown below:

Award	Recipient(s)	Year
1	2	3
UGC - Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences	Prof. I.M. Govil Department of Physics Panjab University, Chandigarh	1999
	Prof. P. Mathur Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	2000
	Prof. H.B. Singh Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	2001
UGC - Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences	Prof. O.N. Srivastava Coordinator, CAS in Physics Banaras Hindu University Varanasi	1999
	Dr. Ramasamy Ramaraj Centre for Photoelectrochemistry Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	2000

1	2	3
	Dr. Samit Kumar Ray Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	2001
UGC - M.N. Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences	Prof. Anurag Sharma Department of Physics Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi & Prof. H.S. Mani Director Harish Chander Research Institute, Allahabad	1999
	Prof. Manoj Kumar Mishra Department of Chemistry Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	2000
	Prof. V.D. Sharma Department of Mathematics Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai	2001
UGC - J.C. Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences	Prof. B.M. Hegde Vice-Chancellor Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	1999
	Prof. R.N. K. Bamezai School of Life Sciences Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	2000
	Prof. C. Manoharachary Osmania University, Hyderabad	2001
UGC - Award for interaction Between Science and Society	Dr. K. Chockalingam Department of Criminology University of Madras, Chennai	1999
	Dr. S.K. Agarwal Department of Medicine Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	2000
	Dr. Vijay K. Dada Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	2001

(c) UGC - Veda Vyas National Sanskrit Award

In the year 2000, the UGC has instituted Ved Vyas National Sanskrit Award to promote quality teaching/research in Sanskrit, and to identify and recognize outstanding teacher and award him/her for the excellent contribution in teaching/research/innovation/new programmes and promotion of Sanskrit Language.

The award is a national award and it consists of Rs. 1.00 lakh and a citation. The award is primarily meant for Sanskrit teachers.

All teachers engaged in PG/UG teaching in the department of Sanskrit in Universities/ Colleges under the purview of the UGC are eligible. The awardee for the year 2001, as approved by the UGC, is Prof. S.B. Raghunathacharya, Department of Sanskrit, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (A.P.)

(d) UGC - Best Publisher Award

Keeping in view the availability of quality books in Higher Education as one of the main factors affecting the standards of education, the UGC has instituted for the first time in 2001, an award to the Best Indian Publisher for publishing good quality books in the field of Higher Education. The award carries a cash award of Rs. 50,000/- and a citation. For this purpose, the UGC directly invites applications from the Indian Publishers who have evidence of publishing good quality books in the field of Higher Education. Then the UGC approves the name of one publisher for this award based on the recommendation of a Selection Committee constituted for this purpose. The award is given annually at the ceremonial function to be organised by the UGC. The first “UGC – Best Indian Publisher Award” for the year 2001, as approved by the UGC, has gone to S. Chand and Company Ltd., 7361, Ram Nagar, Qutab Road, New Delhi.

6.9 RESEARCH SCIENTISTS

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

Under the scheme, 200 awards are made available at any given time. These awards are meant for candidates possessing a Ph.D. degree and having an outstanding academic/research career. The awards are categorized as ‘A’, ‘B’, and ‘C’ i.e. Lecturers-Research Scientist-A, Readers-Research Scientist-B, and Professors-Research Scientists-C for the purpose of salary only. The award is for a tenure of five years on contract basis and the awardees are treated as temporary teachers in the University appointed on a long term basis. They are not to address themselves as Lecturer, Reader or Professor. They can only address themselves as Research Scientist-A, B, or C as the case may be.

Under this scheme, the work of the Research Scientists is assessed by the Commission on regular basis. The reviews are done as under:

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

The Reviews are done with the help of an Expert Committee, constituted by the Commission specially for this purpose. The promotion/continuation at the same level/reversion or even termination of the award is done on the basis of the recommendations of the Expert Committee. After a rigorous review of the work, the Research Scientist is permitted to continue upto the age of superannuation until his work is not found “**unsatisfactory**”. The age of superannuation of the Research Scientists is treated at par with the superannuation age of the teachers or employees of the University/Institute/College concerned, where the Research Scientist is working. The Research Scientist is at liberty to change his/her University/Institute/College but with the prior approval of the UGC. The Research Scientist is not supposed to have lien with his/her parent institution and is governed by the rules and regulations of the Research Scientist Scheme.

As on 31st March, 2002, there were 79 Research Scientists (Male 43, Female 36) working under the old scheme. The scheme has since been discontinued and no new selections are made under this scheme.

A revised scheme of award entitled “Research Scientistship” was initiated in the year, 1993. This scheme was strictly for a tenure of five years and was non-extendable. The scheme was

also discontinued during the Ninth Plan. An amount of Rs. 250.74 lakhs was released to these Research Scientists from the allocated budget of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for the year 2001-2002.

The year-wise details of grants released during the Ninth Plan period is as given below:

S.No.	Year	Actual Release of Grants (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	1997-1998	165.43
2.	1998-1999	269.60
3.	1999-2000	257.15
4.	2000-2001	233.02
5.	2001-2002	250.74
Total		1175.94

6.10 RESEARCH AWARDS

A new scheme entitled 'Research Awards' was started in 1997-1998 during the first year of the Ninth Plan after merging earlier two schemes viz. National Fellowships and Career Awards. The objective of the scheme of Research Awards is to provide an opportunity to teachers, who are Ph.D. holders and working on permanent basis, to pursue research in the area of their specialisation without having to undertake any teaching responsibilities. The Research Awards are given at three levels viz. Lecturers, Readers and Professors for a period of three years. The total allocation for the scheme is proportionately divided as 50 per cent for the Lecturers/Senior Lecturers, 30 per cent for Readers/Selection Grade Lecturers and 20 per cent for Professors.

Selections under the scheme have since been made for the year 2000-2003. As many as 95 candidates (74 male and 21 females) were selected for the award. During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 362.03 lakhs was released to the Awardees from the allocated budget of Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

The year-wise release of grants under the scheme during the Ninth plan period is as shown below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Grants Released
1997-1998	90.81
1998-1999	49.33
1999-2000	395.85
2000-2001	197.85
2001-2002	362.03
Total	1095.87

6.11 VISITING ASSOCIATESHIPS

Under the scheme, the outstanding teachers in the universities and colleges get an opportunity to visit Institutions 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 two years during which the candidate has to spend not less than 60 days (spread over two to 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 for Readers and Professors and Rs. 75/- per day for Lecturers. The ceiling of assistance is Rs. 15,000/- p.a. in the case of Lecturers and Rs. 25,000/- p.a. for Readers and Professors.

During 2001-2002, 55 awardees have been selected (Male-48; Female-7).

The year-wise position of budget allocation and release of grants to teachers working in universities and colleges during the Ninth Plan period is as given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	1.31	1.31
1998-1999	2.00	1.97
1999-2000	0.10	0.10
2000-2001	0.50	Nil
2001-2002	1.00	0.93
Total	4.91	4.31

6.12 EMERITUS FELLOWSHIPS

The Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced superannuated teachers of the Universities/Colleges/Institutions, approved under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, who have been actively engaged in research and teaching improvement programmes of the UGC in the preceding years, to enable them to pursue active research in their respective fields of specialisation. Under this scheme, there are 100 slots at any given time. Under the revised guidelines for Ninth Plan, the fellowship is for two years or till the awardee attains the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. No extension of the tenure beyond two years is granted on any ground/excuse whatsoever. Under this scheme, there is no provision for foreign travel. The Emeritus Fellowship is granted only once after retirement and upto the age of 70 years. Besides the usual superannuated benefits, the awardee is provided fellowship amount of Rs. 10,000/- p.m. and a non-lapsable (for tenure) contingent grant of Rs. 20,000/- p.a.

As on 31st March, 2002, 67 Emeritus Fellows were working in various Universities/Institutions. The year-wise position of release of grants during Ninth Plan period is as given under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Grants Released to awardees
1997-1998	29.28
1998-1999	111.36
1999-2000	140.12
2000-2001	67.46
2001-2002	85.59
Total	433.81

6.13 VISITING PROFESSORS/ FELLOWS

The UGC provides assistance to universities for the appointment of Visiting Professors/Fellows, to whom payment is made by way of an Honorarium/DA. Under the revised guidelines of the scheme for implementation during the Ninth Plan period, a Visiting Professor is provided an honorarium not exceeding Rs. 8,000/- p.m. excluding any superannuation benefits. A Visiting Fellow is paid daily allowance not exceeding Rs. 300/-. A person appointed as Visiting Professor from outside the country may be paid an honorarium of up to Rs. 9,000/- p.m. The quantum of UGC assistance to each university for this purpose is as given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Ninth Plan allocation for general development to the university	Quantum of UGC support available
1.	Up to Rs. 100.00 lakhs	6.00
2.	Between Rs. 101.00 lakhs and Rs. 200.00 lakhs	8.00
3.	Above Rs. 200.00 lakhs	10.00

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided to nine State Universities, Rs. 1.24 lakhs to one Central University and Rs. 1.45 lakhs to one Deemed to be University.

6.14 UNASSIGNED GRANT

The Commission provides assistance under the scheme of Unassigned Grant for participating in conferences (in India and abroad), for holding seminars and symposia, publication of research work and minor research projects in the state universities during the Ninth Plan period. The Commission has rationalised the guidelines of the scheme and updated provisions relating to the size of Unassigned Grant, Ceiling on Expenses, Rates and Procedure as set forth below.

The various components of the revised scheme are as under:

A.	Travel Grant	Up to 30% of allocation
B.	Seminars/Symposia etc.	Up to 20% of allocation
C.	Publication Grants to Universities	Up to 30% of allocation
D.	Support for Minor Research Projects	Up to 20% of allocation

The percentage of allocation of grant on items A to D may be relaxed up to 20% of the total grant with the prior approval of the Vice-Chancellor after recording reasons in writing.

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Faculty strength as on 14 th August of the previous year	UGC support per year
Up to 50	3.00
51 to 100	5.00
101 to 300	8.00
Above 300	12.00

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 33.42 lakhs to six Central Universities, Rs. 19.24 lakhs to three Deemed to be Universities and Rs. 255.69 lakhs to various eligible State Universities was paid.

6.15 PROMOTION OF HINDI (RAJBHASHA) LANGUAGE

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

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

- To act as a coordinator between Universities/Colleges and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- To create awareness for the use of Rajbhasha and to speed up the progressive compliance of Official Language Policy in official working.
- To nominate the UGC officials or to facilitate to get opportunities for different types of training programmes in Hindi.
- To conduct seminar/workshops for promotion of Hindi in official working.
- To organise programmes like Essay Competitions, Debates, Dictations, etc. for the UGC officials.
- To celebrate Hindi Divas during Hindi Pakhwara (1st to 14th September every year).
- To introduce courses relating to Hindi in universities like Certificate Course in Functional Hindi, Diploma Courses in Hindi Translation, Journalism, etc.

During 2001-2002, the following activities were conducted:

- Organised four Essay, one Debate and one Dictation Competitions for the UGC employees as given below:
 - Essay competition for lady employees
 - Essay competition for group C and D employees
 - Debate for group 'C' and 'D' employees
 - Dictation competition for group 'D' employees
- Conducted six workshops for promotion of Hindi in official work.
- Celebrated Hindi Divas on 12th September, 2001 and Hindi Pakhwara from September 1-14, 2001.
- During the year 2001-2002, eight LDCs and six Stenographers of the UGC passed the Hindi Typing and Stenography test.
- Out of the total allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, a grant of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was released to Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science for the translation course relating to promotion of Hindi.
- The Parliamentary Committee on Rajbhasha inspected the UGC Office on 15th June, 2001 and thereafter a high power committee of Ministry of Human Resource Development inspected the Office on August 8, 2001 and again on September 21, 2001 to assess the performance of the Rajbhasha Cell.
- Education of Pragya, Praveen and Prabodh was imparted under the scheme of Hindi training to the employees of UGC belonging to Non-Hindi speaking states.

**6.16
PRODUCTION OF
UNIVERSITY LEVEL
BOOKS BY INDIAN
AUTHORS**

The Commission has been operating the scheme of "Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors" since 1970-71. Under this scheme, financial assistance is being provided to outstanding academicians and scholars the Universities, 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 are written in English, Hindi or any Regional Language.

The UGC did not approve any fresh proposals during 2001-2002 as the guidelines of the scheme are under review.

During the year 2001-2002, a sum of Rs. 0.71 lakhs was sanctioned towards the proposals approved earlier, but actual release was only Rs. 0.50 lakhs. During the Ninth plan period, a grant of Rs. 5.37 lakhs was sanctioned under the scheme.

**6.17
CREATION OF
POSITIONS OF
NATIONAL
LECTURERSHIP/
ADJUNCT
PROFESSORSHIP IN
INDIAN
UNIVERSITIES**

Based on the recommendations of the UGC-INSA High Powered Committee to rejuvenate the Science Education and Science Research in Indian universities, the Commission approved the following two schemes for implementation.

a) National Lecturership

The Commission approved the creation of National lecturership in Science subjects and also decided to offer these lecturerships in 2000-2001, as an incentive, to the talented students from among those who shall stand first class first in M.Sc. in Science subjects and have commitment and dedication to take up the Science Research and Education as their courses.

The selected candidates shall then be given appointment as National lecturers. They shall, however, be expected to clear the NET Examination in the waiting period.

During the reporting year, the Commission selected two candidates namely Shri Naseeb Singh of Kurukshetra University and Ms. Amanjot Kaur of Guru Nanak Dev University in the subjects of Microbiology and Botany respectively, and recommended to be appointed as the UGC National lecturers w.e.f. 2002-2003.

b) Adjunct Professorship

The Commission has decided to approve the creation of Adjunct Professorship to any suitable person in industry/research establishments and other institutions relevant to the Science course including research in different universities in order to promote and encourage greater interaction both in scientific and technical areas between universities, industries/research and other centres of repute. Also decided that there shall be no formal qualification or experience criteria as eligibility for any one to be considered for the award of the Professorship.

During the reporting year, the UGC did not receive any response from the universities.

**6.18
SETTING UP OF
DEPARTMENTS OF
JYOTIR VIGYAN IN
UNIVERSITIES**

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

During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 271.00 lakhs was paid to 16 universities namely, B.R. Ambedkar Agra, BITS, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Jiwaji, Lucknow, Madurai Kamraj, Mysore, Panjab, Ranchi, Rajasthan, Rashtraiya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Saurashtra, Shri Jagannath Sanskrit, Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy and Vikram Universities for setting up of these departments. Three universities viz. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Kurukshetra University, and Osmania University have discontinued the Department of Jyotir Vigyan during the year 2001-2002.

6.19 SETTING UP OF SIMPLE SANSKRIT SPEAKING CENTRES IN UNIVERSITIES/ COLLEGES

In order to promote Sanskrit in Indian Universities, the Commission decided to set up “ Simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres” in selected universities and the same be extended to colleges also. The Commission approved the guidelines for the scheme recommended by the Expert Committee constituted for the purpose. Accordingly, proposals were invited from universities and colleges for setting up of Simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres. The number of institutions approved for opening Simple Sanskrit Speaking Centres was 420 in the first phase. The Committee identified another 89 institutions in the second phase, thus making the total number of approved centres to 509. As decided by the Commission, the instructors selected by the Expert Committee have been deputed by the Commission to the approved centres.

During 2001-2002, the UGC released an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs to universities and Rs. 398.00 lakhs to colleges under the scheme.

STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTER-DISCIPLINARY AREAS

7.1 INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES

Since the beginning of the Eighth Plan, the University Grants Commission has been implementing the Schemes viz. Courses in Emerging Areas and Innovative Programmes. While considering the revision of various guidelines under Ninth Plan programme, the Commission decided to merge these two programmes and named as “Innovative Programmes” including courses in Emerging Areas.

The objectives of the programmes are :

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

The areas/schemes identified for financial support under the programme are (i) Environmental Energy (ii) Biotechnology (iii) Electronics (iv) Futurology (v) Atmospheric Sciences (vi) Remote Sciences (vii) Superconductivity (viii) Innovative Programmes (ix) Computer Applications.

A separate Standing Committee has been constituted by the UGC to deal with the Environmental Studies Programme under the Courses in Emerging Areas. The UGC, in consultation with the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, constituted UGC-DBT Task Force on Human Resource Development to consider proposals on Biotechnology from the universities received either directly by the DBT or through the UGC.

The UGC has been providing financial assistance to the identified and selected Universities/ Institutions for the introduction of PG Courses and special papers at PG level under the Innovative Programme including courses in Emerging Areas. During 2001-2002, nine new Departments were approved for support under the programme. Out of the allocation amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs for the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 357.17 lakhs was released under the programme. During the Ninth plan period, 41 new departments were inducted under the programme.

The year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and number of new departments inducted under the programme during the Ninth plan period are as under :

YEAR : 1997-98

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Area/Scheme	Budget Allocation	Total grants released	Number of new Departments inducted
1.	Environment Energy		71.05	14
2.	Biotechnology		20.85	-
3.	Electronics		38.17	-
4.	Futurology		01.00	-
5.	Atmospheric Sciences	222.02	02.78	-
6.	Remote Sciences		01.48	-
7.	Superconductivity		45.58	-
8.	Innovative Programme		18.63	-
9.	Computer Application		20.48	-
	Total		222.02	14

YEAR : 1998-99

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Area/Scheme	Budget Allocation	Total grants released	Number of new Departments inducted
1.	Environment Energy		119.52	-
2.	Biotechnology		08.80	-
3.	Electronics		49.50	-
4.	Futurology		-	-
5.	Atmospheric Sciences	258.00	06.00	-
6.	Remote Sciences		02.76	-
7.	Superconductivity		25.18	-
8.	Innovative Programme		09.00	-
9.	Computer Application		-	-
	Total		220.77	-

YEAR : 1999-2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Area/Scheme	Budget Allocation	Total grants released	Number of new Departments inducted
1.	Environment Energy		93.71	—
2.	Biotechnology		04.00	01
3.	Electronics		55.29	—
4.	Futurology		—	—
5.	Atmospheric Sciences	300.00	04.62	—
6.	Remote Sciences		01.89	—
7.	Superconductivity		109.07	13
8.	Innovative Programme		77.49	04
9.	Computer Application		07.49	—
	Total		353.56	18

YEAR : 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Area/Scheme	Budget Allocation	Total grants released	Number of new Departments inducted
1.	Environment Energy		76.40	—
2.	Biotechnology		29.57	—
3.	Electronics		30.60	—
4.	Futurology		—	—
5.	Atmospheric Sciences	214.00	—	—
6.	Remote Sciences		00.75	—
7.	Superconductivity		12.43	—
8.	Innovative Programme		54.80	—
9.	Computer Application		09.76	—
	Total		214.31	—

YEAR : 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Area/Scheme	Total Number of Universities/ Departments approved up to 31.3.2002	Total Number of Universities/ Departments completed the approved term up to 31.3.2002	Total Number of Universities/ Departments to continue after 2001 2002	Amount allocated for the year 2001-2002	Amount released during the year 2001-2002 for continuing as well as new programme
1.	Environment Energy	93	77	16		118.47
2.	Biotechnology	19	18	01		09.00
3.	Electronics	29	29	Nil		13.72
4.	Futurology	10	10	Nil	400.00	Nil
5.	Atmospheric Sciences	07	07	Nil		Nil
6.	Remote Sciences	07	07	Nil		00.94
7.	Superconductivity	39	26	13		28.62
8.	Innovative Programme	24	13	11		185.67
9.	Computer Application	30	30	Nil		00.75
	Total	232	191	41	400	357.17

About 20-25 departments are expected to be inducted each year during Tenth plan period.

The UGC has invited progress reports in prescribed form from all the supported Universities/ Departments who have implemented the programme.

As per the Ninth plan revised guidelines for Innovative Programmes including courses in Emerging Areas approved by the Commission, the financial limit is Rs. 59.00 lakhs for a minimum duration of five years.

The Commission received fresh proposals from the Universities on the basis of the revised guidelines for the Ninth plan period. The proposals were short-listed by various subject Expert Committees/Groups. Thereafter, the final selection of the proposals was done after presentation of the proposals by the departmental representatives of the short-listed Universities/Departments before the concerned Expert Committee constituted by the UGC. The UGC accepted the final recommendations of the Expert Committee and **selected nine new proposals from the short-listed Universities/Departments for support during the year 2001-2002 under the Innovative Programme including courses in Emerging Areas.** The newly approved proposals will be implemented from the year 2002-2003.

7.2 AREA STUDIES PROGRAMME

The University Grants Commission has been providing assistance to 20 centres identified as "Area Study Centres" for undertaking studies relating to problems and culture of a given area and for developing inter-disciplinary research and teaching within a comparative framework. The focus is on such countries and regions with which India has had close and direct contact.

As on 31st March, 2002, the Commission provided assistance to the following 20 centres in 17 Universities:

1.	Banaras Hindu University	Centre for Studies on Nepal
2.	Delhi University	Chinese & Japanese Studies
3.	Calcutta University	Centre for South East Asian Studies
4.	Mumbai University	i) Centre of African Studies ii) Centre for Eurasian (Soviet) Studies
5.	Madras University	Centre for South & South East Asian Studies
6.	Osmania University	Centre for Indian Ocean Studies
7.	Sri Venkateswara University	Centre for Studies on Indo-China
8.	Rajasthan University	South Asian with main focus on study of Government and Politics
9.	North Bengal University	Himalayan Studies
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	i) Gulf Studies ii) Russian Studies iii) Centre for South, Central & South East Asia and South West Pacific Studies
11.	Kashmir University	Central Asian Studies
12.	Andhra University	Cooperative possibilities in SAARC countries
13.	Goa University	Latin & American Studies
14.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Academy of Third World Studies
15.	Jamia Hamdard	Centre for Federal Studies
16.	Hyderabad University	Indian Diaspora Studies
17.	Manipur University	Centre for Manipuri & Tribal Studies

The Commission has approved facilities to these centres for the next five years beginning 01.04.1999. During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 6.51 lakhs was released to seven universities where Area Study Centres are functioning.

The year-wise position of release of grants and the number of beneficiaries during the Ninth plan period is as indicated below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Grants Released	Number of Beneficiaries
1997-1998	76.30	9
1998-1999	96.53	15
1999-2000	69.74	16
2000-2001	51.86	16
2001-2002	06.51	7
Total	300.94	63

Note: The budget allocation for this programme was combined with the Cultural Exchange Programme



INTER-UNIVERSITY RESOURCES FOR PROMOTION OF QUALITY

In pursuance to the amendment of the UGC Act in 1984, the UGC has been setting up autonomous centres within the university system under Clause 12(ccc) of the UGC Act. Nuclear Science Centre was the first such centre established in 1984. These centres were established for achieving the following objectives:

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

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

8.1 INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES (IUCS)

A list of Inter-University Centres with their objective(s) is given in the Table 8.1.1.

Table 8.1.1: Inter-University Centres and their objective(s): 2001-2002

S.No.	Centre (Year of establishment)	Objective(s)
1.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi - 1100 67 (1984)	Nuclear Science oriented research
2.	Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune - 411 007 (1988)	State-of-the-art instrumentation for research in astronomy
3.	Inter-University Consortium for DAE Facilities, Indore - 452 001 (1989)	Use of facilities of Department of Atomic Energy
4.	Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET), Ahmedabad - 380 009 (Established: 1991; Registered Society: 1996)	Networking of University libraries through electronic media
5.	Consortium of Educational Communication, New Delhi - 110 067 (1993)	To disseminate Countrywide Classroom programme through television
6.	National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore - 560 010 (1994)	To assess and accredit public and private institutions of higher learning.

For the above centres, the UGC paid an amount of Rs. 2004.88 lakhs during the reporting year 2001-2002. The year-wise position of budget allocation and release of grants under Plan and Non-Plan during the Ninth Plan is as given in the Table 8.1.2.

Table 8.1.2: Year-wise position of Budget allocation and release of grants to Inter-University Centres under Plan and Non-Plan during Ninth Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Budget Allocation		Release of Grants	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
1.	1997-1998	3050.00	–	3151.89	592.77
2.	1998-1999	2300.00	1800.00	2357.74	2256.54
3.	1999-2000	2300.00	1922.40	2577.15	2864.81
4.	2000-2001	2596.13	2229.33	2842.44	2572.17
5.	2001-2002	2300.00	2170.21	2004.88	2745.54
	Total	12546.13	8121.94	12934.10	11031.83

Note: Excess release of grants over and above the budget allocation has been met from re-appropriation of funds for the particular year.

HIGHLIGHTS OF VARIOUS INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES: 2001-2002

8.1.1 Consortium for Educational Communication, New Delhi

The University Grants Commission set up the 'Consortium for Educational Communication' (CEC) as an Inter-University Centre, under Section 12(ccc) of the University Grants Commission Act, as an autonomous body. It was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 26th May, 1993.

The CEC is the nodal agency to address the needs of higher education of the country, through the use of media communication. The Media Centres produce programmes to enrich the tertiary education. The Countrywide Classroom (CWCR) programmes produced by Media Centres not only disseminate education beyond the classrooms but it also aims to develop overall personality of the students by upgrading and updating of knowledge.

CWCR programme was first telecast on the networks of Doordarshan on 15th August, 1984. For the last 17 years, the CWCR Programme has facilitated the students and others to become active participants in nation building. As per a nation wide survey of 1996, it has more than 20 million viewers who see these programmes regularly.

Production of Programmes

Educational programmes are produced by the Seven Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs) and Ten Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs), located in the institutions of higher learning, situated in various parts of the country to capture the socio-cultural and geographical diversity of India in ETV programmes. The CEC coordinates and provides overall guidance and direction to the activities of the Media Centres.

The number of programmes received on a variety of subjects, from the Media Centres, during the calendar year, 2001 were 461. These programmes are packaged at CEC for telecast on Doordarshan and Gyandarshan Channels.

Media Tape Library

The Media Tape Library at CEC is the depository for various educational programmes produced on different subjects by the EMRCs/AVRCs. At present, it houses more than 10,500 programmes which include about 7500 enrichment programmes produced by the Media Centres and 3030 University Video Lectures produced with the help of best of the Professors in the Universities. In order to introduce variety from other countries, the Library has also some programmes produced by International Agencies in Science & Technology. The information relating to the programmes in CEC Library is computerised and for this, unique computer software has been developed by the CEC. Updated information on programmes in the library can be accessed on any subject, topic etc. using key words.

Thirteenth UGC-CEC Educational Video Competition 2001

UGC-CEC Educational Video Competition was started in 1988 to arouse competitive spirit among the Media Centres, and to nurture, encourage and recognize excellence in Educational Video Production in India. From 1997, the competition has been thrown open to all citizens and organisations in India who are engaged in educational programme production and thus became a truly national competition.

During Thirteenth UGC-CEC Educational Video Competition held between April 16 to 27, 2001, 124 entries were received, of which 28 entries were from 18 organisations and individuals other than Media Centres. Out of the total 25 awards, 23 entries won awards in various categories such as Best Educational Programmes for any audience, Under-Graduates, Children, Teachers, etc.. 'Vikram Sarabhai Lifetime Award' for achievement in Educational Communication is given to an eminent Educationist and Media personal for his/her contribution in the field. This award is announced the time of award ceremony.

Publication of Monthly CWCR News

For the last 5 years, CWCR newsletter is being published and distributed to a large number of viewers on monthly basis, from CEC. It consists of CWCR telecast schedule, important articles on Media/Educational TV and regular features like letters from viewers, synopsis of the programmes and comments from the Director, CEC.

This year publication of the newsletter could not continue as the approval on this is still awaited from the UGC.

Budget

The budget allocation for the year under Non-Plan was Rs. 80.00 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 67.22 lakhs. No fund was received during 2001-2002 under Plan and Non-Plan.

The budget allocation for equipment and facilities approved by Technical Advisory Committee was not released to the Consortium during the year.

Governing Body Meeting

One meeting of the Ninth Finance Committee and Twelfth Governing Body of CEC was held on 19th June, 2001. Among various decisions taken, some major ones were viz.

- (a) It was decided, seven acres of land shall be allotted by the UGC to CEC out of the land allotted to UGC at JNU campus and Rs. Five Crores shall be given to CEC for construction of new building.

- (b) A proposal to launch a UGC-CEC Educational Satellite Channel was approved by the Governing Body of CEC.

Directors' Meeting

To coordinate Seventeen Media Centres spread across the country on Production, Management, Planning and Transmission activities, the 66th Directors' Meeting was held on 22nd – 23rd October, 2001 at CEC. Directors from all the Media Centres and concerned officers from the UGC and CEC were attended the meeting which was chaired by the Chairman, UGC. Important issues concerning CEC and Media Centres were discussed in these meetings.

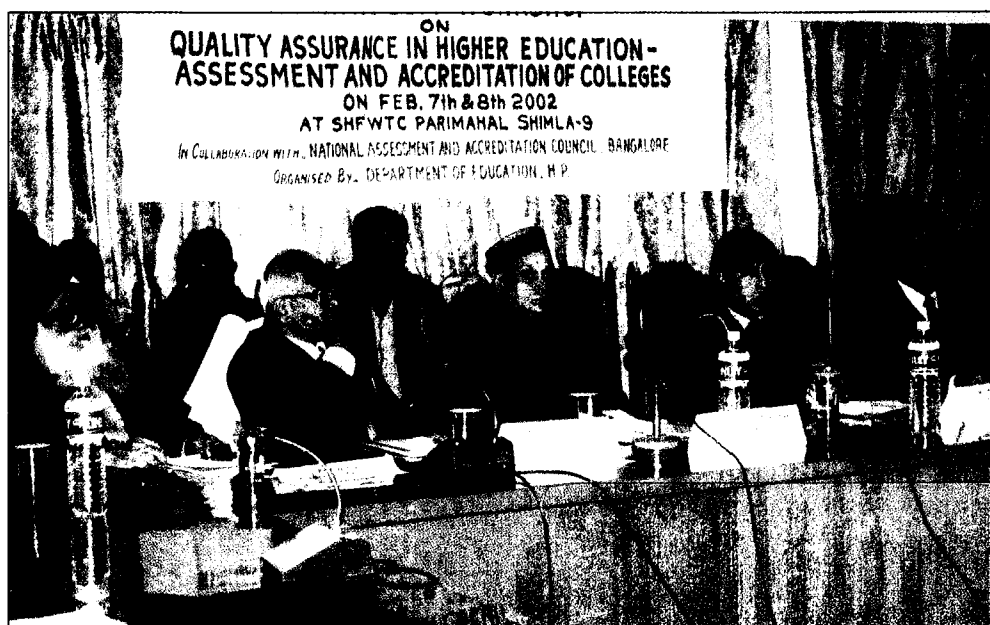
Telecast of CWCR Programmes

(a) Doordarshan

UGC-CEC Programmes are being telecast since 15th August, 1984 on National Network of Doordarshan. These programmes are transmitted via INSAT satellite and are further being telecast on about 1150 Terrestrial Transmitters of the Doordarshan covering 87% of Indian population. The CEC has been allotted broadcast time at 06:00 to 06:30 hours, on all days. The telecast time slot of CEC programmes on National Network of DDK between 09:30 to 10:00 hours on five days a week has been withdrawn by the Doordarshan, with effect from 26th January, 2002. The CEC packages the programmes produced by the Media Centres, in the form of half-hour capsules, and supplies for regular telecast over Doordarshan.

(b) Gyan Darshan

With effect from January 26, 2000 and in partnership with IGNOU, NCERT, Doordarshan and others, MHRD has involved CEC in a major way in supply of Educational Programmes to "Gyan Darshan", the satellite based Educational Channel of India. The CEC supplies about 4 hours of programmes a day, in the form of Capsules to the Gyan Darshan Channel.



*Seminar cum Workshop on Quality Assurance in Higher Education Assessment & Accreditation of Colleges Feb 7-8, 2002 Shimla
Chief Minister of HP, Mr. Prem Kumar Dhumal with other Dignitaries on the inaugural day*

(c) Transmission on Regional Networks of DD & Private Satellite Operators

It has been recently observed, the Viewership in regional language channels has increased in India. The EMRC, Calcutta and AVRC, Mysore have taken advantage of it and today Bengali and Kannada viewers are watching our programmes in regional languages. Attempts to get slots on Hindi, Telugu and Malayalam channels are going on.

(d) Narrow-casting on Cable

The EMRC, Calcutta has started supplying educational programmes to a local Cable Networks, to transmit the programmes on their Channel. It is felt a good Viewership base can be built up through the local cable players, the project would become cost effective only when VCDs are made available for purchase, by such users. Efforts are being made by other Media Centres to follow this example.

Sale of Educational Material

Education International (EI) was a single window-marketing project set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission under the overall supervision of the CEC. The EI had a mandate to promote and disseminate educational programmes available with the CEC, IGNOU, NCERT, NOS, to the international market. The EI also markets the UGC-CEC Video programmes, nation-wide.

However, in accordance with the decisions communicated by the UGC, the EI project has been closed w.e.f., afternoon of 31st March, 2001. A project report to revive EI as direct marketing group of CEC has been submitted to the UGC for approval.

8.1.2 Information and Library Network Centre (INFLIBNET), Ahmedabad

The year 2001-2002 has been very active and satisfying to a great extent since the staff of INFLIBNET feels happy that they have been able to contribute towards the development of Centre. As in the process of bringing about change in attitude, value system and commitment towards the development of the Centre, Dr. T.A.V. Murthy, Director has played a significant role by conducting regional training programmes, seminars, workshops, in-hour lectures and brainstorming sessions addressing policy and function-level programmes, with the participation of technical staff of INFLIBNET. The role of INFLIBNET has been visible in the year 2001-2002 in the process of Library management software development–SOUL, E-learning, Web enabled services, Human resource development, Creation of Union databases, Document Delivery Services, Information services, Creation of necessary infrastructure for R & D productivity at the centre, Global Consortia etc.. In addition to these, number of new initiatives and services are planned by INFLIBNET for its Academic Community.

Key Events During the Year 2001–2002***Human Resource Development***

Skilled manpower to handle the automation and networking activity at each university is an essential requirement. This is one of the major objectives of INFLIBNET and has been given highest priority. The Centre has been organising several training courses from time to time in order to assist the university libraries to embark upon the automation activity in the library. In the year 2001-2002, we conducted the following training courses.

- **INFLIBNET and ICSSR-NASSDOC Training Programme on “Access to Social Science Information in the Networked Environment”** from 11th June to 15th June 2001. 18 participants from all over the country attended the programme.
- **Seventh Workshop on “Automation and Networking of University Libraries”** for the Librarians from 25th June-1st July 2001. This had a response of 18 participants from different Universities, which was duly financed by us.
- **20th Training Course on “Computer Application to Library and Information Services” (CALIS)** was successfully conducted at INFLIBNET Centre, during September 10 to October 6, 2001. The course had 38 lectures, of which eight lectures were handled by invited resource persons and rest were handled by the faculty members from INFLIBNET. The programme was specifically arranged for 19 universities funded during 2000-2001.
- **A five-day workshop on “Library Management in the Age of Computers”** was organized by the Regional Training Institute (Prog), All India Radio in Collaboration with INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad. This course was meant exclusively for the Librarians working in All India Radio Stations in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh. It was attended by 22 participants.
- **INFLIBNET Regional Training Programme on Library Automation (IRTPLA):** A new initiative has been taken to organise training programmes at different States with the help of Librarians/Technical community/Professional associations giving emphasis on information services of INFLIBNET, SOUL package and MARC 21 as far as possible in the regional languages. The series of training programmes were started in the second half of 2001, so far 16 such regional training programmes were conducted in 15 universities. Thus INFLIBNET trained about 320 Library Professionals with advanced Library automation techniques.

SOUL (Software for University Libraries)

Development of Library Management Software, suitable to the university environment was a major R & D activity undertaken at the Centre. The state-of-the-art Library Management software development is on-going activity at the Centre to meet the fast developments taking place in the field of Library Science and Computer Science. Windows based software having client/server architecture was developed. It is called SOUL-Software for University Libraries. It has a front-end and back-end architecture. It is user-friendly software and has already been supplied to more than 65 academic libraries. It has become very popular in the country and a large number of demands for it have been received. The present SOUL is based on CCF format. In light of the advice given by MHRD to adopt MARC 21 format, it is planned to develop another version of this software based on MARC 21 format.

A Demo-Version of this software on CD has been developed and is distributed free of cost to colleges and Library and Information Science Departments of universities. From January to March, 40 copies of SOUL demo CDs were distributed.

Orientation Programme on SOUL: The SOUL software has received overwhelming response across the country. To meet the demand and serve the library community in time, it has been decided by Director, INFLIBNET to call the library professionals at INFLIBNET from the institutions that have placed confirmed orders to attend an intensive training programme on SOUL. Two-orientation programmes were conducted in this period and 35 participants attended these programmes from 35 universities/institutions who have purchased the SOUL software.

Continuing Education

In-house programme: For continuous upgrading of skills of the Professionals, in-house monthly lecture series was introduced on different relevant topics. Already three topics have been covered so far viz. Internet Engineering in Libraries, Video Conferencing and related technologies, and Formation of Library Consortia through INFLIBNET.

Workshops on English Language, Communication skills and Personality Development: As a part of HRD Programme to enhance the skills of the INFLIBNET staff, in-house workshops were organised by the Centre. All staff members from INFLIBNET participated in these workshops in two batches. The workshops proved to be highly successful and motivated the staff by improving their knowledge and communication skills tremendously.

Caliber – 2002

INFLIBNET Centre has been organising National Convention every year in different parts of the country in collaboration with different universities. Nine conventions have been held so far. The ninth Convention of Automation of Libraries in Education and Research Institutes (CALIBER) was held at Jaipur, in collaboration with University of Rajasthan and Directorate of College Education, Govt. of Rajasthan. The CALIBER-2002 was spread over two and half days from February 14-16, 2002. The theme of the convention was “Internet Engineering for Libraries and Information Centres”. The convention was highly successful and more than two hundred and sixty two library and information professionals from all over the country attended the event.

NISSAT Project at INFLIBNET

The National Information System for Science and Technology, a body of DSIR, Govt. of India, New Delhi has given us a grant of Rs. 14 lakhs for creation of web enabled expert database for a two year project to be designed and created for hosting it on VIGYAN Server at Bangalore.

The project started in July, 2001 with appointment of two Research Associates and three data entry operators. As on March, 2002, the database contains 12,000 unique records of experts from many scientific organizations. During the period, software has been developed based on client server architecture using Visual Basic as front-end and MS-SQL as back-end tool.

Visit by the INFLIBNET Staff Abroad

- **OCLC** – a pioneering institution had invited **Dr. T A V Murthy**, Director of INFLIBNET for participating in the **20th Annual OCLC International Conference of Research Library Directors**, during March 4-7, 2002 at OCLC in Dublin, Ohio, U.S.A. He also participated in an OCLC Institute workshop, ***Building the global digital library: Access, Transform, Create, Integrate.***

The trip was very rewarding and highly beneficial to INFLIBNET and OCLC in establishing collaborative ventures especially in the area of Consortia, Digital Archiving, E-Learning.

- **Dr. T S Kumbar**, Scientist – D, working with INFLIBNET has been named **visiting scholar in the OCLC Office of Research, U.S.A.** for six-months term from August, 2001 to January, 2002. He was recipient of the **Full Bright Fellowship** in Information Science and Technology. The visiting scholar programme is sponsored by the OCLC office of Research to bring experienced scientists, educators and administrators to OCLC.

- The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC) have selected five **IFLA/OCLC Early Career Development Fellows for 2002**. **Sh. J.K. Vijayakumar**, Scientific & Technical Officer, INFLIBNET from India was selected as **Early Career Development Fellow** for 2002. He is likely to visit OCLC during April, 2002.

Visitors to the Centre

- **OCLC Team Visited INFLIBNET:** Dr. Andrew Wang, Executive Director and Ms. Shu En Tsai, Manager, Asia Pacific Services, OCLC, Dublin, Ohio, USA visited INFLIBNET Centre on March 14, 2002. Purpose of the visit was to explore the possibilities of establishing mutual collaboration between organisations. This visit was in continuation to the discussions that Dr. T S Kumabar had with key officials during his six months Fulbright Fellowship at OCLC and Dr. T A V Murthy, Director's recent visit to OCLC and wide ranging discussions he had with senior officials at OCLC.
- Dr. Mohinder Singh, Director, DESIDOC was on official visit to INFLIBNET for two days from 9-10 February, 2002.
- Other dignitaries who visited the Centre are Sh. Sahib Singh Verma, Member of Parliament; Prof. Jayant Narlikar, Director, IUCAA, Prof. Yash Pal, National Research Professor.

Publications of the Centre

INFLIBNET reaches out to academic community through its regular publication of quarterly Newsletter entitled 'INFLIBNET Newsletter' published since 1995 to create awareness among the professionals about the activities of INFLIBNET. The web edition of the same is kept at www.inflibnet.ac.in.

Apart from this, the Centre publishes regularly limited copies of the CALIBER proceedings every year. Till now, the Centre has published nine volumes on different themes. The Scientific and Technical staff of INFLIBNET published 19 papers during the reporting year.

Database Creation

Six national databases are being created at the INFLIBNET Centre. They are Books Database, Theses Database, Serials Holdings Database, Current Serials Database, Experts Database and Research Projects Database. All these databases are grew at the rate of 8% during the period 2001-2002.

Information Services

INFLIBNET has been subscribing to bibliographic databases in various subjects along with OCLC First Search and STN International. With the help of these databases, we are providing bibliographic information services to students, researchers, scientists and academics. In the year 2001-2002, the Centre handled around 650 information queries for bibliographic information search.

Facilities and Infrastructure Created During the Year 2001-2002

(a) Ninth Plan allocation, sanction and utilisation of grants – under Non-Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

F.Y.	Particulars of Grants	Sanction/Allocation Amount	Utilisation of the grants
1997-1998	For Recurring Expenditure of the centre	107.25	107.25
	For 5 th pay commission arrears to be paid to Employees of the centre	6.63	6.63
		113.88	113.88
1998-1999	For Recurring Expenditure of the centre	133.08	133.08
	Balance amount of 5 th pay commission arrears	5.92	5.92
		139.00	139.00
1999-2000	For Recurring Expenditure of the centre	160.00	160.00
2000-2001	For Recurring Expenditure of the centre	130.74	130.74
2001-2002	For Recurring Expenditure of the centre	170.00	170.01

(b) Ninth Plan allocation, sanction and utilisation of the grants Under Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

F.Y.	Particulars of Grants	Sanction/Allocation Amount	Utilisation of the grants
1997-1998	VSAT Hub Station	300.00	
	VSAT for INFLIBNET Centre	15.00	
		315.00	31.39
1998-1999	For Scientific Equipments and Computers	61.43	
	VSAT – Networking	1502.00	
		1563.43	19.72
1999-2000	For Scientific Equipment and Computers	60.00	21.83
2000-2001	For Scientific Equipment and Computers	50.00	40.35
2001-2002	For Scientific Equipment and Computers	50.00	122.65
	Total	2038.43	235.94
	Total Allocation of Ninth plan :	Rs. 2038.43	
	Grants utilised Under Plan in Ninth Plan :	Rs. 235.94	
	Savings available with Centre :	Rs. 1802.49	

An amount of Rs. 1802.49 lakhs is available with the centre pending decision on UGC Network. The funds, which were allotted have remained un-utilised and are invested with nationalised bank.

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

The Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune was founded on December 29, 1988. The idea of the Inter-University Centres was introduced by the UGC in the mid 80s in order to provide advanced centralised facilities for subjects not adequately covered in the university departments and colleges. IUCAA was the second such centre to be set up and its mandate is to provide such facilities in Astronomy and Astrophysics. IUCAA is situated within the campus of the University of Pune.

The total budget allocation for the reporting year was Rs. 603.55 lakhs and for the Ninth plan was Rs. 4248.00 lakhs.

This report covers the activities of IUCAA during its fourteenth year, from April 2001 to March 2002. It summarises and highlights the various endeavours of IUCAA.

IUCAA has an academic strength of 15 core faculty members, 9 post-doctoral fellows and 15 Ph.D. students. The core research programmes by these academics span a variety of areas in astronomy and astrophysics. These topics include investigations in quantum and classical gravity, gravitational waves, cosmology and structure formation, cosmic microwave background radiation, extragalactic astronomy, quasar absorption systems, high-energy astrophysics, galaxy and interstellar medium, stellar physics, solar physics and instrumentation. The publications of the IUCAA members are about 115 in the current year. IUCAA members also took part in pedagogical activities like lectures, seminars, popularisation of science, etc.

The extended academic family of IUCAA consists of 84 Visiting Associates, who have been active in several different fields of research. Their research contributions are in the areas of classical gravity, gravitational waves, gravity in higher dimensions, alternative theories of gravity, quantum cosmology, cosmology and early universe, gamma ray bursts, quasar absorption lines, galactic dynamics, absorption against the CMB, dusty plasma, magnetohydrodynamics, star formation, pulsating stars, neutron stars and quark matter, Sun and solar system, atmospheric and ionospheric physics, observational astronomy, instrumentation, theoretical physics, nonlinear dynamics, Hamiltonian systems, QCD, supersymmetry, atomic physics and solitons. The resulting publications are about 118 during this current year.

A total of about 1300 person-days were spent by Visiting Associates at IUCAA during this year. In addition, IUCAA has had about 520 other academic visitors through the year.

IUCAA conducts its graduate school for Ph.D. students jointly with the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune. Among the research scholars, one student has successfully defended his thesis and obtained Ph.D. degree from the University of Pune during the year 2000-2001.

Apart from these activities, IUCAA conducts several workshops, schools and conferences each year, both at IUCAA and at different university campuses. During this year, there were eight such events in IUCAA and seven were held at other universities/colleges under IUCAA sponsorship.

Another main component of IUCAA's activities is its programme for Public Outreach. On the National Science Day i.e. February 28, 2002, several special events were organized for school and college students and members of the public. One of these was an exhibition titled "100 years of Nobel Prize". It was inaugurated on February 25 and was kept open to public till March 7. The Nehru Science Centre, which has created the exhibition, has adopted an innovative approach

in displaying the information. The other events comprises of programme for school students consisting of quiz, essay and drawing competitions, besides an Open Day when more than 3000 people visited IUCAA. On first and third Saturdays of each month when schools are open, IUCAA organizes lectures in English, Marathi and Hindi by its faculty and other scientists for high school and junior college students. Several hundred students come to each Saturday lecture, which is often accompanied by demonstrations and is followed by a tour of IUCAA.

These activities were ably supported by the scientific and technical, and administrative staff (19 and 35 in number respectively) who should get the lion's share of the credit for successful running of the programmes of the centre. The scientific staff also looks after the major facilities like library, computer centre and instrumentation lab.

IUCAA has plans for a 2-metre new technology telescope for observational research. The telescope is being made under contract with the Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council of the UK Government. It will be located on a hilltop near Giravali, about two and half hours drive from IUCAA.

8.1.4 National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore

The National Policy on Education (NPE) and the Programme of Action (POA), 1986 inter alia recommended that:

“Excellence of institutions of Higher education is a function of many aspects: self-evaluation and self-improvement are important. If a mechanism is set up which will encourage self assessment in institutions and assessment and accreditation by a Council The quality process, participation, achievements etc., will be constantly monitored and improved.”

In pursuance of the above, the University Grants Commission (UGC), under section 12 (ccc) of the UGC Act of 1956, established the National Assessment And Accreditation Council (NAAC) on 16th September, 1994 at Bangalore as an inter-university autonomous centre. This concern among academics for ensuring quality in higher education has been a source of strength and inspiration for NAAC.

The prime agenda of NAAC is to assess and accredit institutions of higher learning (University and Colleges). The salient features of the process of assessment and accreditation are as follows:

- Helps the institution to know its strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities through an informed review.
- To identify internal areas of planning and resource allocation.
- Enhances collegiality on the campus.
- The outcome of the process provides the funding agencies with objective and systematic database for performance funding.
- Initiates institution into innovative and modern methods of pedagogy.
- Gives the institution a new sense of direction and identity.
- Provides the society with reliable information on the quality of education offered by the institution.
- Employers have access to information on standards in recruitment.
- Promotes intra-institutional and inter-institutional interactions.

Coverage for target group

Sixty eight institutions have been assessed and accredited during the period 2001-2002. The total number of institutions accredited as on 31st March, 2002 is 229 (52 Universities and 177 Colleges). The fourth Training Programme for Assessors was held on may 22nd-24th, 2001 at New Delhi. Thirty senior academics got trained as assessors under this programme. As a part of awareness campaigns, press conferences and press releases to all the newspapers in India have been organised. A Quality Cell has been established by the Maharashtra and Kerala Governments for dissemination and guidance for the process of self-study to all the Universities and Colleges in their respective states.

The year-wise number of Institutions Accredited by NAAC is as follows:

Year	Number of Institutions Accredited
1997-1998	03
1998-1999	20
1999-2000	97
2000-2001	58
2001-2002	51 *
Total	229

* Upto 31st March, 2002

Publications

NAAC has brought out the following publications during the above said period:

- National Action Plan Approved by MHRD
- Institutions Accredited by NAAC
- NAAC Poster
- NAAC Profile (Revised)
- Manual for Self-study for Affiliated/Constituent Colleges (Revised)
- Manual for Self-study for Departmental Accreditation-University Departments (Revised)
- Special Number of "University News" on Assessment and Accreditation in Higher Education
- Manual for self-study for Distance Education Institutions (Revised)

Visitors from Abroad

A Sri Lankan Delegation visited NAAC to understand the process of Assessment and Accreditation during January 15th – 17th, 2002. A Delegation from Mauritius also visited NAAC on March 4th, 2002

Seminars/Conferences/Workshops etc.

NAAC has conducted as many as Eight important National, State and Regional level Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings.

Future Plans

- Strategies to meet deadlines for assessment and accreditation for Universities and Colleges before December, 2002 and December, 2003, respectively.
- Evolving procedures for the next cycle of assessment.
- Quality Sustenance and Promotion by sensitizing institutions to concepts such as credit transfer, student mobility, and mutual recognition.
- Networking among accredited institutions in order to promote exchange of “Best Practices”.
- Formation of Quality Circles for follow-up of accreditation outcomes.
- State-wise analysis of accreditation results for policy initiatives.
- Promoting the concept of lead colleges and cluster of colleges for quality initiatives.
- Research grants for faculty of accredited institutions to execute projects on quality aspects.
- Financial support to accredited institutions for conducting seminars/conferences/workshops etc., on quality issues in Higher Education.
- Developing international linkages for mutual recognition.
- Collaborating with other national professional bodies for accreditation of specialised subjects.
- Interacting with other agencies to develop National Qualifications Framework.

Important Decisions of the Executive Committee (EC) and General Council (GC)

- NAAC's Policy Meeting was held at Bangalore during December 11th–12th, 2001. The grading pattern of NAAC was considered for revision and later it was adopted by the Executive Committee and General Council of NAAC.

A new direction was given for the campus development of NAAC. It was advised that the guidelines of the Council of Architecture of India to be followed for the development of the campus for further course of action.

8.1.5 Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi

The objective of the Nuclear Science Centre is to provide within the university system world class facilities for accelerator based research in some focused areas of several disciplines. The user base now exists in 62 universities, 39 colleges, all IITs and several national institutes and the accelerator and experimental facilities are fully utilized.

Pelletron Accelerator and Utilisation

The Pelletron accelerator operation in this year had been smooth and there were no major breakdowns in the accelerator. The machine uptime was 97.7% and beam utilization as 55.1%. The voltage distribution of the Terminal Potential used for different experiments in the year is as shown above. The maximum voltage achieved during conditioning in this year was 15.52 MV. Several modifications done in the machine has made its operation smoother and reduced the breakdown period. Regarding development work, multi-element cathode has been developed and different species of beam has been delivered to users from the same cathode.

Ph.D. lecture courses, three acquaintance programmes and one orientation programme were held and attended by students from several universities.

Eight workshops were held this year involving users from the universities and other institutions. These were on “Engineering of Oxide materials by SHI”, Physics with Radioactive ion beams”, “Nuclear Physics facilities in Phase-II beam hall”, “Nanomaterials: Synthesis and modification by Ion Beams”, “Physics with large Gamma Array coupled with Recoil separator”, “Accelerator Mass Spectrometry”, “Sputtering by energetic ions” and “Electronics for Experimental data acquisition & computer control”. An International Conference on Heavy Ion Accelerator Technology was organised by the Centre in which scientists from eight countries and from all the laboratories in the country participated.

Linac Development

During this past year, the programme for superconducting Linac accomplished several milestones, which are described below.

The superbuncher resonator was tested as an accelerating element first using DC beam and then pulsed beam from the Pelletron. A pulse width of ~ 127 ps FWHM (after correcting for the detector resolution) was achieved near the entrance of the first Linac module. A test was successfully conducted on the superbuncher resonator along with the pneumatic slow tuner and its associated electronics. The Resonator Fabrication Facility has been geared for indigenous fabrication of resonators.

A Simple Test Cryostat has been set up, which would be used for off-line testing of the resonators. The Linac beamline has been laid upto the entrance of the first module and the Linac module has been connected to the beamline. The integrated cryogenic system for the upcoming superconducting linear accelerator has been tested thoroughly. An Automated helium purifier (Import substitution) to recycle the impure helium gas has been designed and under fabrication with M/s BOC. A complete helium gas analysis set up has been established for the monitoring of helium gas trapped from various points of liquefier and purifier.

An RF amplifier operating at 400 Watt 97 MHz has been developed to lock the Superconducting Resonators using dynamic phase control scheme. Two more quadrupole triplet magnets and 20 IGOR modules were fabricated this year. Several other instruments were developed prominent among which are the Switching Mode Power Supply for Superconducting Solenoid magnets and programmer, Control Electronics for Higher Stability High Power Magnet Power supply.

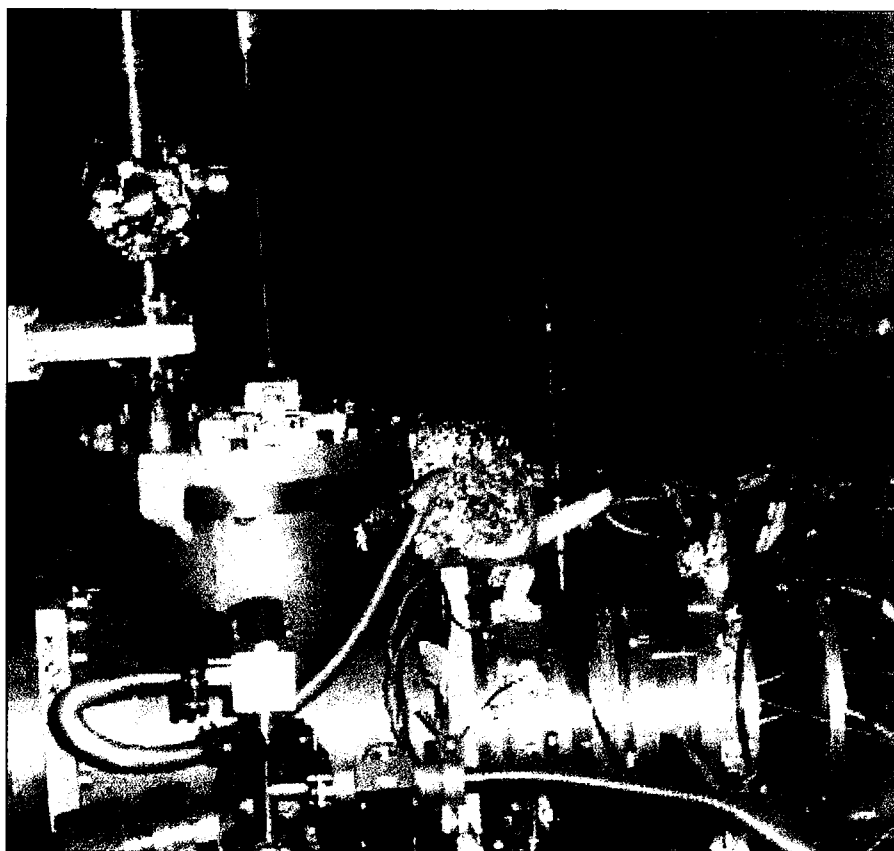
Research Activities

Nuclear Physics

The major research activity carried out by the Nuclear Physics group at NSC in the year 2001 has been the setting up of the Indian National Gamma Array (INGA) at TIFR. Equipment from BARC, TIFR, SINP, VECC and IUC-DAEF were pooled in with NSC contributing the electronics from the GDA array. The group members from all these institutions as well as students and faculty from the universities actively participated in the setting up and running of the INGA facility. After the successful completion of four months of continuous operation, the GDA electronics was brought back to NSC and reassembled here. In the year 2002, we are planning to set up the INGA facility at the target site of HIRA at NSC for recoil-gated g-spectroscopy. Two of the experiments performed with INGA with collaboration from the Nuclear Physics group of NSC at TIFR are $^{11}\text{B}+^{130}\text{Te}$ and $^{16}\text{O}+^{45}\text{Sc}$. Both show the power of high-statistics triple g-g gated coincidence data available



Inside view of 1st Linac Cryostat



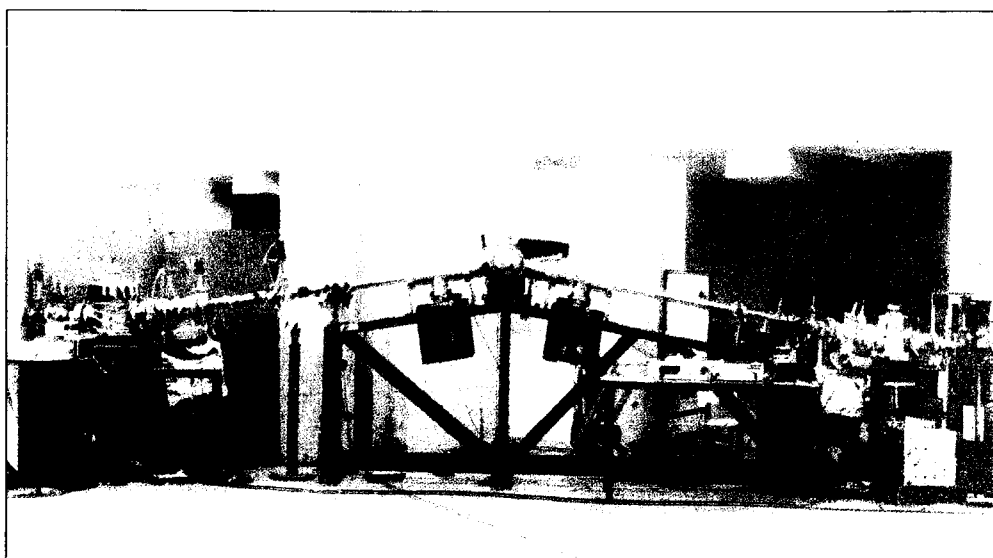
Focal Plane Detector set up for RIB Experiments

from the CLOVER array. The experimentally measured performance of the CLOVER detectors for high-energy g -radiation has been compared with Monte-Carlo simulation. The existing GDA array has been used to study the level schemes of f - p - g shell nuclei ^{85}Zr and ^{73}As . Recoil-gated g -spectroscopy was attempted for ^{42}Sc . Shape driving effects of the intruder $h_{9/2}$ and $i_{13/2}$ orbitals in ^{177}Ir were investigated using RDM technique. Perturbed Angular Distribution (PAD) was used to measure the g -factors of the isomeric states ^{54}Fe and ^{173}Ta .

The study of entrance channel effect (ECE) in compound nucleus decay continued to play an important role in reaction dynamics research at NSC. ECE was probed through charged particle spectra and neutron spectra. Pre-equilibrium emission was found to be important at beam energies ~ 5 - 7 MeV/A. Two of the experiments probed the reaction mechanism near the Coulomb barrier. Various modifications were carried out at the RIB facility at NSC to improve the reliability and precision of the reaction cross-section data using radioactive beam. An extensive set of measurements, with a factor of 10 improvement in statistics, has been carried out for measuring the S_{17} factor using ^7Be beam. The change in decay rate of ^7Be implanted in Au, Cd and Fullerene has been investigated.

Materials Science

A large number of experiments were performed by different groups from universities and research institutions. The outcome of several experiments on electronic sputtering on-line measurements revealed that the thermal spike mode of ion interaction with material is responsible for large erosion of atoms from the surface under impingement of swift heavy ions. Other significant observations in this field of study were: Formation of aligned C and SiC clusters in SHI irradiated silicon based polymer and formation of nano crystalline silicon in SHI irradiated silicon oxide. Irradiation of nanosized Zn ferrite brings in magnetic ordering as investigated by Mossbauer spectroscopy. Chalcogenide films are shown to decrease the energy gap with the increase of incident ion fluence. Investigations on ion irradiation of fullerene film revealed (i) competing process of simultaneous damage and polymerisation (ii) decrease in resistivity by several order of magnitudes.



Beamline for Photoelectron Spectroscopy installed on Indus-1, IUC-DAEF, Indore

For the application in space related devices, proton induced effects in MOSFETs and heavy ion induced failures in VLSI devices are investigated. An automated control and data acquisition for channeling experiment was implemented and was utilised for measuring the strain in strained superlattice. Existing RF sputtering set up has been modified for successfully preparing nano particle thin films of copper oxides. A high temperature furnace has been procured and has been put in use for materials development.

Radiation Biology

The experiments were conducted utilising the existing beam line and laboratory facilities comprised of seed irradiation, DNA damage and repair studies, mammalian cell inactivation and chromosome aberration and apoptosis study, and study of the TLD response on the proton irradiated photosynthetic apparatus in spinach leaves. In addition to that proton induced variations in the irradiated MOSFET devices was also carried out. The beam line was also used to study the parameter and characteristics modulations in MOSFETs irradiated by 24 MeV protons.

Atomic Physics

The technique of beam-foil and beam-two foil has been developed for lifetime measurements of metastable states in He- and Li-like ions. Measurements have been carried out for He- and Li-like Vanadium and Nickel. The relative level population of $1s2p2S^4P^0_{5/2}$ to $1s2P^3P^0_2$ in He-like Vanadium at the different bombarding energies has been determined.

Low Energy Beam Facility & High Current Injector

A new plasma lens with a smaller diameter aperture was used to reduce the emittance and improve the extraction of high charged state ions. New beam of Si^{3+} was developed for future experiments. A remote tuning arrangement for RF was built and incorporated into the control system.

A temperature controlled target ladder and residual gas analyzer were made available for the users from materials science branch. A time of flight system for the study of molecular dissociation/fragmentation when the highly charged ions interact with a gas target has been assembled and tested. A liquid droplet source capable of making droplets smaller than 25 microns has been fabricated and tested.

The contract for collaborative development of a novel high temperature superconductor based ECR source has been worked out with M/s Pantechnik, France and work has already begun on the design of the source.

Future Plans

Efforts towards automation of the Pelletron accelerator has been started and will be continued for increasing the efficiency of operation. The multicathode ion source will be installed which will ensure faster change of ion species. The beam tests of the first linac module will be completed and the beam line and switching magnet in beam hall II are planned to be installed. Work has been started on the recently sanctioned DST project on Hybrid Recoil analyzer and will be continued. Collaborative work on Indian National Gamma Array in conjunction with HIRA will be performed at NSC. The Wien filter assembly for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry studies will be installed. The development of Radiofrequency Quadrupole for the high current injector will be initiated.

8.2 NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES

Besides the Inter-University Centres, the University Grants Commission is also instrumental in setting up National Information Centres in selected universities for dissemination of information in the field of Science, Humanities and Social Sciences.

The list of these centres and their objective(s) for the year 2001-2002 are given in the Table

Table 8.2.1: National Information Centres and their objective(s): 2001-2002

S.No.	Centre	Objective(s)
1.	National Centre for Science Information, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-560 012	Science Information Centre
2.	National Social Science Information Centre, M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara (Gujarat)	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences, (Economics, Political Science Education, Psychology, etc.)
3.	National Information Centre, SNDT Women's University, Mumbai	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences, (Sociology, Women's Studies, Home Science, Special Education, Library and Information Science etc.)

During the reporting year, the UGC paid 130.33 lakhs to these National Information Centres to meet their objectives. The year-wise position of budget allocation and release of grants to these centres during Ninth Plan is as given in the Table 8.2.2.

Table: 8.2.2.: Year-wise position of budget allocation and release of grants to National Information Centres during Ninth Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants
1.	1997-1998	100.00	48.00
2.	1998-1999	68.50	38.50
3.	1999-2000	130.00	125.00
4.	2000-2001	-	-
5.	2001-2002	51.92	130.33
	Total	350.42	341.83

Note: Excess release of grants over and above the budget allocation was met from the re-appropriation of funds for the particular year.

BRIEF ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES: 2001-2002

8.2.1 National Information Centre, SNDT Women's University Library, Mumbai

Introduction

The UGC supported National Information Centre, established in 1986, has been working as an information support agency for students, faculty and researchers in the scholarly communication process. The objective of the Centre is to improve the flow of bibliographic information in six

subjects, namely Sociology, Women's Studies, Home Science, Special Education, Library Science and Gujarati and to increase their access to academic communities. The Centre is constantly redefining its roles and services and incorporating the state-of-the-art technology to keep pace with changing information scenario.

Information Services

During 2001-2002, the Centre served 5072 users from all over India. About 1,52,160 references were supplied and 95,043 pages were photocopied and supplied.

Resource Base

In-house bibliographic and directory database with emphasis on Indian materials are valuable assets of the Centre.

The SUCHAK database has 1,40,700 records. As many as 47% are in the field of Sociology, 35% in Home Science, 19% in Women's Studies, 11% in Library Science and 4% in Special Education. Indian citations constitute 57% of the total records of which 17% have abstracts. An Web interface for SUCHAK database has been developed using MINISIS WEB INTERFACE Module in order to make the database available on the internet.

During the year, concerted efforts were made to revise and update SANSTHA database. The database contains information about 1212 organizations working in India.

A new database WEBSUCHI was developed during the year with the objective of providing Internet based information services to the users. The database contains 773 records comprising of URLs of useful websites along with brief annotation about the content, category and keywords.

To supplement the in-house database, the centre has acquired several bibliographic databases on CD-ROM in the areas of social sciences, Food and Nutrition, Women's Studies, Population Studies etc.

Collaborations

Between 1998 and 2000, the Centre collaborated with the School of Public Health of Harvard University in digitizing South Asian research for inclusion in their Global Reproductive Health Forum. During 2000-2001, the Global Reproductive Health Forum has sanctioned a joint proposal by S.N.D.T. Women's University Library, Mumbai and Centre for Women and Development Studies, New Delhi for creation of a Gateway of Women's Studies in South Asia. The Centre was to operate as a resource base for the project. In **February 2002**, The Gateway to Gender Studies in South Asia has been launched on Internet. (<http://gendwaar.gen.in>). The Women's Studies and relevant items from the section on Sociology and Home Science from the Suchak, Santha and Websuchi have been hosted on the Internet.

The Centre also collaborated with National Information System for Science and Technology to put up the Library and Information Science Section of the database.

8.3 CENTRES OF NATIONAL FACILITIES

The UGC is also assisting the following Centres of National Facilities set up in selected universities for fulfilling the objectives as indicated in the Table 8.3.1.

Table 8.3.1: Centres of National Facilities and their Objective(s)

S.No.	Centre	Objective(s)
1.	Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Mumbai	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation.
2.	Regional Instrumentation Centre, I.I.Sc., Bangalore	Design and Development of equipment and training of staff in instrumentation.
3.	Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Chennai	Research and Dissemination of knowledge and organisation of training programmes in crystal growth.
4.	M.S.T. Radar Centre, S.V. University, Tirupati	Studies in Atmospheric Dynamics to enable teachers to use MST/Radar facility.
5.	Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics, Calcutta University, Calcutta	Research in Astrophysics
6.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	To invite teachers from universities and colleges as Associates of the Centre and provide them with exposure to new ideas, methods and opportunities to do research.
7.	Jabal-Rangapur Observatory, Osmania University, Hyderabad	Science Research Observatory
8.	Centre for Science Education and Communication, New Delhi.	Popularization of Science

An amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs was paid to four Centres of National Facilities during the year under report. The year-wise budget allocation and release of grants to Centres of National Facilities during Ninth Plan is as indicated in the Table 8.3.2.

Table 8.3.2: Year-wise budget allocation and release of grants to Centres of National Facilities during the Ninth Plan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants
1.	1997-1998	162.00	159.00
2.	1998-1999	214.60	191.60
3.	1999-2000	220.88	144.00
4.	2000-2001	154.00	156.04
5.	2001-2002	178.00	105.00
	Total	929.48	755.64

BRIEF ACTIVITIES OF CENTRES OF NATIONAL FACILITIES: 2001-2002

8.3.1 UGC-SVU Centre for M.S.T Radar Applications, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati

The Centre was established as a major national facility for carrying out research in middle atmospheric dynamics, with state-of-art instrumentation. The highlights of the Centre during 2001-2002 are as follows:

- Twenty seven faculty members and research scholars from different Universities visited UGC-SVU Centre for MST Radar Applications and conducted experiments making use of the facilities available at the UGC-SVU Centre.
- Experiments were conducted to study gravity waves, turbulence parameters, precipitation characteristics and mesospheric dynamics.
- Pioneering work was done to derive vertical profiles of humidity from the MST Radar observations.
- Real-time wind and wind-shear data was provided for the GSLV and PSLV C-3' rocket launches from SHAR Centre, Sriharikota.
- Sixteen papers were published in National and International scientific journals.
- Five students were awarded Ph.D. degrees for MST Radar related research work.

National Symposium on "Radar and Microwave Remote Sensing in Atmospheric Science" was held at Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati during 9th-11th November, 2001.

8.3.2 Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Mumbai

The Western Regional Instrumentation Centre (WRC), Mumbai, an institution funded on cent percent basis by the University Grants Commission, continues to serve as a resource centre in instrumentation for the University Science Instrumentation Centres (USICs) in various universities and for academic institutions of higher education. The Centre offers (i) training programmes, (ii) repairs & maintenance services, (iii) test & calibration services, (iv) mechanical workshop with CNC machines, (v) optical shop service and glass blowing facility, (vi) projects & consultancy services, (vii) computer fabrication, upgradation and maintenance services, (viii) research, design and development facilities, (ix) sophisticated analytical instrumentation services, and (x) library & information services. These services are availed by academic institutions, R & D laboratories and industries.

(i) Training Programmes:

During 2001-2002, eleven short-term training programmes were organised at different Universities/ Colleges, in which a total of 268 persons participated including 48 women.

(ii) Student/Project Trainees:

During the year, 15 students of following different academic institutions worked in the Centre for their training/project assignments : (a) M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara (M.E.); (b) Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kochi (B.E.); (c) P.V. Polytechnic, SNDT Womer's University; and (d) Vidyavardhini College of Engineering, Vasai (B.E.).

(iii) Services:

(a) Repairs & Maintenance		
No. of instruments received during 2001-2002	:	286
No. of instruments repaired	:	253
No. of instruments pending	:	10
No. of instruments beyond repair/returned	:	23
Revenue	:	Rs. 90,720/-
(b) Sophistical Instruments Services :		
No. of samples analyzed	:	120
Revenue	:	Rs.19,050/-
(c) Optical Shop, Glass Blowing Shop & Vacuum Lab services:		
No. of jobs executed	:	21
Revenue	:	Rs. 40,210/-
(d) Test & Calibration Services :		
No. of instruments received	:	294
No. of instruments calibrated	:	283
Revenue	:	Rs. 1,41,790/-

(iv) Computer Maintenance Facility:

Centre's PC/printer maintenance service covered 80 PCs, 50 printers, and 10 voltage stabilizers of Departments/Centres/Institutions and Administration/Accounts sections of the University of Mumbai. CMF also provided computer networking service (establishment of LAN). The total amount realised through these services was **Rs. 3,59,000/-**.

(v) Projects (R & D Activities in Progress):**1. UGC Sponsored Project**

After successful completion of the earlier UGC major research project on development of modulated SMPS of rating 48V/2000 watt, another major research project entitled "Design and Development of Ignition Power Supply for Xenon Lamp upto 450 Watt", was sanctioned by the UGC with Shri G.D. Patil as the Principal Investigator. Approval was received in April, 2001, for Rs. 2.01 lakhs.

2. Industry-Sponsored Project

The R&D project on "Design and Development of a system for Testing of Respirators/Masks as per British Standard BS4400", using sodium chloride aerosol and flame photometric technique, sponsored by an industry, M/s. Vishvesvara Enterprises, Navi Mumbai, was completed (Principal Investigator-Shri G.D. Patil, TSD). The instrument system was developed successfully and consists of an atomizer, mixing chamber, evaporation tube, burner assembly, canister assembly, interference filter and sensor assembly, test assembly, flow meters & pressure gauge assembly, and electronic measurement & display unit.

Instrument technology was transferred to M/s. Vishvesvara Enterprises in January, 2002 against development charges of **Rs. 1.00 lakh**.

3. *R & D Activities: Instruments developed*

- (a) Hardware and software development for low frequency measurement using Atmel microcontroller 89C2051.
- (b) 89C2051-based pulse rate meter using indigenous IR sensor.
- (c) Development of Version 1 model of 'Electronic Supervisor for Security Guards', completed. Work on Version 2 in progress.
- (d) Hardware circuit for 'Auto Off Timer' developed. Controller interface work in progress.

4. *Sensor Interfaces & Circuits Development*

- (a) Development on temperature sensor interface and humidity measurement interface for 'wind parameter monitoring system', in progress.
- (b) Designing and testing of a display card with two 3-digit display modules and a 7-digit bar code for interfacing with 80C535 kit in a multiplexed mode with the additional feature of light sensitive display intensity.
- (c) Interfacing 7-segment Common-Anode and common-Cathode displays with 89C2051.
- (d) Digital data transfers using 4-20 mA current loop for remote communication using 8-bit ADC/DAC.
- (e) Assembly and testing of 4 + digit ADC 1C7135.
- (f) Pressure/Vacuum sensor.

5. *Software Development*

- (a) SPO₂ computation using look-up method for pulse-ox meter.
- (b) GUI interface in VB for Float Type Digital Tide Gauge data processing, creating PRN files and graphs.
- (c) GUI interface in VB for 80C535 microcontroller kit to operate the kit through PC.
- (d) GUI interface in VB for on-line and off-line plotting of plethysmograph signal received on PC serial port .
- (e) Development 'C' routing for 80C2051 – a 20 pin Flash Controller : (a) interfacing serial display; (b) interfacing serial E²PROM; (c) implementation of 8 bit ADC using DAC; and (d) interfaced 12 bit ADC.
- (f) Development of software for calculation and graphical presentation of cross correlation of two signals, and of frequency selective filter.

6. *Biomedical Instrumentation*

- (a) Development of Alertness Monitoring system
- (b) Baby Incubator System
- (c) Design of teaching aids for training of biomedical engineering teachers

7. *Optical Workshop & Vacuum Instrumentation*

- (a) A double beam digital colorimeter has been designed and developed. A Czerny – turner monochromator was used for accurate wavelength setting.
- (b) In vacuum laboratory, development of anti – reflection coatings and protective layer coatings is being carried out. The coatings developed are being tested.

(vi) Technical Services Division (TSD):**(a) Workshop activities**

Fabrication of jobs : Enclosure for fibre diagram drive assembly; number of instrument cabinets on regular basis; colorimeter boxes, detectors, holders for monochromator, coupler for vacuum system; base fabrication for holding thermocouples; front panel for indicators; circular plates for eye piece holder, etc..

Fabrication of assemblies for sponsored project : Developed and fabricated following assemblies in workshop : Aerosol generator assembly, buffer tank, mixing chamber, evaporation tube, rotameter assembly, canister assembly, burner assembly, pneumatic cylinder assembly, control panel, display unit and overall instrument enclosure of flame photometric system for testing of respiratory masks. This was a major skilled job.

(b) CNC Activities

(1) Preparation of clean room for CNC machines. Complete set-up preparation for operation of CNC machines, (2) Installation of IDEAS – CAD/CAM and CNC software, (3) Interfacing of CNC machines with PC for direct operation from PC using IDEAS – CAD/CAM software and CNC, (4) Training of workshop personnel on IDEAS CAD/CAM software, (5) Training of workshop personnel on CNC lathe and CNC milling machine use and operation, (6) Preparation for starting training programme on IDEAS CAD/CAM and CN

Training Programme on IDEAS CAD/CAM and CNC were started in the month of February, 2002. Till March end, 17 students had joined for the training programme on IDEAS CAD/CAM and CNC. Revenue generated was approx. Rs. 8,000/- (per student) x 17 (students) = **Rs. 1,36,000/-**.

(vii) Design and Development Division:

1. Software Development for Data Acquisition System using VB Programming
2. Optimisation/Modification of Particle Size Analyzer
3. Development of Fibre Length Measuring Instrument
4. Design and Development of Thermal Analysis System
5. Design and Development of LCD Panel Graphics Display
6. Microcontroller – based Auto Sample Dispenser
7. Data Logger System
8. Development of Windows API

(viii) Library and Information Division:

During this report period, the Library added **92** books (worth about Rs.3,63,000/-) taking its total to **4240**. The library continued to subscribe to 16 foreign and seven Indian Journals. (Subscription over Rs. 2,38,000). Now the library's entire stock catalogue can be accessed through the WRIC website <http://www.wricmumbai.org>

The Library's use by outsiders (Student/Project trainees and others) is as follows:

Year	Number of Users
1999-2000	86
2000-2001	317
2001-2002	340

Funded Projects

1. The Trade Marks Registry, Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India, gave another project on “Vienna Classification of the Graphic Content of Trade Marks» to WRIC Library. This is the fifth successive year the library is getting such a project. The billing amount was **Rs. 88,200/-**.
2. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education (CIFE), a Deemed University under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), assigned their Library Automation Project to WRIC Library. The work involved classification of their library books according to 21st edition of Dewey Decimal Classification, identification of data elements, data-entry, preparation and fixing of spine and bar-code labels. The total billing amount was Rs. 3,98,675/-.

(ix) Equipment added

Following were the notable equipment/major software system purchased during the year:

1. Texas DSP Starter Kit, model TMS320C5402
2. Training Kit for 16-bit Microcontroller, 80196
3. Comprehensive software system: I-DEAS CORE MODELER, GENMACH, DNC, for CNC lathe machines.

(x) Staff achievements/distinctions

1. **Dr. R.D. Tewari**, Tech. Officer-I, obtained Ph.D. degree in Physics for his thesis entitled “Study of Optical Monochromators and Design of Fibre Optics System” submitted to the University of Mumbai (July, 2001).
2. **Shri Suhas S. Sahasrabudhe**, Tech. Officer-I, successfully completed the M.E. Degree course in Electronics, from V.J.T.I. University of Mumbai (June, 2001).
3. **Shri A.K. Pansare** participated, on invitation, in training and selection of the participants to represent India at the International Physics Olympiad, held during July, 2001, at Ankara, Turkey. He was involved in lectures as well as the laboratory sessions organised by Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education, TIFR, Mumbai.
4. **Dr. D.N. Patkar** was appointed as a Member of the Governing Council of the Sophisticated Test & Instrumentation Centre (STIC), Kochi, a joint venture of Govt. of Kerala and Cochin University of Science and Technology.
5. **Dr. S.K. Savanur** continued as a nominated member of (i) Book Selection Committee of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF), Kolkata; and (ii) Research Committee of the National Association for the Blind, India.

(xi) Deputation of staff for training, etc.

1. Three Workshop personnel attended one-day workshop organised by M/s Ask Me Software on CAD/CAM.
2. Two Workshop personnel participated in 5-day training programme organised on CNC machines, at M/s BFW, Bangalore.
3. Hema Shah attended a short-term course on “Computer Hardware Maintenance and Assembly, held at WRIC, Mumbai, on October 29-November 3, 2001.

(xii) Publication

“PC-based ventilatory measurements”, **S.S. Sahasrabudhe** and M.S. Panse: Journal of Institute of Engineers (India), vol. 82, Nov. 2001, p.42.

(xiii) Seminar/Conference Papers

Shri A.K. Pansare and **Shri M.T. Tipugade** attended the National Symposium on Instrumentation, NSI-26, organised at Dehra Dun, on October 31-November 2, 2001 and presented four papers.

(xiv) Construction of WRIC Guest House-cum-Director's Lodge

The civil work, along with plumbing and electrification work, of the building for guest house-cum-Director's lodge has been completed. Design and fabrication of furniture and fixtures as well as internal painting are in progress. The land around the building has been filled and leveled. The building is expected to be ready for occupation very shortly.

8.3.3 Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla (Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences)

Introduction

The Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, which is a part of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla, came into being in January, 1991, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the University Grants Commission (UGC). The Institute has been able to create a unique atmosphere for the pursuit of research and the life of scholarly reflection and contemplation. The Associates of the Inter-University Centre, drawn from colleges and universities across the country, are inducted into this community and, almost without exception, they have found their short stay very stimulating.

Academic Programme

The academic programme of the Centre has three basic components (i) the scheme of Associateship; (ii) the organisation of Research Seminars in different parts of the country; and (iii) the holding of Study Weeks on problems of national and international interest at the Institute in Shimla.

Associateship

During the year 2001-2002, 132 university and college teachers availed the Associateships from all over the country to spend up to three months at the Institute. All the Associates who visited the Institute, so far, were highly appreciative, as evidenced by their reports, of the opportunity given to them to visit the Institute. Most of them agreed that there could not be better library facilities elsewhere in the country, and that the opportunity to participate in the Academic activities of the Institute was of great value to them and that it would stand them in good stead when they return to their normal teaching work in colleges and universities. The Associates use this period to (a) try and complete some research they might have been engaged in for sometime; (b) revise their doctoral dissertation; (c) catch up with their reading in the Institute's library; and (d) interaction with Fellows of the Institute and distinguished occasional visitors from India as well as abroad. Also, the Associates took part in the Seminars and Conferences, both national and international, which are among the regular activities of the Institute.

Study Weeks/Symposiums

Study Weeks, organised by the Centre, bring together eminent scholars who spend a week at the Centre debating on an issue which is of considerable current academic and practical significance. The participants in the Study Week are scholars who have already made a significant contribution to the debate around the topic to which the Study Week in question is devoted. Under the joint auspices of the Inter-University Centre and the Institute, the following two Study Weeks/Symposiums were organised:

- (i) An International Symposium on "Significant in Buddhist and French Tradition" from 25th to 30th September, 2001 was organised at IAS, Shimla.
- (ii) Study Week on "Women Studies and Curriculum" was organised at IAS, Shimla from 4th to 6th October, 2001.

Research Seminars

Research Seminars are organised in different parts of the country. They are meant primarily for young teachers and researchers in different regions who are put in touch with distinguished members of the faculty drawn from various universities. The following research seminars were organised during the year, 2001-2002:

- (a) A National Seminar on "Ecology, Adaptability and Cultures in the Himalayas" on 6th and 7th April, 2001 in collaboration with the Department of Anthropology, HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal.
- (b) A National Seminar on "The Concept of Indianess" was organised by Jawaharlal Nehru Rajkeeya Mahavidyalaya in Collaboration with Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, IAS, Shimla from 25th to 28th January, 2002 at Port Blair.

Weekly Seminars given by IUC Associates

An important feature of the academic life of the Institute is its regular Weekly Seminars. Besides the Fellows of the Institute, Faculty members of Himachal Pradesh University and other scholars visiting the Institute attend these seminars. The 110 Associates of the Centre gave the seminars basing on their research work from 1st April, 2001 to 31st March, 2002.

IUC Journal

The three issues of the IUC Journal, Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, (Vol. VII No. 2, Vol. VIII No. 1 & 2) were published during the year 2001-2002.

Publication

The Centre also has a modest publications programme. In 2001-2002, the Centre published the following three books:

1. "Basic Objects : Case Studies in Theoretical Primitives" ed. By Monima Chadha.
2. "Writing Black Writing Dalit : Essays in Black African and Dalit Indian Writings" ed. By Harish Narang.
3. "Five hundred years of Tantrasangraha" eds. By M.S. Sriram, Kramasubramanian and M.D. Srinivas.

Authorities

The Director of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study is also the Director of the Centre. The Centre has an Academic Committee with Professor V.C. Srivastava as Chairman which advised it on all academic matters. The highest decision making body of the Centre is a Coordination Committee with the Chairperson of the UGC as its Chair and the Director, IIAS, as its Co-Chair.

Accounts

During the year 2001-2002, a grant of Rs. 35.00 lakhs was released by the University Grants Commission and Rs. 1.70 lakhs was the opening balance on 1st April, 2001 under the IUC Programmes for its various activities.

PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES

9.1 SPECIAL STUDIES ON SOCIAL THINKERS AND LEADERS

India has a heritage of great thinkers and social leaders whose revolutionary and path-breaking thoughts and actions have left a lasting impact not only in India but also on the whole world. To acquaint teachers and students in Universities with their thoughts and actions and to involve them on studies and research, the UGC has been providing assistance to the universities, on selective basis, for setting up and running the centres of Gandhian, Buddhist, Nehru, Ambedkar, Swami Vivekananda, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Studies.

(a) Gandhian Studies

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided by the UGC on cent per cent basis for setting up Centres of Gandhian Studies in universities for conducting programmes in order to acquaint teachers and students with thoughts and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. During Ninth Plan, the UGC has set up Gandhian Studies Centres in 14 universities. A total grant of Rs. 15.60 lakhs was released to these Centres during the year 2001-2002 for carrying out their activities/ programmes.

The Centres have been requested to send the report of their activities for the year 2001-2002 alongwith utilisation of grants paid during 2000-2001.

(b) Buddhist Studies

The UGC has been providing financial assistance to selected universities on cent per cent basis, out side the plan allocation, for the promotion of Buddhist Studies. During Ninth Plan, the UGC has set up two Centres for Buddhist Studies in Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and M.L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur. A grant of Rs. 3.68 lakhs was released to the Centres during the year 2001-2002. The Centres have been requested to send the report of their activities for the year 2001-2002 alongwith utilisation of the grants already paid.

(c) Nehru Studies

It has been laid down by the UGC that those universities which conduct programmes on Gandhian Studies can also include Nehru Studies in their scheme of activities so as to avoid proliferation of infrastructure. Accordingly, some universities having Centres of Gandhian Studies have taken up Nehru Studies Programmes as well, with the objective of inculcating the philosophy and thoughts of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas in the present context. Nehru Studies Programme is also supported on cent per cent basis by the UGC. During Ninth Plan, the UGC set up three Centres for Nehru Studies in Pondicherry University, Aligarh Muslim University, and Himachal Pradesh University. A total grant of Rs. 3.90 lakhs was released to the universities for carrying out their activities during 2001-2002. The universities have also been requested to send the report of the work done and statement of accounts of the grants paid by the UGC.

(d) Ambedkar Studies

During Ninth Plan, the UGC introduced the scheme of Ambedkar Studies in 1998-99. The UGC has set up four Ambedkar Studies Centres at Kuvempu, Kurukshetra, Jadavpur and Bangalore Universities. The universities have been requested to send the report of the activities undertaken by the centres alongwith statement of accounts and utilisation certificate against the grants paid during 1999-2000. No grant was released to these Centres during 2001-2002.

(e) New Centres Established

The Commission approved ten more new centres on new personalities in various universities on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee and also conveyed its approval to the following ten universities in March, 2001 and simultaneously released a grant of Rs. 4.60 lakhs to each university for carrying out their activities after receiving the acceptance of terms and conditions of the scheme.

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

The Centres would be tenable for a period of five years from the date of establishment of the Centre. The Centres have been requested to send statement of accounts and utilization certificates for the grants released by the UGC alongwith the work report of the Centre.

The Commission also received a proposal from Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar in November, 2001 for the establishment of a study centre on Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. It was considered and recommended by the concerned Standing Committee. The approval as well as sanction of the UGC were conveyed to the University in December, 2001. A grant of Rs. 4.60 lakhs was also released to this university for carrying out its activities during 2001-2002. The UGC allocated an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to these studies centres during the year 2001-2002.

9.2 VALUE ORIENTED EDUCATION

The objective of the scheme is to promote Value Education in Universities and Post-graduate Colleges. The component of Value Education is ingrained in various regular courses and programmes and no assistance is available for its introduction as a formal course under the scheme. During 2001-2002, a National Seminar on Human Values and Life Skills in Higher Education was organised by NIEPA on behalf of the UGC. A Committee has been constituted to frame the detailed syllabus/course of study on Value Education.

The position of budget allocation and release of grants during Ninth plan period is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	50.00	Nil
1998-1999	50.00	Nil
1999-2000	-	Nil
2000-2001	02.00	Nil
2001-2002	300.00	Nil
Total	402.00	Nil

9.3 HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES EDUCATION

During the year 1997-98, the Commission framed "UGC IX Plan Approach for the promotion of Human Rights Education (HRE) in Universities and Colleges" with an objective to promote Human Rights and Duties Education through the Universities and Colleges and spreading awareness about the Human Rights and Duties Education amongst the teachers and students. For this purpose, the Commission has been providing financial assistance to Universities and Colleges for introduction of PG Degree, UG Degree, Diploma and Certificate Courses at PG level in Human Rights and Duties Education. It is also providing financial assistance to Universities and Colleges for holding seminars, symposia and workshops in Human Rights and Duties Education.

During the year 2001-2002, the following programmes have been approved for financial assistance in various Universities and Colleges:

S.No.	Purpose	Number of Institutions
1.	Two year Degree Course in Human Rights and Duties Education	Three Universities One College
2.	One year Diploma Course in Human Rights and Duties Education	Five Universities
3.	Certificate Course in Human Rights and Duties Education	One University Two Colleges
4.	Seminars	Three Universities
5.	Workshops	Two Universities

During the financial year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 8.92 lakhs was paid to Universities and Colleges under the programme of Human Rights and Duties Education.

The Commission constituted a Curriculum Development Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon. Justice Dr. V.S. Malimath to prepare the curricula for various courses under Human Rights and Duties Education Programme. It developed Curriculum for introduction of :

- Foundation Course in Human Rights and Duties,
- Certificate Course in Human Rights and Duties,
- Under-graduate Degree Course in Human Rights and Duties,
- Post-graduate Diploma Course in Human Rights and Duties,
- Post-graduate Degree (MA/LLM) Course in Human Rights and Duties.



Hon'ble Justice Dr. V.S. Malimath, Former Chief Justice of Karnataka and Kerala. Former Member of National Human Rights Commission, Govt. of India and the Chairman of Curriculum Development Committee of Human Rights and Duties Education of UGC – presenting the UGC Model Curriculum of Human Rights and Duties Education to Dr. Hari Gautam, Chairman, University Grants Commission on 7th January, 2002

The UGC Model curricula on Human Rights and Duties Education have been sent to all the Universities and Autonomous Colleges as well as to the Head of the Department under which the Programme of Human Rights and Duties Education is being conducted.

During the Ninth Plan Period, the following were done:

- The Commission in collaboration with the British Council organized two workshops – First on 23rd to 25th November, 1998 at Bangalore and second on 30th November to 2nd December, 1998 at Delhi.
- The Scheme of Human Rights Education was renamed as Human Rights and Duties Education on the basis of Hon. Justice Verma Committee Report on “operationalization of the suggestion to teach fundamental duties to the citizen of the country”. Universities and Colleges were requested to incorporate duty consciousness and essential component in the Curriculum. The report was sent to all the Universities.
- The Commission released a total grant of Rs. 92.91 lakhs to the Universities and Colleges under the Human Rights and Duties Education Programme during Ninth Plan Period.
- Since the inception of the Programme i.e. 1997-98, the Commission approved 31 Universities and 3 Colleges for introduction of Degree, Diploma and Certificate Courses, it also approved 48 Universities and 73 Colleges for organizing seminar/symposia/workshops during Ninth Plan Period.

- The Programme of Human Rights and Duties Education is to continue for the Tenth Plan Period. Universities and Colleges identified for Human Rights and Duties Education Programme have been requested to implement the programme as per the UGC Model Curriculum on Human Rights and Duties Education. Standing Committee on Human Rights and Duties Education has been re-constituted to monitor the Human Rights and Duties Education Programme.

DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

10.1 DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

The UGC has been implementing the following schemes/programmes for the development of Engineering and Technological Education by providing financial assistance to the departments of Engineering/Technology of Universities/Institutions:

- Development Grants to Universities under Engineering and Technology.
- Financial Assistance for introduction of new PG Courses in emerging areas.
- Award of PG Scholarships to M.E./M.Tech. students and Research Fellowships (JRF/SRF)
- Maintenance grants to State/Deemed to be Universities for specific purposes.
- Grants to Women Universities for Technical Courses.

(a) *Development Grants to Universities*

The University Grants Commission has been providing Development Assistance to only 9 Technological Universities (since Roorkee University upgraded to IIT and stoppage of grants to Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad) and 24 Central/State/Deemed to be Universities having Engineering Departments under the following items (i) Staff (ii) Building (iii) Equipment (iv) Books & Journals (v) Others.

The Commission allocated an amount of **Rs. 6757.33 lakhs** for development assistance for the entire Ninth plan period. During this period, the Commission released grants amounting to **Rs. 5579.21 lakhs** to the Universities/Institutions as development assistance as per details given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released	Number of Beneficiaries (Universities/Institutions)
1997-1998	1301.00	1370.41	35
1998-1999	736.00	789.34	35
1999-2000	885.00	784.52	35
2000-2001	885.00	986.04	35
2001-2002	1672.52	1648.90	33
Total	5479.52	5579.21	173

Note : (a) Excess amount released adjusted within overall budget allocation.

(b) Roorkee University upgraded to IIT and stopped grants to Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

(b) Financial Assistance for introduction of new P.G. Courses M.E./M.Tech. under Engineering & Technology

The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance for starting of new M.E./M.Tech. Courses in emerging areas under Engineering and Technology. The procedure being followed is that the proposals received from the Universities are screened by the Expert Committee of the UGC and forwarded to AICTE for their Technical approval. After the approval of the AICTE, the UGC conveys its final approval to the University and provides financial assistance under recurring and non-recurring items to the tune of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for a period of five years from the date of implementation of programme. During the Ninth plan period in the year 1999, the Commission has approved 11 post-graduate courses to seven Universities as per the list given below:

University	Title of the Course
Tezpur University	i) M.Tech. (Information Tech.) ii) M.Tech. (Electronics Design and Tech.) iii) M.Tech. (Energy Tech.)
Jadavpur University	iv) Master Degree in Multimedia Development Technology
Bengal Engg. College	v) Master Degree in Information Technology
University College of Engineering, Osmania University	vi) M.E. (Automation & Robotics)
B.I.T., Mesra, Ranchi	vii) M.Tech. (Remote Sensing)
Cochin University of Science & Technology	viii) M.Tech. (Energy Statistics) ix) M.Tech. (Ocean Technology)
University of Mysore	x) Master Degree Course in Computer Cognition Technology xi) M.S. (Computer Cognition Technology) (Equivalent to M.Tech. / M.E. / M.Sc. (Engineering and Technology)

As per the ruling of the Supreme Court, the “Universities are not required to take prior approval of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to start new departments for imparting technical education”.

The Judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Bharathidasan University and Anr. Vs. All India Council for Technical Education & Ors. was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on **18th January, 2002**. The Commission, on the basis of the Judgement, decided that the Judgement of the Hon’ble Supreme Court may be sent to all Universities for their information and necessary action. Accordingly, all the Universities have been informed about the Commission’s decision vide our letter dated 4th July, 2002.

(c) Award of Research Fellowships and Post-graduate Scholarships under Engineering and Technology

The Commission has been providing P.G. Scholarships to students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. Courses with the objective to help the students to pursue higher technical education and also provide Junior Research Fellowships/Senior Research Fellowships for doing Ph.D. . The Gate qualified students admitted to M.E./M.Tech. Courses receive PG Scholarship for a period of 18 months

@ Rs. 2500/- p.m. and contingency @ Rs. 3000/- p.a.. The number of students receiving PG Scholarships is around **800** every year. During the Ninth plan period, grants amounting to Rs. 2460.18 lakhs was released towards PG Scholarships and JRF/SRFs. During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 642.42 lakhs were released to PG scholars and JR/SR Fellows. The position of budget allocation and release of grants during Ninth Plan Period were as given under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released			Number of Beneficiaries (Univer-sities)
		PG Scholarships	JRF/SRFs	Total	
1997-1998	210.00	177.78	31.40	209.18	21
1998-1999	450.00	435.61	34.30	469.91	21
1999-2000	388.00	418.35	13.40	431.75	28
2000-2001	650.00 210.00 (JRF/SRF)	639.64	67.28	706.92	21
2001-2002	550.00 200.00 (JRF/SRF)	577.35	65.07	642.42	18
Total	2658.00	2248.73	211.45	2460.18	109

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th June, 2002 has enhanced the PG Scholarship to M.E./M.Tech. students, as recommended by the M/HRD, from **Rs. 2500/- p.m. to Rs. 5000/- p.m.** and contingency from **Rs. 3000/- p.a. to Rs. 5000/- p.a.** w.e.f. 1st September, 2001 and also increased the duration of PG Courses from **18 months to 24 months** from the academic session **2002-2003**.

(d) Maintenance Grants to State/Deemed to be Universities for Specific Purposes

The Commission has been providing Non-plan grants to four State/Deemed to be Universities namely (i) Anna University (ii) Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (iii) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, and (iv) Roorkee University (WRDTC and Department of Earthquake Engineering) for Staff, Scholarship and Contingency & Library in connection with approved PG Courses on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred on the specific items as approved by the Govt. at the time of transfer of these Universities to the UGC for the purpose of payment of grants.

Consequent upon the conversion of University of Roorkee into an Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee and its integration with IIT system vide Ordinance No. 6 of 2001 dated 21st September, 2001 issued by the M/Law & Justice & Company Affairs notified in the Gazette of India, Roorkee University, Roorkee has been upgraded to IIT w.e.f. 21st Spetember, 2001. As all IIT's are directly funded by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Commission stopped providing funds to (a) WRDTC and (b) Department of Earthquake Engineering of Roorkee University.

The details regarding grants released during the Ninth Plan Period to Universities are as given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released	Number of Beneficiaries (Universities)
1997-1998	241.94	241.12	4
1998-1999	310.00	219.81	4
1999-2000	330.80	291.13	4
2000-2001	360.00	359.24	4
2001-2002	1000.00	475.95	3
Total	2242.74	1587.25	19

Note: Roorkee University upgraded to IIT w.e.f. 21st September, 2001

10.2 DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES (MBA PROGRAMME)

The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance to Universities/Institutions for introduction of MBA Programme after the proposals are approved by the UGC Expert Committee on Management Studies as well as by the AICTE. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 58.00 lakhs is being provided for starting of MBA Programme under recurring & non-recurring items for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the programme. It is also providing financial assistance for continuance of the scheme/strengthening of already existing MBA Programme. During the Ninth plan period, a package of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was approved by the Commission for the above purpose.

So far, the Commission provided financial assistance to **67 Universities**, which have already availed themselves of the UGC assistance for introduction of MBA Programme. During the year 2001-2002, grants amounting to Rs. 65.05 lakhs were released to 16 Universities under the programme.

During the Ninth Plan Period, the Commission released grants amounting to Rs. 986.26 lakhs to the Universities/Institutions as per the details given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released	Number of Beneficiaries (Universities)
1997-1998	225.00	155.62	20
1998-1999	300.00	302.49	43
1999-2000	200.00	264.41	44
2000-2001	200.00	198.69	35
2001-2002	75.00	65.05	16
Total	1000.00	986.26	158

10.3 DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER EDUCATION AND UPGRADATION/ AUGMENTATION OF COMPUTER FACILITIES

The UGC has been providing financial assistance to universities and colleges for the computer education, upgradation and augmentation of computer facilities by implementing the following schemes during Ninth plan.

- Establishment of Computer Centres in Universities.
- Computer Man Power Development Courses.
- Introduction of Computer Application Paper at the Post-Graduate Level.

- Grants for strengthening of Computer lab for Computer Science Departments.
- Training of college teachers for computer awareness.
- Creation of Computer Facilities in colleges.

(A) Establishment and Upgradation of Computer Centres in Universities

(a) Establishment of Computer Centres in Universities

The UGC has been assisting the universities for setting up of computer centres since 1970s for use in research and training, in application of computers in every field/subject, and in examinations/administration related work. Under the scheme, the UGC provides non-recurring grant ranging between 20-50 lakhs to procure suitable Hardware/Software facilities and for site preparation. Recurring grant for salary of technical staff, maintenance of computers and contingency expenses is also provided under the scheme for a period of five years. Under this scheme, the UGC has so far provided grant to establish computer centres in 136 universities, out of which computer centres in six universities have been established during 2001-2002. During Ninth Plan, 15 computer centres have been set up in various universities. A grant of Rs. 141.20 lakhs was provided for establishment of computer centres during 2001-2002.

(b) Upgradation/Modernisation of Existing Computer Centres in Universities

In view of the limited life of a computer system and the rate of obsolescence, the UGC considers replacement and upgradation of the hardware of a computer centre after 7-8 years. For each centre, financial assistance varying between 20 to 50 lakhs is being provided for upgradation/replacement of obsolete computer hardware and for networking facilities. So far, 87 computer centres have been supported for this purpose. During 2001-2002, proposals from four universities were approved. During Ninth Plan Period, 59 Universities were assisted for this purpose.

A grant of Rs. 157.95 lakhs was provided for upgradation of the computer centres during 2001-2002.

(B) Computer Man-Power Development Courses

In order to make available human resources in the field of computers, the UGC has also been providing assistance, for introducing and conducting courses such as Master of Computer Application (MCA) and M.Sc. in Computer Science, to those Universities which have the UGC supported computer centres. Upto 31st March, 2002, the number of universities assisted by the UGC for introducing and conducting various computer science courses is 67 for MCA and two for M.Sc. (Computer Science).

Initially, Department of Electronics (DOE) and the UGC were jointly providing grant to the universities for introduction of DCA and MCA Course. The joint programme was terminated w.e.f. 1993 and now the UGC alone is providing grant to the universities for MCA Course. DCA Course is now not being approved by the UGC because such courses are expected to be provided by non-university and non-Government institutions under the policy decided in consultation with the Department of Electronics. For running MCA/M.Sc. (Computer Science) courses, the UGC provides salary for the teaching staff including guest faculty. During 2001-2002, two proposals received from Calcutta University and Sampurnanand Sanskrit University have been approved.

The Commission has approved MCA/M.Sc. (Computer Science) Courses in Ten Universities during Ninth Plan period.

(C) Introduction of Computer Application Paper at the Post-Graduate Level

The UGC has been providing financial assistance to universities, since 1992-93, for starting Computer Application as an additional paper at the post-graduate level in subjects in which Computer Applications have been prominent. Eight subjects viz. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Geo-Sciences, and Economics. Library Science and Commerce were identified to begin with. However, during 1996-97, it was decided by the Commission to introduce a Computer Application paper at the Post-Graduate level in all subjects wherever relevant, instead of eight identified subjects. The university is required to submit prescribed syllabus for these papers, to the UGC while applying for grant under the scheme.

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided to a university for setting up Computer Laboratory under this scheme. In addition to this, selected universities are also being provided with a recurring grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh during first year and Rs. 1.50 lakh per annum for next four years for contingent expenditure-in the form of stationery, consumables, and honorarium to technical assistants etc.. The above assistance is provided for universities and PG colleges to cover at least three PG departments. However, when the scheme is implemented for single PG department, the assistance would be limited to only Rs. 3.00 lakhs as a non-recurring grant. A grant of Rs. 223.92 lakhs was sanctioned to universities and a grant of Rs. 152.80 lakhs to the colleges during the year under report.

During Ninth Plan period, 74 Universities/Colleges were assisted under this scheme.

(D) Grants for Strengthening Computer Laboratory for Computer Science Departments

The Commission has been assisting the Departments of Computer Science in universities for Computer Lab facilities for running MCA/M.Sc. (Computer Science) courses since 1998-99. A grant upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs is being provided to each university under the scheme. During the financial year under report, the proposal of Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya was approved. During 2001-2002, a total grant of Rs. 9.89 lakhs was released.

In the Ninth Plan period, 40 universities were supported under this scheme.

(E) Training of College Teachers for Computer Awareness

Under the scheme, the UGC has been providing financial assistance to the universities for conducting computer-training programme of two weeks duration for teachers and administrative officers of colleges. The UGC has, so far, approved 135 such programmes. In general, one training programme covers 30 participants from 15 colleges. During Ninth Plan period, 13 training programmes were approved for ten universities.

(F) Assistance to the Offices of College Development Councils and Academic Staff Colleges

During 1998-99, it was decided to provide one time financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.00 lakh each to all the offices of College Development Councils of the universities for developing computer facilities. Sixty four universities were assisted for purchase of personal computer, printer and relevant software for the offices.

Fifty academic staff colleges were also provided one time financial support to the tune of Rs. 1.25 lakhs each for creating computer facilities.

A grant of Rs. 4.66 lakhs was released during the financial year 2001-2002 to the offices of College Development Councils and academic staff colleges.

(G) Creation of Computer Facilities in Colleges

The University Grants Commission has been assisting colleges for procuring Personal Computer, Printer, CVT and relevant system and application software since 1987. The objective of the scheme is to create awareness among students and teachers/staff about use of the computer in various activities like administration, finance, examination and research.

The financial assistance to each college varies from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 1.50 lakhs. The UGC has assisted 3919 colleges for this purpose so far and out of these, 350 colleges were assisted during 2001-2002. The total number of colleges assisted for the first time during Ninth Plan period (1997-1998 to 2001-2002) was 1454.

During Ninth Plan period, 650 colleges have been assisted for the second time for the purpose of upgradation/replacement of the existing obsolete computer facilities.

A grant of Rs. 414.56 lakhs was released during the financial year 2001-2002.

BUDGET

The UGC has been providing grant under the above mentioned schemes from the Plan Grant received from the Government of India for the Engineering and Technology Sector. Details of grants released during Ninth Plan period from 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 are as indicated below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Grants Released
1.	1997-1998	960.00
2.	1998-1999	1100.00
3.	1999-2000	1104.00
4.	2000-2001	1100.00
5.	2001-2002	1105.25
	Total	5369.25

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

11.1 ADULT, CONTINUING EDUCATION AND EXTENSION AND FIELD OUTREACH

In order to discharge the responsibility of nation wide programme of eradication of illiteracy from the country, the University Grants Commission, since 1978, has been implementing various programmes in Higher Education system namely, National Adult Education Programme (NAEP – 1978 to 1983), Adult, Continuing Education Programme (ACEP – 1983 to 1990), 16/20 Point Programme of Government of India (1983 to 1989), Area Based Approach Programme (ABAP – 1989 to 1992), and Total Literacy Campaign Programme (TLCP – 1992 to 1997) from time to time by involving the centres/departments of Adult Education of Universities/Institutions. These institutions, in turn, involving students and teachers have organized programmes such as Literacy, Post-literacy, Continuing Education, Science for People, Environment Education, Legal Literacy and Technology Transfer.

During Ninth Plan, a Programme of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension and Field Outreach has been implemented (1997-2002) by envisaging the following three approaches:

- (i) The Continuing Education programme should be targeted towards those who have had the benefit of university education but need to return, either for updating their knowledge or skills or acquiring new skills. These could include groups/participants from industry and the services. These courses could be short-term or offered as certificate/diploma courses. They could be for those already in service or for the unemployed to improve their employability.
- (ii) Adult and Extension Education should include programmes of training of a short-term nature aimed at various groups who would not normally be entrants in the university system. These courses could be skill-based such as skills for income generation, entrepreneurship development, family life education, value education and social issues.
- (iii) Community outreach activities would include the responsibility to reach out to society, whether it be specific disadvantaged groups, viz. bonded labour, child workers, street children or organizations such as primary health centers or municipal/zila parishad school or a geographical community such as urban slums or a village.

The University Grants Commission has been providing financial assistance to the centres/departments of Adult Education for both their activities/programmes and salary of the staff working therein up to 31st March, 1997. In the Ninth Plan, the assistance for the staff salary was made available to 73 departments/centres out of the development grants up to 31st March, 2000. Since 1st April, 2000 onwards, the UGC has withdrawn its liability of financial assistance for the staff salary and only paying grants for their activities/programmes for the remaining period of the Ninth Plan.

Twelve Centres have stopped working as Centres of Adult Education for the following reasons:

1. Some Universities themselves have closed the Centres.
2. Some Centres have been closed down by the UGC for the reasons as mentioned below:

- (a) Due to poor performance of the departments/centres.
- (b) The salary of the staff was not paid w.e.f. 1.4.2000.

During 2001-2002, 35 Universities/Institutions whose accounts of grants paid by the UGC to the Departments of Adult Education prior to Ninth Plan under various Adult Education Programmes, were once again reminded to finalise and settle the accounts based on certain required documents as were agreed in special nodal University meetings organised for this purpose in previous years.

Since beginning of the Ninth Plan, the Commission has also been deputing teachers from universities/colleges to work with Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BJVS) and Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha (BJVJ) respectively. During 2001-2002, the UGC has not awarded any fellowship to teachers.

Out of an allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to this programme for the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 38.31 lakhs was released to these departments of Adult, Continuing Education. The year-wise position of budget allocation and grants released under this programme for the Ninth Plan Period are as follows :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	200.00	199.31
1998-1999	300.00	130.00
1999-2000	200.00	206.00
2000-2001	300.00	212.66
2001-2002	50.00	38.31
Total	1050.00	786.28

11.2 UGC-UNFPA PROJECT ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM

The University Grants Commission has been assisting Universities and Colleges for the promotion of Population and Development Education Programmes in the University System since 1983. The main objective of the programme is to enable the youth in Universities and Colleges and through them the community, to comprehend clearly the issues relating to Quality of life, gender equity, reproductive health, AIDS, impact of population growth on society and the nation etc.. The UGC has set up 17 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) in selected Universities as a joint project undertaken with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). These Centres provide technical support to the University system and also provide resource support for various activities relating to curriculum development, teaching and learning material.

As per the Third Phase project agreement, the UNFPA provides funds for conducting various activities under the project. The contribution of the Government of India is towards salaries of the staff employed in the Population Education Unit (PEU), UGC and the PERCs, infrastructural facilities, provision of equipment and other miscellaneous expenditure. The present phase proposes the continuation of the project with an emphasis on national capacity building, adolescence education and improved management systems to realize the set of objectives in tune with the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo (1994).

Capacity building of the PERCs and their strengthening is being undertaken to consolidate their programme and training capacity. This is being done through development of linkages, workshops, exchange programmes, research materials and publications.

In the Third Phase, counselling services are successfully operating in sixteen Population Education Resource Centres. Through this service, qualified doctors and counsellors provide information to university and college students on issues related to the process of growing up, sexuality, AIDS, drug abuse and other related matters.

Telephone counsellors have been trained to provide adequate services for developing responsible behaviour among college students. Capacity Building has been achieved through material support, linking up with Professionals, United Nations Organizations. Training Programmes have also been organized for personnel from different Population Education Resource Centres.

In order to create a supportive environment for the Institutionalization of Population and Development education, advocacy programmes are being organized for decision makers, Vice-Chancellors, College Principals, etc..

As a follow up of the identified gaps in the research in the Second Phase, consultation research is being conducted by selected PERCs focusing on need based, action research, methodology and impact of the programme.

As a part of Inter-sectoral co-ordination, links and net working have been established with governmental organizations, NGOs, Panchayati Raj institutions, opinion leaders etc. and UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO. Further, State level Co-ordination Committees have been formed with the other sectors namely, School and Audit Education.

Material Development is a specialized activity of the Third Phase. It is being done to provide effective guidelines on the thrust areas viz. Reproductive Health, Aids, Adolescence Education, Sustainable Development, Gender Equity, Substance Abuse, etc.. Developing Bibliographies, Review of Research findings are currently being prepared by the selected PERCs on the thrust areas.

For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation, Project Progress Review Meetings have been held jointly, on Population and Development Education, with Directors of all PERCs and the Advisory Committee in the month of January 2001 to provide a good understanding of achievements of the project and an appreciation of its strengths and weaknesses. Work plan for the year 2001 submitted by various PERCs have also been scrutinized and grants have been released after necessary approval.

During the last and final year of the Ninth Plan i.e. 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 85.07 lakhs was paid to these PERCs under this programme.

Status of the UGC-UNFPA Project during Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

The first phase of the project started, in 1983, as a joint project of UGC and UNFPA with an objective to enable the youth in universities to comprehend clearly the issues relating to quality of life, gender equity, reproductive health, aids, impact of population growth on society and on the nation etc.. For this purpose, the UGC set up 17 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) for Ninth Plan period to provide technical and resource support for the development of teaching and learning material on Population and Development Education.

The second phase began in October, 1994 and ended on 30th June, 1998. An inter-sectoral research consultative meeting was jointly organized by the UGC and UNFPA in November, 1999

for providing a sound research base for improving Population and Development Education in the Higher Education system.

Apart from the other activities of the project during Ninth Plan period, inter-country study tours were also organized for PERCs Directors and officers of the UGC to Phillipines, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Indonesia for studying the implementation of Population and Development Education programmes in their countries.

The emphasis and focus of the third phase which commenced in January, 1999, was on reproductive health, gender equity, adolescence education, quality of life, improvement of management systems etc..

During this Ninth Plan period, regular project progress review meetings were also held jointly with Directors of PERCs and the Advisory Committee on Population and Development Education.

The year-wise release of release of grants to 17 PERCs during the Ninth Plan Period is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Grants Released
1997-1998	20.62
1998-1999	53.94
1999-2000	60.98
2000-2001	39.39
2001-2002	85.07
Total	260.00

FACILITIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, HANDICAPPED, DISADVANTAGED SECTIONS AND DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS OF SOCIETY

12.1 ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL CELLS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN UNIVERSITIES

Introduction

The Scheduled Castes/Tribes have been identified as one of the most depressed/oppressed groups of Indian society which constitute about 15% and 7.5% respectively of the total Indian population. In order to safeguard their interest in independent democratic India, specific provisions have been made to protect their interest by providing reservation in the various services under Central and State Governments. The main objective is not just to provide jobs to some persons belonging to these communities, thereby increasing their representation in the services but to improve the status of these people socially and educationally so that they can have their rightful place in the main-stream of the society. As per the constitutional provisions, the reservation for Scheduled Castes is 15% and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes at the national level and the reservation at the state level varies from state to state depending on their population.

Objectives

The Commission introduced the scheme of establishment of SC/ST Cells in Universities in the year 1983 with the following objectives:

- To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the reservation policy for SC/STs and programmes of the Govt. of India and UGC in Universities and Colleges
- To collect data regarding implementation of policies in respect of admissions, appointments to teaching and non-teaching etc. and
- To take such follow-up measures which can help in achieving the target laid-down for the purpose.

Number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Cells (as on 31.3.2002)

The Commission, so far, approved 109 SC/ST Cells including 21 Cells in the Ninth plan period in various Universities. The year-wise position of SC/ST Cells which are approved during the Ninth Plan Period is as follows:

Year	Number of SC/ST Cells
1997-1998	-
1998-1999	7
1999-2000	8
2000-2001	3
2001-2002	3
Total	21

Note: Number of SC/ST Cells at the end of the Eighth plan was 88.

Nature of Assistance Under the Scheme

The Commission provides assistance for the staff positions in SC/ST Cell as under:

Coordinator	–	One
Administrative Assistant	–	One
Research-cum-Statistical Officer	–	One
Steno-typist/Data Entry Operator	–	One
Peon	–	One

The financial assistance for staff positions is cent percent (staff salary or actual expenditure). The Commission provided staff salary to SC/ST Cells approved upto 31.3.1997 (88 in number). Thereafter, the Commission is not providing any staff salary to these 88 SC/ST Cells, w.e.f. 1.4.1997, as assurances from the respective State Governments/Managements have been received to take over the liability for the staff with effect from 1.4.1997. Now, these SC/ST Cells are being maintained by the respective State Governments.

Review/Monitoring of the Work of SC/ST Cells

The Standing Committee on SC/ST reviewed the work of SC/ST Cells approved upto 31.3.1997 (88 SC/ST Cells) and recommended 46 Cells for continuation during Ninth Plan. On the basis of performance of these Cells, the Standing Committee recommended for further assistance to 44 SC/ST Cells (out of 46 Cells) in Universities. As per the guidelines of the scheme applicable for the Ninth plan, Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum is being provided to such Cells which were recommended for their satisfactory implementation of the reservation policy. The amount is to be utilised for (i) TA/DA for field work (ii) Data Collection and (iii) Analysis and evaluation of statistical data. The Commission also permitted universities to buy one Computer system, during the first year, from Rs. 1.00 lakh allocated to each Cell.

Grants Released During Ninth Plan

The year-wise position of release/reimbursement of grants by the UGC in respect of the salary of staff of SC/ST Cells in various universities during the Ninth plan period is as shown below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Grants Released
1997-1998	193.59
1998-1999	50.66
1999-2000	65.65
2000-2001	37.86
2001-2002	21.64
Total	369.40

Future Plan for the Year 2002-2003

The proposals have been invited from universities for the establishment of new SC/ST Cells during the year 2002-2003. The meeting of the Standing Committee is being organised in the second week of August, 2002 for considering these proposals.

12.2 REMEDIAL COACHING FOR SC/ ST STUDENTS

Introduction

The UGC has been contributing towards social equity and socio-economic mobility of the under-privileged sections of the society through special schemes. One such special scheme viz. Remedial Coaching for Students, introduced in 1994, is meant for the benefit of the undergraduate and postgraduate students belonging to the weaker sections of the society, particularly for those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes.

Objectives

The main objectives of the scheme are:

- To improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students in various subjects.
- To raise the level of comprehension of basic subjects so as to provide a stronger foundation for further academic work.
- To strengthen their knowledge, skills and attitudes in such subjects, where quantitative and qualitative techniques and laboratory work are involved, so that the necessary guidance and training provided under the programme may enable the student to come up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently.
- To improve overall performance of these students in the examinations.

Coaching Classes in colleges/universities may also cover pre-entrance examination tests for admission to Medical and Engineering colleges, subject to availability of financial resources. Priority should be given to regular teaching only, and volunteers involved from students and teachers are to assist with specific subjects in which students seek for assistance.

Proposals are invited annually from Universities and Colleges for financial assistance under the scheme of remedial coaching. The Standing Committee on SC/ST constituted by the UGC considers these proposals and recommends for financial assistance. It also undertakes monitoring or review of the scheme.

Proposals Approved During Ninth Plan

The year-wise position of the number of proposals approved by the Commission during the Ninth plan period is as follows :

Year	Number of Proposals Approved
1997-1998	94
1998-1999	90
1999-2000	70
2000-2001	48
2001-2002	92
Total	394

Financial assistance to Universities and Colleges

As per the Ninth Plan guidelines, the following financial assistance is provided to Universities and Colleges.

University	: NR	– Rs. 3.50 lakhs (one time grant)
	R	– Rs. 1.50 lakhs p.a.
Colleges	: NR	– Rs. 2.00 lakhs (one time grant)
	R	– Rs. 1.00 lakh p.a.

(NR: Non-recurring; R: Recurring)

The tenure of assistance is five years. But initially assistance is provided for three years i.e. first phase. The work of the centre is reviewed at the end of third year with the help of Standing Committee on SC/ST and if work found satisfactory, further extension of two years is being granted to the college/university.

Beneficiaries

During the year 2000-2001, 48 institutions were selected for imparting Remedial Coaching. Each institution is covering, on an average, 80 students. Thus, the total number of beneficiaries per annum have been 3840 students. Appraisal reports confirm that there is a remarkable improvement in performance.

Future Plan for the Year 2002-2003

Proposals have been invited from Universities and Colleges for the year 2002-2003. The meeting of the Standing Committee is being organised in the second week of August, 2002.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The review programme for the institutions approved during 1999-2000 is being organised during the second week of August, 2002. Based on the recommendations of the Review Committee, the second phase i.e. extension of two more years will be considered for the institution(s).

Budget Allocation and Release of Grants During Ninth Plan

The year-wise position of the budget allocation and release of grants during the Ninth Plan Period is as shown below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Grants Released (under Remedial Coaching)
1997-1998	430.00	275.00
1998-1999	500.00	354.00
1999-2000	450.00	277.00
2000-2001	430.00	343.00
2001-2002	400.00	282.00
Total	2210.00	1531.00

Note: The budget allocation has been for two schemes viz. Establishment of SC/ST Cells and Remedial Coaching

12.3 CENTRAL POOL DATA BASE FOR SC/ST

In order to increase the representation of SC and ST candidates in teaching positions in universities/colleges, the UGC introduced the scheme of creation of Central Pool Data Base (CPDB) for SC/ST in 1998. Under this scheme, applications are invited from eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for enlisting their names under the Central Pool Data Base and for nominating/sending their names for appointment to teaching posts as and when requested by Universities and Colleges by supplying the updated list of eligible candidates enlisted under the scheme. So far, 1200 applications were enlisted. Besides, a list of candidates who are qualified in UGC-NET Exams from 1995 to June 2001 is being maintained for the purpose. Fifty five Universities/Colleges have so far been supplied with the list of eligible SC/ST candidates in various subjects.

12.4 COACHING CLASSES FOR THE WEAKER SECTIONS AMONGST EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Introduction

The Commission introduced Scheme of Coaching Classes for Minorities in 1994, in the light of Prime Minister's 15 Point Programme and National Policy on Education 1986, for achieving social justice and equity of the weaker sections amongst the minorities and also for achieving their incorporation in all walks of life. The main objective of the programme is to prepare students belonging to educationally backward minority communities so as to enable them to compete in various competitive examinations, securing admissions in professional courses, becoming self-reliant and organising orientation programmes for directors of the coaching centres so that professional approach can be introduced in the coaching of students.

Minority Coaching Centres (as on 31.3.2002)

As on 31.3.2002, there were 58 Minority Coaching Centres functioning in Universities and Colleges. Out of 58 Centres, 17 are in Universities and 41 Colleges. Eighty two coaching centres approved upto 31.3.1998, were reviewed/monitored by the Committee constituted for the purpose and it recommended discontinuation of 46 centres as their work was not satisfactory. The proposals approved regarding establishment of Minority Coaching Centres during the Ninth Plan Period is as given below:

Year	Centres Approved
1997-1998	82
1998-1999	-
1999-2000	-
2000-2001	22
2001-2002	-
Total	104

Future Plan of Action

During the year 2001-2002, proposals were invited from universities and colleges for establishment of new Minority Coaching Centres. To consider these proposals, a meeting is being held in the first week of August, 2002. The proposals received upto 12.7.2002 will be considered by the Committee.

Review/Monitoring Committee

The Commission is organising inter-face meetings with the representatives of colleges and universities and the Expert Committee/Sub-Committee constituted from the members of the Standing Committee on Coaching for Minorities to discuss the proposals regarding establishment of Minority Coaching Centres and also to review/monitor the already existing centres.

Financial Assistance to Universities and Colleges

As per the Ninth plan guidelines, the following financial assistance is provided to Universities and Colleges.

University : NR – Rs. 3.50 lakhs (one time grant)

R – Rs. 1.50 lakhs p.a.

College : NR – Rs. 2.00 lakhs (one time grant)

R – Rs. 1.00 lakh p.a.

(NR: Non-Recurring ; R: Recurring)

The Scheme is from plan to plan basis. In the beginning, the financial assistance is provided to a new centre for a period of three years. At the end of third year, the centre is going to be reviewed. If the performance of the centre is satisfactory, it will continue.

The year-wise budget allocation and release of grants under the Minority Coaching Scheme during the Ninth plan period is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants
1997-1998	70.00	56.10
1998-1999	50.00	75.00
1999-2000	50.00	49.00
2000-2001	70.00	108.00
2001-2002	100.00	32.95
Total	340.00	321.05

12.5 MONITORING COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESERVATION POLICY FOR SC/ST IN CENTRAL AND DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

The Commission has constituted a Monitoring Committee to discuss the problems in implementing the reservation policy for SC/ST in Central and Deemed Universities. The Secretary, UGC, is the Chairman of the Committee and all Registrars of the Central and Deemed Universities (those universities which are receiving 100% maintenance grant) are members of the Committee. The meeting of the Monitoring Committee is organised once in a year. In the meeting, the main focus is on the evaluation of reservation policy based on statistical data in respect of admissions, teaching and non-teaching, allotment of hostels, allotment of staff quarters, appointment of Liaison Officer etc.. The meeting of Monitoring Committee for the year 2001-2002 was held in the month of December, 2001.

**12.6
TEACHERS
PREPARATION IN
SPECIAL
EDUCATION (TEPSE)
AND HIGHER
EDUCATION FOR
PERSONS WITH
SPECIAL NEEDS
(DISABLED
PERSONS) (HEPSN)**

With an aim of not ignoring persons with disabilities in the Higher Education System, the UGC has introduced the special schemes viz. TEPSE and HEPSN for the differently abled persons. These schemes have been implemented during the Ninth plan period, with an objective to develop courses for special teachers and counsellors and also to provide facilities in various forms for the differently abled persons.

(a) Teachers Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE)

Main Objectives

- To start special education courses for teachers preparation courses at the B.Ed./M.Ed. level.
- To provide equal educational opportunities and experiences for disabled persons in Higher Education.

Eligibility Conditions

- University/college offering special education courses at B.Ed. or M.Ed. level.
- The university/institution/college should have the approval of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) for starting the programme.
- Five years experience in running B.Ed. level teacher preparation courses.
- The college should have Model School or it will produce, in writing, the acceptance of a special/integrated school in the vicinity to function as Model School.
- Institute/college applying should be approved by the UGC under Section 2(f) & 12 (B).

Students Intake

- There will be an intake of minimum 20 and maximum 30 students.

Number of Institutions to be Identified During Ninth Plan

- Ten

Assistance Pattern (Ninth Plan)

- Faculty positions:
B.Ed. : One Professor or one Reader and two Lecturers
M.Ed. : One Professor, one Reader and one Lecturer
- Books, Journals, Special aids and appliances: @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum per Institute/College.

(b) Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (Disabled Persons) (HEPSN)

Main Objectives

- To create awareness among functionaries of Higher Education about Special Educational Needs of Persons with Disabilities.
- To equip the Institute/College with facilities to provide access for disabled persons.
- To assist disabled individuals to increase their sustainability in Higher Education.
- To explore possibilities for suitable placement for disabled graduates.

The Scheme has three Components viz. Disability Unit, Special Equipment (say low vision aids, scanners, mobility devices etc.), and Access to persons with disabilities (such as ramps, rails, special toilets, and other relevant changes).

During the year 2001-2002, the UGC has identified/approved five more universities/institutions under the scheme of TEPSE, thus making the total number of universities/institutions to ten during Ninth plan. Subsequently, the UGC has disallowed its assistance to S.B.T. Teacher Training College, Madurai (affiliated to Madurai Kamraj University) as it is not fit to receive the assistance. The UGC has also approved 19 universities/institutions under the scheme of HEPSN for financial assistance.

During 2001-2002, the UGC has also approved the staff to five universities/institutions, which were approved during 1999-2000 under the scheme of TEPSE and sanctioned Rs. 94.83 lakhs to these universities/institutions.

The year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and number of beneficiaries during the Ninth plan period is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants	Number of Beneficiaries (Universities /Institutions)
1999-2000	150.00*	46.63	13
2000-2001	250.00*	–	–
2001-2002	600.00**	94.83	28
Total	1000.00	141.46	41

Note : The Schemes were initiated in the year 1999.

* No separate budget allocation for TEPSE/HEPSN.

This includes the following three schemes :

- Remedial Coaching Classes for disadvantaged Minority Groups.
- Special Classes/grants to Colleges for various groups
- Facilities for differently abled persons.

** This includes special support activities for SC/ST, Minorities, Women, disabled and other socially Disadvantaged Groups including SC/ST.

12.7 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TEACHERS WHO ARE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

Under the scheme, a grant of Rs. 6000/- p.a. for visually handicapped (blind) permanent teachers is provided towards Reader Allowance, for purchase of Braille Books, recorded materials etc.

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 36,000/- was provided to six blind teachers of five universities.

12.8 TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS (FOR SC/ST)

The Commission had a scheme of direct Award of Teacher Fellowships for SC/ST College teachers by the UGC to do research work leading to the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. degree. Last selections under the scheme were made during 1997-1998. Sixty three teachers were selected (Male 50 & Female 13) for the award of teacher fellowships. The tenure of the fellowship had already expired in June, 2001. The scheme has been discontinued thereafter.

The year-wise position of release of grants to these SC/ST teachers during the Ninth Plan period is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Grants Released
1997-1998	13.13
1998-1999	16.31
1999-2000	17.43
2000-2001	32.56
2001-2002	13.11
Total	92.54

**12.9
VISITING FACULTY
POSITIONS FOR
THE MIGRANT
TEACHERS OF
KASHMIR
UNIVERSITY AND
ITS AFFILIATED
COLLEGES
(SPECIAL SCHEME)**

The UGC has created a few positions of Visiting Faculty in the universities since 1990-91 to provide teaching/research assignments to teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges. It has been decided to continue the scheme during the Ninth Plan also or till the position in the Kashmir Valley normalizes. Classified into categories 'A', 'B' and 'C', the positions carry a consolidated honorarium of Rs. 2,500/- p.m., Rs. 3,000/- p.m. and Rs. 4,500/- p.m., respectively. These teachers remain entitled to draw their salaries from their parent University and College in addition to the above honorarium.

During the year 2001-2002, grants amounting to Rs. 4.88 lakhs was released to four State Universities and one College.

**12.10
STANDING
COMMITTEE ON
SC/ST**

To over-see the effective implementation of reservation policy in Universities, a Standing Committee on SC/STs was constituted by the UGC in 1997. The Committee is represented by academic experts, Ex-Vice-Chancellors and distinguished persons in the field of Higher Education.

The Committee reviewed the work-undertaken by SC/ST Cells established upto the end of Eighth plan period i.e. 31.3.1997 and recommended continuation of 46 Cells during the Ninth plan period. It also monitored/reviewed the work undertaken by the institutions which were selected during 1994-95 to 1998-99 under Remedial Coaching Scheme and recommended for assistance for further period of two years i.e. second phase. The review programme for the Cells selected during the year 1999 is being arranged shortly.

**12.11
REGIONAL
CONFERENCES FOR
MONITORING THE
RESERVATION
POLICY FOR SC/ST**

The Commission is also organising region-wise – North, East, West and South conferences to discuss matters relating to the implementation of reservation policy for SC/ST and to have interaction with each other. The Universities having SC/ST Cells in the particular region are called for the conference. During 2001-2002, no such regional conference was held.

FACILITIES FOR AND POSITION OF WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

13.1 INTRODUCTION OF TECHNOLOGICAL COURSES FOR WOMEN IN UNIVERSITIES

During Ninth plan period, the Commission has introduced a new scheme "Technological Courses for Women in Women Universities" with an objective to provide an opportunity for women in areas perceived to be prestigious and lucrative and also to reduce gender imbalance in the sphere of Engineering and Technology. Under the scheme, the UGC has been providing financial assistance for introduction of Under Graduate (UG) Courses in emerging areas under Engineering and Technology under recurring and non-recurring items for a period of 5 years from the date of implementation of the course.

During the Ninth plan period, the Commission considered the proposals of three Universities under the above scheme viz. (i) S.P. Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati (ii) Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science, Coimbatore (iii) SNDT Women's University, Mumbai, out of which the Commission approved the proposal of SNDT Women's University for establishment of Department of Technology with the following three courses:

- (i) B.E. (Electronics and Communication)
- (ii) B.E. (Computer Science)
- (iii) B.E. (Information Technology)

The grant released so far to the SNDT Women's University for the Department of Technology is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Year	Allocation	Grants Released
1997-1998	100.00	Nil
1998-1999	100.00	94.00
1999-2000	100.00	200.00*
Total	300.00	294.00

* The excess amount released was adjusted within the over all allocation

Note: No grant was provided under the scheme during the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

In the Tenth plan proposals formulated by the Commission, it has been decided that the technological courses for women universities may be extended to all the Universities and has formulated a new scheme 'Promotion of Professional Education for Women'.

13.2 SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN'S HOSTELS

With a view to increase enrolment by providing a safe environment and to encourage the mobility of women students to pursue higher education in the universities and colleges of their choice, the Commission introduced a special scheme during the latter half of the Eighth Plan period for the construction of women's hostels. It has been decided to continue this scheme during the Ninth Plan period also. Although the scheme is very much in demand, it was not possible to increase

the amount to provide more accommodation in each hostel, due to shortage of funds. Therefore, the colleges/universities and deemed universities provided assistance limited to 60 per cent of the total cost of the hostel and subject to ceilings give below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Women's Enrolment	Amount
(a) Up to 250	7.00
(b) 251 to 500	10.00
(c) More than 500	15.00

The Commission has made slight modification in its norms concerning this scheme giving relaxation of Women's enrolment by 10% to all of those Universities and Colleges located in tribal, hilly and border areas (State Govt. notified for the purpose) all over the country.

During the year 2001-2002, two eligible State Universities were provided part grants under the scheme amounting to Rs. 17.25 lakhs, the UGC released grants amounting to Rs. 29.95 lakhs to Universities, Rs. 320.37 lakhs to Colleges (by Head Office) and Rs. 803.04 lakhs to affiliated colleges (by Regional Offices).

13.3 PROMOTION OF STUDIES ON WOMEN IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

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

Under the Programme, the UGC set up women's Studies Centres in 34 universities (21 old Women Studies Centres continuing from Seventh Plan and 13 new Centres approved during Ninth Plan). These Studies Centres are only established in such universities which come under the purview of the UGC Act, 1956 and these are only beneficiary institutions. No college was considered for setting up Studies Centres during Ninth Plan.

The UGC allocated an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore for the promotion of women's Studies for the year 2001-2002. A total grant of Rs. 97.62 lakhs was released to the existing study centres from 1.4.2001 to 31.3.2002 for carrying out their activities/ programmes and salary of project staff appointed on contractual basis.

The following activities were reported by the Women's Studies Centres under teaching, research and extension:

- *Teaching:* Curriculum development and upgradation of material for training manual for women, small monographs on Women's issues.
- *Research:* Research projects on women's issues.
- *Extension:* Newsletter, counselling and aid, family counselling centres, literacy mission.

community development surveys, assistance to audio-visual unit to prepare videos on problems concerning Women.

13.4 GROWTH IN ENROLMENT OF WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

There has been a phenomenal growth in the number of women students enrolled in higher education, since independence. Women enrolment was less than 10 per cent of the total enrolment on the eve of Independence and it rose to 39.84 per cent in 2001-2002.

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades. As the data in Table 13.1 show that the number of women enrolled per hundred men registered a fivefold increase during the period 1950-51 to 2001-2002.

Table 13.1: Women Students Per Hundred Men Students

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment Per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
2001-2002	3514	66

13.5 DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ENROLMENT BY STATE, STAGE AND FACULTY

(a) State-wise Distribution of Women Enrolment

Distribution of women enrolment by state shows that there has been a marginal increase of 2.19% in the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment in all the states during 2001-2002 over the preceding year. Among the states, Kerala with 60% topped in terms of women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in 2001-2002, followed by Goa (58.6%), Punjab (52.9%) etc.. There were 18 states which had higher enrolment of women than the national percentage of 39.84 per cent. In the rest of the states, the percentage of women enrolled was less than the national level, with Bihar recording the lowest women enrolment of 23.0 per cent only (Appendix-V).

(b) Distribution of Women Enrolment by Stage of Education

During the decennial period 1992-93 to 2001-2002, the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has been consistently going up at all stages of education- Graduate, Post-graduate, etc.. (Table 13.2)

Table 13.2: Stage-wise Percentage of Women Enrolment to

Year/Stage	Total Enrolment			
	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Research	Diploma/Certificate
1992-1993	33.0	34.9	37.4	26.0
2001-2002*	40.9	42.2	38.9	35.8

* Provisional

A noteworthy feature of women enrolment is that their incidence is the highest at the Post-graduate level as compared to other levels.

(c) Distribution of Women Enrolment by Faculty

The faculty-wise distribution of women enrolment during 2001-2002 is as given in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3: Women Enrolment by Faculty : 2001-2002

S.No.	Faculty	Enrolment*	Percentage
1.	Arts	18,20,134	51.79
2.	Science	6,99,376	19.90
3.	Commerce/Management	5,81,993	16.56
4.	Education	59,394	1.69
5.	Engineering/Technology	1,31,792	3.75
6.	Medicine	1,23,006	3.50
7.	Agriculture	9,137	0.26
8.	Veterinary Science	3,163	0.09
9.	Law	56,934	1.62
10.	Others	29,521	0.84
	Total	35,14,450	100.00

* Provisional

Table 13.3 shows that women enrolment in the faculty of Arts has been 51.79 per cent of total women enrolment, followed by the faculty of Science (19.90%), the faculty of Commerce (16.56%) etc.. There was no much change in the percentage of women enrolled in any faculty in 2001-2002 as compared to 2000-2001.

13.6 WOMEN COLLEGES

The number of women colleges, as shown in Table 13.4, shows that there has been a substantial increase during the last decade i.e. 1992-1993 – 2001-2002 and thus resulting in increase of women enrolment as a whole.

Table 13.4: Number of Women Colleges during 1992-1993 – 2001-2002

Year	Number of Women Colleges
1992-1993	994
1993-1994	1033
1994-1995	1107
1995-1996	1146
1996-1997	1195
1997-1998	1260
1998-1999	1359
1999-2000	1503
2000-2001	1578
2001-2002	*1600

* Provisional

13.7 CELLS TO COMBAT SEXUAL HARASSMENT

In addition to the above, the UGC has issued two circulars dated 30.5.2001 and 2.5.2002 to all the Indian Universities to set up a permanent cell in each university for combating sexual harassment to women in the university campus as per the directives of the Supreme Court of India. Only 20 universities have so far informed the UGC that they have constituted a permanent cell in the

university and rest of the universities have been reminded to set up such a cell to combat on the issues of violence and sexual harassment against women in the university campuses.

13.8 PART-TIME RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIPS FOR WOMEN

The scheme of Part-time Research Associateship for Women is intended to provide opportunities to the women, who are employed or unemployed, to take up research work in Humanities including Languages, Social Sciences, Sciences, and Engineering and Technology independently and on project basis. The duration of the associateship is five years with no further extension.

The Part-time Research Associateship for Women existed in Eighth Plan. The scheme was revised in the Ninth Plan with certain modifications. Earlier, the scheme was meant only for unemployed women. The revised scheme is opened to unemployed as well as employed women. Under the revised scheme, selections were made in the year 1999. The scheme is suspended for the time being.

No physical target was set for this scheme as well. During the first selection in the year 1999, 165 candidates were selected and 162 are working at present. During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 135.32 lakhs was released from the allocated budget of Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

The year-wise position of release of grants to Part-time Women Research Associates during the Ninth Plan period is as shown below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Grants Released
1997-1998	160.39
1998-1999	190.62
1999-2000	129.26
2000-2001	137.50
2001-2002	135.32
Total	753.09

13.9 DAY CARE CENTRES IN UNIVERSITIES

Under the scheme, day care facilities are provided at the campuses for children of three months to six years age group, whose parents (university employees/students/researchers) are away from home for the day.

During the year 2001-2002, grants amounting to Rs. 12.00 lakhs were released to six State Universities and Rs. 6.00 lakhs to three Deemed to be Universities.

PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

14.1 PROMOTION OF ADVENTURE SPORTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

On behalf of the UGC, the National Adventure Foundation (NAF) was implementing the programme "Promotion of Adventure Sports in Universities and Colleges". Based on the recommendations of the Committee constituted for review of the implementation of the programme, the Commission in its meeting held in November, 1999 decided as under:

- To discontinue the implementation of programme through NAF with immediate effect.
- To implement the programme directly by the UGC through universities.
- To identify 10-15 nodal centres by the UGC for different adventure events.

Accordingly, proposals from universities were invited for selection of nodal centres for the events viz. Tracking (Desert, Forest), Cycle Safari on plain, Mountainous terrain and Rocky terrain, Water Sports, Skiing, Kayaking and Canoeing, Mountaineering and any optional adventure sport not covered by the above events.

The financial assistance of the Commission for this programme shall be restricted to as given below:

Activity	Expenditure/Rate
Boarding & Lodging	Rs. 75/- per head per day
Hiring of Equipment	Actual subject to maximum of Rs. 5000/- for each activity except mountaineering and skiing scheme for which the limit should not exceed Rs. 15000/- per activity.
Honorarium	Not exceeding Rs. 2000/- per annum
TA/DA	Actual TA/DA to the outstation experts as per university norms (Rs. 100/- per day for local experts)
Contingency	Rs. 1000/- per programme

The Expert Committee constituted for identifying 10-15 nodal centres for different adventure sports, has so far allocated the following programmes to eleven universities as given under:

S.No.	University	Programmes
1	2	3
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	Forest Trekking, Mountaineering and Skating
2.	Barkatullah University	Trekking, Cycle Safari, Skating, Mountaineering, Rock Climbing
3.	University of Kashmir	Rock Climbing, White Water Rafting, Snow Skiing, Water Skiing, Kayaking/Canoeing, Aqua Para-sailing, High altitude skitouring expedition

1	2	3
4.	University of Mumbai	Trekking (Desert, Forest), Cycle Safari on plain, Mountainous terrain & rocky terrain, Mountaineering
5.	S.N.D.T. Women's University	Trekking & Hiking, Mountaineering, Rock Climbing, Rappelling, Nature trail, Beach environment Valley Crossing, Sea forts, Camping
6.	Andhra University	Hill Climbing, Trekking, Skating, Jurdle trail watch and Bird watch expedition
7.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science Education for Women	Trekking (Forest), Cycle Safari on plain
8.	University of Kerala	Cycle Safari on plain, Mountainous terrain & rocky Terrain, water sports & kayaking & Canoeing
9.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra	Trekking & Pana-sailing
10.	Banaras Hindu University	Walking & river crosy/boating, Mountaineering expedition, heighthage & high attitude Tracking, rock climbing & forest walking
11.	Gulbarga University	Cycle Safari, Mountaineering

During the reporting year, no grant was paid to these universities.

14.2 PROMOTION OF YOGA EDUCATION AND PRACTICE IN UNIVERSITIES

The UGC initiated a scheme in 1993 for promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in Universities. This scheme aims at assisting universities in setting up Yoga Education and Practice Centres in their campuses for which they may identify and involve one of the eminent Yoga Institutions in the country. Assistance is provided to universities for meeting the recurring expenditure incurred on managing the Yoga centre. The recurring expenditure consists of the amount the university would be required to pay to the Yoga Institutions whose instructors would manage the Yoga centre and conduct Yoga classes, or pay directly.

The university would be required to levy a fee of Rs. 50/- per month per person from the participating teachers/students for meeting the needs of consumables and for maintenance of the Yoga centre.

The Commission had constituted an Expert Committee to consider the proposals for financial assistance for the establishment of Yoga centres in universities during the Ninth Plan period.

On the recommendations of the Committee, the Commission approved the revision in the guidelines of the scheme for providing financial assistance to Yoga centres, which is also applicable to the already existing Yoga centres during Ninth Plan w.e.f. 01.01.2000 as under:

(Rupees)

S.No.	Item(s)	Existing	Proposed
a)	Initial Furnishing, Equipment and contingency (one time grant)	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
b)	Honorarium to Instructors for A and B class cities	Rs. 6,000/- p.m.	Rs. 7,500/- p.m.
c)	Honorarium to Instructors for remaining places	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 6,500/- p.m.

The Commission also approved the following guidelines for the appointment of Instructors priority-wise:

- Post-graduate degree (full time course) in Yoga/Yogic Science/Yoga Therapy/Yoga Studies etc. from Universities
- Post-graduate Diploma (full time one year course) in Yoga/Yogic Science/Yoga Therapy/Yoga Studies etc. from Universities.
- Post-graduate Diploma (full time course) in Yoga/Yogic Science/Yoga Therapy/Yoga Studies etc. from eminent Institutions other than the Universities.

The Commission has approved, so far, 42 universities for the establishment of Yoga centres. During the reporting year, the UGC released an amount of Rs. 25.32 lakhs to these Yoga centres.

The Commission further decided to support at least ten universities for establishing/strengthening of Departments of Human Consciousness and Yogic Science with the following staff:

1. Professor	–	one
2. Reader	–	one
3. Lecturer	–	two
4. Lab. Assistant	–	one
5. Lab. Attendant	–	one
6. Computer Operator	–	one

The financial assistance to run the Department of Human Consciousness and Yogic Science would be available as under:

a) Non-Recurring	
(i) Lab (Human Performance)	Rs. 5,00,000/-
(ii) Computer Lab	Rs. 4,00,000/-
b) Recurring	
(i) Salary	Actual
(ii) Book & Journals	Rs. 1,00,000/-

The Expert Committee identified ten universities out of the proposals received from 50 universities for creating an independent Department of Human Consciousness and Yogic Science. These are:

1. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam (A.P.)
2. Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirapalli (T.N.)
3. Dr. H.S. Gour University, Sagar (M.P.)
4. Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar (Uttaranchal)
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi
6. Karnataka University, Dharwad (Karnataka)
7. Mahatma Gandhi Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya, Chitrakoot (M.P.)
8. Mangalore University, Mangalore (Karnataka)
9. Mumbai University, Mumbai (M.S.)
10. University of Allahabad, Allahabad (U.P.)

A grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs each to all the above universities was also released during the financial year 2000-2001 for starting the Department of Human Consciousness and Yogic Science. The courses and the syllabi for the Department of Human Consciousness and Yogic Science as approved by the Expert Committee/Commission have been sent to all the concerned universities for implementation.

Grants released under the various schemes for Promotion of Physical Education and Sports during Ninth Plan

The year-wise budget allocation, release of grants and number of beneficiaries under various schemes during Ninth Plan are as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Year	Scheme	Budget Allocation	Release of Grants	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	1997-1998	N.S.O	150.00	132.04	37
		N.A.F. }		41.00	3
		Yoga }	100.00	35.71	26
2.	1998-1999	Yoga	100.00	26.80	15
		N.A.F. }		18.50	2
		T.Y.D.C. }	35.00	06.30	2
3.	1999-2000	N.S.O	*	173.22	41
		Yoga	70.00	19.41	13
4.	2000-2001	N.S.O.	(*)	64.27	13
		Yoga }		87.15	37
		Adventure Sports }	170.00	14.20	4
		Human Consciousness & Yogic Science }	100.00	100.00	10
5.	2001-2002	N.S.O.	(*)	62.48	13
		Yoga }		25.32	14
		N.A.F. }	100.00	01.00	2

(*) Separate funds from Govt. of India.

14.3 THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH EDUCATION AND SPORTS

The scheme of 'Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports' was introduced by the UGC during 1988-89 in 29 Institutions (six universities and 23 colleges). It had 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's assistance towards the salary of staff was on cent per cent basis for a period of five years, the assistance for other items was on sharing basis with the Institution/State Government subject to the ceiling of the UGC's assistance provided for different items.

Due to various problems identified in the scheme, the UGC appointed an Expert Committee to review the performance of the Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education

and Sports. The report of the Committee was placed before the Commission for approval. The Commission desired that the report of the Committee may be sent to the N.S.O., Department of youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development for their comments. Accordingly, the report was sent to the Secretary, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for his comments which are still awaited.

14.4 DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The Universities Grants Commission was the implementing agency for the scheme of “creation of sports infrastructure in universities and colleges” introduced by the National Sports Organisation (N.S.O) of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme aimed at providing assistance to universities and colleges for the development of sports infrastructure.

During Ninth Plan, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports has decided itself to disburse grants to universities and colleges directly under N.S.O. Programme.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

15.1 BILATERAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with University Sector have been implementing by the University Grants commission on behalf of the Government of India. In 2001-2002, such programmes were in operation with 45 countries.

During the year 2001-2002, the University Grants Commission hosted the visit of seven foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at various institutions in India. The number of Indian scholars who were deputed abroad under this programme during the year was fifteen.

15.2 VISIT OF THE UGC DELEGATION TO MAURITIUS AND TEC DELEGATION TO INDIA

A three member UGC delegation consisting of Chairman, Secretary and Joint Secretary visited Mauritius in July, 2001 to renew the consortium agreement between the UGC and Tertiary Education Commission (TEC), Mauritius and signed a draft agreement.

Subsequent to the above, a three member TEC, Mauritian delegation consisting of Prof. D. Ah-Chuen, Chairman, Dr. R.S. Lutchmeah, Executive Director and Mr. D. Sookhoo, Secretary & Head Administration Division visited India during February-March, 2002. During the visit of delegation, Third Consortium Agreement was signed between the UGC & TEC. The Consortium agreement has the provision for the visit of teachers, Doctoral/Research Scholars, UGC officials to Mauritius and vice-versa.

15.3 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

The University Grants Commission has collaborative exchange programme under which there is a provision for the exchange of foreign language teachers. They may be arranged for a university, on request, for teaching a foreign language at the Master's or Research level. This is arranged through the UGC in consultation with the Indian Mission in that particular country for which the language teacher is required. Further, the concerned embassy in New Delhi is also informed of such requests. While providing language teacher to a university, it is generally ensured that the university has proper infrastructure for teaching foreign languages.

During 2001-2002, 37 foreign language teachers have been working in various Universities in India. The language-wise break-up of teachers is as under:

German-11,	French-7,	Portuguese-4,	Spanish-3,	Hungairan-1,
Russian-1,	Afghani-1,	Croatian-1,	Romanian-1,	Bulgarian-1,
Iranian-1,	ROK-1,	Slovak-1,	Mongolian-1,	Czech-1,
Polish-1				

15.4 FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

(a) *German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)*

- (i) Against ten fellowships, ten scholars were nominated for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language & Literature and some areas of Humanities & Social Sciences for the year 2001.
- (ii) Nine scholars were nominated for award of short-term fellowships for the year 2001 for two to six months duration offered to Indian students registered for Ph.D. in India, on any

subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education & Natural Sciences.

(b) French Government Scholarships/Fellowships under Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

Two scholars were awarded French Government Scholarships during 2001-2002 by the French Government for carrying out research in the areas of learning French language, Literature, Culture and Civilisation.

**15.5
SOCIAL SCIENTISTS
EXCHANGE PROGRAMME
(UNDER INDO-FRENCH
CULTURAL EXCHANGE
PROGRAMME**

Nineteen Indian scholars were nominated by the Commission for the year 2001 to visit France and their visit materialized. In the year 2001, five French scholars visited India and one French scholar postponed the visit.

**15.6
HIGHER EDUCATION
LINK PROGRAMME**

This programme is implemented in collaboration with the British Council for the development of linkages in specified areas between institutions of higher education in India and United Kingdom, in specific areas such as joint research, joint publication, curriculum development, etc.. One Indian scholar visited United Kingdom under the programme during 2001.

**15.7
SAARC CHAIRS/
FELLOWSHIPS/
SCHOLARSHIPS**

The University Grants Commission is the implementing agency for the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships. Under this scheme, the sending country meets international airfare and the receiving side makes all the arrangements regarding admissions and the payments of allowances etc.. The country-wise slots available under this scheme are shown in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1: SAARC Scholarships/Fellowships

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Bangladesh	6	12
Bhutan	1	—
India	6	2
Nepal	1	2
Pakistan	6	12
Maldives	—	—
Sri Lanka	6	12

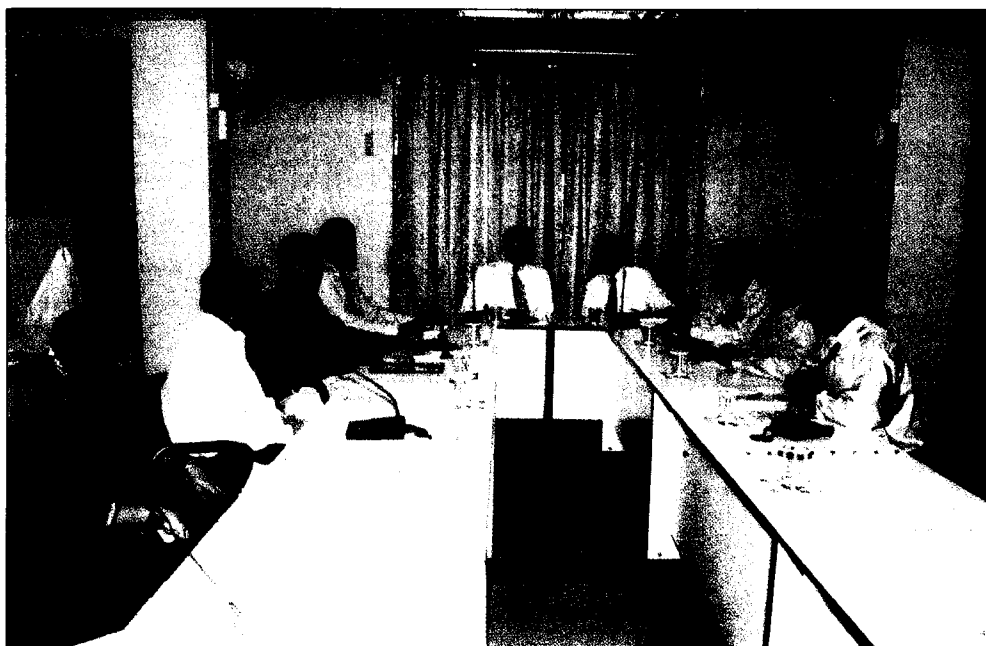
During the year 2001-2002, the UGC made four nominations for SAARC countries.

**15.8
INTERNATIONAL
CENTRE FOR
THEORETICAL
PHYSICS (ICTP)**

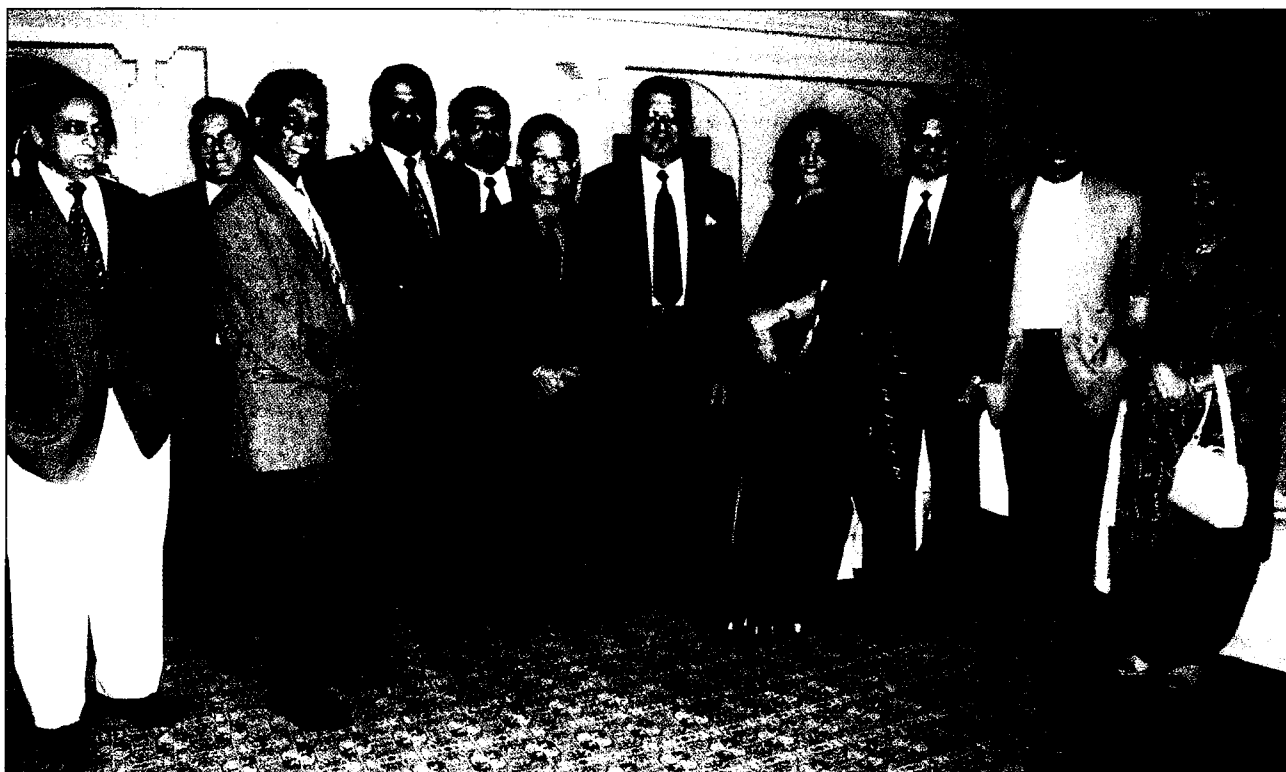
The ICTP invites teachers from Indian Universities/Colleges for participation in summer schools held at Trieste (Italy) or any other country. The airfare of the Indian participants is paid jointly by the UGC and ICTP on equal sharing basis. During 2001-2002, no visit was materialised.

**15.9
COMMONWEALTH
ACADEMIC STAFF
FELLOWSHIPS**

Under this programme, the UGC coordinates with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) in United Kingdom and makes nominations for the award of Commonwealth Fellowships to enable promising faculty members in Universities and Colleges in India to do research work at the Universities/Institutions in the United Kingdom.



Mauritian Delegation in Discussion with NAAC Staff March 4, 2002



Third from L to R Mr. D. Sookhoo, Dr. R.S. Lutchmeah, Prof. D. Ah-Chuen, Dr. Hari Gautam, Dr.(Mrs.) Naseem Bhatia

During 2001-2002, the UGC recommended 79 teachers for fellowships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 29 teachers for fellowships.

15.10 SALZBURG SEMINAR

The Salzburg Seminar is being organised annually for several decades at the Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg (Austria). Under this programme, the UGC recommends one or two scholars from universities and colleges to participate and present papers in the seminar. During 2001-2002, the UGC recommended two scholars under the programme but the visit could not be materialised.

15.11 DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN STUDIES

The Commission has decided to establish Canadian Studies Centre at par with "Area Studies Centre". Accordingly, an Expert Committee constituted by the UGC examined the proposals received from the M.S. University of Baroda, Delhi University, S.N.D.T. Women's University and Kerala University, and the Committee visited these four universities. Its report is still under consideration of the Commission.

15.12 SHASTRI INDO- CANADIAN TWO- PERSON MONTHS PROGRAMME

Under this programme, one Canadian teacher visited India during 2001-2002.

15.13 TRAVEL GRANT TO TEACHERS TO VISIT FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Under this scheme, six Indian teachers were provided Travel Grant during 2001-2002, for their visit to foreign countries for collection of source material for their research work and for availing themselves of the offer of a fellowship for assistance from an agency of the country where the scholar was offered financial assistance for maintenance.

15.14 UNESCO PROGRAMMES

The UGC also deals with UNESCO programmes under which various circulars from the UNESCO wing of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, are sent to the UGC from time to time for circulation in university sector. These circulars are mainly related to Seminars/UNESCO fellowships etc.. The Ministry of Human Resource Development also seeks UGC's comments on various aspects of Higher Education, which are presented at UNESCO's meetings as and when these meetings are held in New Delhi and also at various offices of UNESCO around the world.

Progress During Ninth Plan

During 2001-2002, Rs. 57.71 lakhs was provided to teachers/scholars under these Cultural Exchange Programmes. The year-wise position of budget allocation, release of grants and the number of beneficiaries during the Ninth plan period is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation *	Grants Provided	Number of Beneficiaries
1997-1998	150.00	66.29	97
1998-1999	150.00	65.34	124
1999-2000	145.00	51.01	101
2000-2001	100.00	69.04	146
2001-2002	100.00	57.71	104
Total	645.00	309.39	572

* The budget allocation has been both for Cultural Exchange Programmes and Area Studies Programme.

MANAGEMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

To make Management of Higher Education effective, efficient and respond to socio-economic changes, the UGC has been taking various measures at the national/state/university/college levels. Towards this end, the UGC has, so far, identified three programmes viz. Resource Mobilization by universities, Training of Academic Administrators and Set up of State Councils of Higher Education during the Ninth Plan period. The details of the programmes are as follows:

16.1 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION BY UNIVERSITIES

The scheme of Resource Mobilization by universities was introduced by the UGC in 1995. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage universities to mobilize resources by participation/contribution of society in their development and to encourage and enhance the flow of resources coming from society for the development of university. The share of UGC is limited to 25% of the resources generated or a maximum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs whichever is less.

During the reporting year 2001-2002, the UGC paid Rs. 235.78 lakhs to 11 State Universities, Rs. 33.29 lakhs to two Central Universities and Rs. 74.59 lakhs to six Deemed to be Universities as an incentive share of the UGC.

16.2 TRAINING OF ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATORS

Keeping in view the recent developments and the future challenges of the higher education, the UGC has set up a task force to develop a programme for university administrators to strengthen the planning and management capabilities. A three-day workshop on "Training of Academic Administrators of Higher Education" was organized in New Delhi in 1999 jointly by the UGC, the International Institute of Education Planning (IIEP), Paris and the NIEPA, with an objective of generating ideas and identify key issues in university administration keeping in view the future challenges.

16.3 SET UP OF STATE COUNCILS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

In pursuance of the recommendation of the National Policy on Education, the UGC had prescribed guidelines for setting up of the State Councils of Higher Education to do planning and coordination in higher education at the State Government level. So far, seven states have established the State Councils of Higher Education or State Advisory Boards.

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SUMMARY (PLAN) : 2001-2002

APPENDIX: I

LIST OF THE UGC RECOGNIZED UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE IN INDIA: STATE-WISE
(AS ON 31.03.2002)

(A) UNIVERSITIES		
S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/Recognition
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural	1964
2.	Andhra	1926
3.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1982
4.	Dravidian University	1997
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
6.	Kakatiya	1976
7.	Maulana Azad National Urdu*	1997
8.	Nagarjuna	1976
9.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research	1999
10.	N.T.R. University of Health Sciences	1986
11.	Osmania	1918
12.	Potti Sriramulu Telugu	1985
13.	Sri Krishnadevaraya	1981
14.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	1983
15.	Sri Venkateswara	1954
16.	University of Hyderabad*	1974
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
17.	Arunachal	1985
ASSAM		
18.	Assam Agricultural	1968
19.	Assam *	1994
20.	Dibrugarh	1965
21.	Gauhati	1948
22.	Tezpur *	1994

1	2	3
BIHAR		
23.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar	1952
24.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	1993
25.	Jai Prakash	1995
26.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961
27.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972
28.	Magadh	1962
29.	Nalanda Open	1995
30.	Patna	1917
31.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970
32.	T.M. Bhagalpur	1960
33.	Veer Kunwar Singh	1994
CHHATTISGARH		
34.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
35.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
36.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
37.	Pt.Ravi Shankar Shukla	1964
GOA		
38.	Goa	1985
GUJARAT		
39.	Bhavnagar	1978
40.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open	1995
41.	Gujarat	1950
42.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972
43.	Gujarat Ayurved	1968
44.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	1949
45.	North Gujarat	1986
46.	Sardar Patel	1955
47.	Saurashtra	1955
48.	South Gujarat	1965
HARYANA		
49.	Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
50.	Guru Jambheshwar	1995
51.	Kurukshetra	1956
52.	Maharshi Dayanand	1976

1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
53.	Ch. Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi	1978
54.	Dr.Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1986
55.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
56.	University of Jammu	1969
57.	University of Kashmir	1949
58.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology	1982
JHARKHAND		
59.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
60.	Ranchi	1960
61.	Siddhu Kanhu	1992
62.	Vinoba Bhawe	1993
KARNATAKA		
63.	Bangalore	1964
64.	Gulbarga	1960
65.	Kannada	1992
66.	Karnatak	1949
67.	Karnataka State Open	1996
68.	Kuvempu	1987
69.	Mangalore	1980
70.	National Law School of India	1992
71.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences	1994
72.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
73.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1986
74.	University of Mysore	1916
75.	Visveswaraiah Technological	1999
KERALA		
76.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
77.	Kannur	1997
78.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
79.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
80.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	1994
81.	University of Calicut	1968
82.	University of Kerala	1937

1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH		
83.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh	1968
84.	Barkatullah	1970
85.	Devi Ahilya	1964
86.	Dr. Hari Singh Gour	1946
87.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
88.	Jiwaji	1964
89.	M.C. National University of Journalism	1993
90.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramoday	1993
91.	M.P. Bhoj (Open)	1995
92.	Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic	1998
93.	National Law Institute University	1999
94.	Rajiv Gandhi Proudयोगiki	2000
95.	Rani Durgavati	1957
96.	Vikram	1957
MAHARASHTRA		
97.	Amravati	1983
98.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada	1958
99.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
100.	Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi	1972
101.	Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi	1969
102.	Kavi Kulguru Kalidas Sanskrit	1999
103.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences	2000
104.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi*	1997
105.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
106.	Marathwada Agricultural	1983
107.	Nagpur	1923
108.	North Maharashtra	1991
109.	Shivaji	1962
110.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's	1951
111.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995
112.	University of Mumbai	1857
113.	University of Pune	1949
114.	Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990

1	2	3
MANIPUR		
115.	Central Agricultural*	1993
116.	Manipur	1980
MEGHALAYA		
117.	North Eastern Hill*	1973
MIZORAM		
118.	Mizoram University*	2001
NAGALAND		
119.	Nagaland*	1995
ORISSA		
120.	Berhampur	1967
121.	Fakir Mohan	1999
122.	North Orissa	1999
123.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
124.	Sambalpur	1967
125.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981
126.	Utkal	1943
127.	Utkal University of Culture	1999
PUNJAB		
128.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969
129.	Punjab	1947
130.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
131.	Punjab Technical	1998
132.	Punjabi	1962
RAJASTHAN		
133.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
134.	Kota Open	1987
135.	Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology	2000
136.	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati	1987
137.	Mohan Lai Sukhadia	1962
138.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987
139.	University of Rajasthan	1947
SIKKIM		
140.	Sikkim-Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences	1998

1	2	3
TAMIL NADU		
141.	Alagappa	1985
142.	Anna	1978
143.	Annamalai	1929
144.	Bharathiar	1982
145.	Bharathidasan	1982
146.	Madurai Kamraj	1965
147.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar	1992
148.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984
149.	Periyar	1998
150.	Tamil	1981
151.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural	1971
152.	Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law	1998
153.	Tamil Nadu Dr.M.G.R. Medical	1989
154.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences	1990
155.	University of Madras	1857
TRIPURA		
156.	Tripura	1987
UTTAR PRADESH		
157.	Aligarh Muslim*	1921
158.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar*	1996
159.	Banaras Hindu*	1916
160.	Ch. Charan Singh	1965
161.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
162.	Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj	1965
163.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur	1957
164.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	1927
165.	Dr.Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh	1975
166.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand	1975
167.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi	1974
168.	N.D. University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
169.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
170.	University of Allahabad	1887
171.	University of Bundelkhand	1975
172.	University of Lucknow	1921

1	2	3
173.	Uttar Pradesh Technical	2001
174.	V.B.S.Purvanchal	1987
UTTARANCHAL		
175.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
176.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973
177.	Kumaun	1973
WEST BENGAL		
178.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974
179.	Jadavpur	1955
180.	Netaji Subhash Open	1997
181.	Rabindra Bharati	1962
182.	University of Burdwan	1960
183.	University of Calcutta	1857
184.	University of Kalyani	1960
185.	University of North Bengal	1962
186.	Uttar Banga Krishi	2001
187.	Vidyasagar	1981
188.	Visva Bharati*	1951
189.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fisheries Sciences	1995
190.	West Bengal University of Technology	2001
NCT OF DELHI		
191.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha	1998
192.	Indira Gandhi National Open*	1985
193.	Jamia Millia Islamia*	1988
194.	Jawaharlal Nehru*	1968
195.	University of Delhi*	1922
PONDICHERRY (U.T.)		
196.	Pondicherry*	1985

* Central University

(B) INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT		
S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment / Recognition
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
2.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences	1995
BIHAR		
3.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences	1992
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
4.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
UTTAR PRADESH		
5.	Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences	1983

(C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES		
S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment/Recognition
1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	1973
2.	International Institute of Information Technology	2001
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	1987
4.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	1981
BIHAR		
5.	Bihar Yoga Bharati	2000
GUJARAT		
6.	Dharamsinh Desai Institute of Technology	2000
7.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
HARYANA		
8.	National Dairy Research Institute	1989
JHARKHAND		
9.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
10.	Indian School of Mines	1968
KARNATAKA		
11.	Indian Institute of Science	1985
12.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	1994
13.	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences	1994

1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH		
14.	Indian Institute of International Technology and Management	2001
15.	Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education	1997
MAHARASHTRA		
16.	Bharati Vidyapeeth	1996
17.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1989
18.	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute	1990
19.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	1994
20.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	1996
21.	Institute of Armament Technology	1999
22.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
23.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1964
24.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	1987
PUNJAB		
25.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	1985
RAJASTHAN		
26.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1983
27.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science	1964
28.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	1991
29.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	1987
TAMIL NADU		
30.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women	1988
31.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	1976
32.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology	2001
33.	Shanmugha Arts, Science & Technology and Research Academy	2001
34.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati	1994
35.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute	1995
36.	Vellore Institute of Technology	2001
37.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation	2000
UTTAR PRADESH		
38.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute	2000
39.	Bhatkhande Music Institute	2000
40.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1989
41.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	1981
42.	Indian Institute of Information Technology	2000

1	2	3
43.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	1983
UTTARANCHAL		
44.	Forest Research Institute	1992
45.	Gurukula Kangri	1962
WEST BENGAL		
46.	Bengal Engineering College	1992
NCT OF DELHI		
47.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1958
48.	Jamia Hamdard	1989
49.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology	1989
50.	School of Planning & Architecture	1979
51.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit	1987
52.	TERI School of Advanced Studies	1999

(D) INSTITUTES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
2.	Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai
4.	Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
6.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
7.	Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai
8.	Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
9.	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
10.	Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata
11.	Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
12.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram

APPENDIX: II

LIST OF THE UNIVERSITIES WHICH ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UNDER SECTION 12(B) OF THE UGC ACT, 1956 (AS ON 31.03.2002)

S. No.	Name of the University
1	2
1.	Agricultural University, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
2	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada (A.P.)
3	B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura (Bihar)
4	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technical University, Lonere (Maharashtra)
5	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
6	Dravidian University, Kuppam (A.P.)
7	Fakir Mohan University, Balasore (Orissa)
8	Jai Prakash University, Chhapra (Bihar)
9	Kannur University, Kannur (Kerala)
10.	Karnataka State Open University, Mysore (Karnataka)
11.	Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Ramtek, District Nagpur (Maharashtra)
12.	M.P. Bhoj University, Bhopal (M.P.)
13.	Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik (Maharashtra)
14.	Maharshi Mahesh Yogi Vedic University, Jabalpur (M.P.)
15.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita University, Bhopal (M.P.)
16.	Nalanda Open University, Nalanda (Bihar)
17.	National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University, Hyderabad (A.P.)
18.	National Law Institute University, Bhopal (M.P.)
19.	Netaji Subhash Open University, Kolkata (W.B.)
20.	North Orissa University, Baripada (Orissa)
21.	Periyar University, Salem (T.N)
22.	Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar (Punjab)
23.	Rajiv Gandhi Praudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal (M.P.)
24.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore (Karnataka)
25.	Siddu Kanhu University, Dumka (Bihar)
26.	Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Science, Gangtok (Sikkim)
27.	Sree Shankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady (Kerala)
28.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati (A.P.)

1	2
29.	Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai (Tamilnadu)
30.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai (Tamilnadu)
31.	Utkal University of Culture, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
32.	Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Cooch Behar (West Bengal)
33.	Veer Karwar Singh University, (Bihar)
34.	Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribagh (Bihar)
35.	Vivekswarajah Technological University, Belgaum (Karnataka)
36.	West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Science, Kolkata (West Bengal)
37.	West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata (West Bengal)

Note: Agricultural/Veterinary, Medical including Ayurveda, Open Universities and institutes established under State Legislature Act are being funded by the concerned Central/State Ministry or Central/State Statutory Bodies. However, the universities viz. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Sanjay Gandhi P.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Yashwantrao Chavan Open University and some research Institutes are being funded partially under specific programmes/schemes of the UGC.

APPENDIX: III

ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT : 1982-83 TO 2001-2002

Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage
1982-83	31,33,093	1,81,027	6.1
1983-84	33,07,649	1,74,556	5.6
1984-85	34,04,096	96,447	2.9
1985-86	36,05,029	2,00,933	5.9
1986-87	37,57,158	1,52,129	4.2
1987-88	40,20,159	2,63,001	7.0
1988-89	42,85,489	2,65,330	6.6
1989-90	46,02,680	3,17,191	7.4
1990-91	49,24,868	3,22,188	7.0
1991-92	52,65,886	3,41,018	6.9
1992-93	55,34,966	2,69,080	5.1
1993-94	58,17,249	2,82,283	5.1
1994-95	61,13,929	2,96,680	5.1
1995-96*	65,74,005	4,60,076	7.5
1996-97*	68,42,598	2,68,593	4.1
1997-98*	72,60,418	4,17,820	6.1
1998-99*	77,05,520	4,45,102	6.1
1999-2000*	80,50,607	3,45,087	4.5
2000-2001*	83,99,443	3,48,836	4.3
2001-2002*	88,21,095	4,21,652	5.0

+ Provisional figures are replaced by the actual figures

* Provisional

APPENDIX: IV(a)

STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT* IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES : 1995-1996

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment : 1995-96		
		Total	Women	Women Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,88,114	1,71,597	35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,798	871	23
3.	Assam	1,58,383	54,071	34
4.	Bihar	5,60,944	1,24,922	22
5.	Delhi	1,39,139	57,780	42
6.	Goa	17,526	9,524	54
7.	Gujarat/Daman& Diu	4,11,671	1,70,354	41
8.	Haryana	1,41,669	56,383	40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	57,714	21,415	37
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	42,558	19,317	45
11.	Karnataka	4,50,438	1,59,251	35
12.	Kerala	1,84,227	1,02,000	55
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3,85,676	1,39,916	36
14.	Maharashtra	10,02,526	3,75,058	37
15.	Manipur	31,627	13,991	44
16.	Meghalaya / Mizoram	20,124	8,352	42
17.	Nagaland	8,497	2,989	35
18.	Orissa	2,29,589	67,917	30
19.	Punjab / Chandigarh	2,08,994	1,06,978	51
20.	Rajasthan	2,36,086	73,047	31
21.	Tamil Nadu	4,43,194	1,86,413	42
22.	Tripura	13,479	5,432	40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	8,94,664	2,72,425	30
24.	West Bengal / Sikkim	4,31,553	1,58,840	37
25.	Pondicherry	11,815	4,764	40
	Total	65,74,005	23,63,607	36

* Excludes PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional

Note: Provisional figures are replaced by the actual figures

APPENDIX: IV(b)

STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT* IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES : 1996-1997

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment : 1996-97		
		Total	Women	Women Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,21,995	1,87,286	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,899	896	23
3.	Assam	1,65,076	58,421	35
4.	Bihar	5,73,435	1,29,023	23
5.	Delhi	1,37,328	59,742	44
6.	Goa	17,312	9,664	56
7.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	4,20,015	1,78,482	42
8.	Haryana	1,56,578	62,173	40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	81,609	23,870	29
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	44,647	20,350	46
11.	Karnataka	4,62,628	1,67,908	36
12.	Kerala	1,92,635	1,08,447	56
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,16,328	1,51,834	36
14.	Maharashtra	10,28,210	3,92,722	38
15.	Manipur	32,206	14,224	44
16.	Meghalaya/Mizoram	21,184	9,150	43
17.	Nagaland	8,559	3,092	36
18.	Orissa	2,39,490	71,818	30
19.	Punjab/Chandigarh	2,12,797	1,13,463	53
20.	Rajasthan	2,50,355	79,896	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	4,57,229	1,97,453	43
22.	Tripura	14,454	5,907	41
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9,34,373	2,96,103	32
24.	West Bengal/Sikkim	4,57,444	1,67,255	37
25.	Pondicherry	12,814	5,332	42
	Total	68,42,598	25,14,511	37

* Excludes PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional

Note: Provisional figures are replaced by the actual figures

APPENDIX: IV(c)

STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT* IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES : 1997-1998

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment : 1997-98		
		Total	Women	Women Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,69,658	2,07,398	36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,391	1,152	26
3.	Assam	1,72,854	63,644	37
4.	Bihar	5,68,600	1,36,496	23
5.	Delhi	1,36,641	60,457	44
6.	Goa	17,421	9,950	57
7.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	4,34,265	1,87,057	43
8.	Haryana	1,71,317	68,532	40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64,708	25,668	40
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	47,421	21,872	46
11.	Karnataka	4,79,999	1,79,339	37
12.	Kerala	2,03,649	1,16,833	57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,47,081	1,63,939	37
14.	Maharashtra	10,52,535	4,09,547	39
15.	Manipur	33,198	14,610	44
16.	Meghalaya/Mizoram	27,530	12,187	44
17.	Nagaland	9,070	3,502	39
18.	Orissa	2,58,629	79,191	31
19.	Punjab/Chandigarh	2,20,566	1,17,589	53
20.	Rajasthan	2,68,362	86,667	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	5,42,393	2,35,714	43
22.	Tripura	15,829	6,442	41
23.	Uttar Pradesh	9,88,614	3,25,254	33
24.	West Bengal/Sikkim	4,92,615	1,83,535	37
25.	Pondicherry	13,162	5,487	42
	Total	72,60,418	27,22,062	37

* Excludes PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional

Note: Provisional figures are replaced by the actual figures

APPENDIX: IV(d)

STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT* IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES : 1998-1999

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment : 1998-99		
		Total	Women	Women Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,03,868	2,22,074	37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,589	1,245	27
3.	Assam	1,79,987	66,716	37
4.	Bihar	6,02,582	1,39,739	23
5.	Delhi	1,40,863	62,535	44
6.	Goa	17,811	10,290	58
7.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	4,49,468	1,93,909	43
8.	Haryana	1,86,067	74,785	40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70,754	28,579	40
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	50,166	23,321	46
11.	Karnataka	4,94,550	1,89,224	38
12.	Kerala	2,13,154	1,23,458	58
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,76,677	1,76,186	37
14.	Maharashtra	11,06,575	4,38,891	40
15.	Manipur	33,966	15,329	45
16.	Meghalaya/Mizoram	31,146	14,142	45
17.	Nagaland	9,739	3,831	39
18.	Orissa	2,79,115	88,665	32
19.	Punjab/Chandigarh	2,27,722	1,23,662	54
20.	Rajasthan	2,84,403	92,879	33
21.	Tamil Nadu	5,99,776	2,60,978	44
22.	Tripura	16,643	6,799	41
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10,43,870	3,55,333	34
24.	West Bengal/Sikkim	5,68,006	2,13,835	38
25.	Pondicherry	14,023	6,588	47
	Total	77,05,520	29,32,993	38

* Excludes PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional

Note: Provisional figures are replaced by the actual figures

APPENDIX: IV(e)

STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT* IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES : 1999-2000

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment : 1999-2000		
		Total	Women	Women Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,35,063	2,38,757	38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,641	1,417	31
3.	Assam	1,85,114	70,973	38
4.	Bihar	6,22,472	1,46,592	24
5.	Delhi	1,48,722	66,782	45
6.	Goa	18,313	10,511	57
7.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	4,62,071	2,00,384	43
8.	Haryana	2,02,989	82,082	40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77,178	31,583	41
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	50,825	23,826	47
11.	Karnataka	5,08,273	1,97,905	39
12.	Kerala	2,24,146	1,33,229	59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5,12,770	1,89,422	37
14.	Maharashtra	11,45,976	4,61,842	40
15.	Manipur	34,719	15,551	45
16.	Meghalaya/Mizoram	32,489	14,985	46
17.	Nagaland	10,281	4,193	41
18.	Orissa	3,00,720	98,382	33
19.	Punjab/Chandigarh	2,41,258	1,28,774	53
20.	Rajasthan	3,04,760	98,488	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	6,13,758	2,73,513	45
22.	Tripura	17,684	7,227	41
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11,08,316	3,86,802	35
24.	West Bengal/Sikkim	5,72,868	2,21,288	39
25.	Pondicherry	15,201	7,582	50
	Total	80,50,607	31,12,090	39

* Excludes PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional

Note: Provisional figures are replaced by the actual figures

APPENDIX: IV(f)

STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT* IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES : 2000-2001

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment : 2000-2001		
		Total	Women	Women Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,64,371	2,54,425	38.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,606	1,663	29.7
3.	Assam	1,87,749	77,248	41.1
4.	Bihar	4,64,968	99,014	21.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,33,767	48,780	36.5
6.	Delhi	1,61,266	72,798	45.1
7.	Goa	18,948	11,111	58.6
8.	Gujarat	4,77,398	2,11,385	44.3
9.	Haryana	2,19,224	88,894	40.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	80,718	34,494	42.7
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	53,179	25,018	47.0
12.	Jharkhand	1,85,826	56,591	30.5
13.	Karnataka	5,21,536	2,08,131	39.9
14.	Kerala	2,29,680	1,37,836	60.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4,18,997	1,54,977	37.0
16.	Maharashtra	11,83,571	4,83,940	40.9
17.	Manipur	34,761	15,458	44.5
18.	Meghalaya	23,864	11,438	47.9
19.	Mizoram	9,053	4,372	48.3
20.	Nagaland	10,903	4,599	42.2
21.	Orissa	3,19,881	1,10,833	34.6
22.	Punjab	2,24,589	1,18,799	52.9
23.	Rajasthan	3,20,889	1,04,588	32.6
24.	Sikkim	3,565	1,435	40.3
25.	Tamil Nadu	6,48,140	2,90,695	44.9
26.	Tripura	18,112	7,396	40.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10,45,826	3,74,729	35.8
28.	Uttaranchal	1,03,287	41,306	40.0
29.	West Bengal	5,83,402	2,29,165	39.3
30.	A & N Islands	1,825	1,054	57.8
31.	Chandigarh	29,668	16,466	55.5
32.	Daman & Diu	526	248	47.1
33.	Pondicherry	14,348	7,544	52.6
	Total	83,99,443	33,06,410	39.4

* Excludes PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional

Note: Provisional figures are replaced by the actual figures

APPENDIX: V

STATE-WISE STUDENT ENROLMENT* IN UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES : 2001-2002

S. No.	State	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Women Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,04,075	2,75,276	39.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,832	1,732	29.7
3.	Assam	1,94,245	78,602	40.5
4.	Bihar	4,79,035	1,10,178	23.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,43,906	52,526	36.5
6.	Delhi	1,66,039	76,046	45.8
7.	Goa	19,245	11,278	58.6
8.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	4,88,129	2,16,241	44.3
9.	Haryana	2,39,217	96,882	40.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	86,319	36,858	42.7
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	55,603	26,133	47.0
12.	Jharkhand	1,91,413	58,381	30.5
13.	Karnataka	5,37,025	2,14,272	39.9
14.	Kerala	2,40,038	1,44,023	60.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4,50,745	1,66,776	37.0
16.	Maharashtra	12,20,167	4,99,048	40.9
17.	Manipur	35,424	15,705	44.3
18.	Meghalaya	27,271	13,063	47.9
19.	Mizoram	10,345	4,636	46.7
20.	Nagaland	11,460	4,431	38.7
21.	Orissa	3,41,761	1,18,249	34.6
22.	Punjab	2,33,745	1,23,651	52.9
23.	Rajasthan	3,41,198	1,11,230	32.6
24.	Sikkim	3,808	1,534	40.3
25.	Tamil Nadu	6,97,343	3,13,107	44.9
26.	Tripura	19,215	7,840	40.8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11,00,887	4,22,758	35.4
28.	Uttaranchal	1,08,594	43,437	40.0
29.	West Bengal	6,20,372	2,43,806	39.3
30.	A & N Islands	1,943	1,123	57.8
31.	Chandigarh	30,882	17,140	55.5
32.	Daman & Diu	536	252	47.0
33.	Pondicherry	15,278	8,036	52.6
	Total	88,21,095	35,14,450	39.84

* Provisional and excludes PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional

APPENDIX: VI

STAGE-WISE ENROLMENT* : UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS/ UNIVERSITY COLLEGES & AFFILIATED COLLEGES : 2001-2002

S.No.	Stage	University Deptts/ University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total (%age to Grand Total)	Percentage in Affiliated Colleges
1.	Graduate	7,90,182	70,72,406	78,62,588 (89.13)	89.95
2.	Post-Graduate	2,77,427	5,38,908	8,16,335 (9.25)	66.02
3.	Research	55,158	5,358	60,516 (0.69)	8.86
4.	Diploma/Certificate	43,381	38,275	81,656 (0.93)	46.87
Grand Total		11,66,148	76,54,947	88,21,095	86.78

* Provisional

APPENDIX: VII

STUDENTS ENROLMENT : FACULTY-WISE*: 2001-2002

S.No.	Faculty	Total Enrolment	Percentage to Total
1.	Arts	40,69,632	46.13
2.	Science	17,54,110	19.88
3.	Commerce/Management	15,75,940	17.87
4.	Education	1,14,678	1.30
5.	Engineering / Technology	6,05,597	6.87
6.	Medicine	2,75,943	3.13
7.	Agriculture	52,833	0.60
8.	Veterinary Science	14,270	0.16
9.	Law	2,80,449	3.18
10.	Others	77,643	0.88
	Total	88,21,095	100.00

* Provisional

APPENDIX: VIII

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1997-98 TO 2001-2002 : STATE-WISE

S.No	State/ Union Territory	1997-98 Number of Colleges (UC+AC)	1998-99 Number of Colleges (UC+AC)	1999-2000 Number of Colleges (UC+AC)	2000-2001 Number of Colleges (UC+AC)	2001-2002* Number of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase during 1997-98 to 2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1196	1296	1339	1402	1453	257
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	8	8	8	-
3.	Assam	297	325	341	355	367	70
4.	Bihar	779	813	822	660	677	** -102
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	241	250	@250
6.	Goa	36	42	43	43	43	7
7.	Gujarat	489	508	536	620	650	161
8.	Haryana	206	219	230	241	245	39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75	74	74	98	100	25
10.	J & K	60	68	71	101	125	65
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	170	175	@175
12.	Karnataka	1246	1350	1391	1473	1480	234
13.	Kerala	289	308	341	352	355	66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	742	784	803	790	800	58
15.	Maharashtra	1605	1705	1749	1804	1815	210
16.	Manipur	60	60	66	68	68	8
17.	Meghalaya	36	47	47	48	48	12
18.	Mizoram	27	30	30	31	31	4
19.	Nagaland	28	35	35	36	36	8
20.	Orissa	628	643	645	699	768	140
21.	Punjab	252	280	290	320	328	76
22.	Rajasthan	347	350	367	420	439	92
23.	Sikkim	4	6	6	7	7	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	634	705	711	816	825	191
25.	Tripura	21	21	21	21	21	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1058	1146	1265	1216	1256	198
27.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	75	78	@78
28.	West Bengal	418	432	435	483	488	70
29.	A & N Islands	4	4	4	4	4	-
30.	Chandigarh	21	21	24	24	24	3
31.	D & N Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman & Diu	2	2	2	2	2	-
33.	Delhi	88	93	146	154	160	72
34.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Pondicherry	22	22	23	24	24	2
	Total	10,678	11,397	11,865	12,806	13,150	2,472

UC-University Colleges; AC-Affiliated Colleges

* Provisional

** Due to transfer of colleges to Jharkhand State

@ Due to carvation of new states viz.Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand from Bihar and Uttaranchal from Uttar Pradesh States.

APPENDIX: IX

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF* – BY DESIGNATION – IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES : 2001-2002

Year	Professors	Readers	Sr. Lecturers	Lecturers	Tutor/Demonstrators	Total
2001-2002	15,206 (20.22)	23,711 (31.53)	12,358 (16.43)	22,069 (29.35)	1,861 (2.47)	75,205 (100.00)

* Provisional

Note: (a) Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the cadres to the total staff.

(b) Parttime teachers/physical training instructors are included in lecturers.

APPENDIX: X

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF – BY DESIGNATION – IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES** : 2001-2002

Year	Professors*	Readers (Lecturer Selection Grade)	Sr. Lecturers	Lecturers	Tutor/ Demonstrators	Total
2001-2002	23,315 (6.63)	74,276 (21.12)	55,254 (15.72)	1,82,758 (51.88)	16,009 (4.55)	3,51,612 (100.00)

* Includes Principals and Senior Teachers who are equivalent to Professors.

** Provisional

Note: (a) Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the cadres to the total staff.

(b) Parttime teachers/physical training instructors are included in lecturers.

APPENDIX: XI

FACULTY-WISE NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED DURING 1999-2000 AND 2000-2001

Faculty	No. of Doctorate Degrees Awarded	
	1999-2000	2000-2001**
Arts	4,290	4,330
Science	3,885	3,734
Commerce/Management	571	596
Education	364	377
Engineering/Technology	723	739
Medicine	228	217
Agriculture	787	950
Veterinary Science	146	111
Law	74	107
Others*	238	289
Total	11,296	11,450

* Others includes Music/Fine Arts, Library Science, Physical Education, Journalism, Social Work, etc..

** Provisional

APPENDIX: XII

LIST OF THE REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE UGC (AS ON 31.03.2002)

S.No.	Regional Office	Location	Date of Establishment	States/Union Territories covered
1.	South Eastern Regional Office (SERO)	Hyderabad	28.09.1994	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andman & Nicobar, Pondicherry
2.	Western Regional Office (WRO)	Pune	11.11.1994	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
3.	Central Regional Office (CRO)	Bhopal	01.12.1994	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
4.	Northern Regional Office (NRO)	Ghaziabad	03.12.1994	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh
5.	North-Eastern Regional Office (NERO)	Guwahati	01.04.1995	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
6.	Eastern Regional Office (ERO)	Kolkata	03.09.1995	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim
7.	South-Western Regional Office (SWRO)	Bangalore	25.04.1999	Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep (earlier dealt with by the UGC, SERO, Hyderabad)

APPENDIX: XIII

LIST OF MEDIA CENTRES : 2001-2002 (EDUCATIONAL MEDIA RESEARCH CENTRES AND AUDIO VISUAL RESEARCH CENTRES)

Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs)

1.	Educational Media Research Centre Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
2.	Educational Media Research Centre St. Xavier's College, Kolkata
3.	Educational Media Research Centre Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad
4.	Educational Media Research Centre Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur
5.	Educational Media Research Centre Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai
6.	Mass Communication Research Centre Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
7.	Educational Media Research Centre University of Pune, Pune

Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs)

1.	Audio Visual Research Centre Osmania University, Hyderabad
2.	Audio Visual Research Centre Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
3.	Audio Visual Research Centre Anna University, Chennai
4.	Audio Visual Research Centre Department of Communication & Journalism, Manasagangotri, Mysore
5.	Audio Visual Research Centre Manipur University, Imphal
6.	Audio Visual Research Centre Punjabi University, Patiala
7.	Audio Visual Research Centre University of Roorkee, Roorkee
8.	Audio Visual Research Centre Kashmir University, Srinagar
9.	Audio Visual Research Centre University of Calicut, Kerala
10.	Audio Visual Research Centre Dr. Hari Singh Gour University, Sagar (M.P)

APPENDIX: XIV

LIST OF ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES : 2001-2002

1)	Aligarh Muslim University
2)	Andhra University
3)	B.B. Ambedkar Bihar University
4)	Banaras Hindu University
5)	Bangalore University
6)	Bharathiar University
7)	Bharathidasan University
8)	Devi Ahilya University
9)	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University
10)	Dr. Hari Singh Gour University
11)	Gauhati University
12)	Goa University
13)	Gorakhpur University
14)	Gujarat University
15)	Guru Nanak Dev University
16)	Himachal Pradesh University
17)	Jadavpur University
18)	Jai Narain Vyas University
19)	Jamia Millia Islamia
20)	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University
21)	Jawaharlal Nehru University
22)	Karnatak University
23)	Kurukshetra University
24)	Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education
25)	Madurai Kamraj University
26)	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University
27)	Nagpur University
28)	Osmania University
29)	Patna University
30)	Pondicherry University
31)	Punjab University

32)	Rajasthan University
33)	Ranchi University
34)	Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya
35)	Sambalpur University
36)	Saurashtra University
37)	Sri Venkateswara University
38)	University of Hyderabad
39)	University of Allahabad
40)	University of Burdwan
41)	University of Calcutta
42)	University of Calicut
43)	University of Delhi
44)	University of Kashmir
45)	University of Kerala
46)	University of Lucknow
47)	University of Madras
48)	University of Mumbai
49)	University of Mysore
50)	University of Pune
51)	Utkal University

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Alhadabad	--	608.11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	608.11
11.	Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya, Haridwar	--	504.46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	504.46
12.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore	--	--	--	--	15.00	--	--	--	--	--	15.00
13.	International Instt. of Population Sc., Mumbai	--	--	--	--	1.38	--	--	--	--	--	1.38
14.	Indian Agri.Res. Instt., New Delhi	--	--	--	--	12.24	--	--	--	--	--	12.24
15.	Indian Instt. of Chem. Tech., Hyderabad	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.70	--	--	--	0.70
16.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	--	400.00	--	--	1.24	--	13.62	--	--	--	414.86
17.	Jain VishwaBharti Instt., Ladnun Nagaur	--	--	--	--	2.07	--	--	--	--	--	2.07
18.	Lakshmbai-National Instt. of Phy. Educatien, Gwalior	--	--	--	--	8.26	--	--	--	--	--	8.26
19.	National Museum Instt. of the History of Arts Conservation & Museology, New Delhi	--	--	--	--	7.56	4.11	--	--	--	--	11.67
20.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	--	--	--	--	0.68	--	--	--	--	--	0.68
21.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	--	272.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	272.38
22.	Sh. Chandrasekharandra Saraswati V. Vidyalaya, Kancheepuram	--	7.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.00
23.	Sh. Lal B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	--	349.48	--	--	4.70	--	--	--	--	--	354.18
24.	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Mumbai	--	707.64	--	--	4.15	--	--	--	--	--	711.79
25.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	--	--	105.97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	105.97
	Grand Total	--	6,076.55	220.93	--	68.83	4.11	110.41	--	88.87	--	6,587.70
INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES												
1.	Consortium for Education Communication, New Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81.81	--	81.81
2.	Inter Univ. Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	437.50	437.50
3.	Inter Univ. Consortium, for DAE Facility Indore	--	--	--	--	0.05	--	--	--	--	541.95	542.00
4.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	--	--	--	--	5.38	--	--	--	--	810.76	816.14
5.	N.A.A.C., Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.00	100.00
6.	INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	180.00	180.00
	Grand Total	--	--	--	--	5.43	--	--	--	81.81	2070.21	2157.45
STATE UNIVERSITIES												
ANDHRA PRADESH												
1.	Andhra Univ., Waltair	--	--	--	--	35.94	3.20	76.89	--	--	--	116.03
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Tech.Hyderabad	--	--	--	--	--	6.07	0.73	--	--	--	6.80
3.	Kakatiya Univ. Warangal	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.30	--	--	--	12.30
4.	Osmania Univ., Hyderabad	--	--	--	--	27.65	--	61.02	--	--	--	88.67
5.	Shri Padmavathy Mahila V.V Tirupati	--	--	--	--	0.58	--	3.18	--	--	--	3.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.	Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupati	—	—	—	—	3.41	1.81	27.97	—	—	—	33.19
	Total	—	—	—	—	67.58	11.08	182.09	—	—	—	260.75
ARUNACHAL PRADESH												
1.	Arunachal Univ., Itanagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ASSAM												
1.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh	—	—	—	—	1.16	—	—	—	—	—	1.16
2.	Guwahati Univ., Guwahati	—	—	—	—	13.49	—	—	—	—	—	13.49
	Total	—	—	—	—	14.65	—	—	—	—	—	14.65
BIHAR												
1.	B.S.B.R. Ambedkar, Bihar	—	—	—	—	4.04	—	—	—	—	—	4.04
2.	L.N. Mitthila Univ., Darbhanga	—	—	—	—	4.85	—	—	—	—	—	4.85
3.	Patna Univ., Patna	—	—	—	—	26.40	—	—	—	—	—	26.40
4.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur	—	—	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	1.30
	Total	—	—	—	—	36.59	—	—	—	—	—	36.59
CHHATTISGARH												
1.	Guru Gharidas Univ. Bilaspur	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish. Khairagarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ. Raipur	—	—	—	—	5.16	—	—	—	—	—	5.16
	Total	—	—	—	0.04	5.16	—	—	—	—	—	5.20
GUJARAT												
1.	Gujarat Univ. Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.37	—	67.38
2.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.48	—	—	—	17.48
3.	Sardar Patel Univ., Vidyanagar	—	—	—	—	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	2.18
4.	Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot	—	—	—	—	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	1.44
5.	South Gujarat Univ., Surat	—	—	—	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04
	Total	—	—	—	0.04	3.62	—	17.48	—	68.37	—	89.51
GOA												
1.	Goa Univ., Goa	—	—	—	—	0.68	—	—	—	—	—	0.68
HARYANA												
1.	Kurukshetra Univ., Kurukshetra	—	—	—	—	12.11	3.58	—	—	—	—	15.69
2.	Maharishi Dayanand Univ., Rohtak	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
3.	Guru Jambheshwar Univ., Hissar	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.15	—	—	—	1.15
	Total	—	—	—	—	17.11	3.58	1.15	—	—	—	21.84
HIMACHAL PRADESH												
1.	Himachal Pradesh Univ., Shimla	—	—	—	—	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	1.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JAMMU & KASHMIR												
1.	Kashmir Univ., Srinagar	—	—	—	—	2.18	—	—	—	—	—	2.18
J HARKHAND												
1.	Vinobha Bhawe Univ., Hazaribagh	—	—	—	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	0.74
KARNATAKA												
1.	Bangalore Univ., Bangalore	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.33	—	—	—	0.41
2.	Karnataka Univ., Dharwad	—	—	—	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.14
3.	Kuvempu Univ., Shimoga	—	—	—	—	3.30	—	—	—	—	—	3.30
4.	Mangalore Univ., Mangalore	—	—	—	—	5.61	—	—	—	—	—	5.61
5.	Mysore Univ., Mysore	—	—	—	—	14.21	—	—	—	—	—	14.21
	Total	—	—	—	0.22	23.12	—	0.33	—	—	—	23.67
KERALA												
1.	Calicut Univ. Kozhikode	—	—	—	—	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	25.00
2.	Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech. Kochi	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	8.00
3.	Kerala Univ., Thiruvananthapuram	—	—	—	—	24.08	13.31	—	—	—	—	37.39
4.	Mahatama Gandhi Univ., Kotayam	—	—	—	0.16	21.92	—	—	—	—	—	22.08
	Total	—	—	—	0.16	79.00	13.31	—	—	—	—	92.47
MADHYA PRADESH												
1.	Devi Ahilya Univ., Sagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.97	—	—	—	3.97
2.	Dr. H.S.Gour Vish. Sagar	—	—	—	—	6.55	—	10.19	—	—	—	16.74
3.	Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior	—	—	—	—	2.06	—	—	—	—	—	2.06
4.	Rani Durgawati Vish. Jabalpur	—	—	—	—	4.28	—	—	—	—	—	4.28
	Total	—	—	—	—	12.89	—	14.16	—	—	—	27.05
MAHARASHTRA												
1.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	—	—	—	—	4.56	5.03	82.37	—	—	—	91.96
2.	Nagpur Univ., Nagpur	—	—	—	—	2.57	—	7.60	—	—	—	10.17
3.	North Maharashtra Univ., Jalgaon	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	1.51
4.	Poona Univ., Pune	—	—	—	—	4.08	27.54	—	—	69.29	—	100.91
5.	S N D T's Women's Univ., Mumbai	—	—	—	—	5.62	—	—	—	—	—	5.62
6.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	—	—	—	0.13	1.16	2.57	—	—	—	—	3.86
	Total	—	—	—	0.14	17.99	35.14	91.47	—	69.29	—	214.03
MANIPUR												
1.	Manipur Univ., Manipur	—	—	—	—	20.49	—	—	—	—	—	20.49
	Total	—	—	—	—	20.49	—	—	—	—	—	20.49
ORISSA												
1.	Berhampur Univ., Berhampur	—	—	—	—	4.83	—	—	—	—	—	4.83
2.	Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur	—	—	—	0.14	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	20.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar	—	—	—	0.15	11.26	—	—	—	—	—	11.41
	Total	—	—	—	0.29	36.09	—	—	—	—	—	36.38
PUNJAB												
1.	Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar	—	—	—	—	25.00	—	—	—	—	—	25.00
2.	Punjab Univ., Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	61.79	7.18	10.81	—	—	—	79.78
3.	Punjab Agricultural Univ., Ludhiana	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.50
4.	Punjabi Univ., Patiala	—	—	—	—	11.77	4.17	—	—	—	—	15.94
	Total	—	—	—	—	100.06	11.35	10.81	—	—	—	122.22
RAJASTHAN												
1.	Jai Narayan Vyas Univ., Jodhpur	—	—	—	—	1.68	—	—	—	42.29	—	43.97
2.	M L Sukhadia Univ., Udaipur	—	—	—	—	5.85	—	—	—	—	—	5.85
3.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	—	—	—	—	60.01	8.53	—	—	—	—	68.54
4.	M. D. Saraswati Univ., Ajmer	—	—	—	—	1.41	—	—	—	—	—	1.41
	Total	—	—	—	—	68.95	8.53	—	—	42.29	—	119.77
TAMIL NADU												
1.	Anna Univ., Chennai	—	—	150.00	—	—	—	8.96	—	—	—	158.96
2.	Annamalai Univ., Annamalai Nagar	—	—	—	—	2.73	—	1.96	—	—	—	4.69
3.	Bharthiar Univ., Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
4.	Madras Univ., Chennai	—	—	—	—	19.49	15.31	—	—	—	—	34.70
5.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	—	—	—	0.58	10.20	—	—	—	51.31	—	62.09
6.	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ.,	—	—	—	—	0.72	—	—	—	—	—	0.72
7.	Tamilnadu Agricultural Univ., Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	2.33	—	—	—	—	—	2.33
	Total	—	—	150.00	0.58	37.47	15.21	10.92	—	51.31	—	265.49
UTTAR PRADESH												
1.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	—	—	—	—	62.43	0.07	3.54	—	—	—	66.04
2.	Ch. Charan Singh, Meerut	—	—	—	—	9.55	7.13	—	—	—	—	16.68
3.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Univ., Agra	—	—	—	—	9.00	4.99	—	—	—	—	13.99
4.	D. D.U. Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	—	—	—	—	6.76	7.90	—	—	—	—	14.66
5.	C. S. M. Univ., Kanpur	—	—	—	—	10.73	—	—	—	—	—	10.73
6.	Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	—	—	—	—	3.84	—	—	—	—	—	3.84
7.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	—	—	—	—	40.57	—	—	—	—	—	40.57
8.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
9.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vish.	—	—	—	—	6.16	—	—	—	—	—	6.16
	Total	—	—	—	—	154.04	20.09	3.54	—	—	—	177.67
UTTARANCHAL												
1.	G.B. Pant Univ., of Agri. & Tech.	—	—	—	—	2.11	—	4.79	—	—	—	6.90
2.	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ., Srinagar	—	—	—	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	0.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.	Kumaun Univ., Nainital	—	—	—	—	1.06	5.37	—	—	—	—	6.43
4.	Roorkee Univ., Roorkee	—	—	80.00	—	4.32	—	80.33	—	—	—	184.85
	Total	—	—	80.00	—	8.23	5.37	85.12	—	—	—	178.72
WEST BENGAL												
1.	Burdwan Univ., Burdwan	—	—	—	0.14	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	6.14
2.	Calcutta Univ., Kolkata	—	—	—	—	188.78	—	—	—	—	—	188.78
3.	Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata	—	—	—	—	41.93	5.02	102.30	—	—	—	149.25
4.	Kalyani Univ., Kalyani	—	—	—	—	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	11.00
5.	North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08
6.	Rabindra Bhanj Univ., Kolkata	—	—	—	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	4.50
7.	Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore	—	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.00
	Total	—	—	—	0.22	175.21	5.02	102.30	—	—	—	282.75
	Grand Total	58882.97	6076.55	458.93	1.98	1788.43	238.92	783.68	—	612.73	2078.21	78888.41

APPENDIX: XV (Contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 2001-2002
(MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Univ./Institution/ Deemed to be Univ.	Maintenance grants to Delhi Univ. Colleges 03(i) (a)	Maintenance grants to BHU Colleges 03(i)(b)	Maintenance grants to UCMS 03(i)(c)	Teachers Award 04(i) (a) to 04(ii)(iv)	Research Fellowships 05(i)(a) to 05(ii)(b)	Research Scientists 06	Scholarship/ Fellowships in E & T 07	Mass Media Centre 09	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Banaras Hindu Univ. Varanasi	—	180.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	180.86
2.	Pondicherry Univ., Pondicherry	—	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.06
3.	Delhi University	26180.47	—	1337.69	—	1.67	—	—	—	27519.83
	Total	26180.47	180.86	1337.69	0.06	1.67	—	—	—	27700.75
STATE UNIVERISTIES										
ANDHRA PRADESH										
1.	Andhra Univ., Visakhapatnam	—	—	—	0.95	—	—	—	—	0.95
2.	Osmania Univ.	—	—	—	—	1.60	—	—	—	1.60
3.	Kakatiya Univ., Warangal	—	—	—	—	1.49	—	—	—	1.49
	Total	—	—	—	0.95	3.09	—	—	—	4.04
ARUNACHAL PRADESH										
1.	Arunachal Univ., Itanagar	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.08
	Total	—	—	—	0.08	—	—	—	—	0.08
BIHAR										
1.	Babasaheb BRA, Univ., Muzaffarpur	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	0.58
	Total	—	—	—	—	0.58	—	—	—	0.58
CHHATTISGARH										
1.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ., Raipur	—	—	—	—	0.79	—	—	—	0.79
	Total	—	—	—	—	0.79	—	—	—	0.79
GUJARAT										
1.	Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	1.19	—	—	—	1.19
2.	South Gujarat Univ., Surat	—	—	—	—	2.04	—	—	—	2.04
	Total	—	—	—	—	3.23	—	—	—	3.23
KARNATAKA										
1.	Mangalore Univ., Mangalore	—	—	—	—	0.76	—	—	—	0.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Bangalore Univ., Bangalore	—	—	—	1.23	—	—	—	—	1.23
3.	Kuvempu Univ., Shimoga	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.70	—	0.70
	Total	—	—	—	1.23	0.76	—	0.70	—	2.69
KERALA										
1.	Kerala Univ.	—	—	—	—	—	1.42	—	—	1.42
2.	M. G. Univ., Kottayam	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	—	—	3.50
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	4.92	—	—	4.92
MADHYA PRADESH										
1.	Dr. H.S. Gour Univ., Sagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.01	—	3.01
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.01	—	3.01
MAHARASHTRA										
1.	Amravati Univ., Amravati	—	—	—	1.46	—	—	—	—	1.46
2.	Dr. B. A. Marathwara Univ.,	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	0.13
3.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	—	—	—	—	0.45	—	—	—	0.45
4.	Nagpur Univ. Nagpur	—	—	—	1.39	—	—	—	—	1.39
5.	Poona Univ., Poona	—	—	—	1.12	—	—	—	—	1.12
6.	Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur	—	—	—	3.32	—	—	—	—	3.32
	Total	—	—	—	7.42	0.45	—	—	—	7.87
RAJASTHAN										
1.	MDS Univ., Ajmer	—	—	—	—	4.56	—	—	—	4.56
2.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	—	—	—	—	5.58	—	—	—	5.58
	Total	—	—	—	—	10.14	—	—	—	10.14
TAMILNADU										
1.	Bharthidasan Univ., Tiruchirapalli	—	—	—	1.05	—	—	—	—	1.05
2.	Madras Univ., Chennai	—	—	—	—	6.12	—	—	—	6.12
3.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai	—	—	—	0.94	5.09	—	—	—	6.03
	Total	—	—	—	1.99	11.21	—	—	—	13.20
UTTAR PRADESH										
1.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	—	—	—	—	1.36	—	—	—	1.36
2.	Dr. B .R. Ambedkar, Agra	—	—	—	—	4.37	4.74	—	—	9.11
3.	Dr. R.M.L. Univ., Avadh, Faizabad	—	—	—	—	3.60	—	—	—	3.60
4.	Ch. Charan Singh Univ. Meerut	—	—	—	—	3.76	3.07	—	—	6.83
5.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly	—	—	—	—	5.12	—	—	—	5.12
6.	Ch. Shahu Ji Maharaj, Univ., Kanpur	—	—	—	—	1.36	—	—	—	1.36
7.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	—	—	—	—	1.31	—	—	—	1.31
8.	V.B.S. Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
	Total	—	—	—	—	20.93	7.81	—	—	28.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTARANCHAL										
1.	H.N. Bahuguna Garwal Univ., Srinagar	—	—	—	0.09	1.30	—	—	—	1.39
Total		—	—	—	0.09	1.30	—	—	—	1.39
WEST BENGAL										
1.	Calcutta Univ. Kolkata	—	—	—	—	1.24	—	—	62.60	63.84
2.	North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling	—	—	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	0.10
Total		—	—	—	0.10	1.24	—	—	62.60	63.94
Grand Total		26180.47	180.86	1337.69	11.92	60.31	10.82	0.70	62.60	27845.37

SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 2001-2002

S. No.	Particulars	Block Grants to Central Univs.	Block Grants to Deemed Univs.	Grants for Specific Purposes	Mainten. Grants for Colleges (Delhi)	Mainten. Grants for Colleges (B.H.U)	Mainten. Grants to UCMS	Teacher Awards	Research Fellowships	Research Scientists in Humanities /Science	Scholarship & Fellowships in E&T	Reimbursement to Non- Univ. Instn.	Mass Media Centre	Grants for Specific Purposes	Administrative Charges	Total
		02(I)	02(II)	02(A/III)	03(a)	03(b)	03(c)	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
UNIVERSITIES																
1.	Central Univ.	58692.97	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	782.08	107.13	73.91	-	212.79	-	-	59669.17
2.	Deemed Univ.	-	6076.55	220.93	-	-	-	-	68.83	4.41	110.41	-	86.87	-	-	6967.70
3.	State Univ. for Specific Purposes	-	-	230.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230.00
4.	UGC Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.43	-	-	-	81.81	2070.21	-	2157.45
5.	State Univs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.69	883.09	128.68	519.37	-	231.26	-	-	1784.09
	Total	58692.97	6076.55	450.93	-	-	-	1.98	1739.43	239.92	703.69	-	612.73	2070.21	-	76569.41
COLLEGES																
1.	Delhi Colleges	-	-	-	26180.47	-	1337.69	-	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	27519.83
2.	BHU Colleges	-	-	-	-	180.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180.86
3.	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.92	58.64	10.82	0.70	-	62.60	-	-	144.66
	Total Colleges	-	-	-	26180.47	180.86	1337.69	11.92	60.31	10.82	0.70	-	62.60	-	-	27845.37
	GRAND TOTAL (Univ. & Colleges)	58692.97	6076.55	450.93	26180.47	180.86	1337.69	13.90	1799.74	250.74	704.39	-	675.33	2070.21	-	98433.78
	Non-Univs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285.34	-	-	-	285.34
	Through Esit.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1711.88	1711.88
	GRAND TOTAL	58692.97	6076.55	450.93	26180.47	180.86	1337.69	13.90	1799.74	250.74	704.39	285.34	675.33	2070.21	1711.88	100431.00

APPENDIX: XVI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 2001-2002 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN, ENGG. & TECH. & SEC. III

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Univ./Col.	Sec.1 Devt. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec.2 Promo- tion of Relev- ance	Sec.3 Promotion of Exce- llence & Quality	Sec.4 Intr-Univ Resour- ces for Promo- tion of Quality	Sec.5 Enhanc- ing Access & Equity	Sec.6 Improve- ment in Mgmt. of Edn.	Sec.7 Strength- ening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 SACC	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sect.3 Specific Purpose	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES														
1. A.M.U. Univ., Aligarh Through R.O.	485.60	94.90	18.45	-	10.95	-	-	609.90	53.66	663.56	96.00	759.56	-	759.56
2. Assam Univ., Sichar Through R.O.	190.00	1.00	3.03	1.64	-	-	-	195.67	-	195.67	9.05	204.72	-	204.72
3. B.H.U. Univ., Varanasi Through R.O.	385.00	32.85	20.88	-	3.00	-	-	441.73	98.53	540.26	231.29	771.55	-	771.55
4. Delhi Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	435.50	28.15	61.39	5.00	0.48	-	-	530.52	74.62	605.14	2.61	607.75	-	607.75
5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ., Through R.O.	540.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	540.00	-	540.00	-	540.00	-	540.00
6. Hyderabad Univ., Through R.O.	247.95	39.80	539.45	-	-	25.00	-	852.24	70.40	922.64	8.25	930.89	-	930.89
7. Jamia Millia Islamia Through R.O.	218.59	53.54	28.00	-	1.65	-	-	301.78	76.43	378.21	169.49	547.70	-	547.70
8. J.N.U. Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	-	208.10	531.63	-	5.96	-	-	745.69	27.44	773.13	7.00	780.13	-	780.13
9. M.G.A.H.Vish. Wardha Through R.O.	665.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	665.75	-	665.75	-	665.75	-	665.75
10. M.A.N.U.Vish. Hyderabad Through R.O.	750.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	750.00	-	750.00	-	750.00	-	750.00
11. Mizoram Univ., Mizoram Through R.O.	663.08	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	668.08	-	668.08	-	668.08	-	668.08
12. N.E.H.U. Shillong Through R.O.	212.80	16.00	15.71	-	2.29	-	-	246.80	55.34	302.14	-	302.14	-	302.14
13. Nagaland Univ., Kohima Through R.O.	210.00	6.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	221.00	-	221.00	-	221.00	-	221.00
14. Pondicherry Univ., Pondicherry Through R.O.	275.00	31.00	3.76	-	0.28	8.29	-	318.33	32.92	351.25	1.05	352.30	-	352.30
15. Tezpur Univ., Tezpur Through R.O.	230.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	234.00	-	234.00	16.01	250.01	-	250.01

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17. I.S.M., Dhanbad Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.76	20.76	70.41	91.17	-	91.17
18. International Instt. of Population Sc., Mumbai Through R.O.	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	1.50	-	1.50	-	1.50
19. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi Through R.O.	238.30	-	5.50	1.22	-	-	-	245.02	-	245.02	77.09	322.11	-	322.11
20. Jain V.B. Inst. Ladnun Nagar Through R.O.	-	1.00	5.45	-	-	18.11	-	24.56	-	24.56	-	24.56	-	24.56
21. Manipal Acad. of High. Edu. Through R.O.	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
22. National Museum Instt. of the History of Arts Conservation & Museology, New Delhi Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	0.40	-	0.40	-	0.40	-	0.40
23. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur Through R.O.	20.00	11.00	-	1.17	-	-	-	32.17	0.73	32.90	-	32.90	-	32.90
24. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith Through R.O.	29.92	21.50	300.00	1.17	-	-	-	352.59	-	352.59	-	352.59	-	352.59
25. Sh. Chandrashekhraandra S.V.V. Kancheepuram Through R.O.	15.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	16.00	-	16.00	-	16.00
26. Shri Lai B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi Through R.O.	200.00	-	2.84	-	-	-	-	202.84	-	202.84	-	202.84	-	202.84
27. Sri Satya Sai Instt. of High. Learning, Prasanthinilayam Through R.O.	56.00	-	-	-	-	7.92	-	63.92	5.81	69.73	-	69.73	-	69.73
28. Sri Ramachandra Med. Col. & Research Instt. Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.80	8.80	-	8.80
29. Shan Mughha Arts Sci. Tech.& Res. Acad. (Sastra) Thanjavur Through R.O.	-	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	16.00	-	16.00	-	16.00
30. Tata Instt. of Social Science, Mumbai Through R.O.	25.00	0.05	7.24	2.83	6.97	36.09	-	78.18	-	78.18	-	78.18	-	78.18
31. Tilak Maharashtra V. B. Pune Through R.O.	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
32. Thapar I. E. & Tech. Patiala Through R.O.	-	-	22.77	-	0.70	7.65	-	31.12	24.14	55.26	95.14	150.40	-	150.40
Total H.Q.	1183.45	164.13	399.85	25.16	39.82	86.92	-	1899.33	187.86	2087.19	591.35	2678.54	-	2678.54
Total R.O.	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20
Grand Total	1183.45	164.13	400.05	25.16	39.82	86.92	-	1899.53	187.86	2087.39	591.35	2678.74	-	2678.74

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRE														
1. Indian Instt. of Adv. Study, Simla Through R.O.	-	-	-	35.00	-	-	-	35.00	-	35.00	-	35.00	-	35.00
2. Inter Univ. Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune Through R.O.	-	-	-	188.00	-	-	-	188.00	-	188.00	-	188.00	-	188.00
3. Inter Univ. Consortium for DAE Facility, Indore Through R.O.	-	-	-	400.00	-	-	-	400.00	-	400.00	-	400.00	-	400.00
4. Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi Through R.O.	-	-	-	911.00	-	-	-	911.00	55.00	966.00	-	966.00	-	966.00
5. N.A.A.C. Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore Through R.O.	63.24	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	163.24	-	163.24	-	163.24	-	163.24
6. INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad Through R.O.	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00	-	50.00	-	50.00	-	50.00
Total H.O.	63.24	-	-	1684.00	-	-	-	1747.24	55.00	1802.24	-	1802.24	-	1802.24
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total :	63.24	-	-	1684.00	-	-	-	1747.24	55.00	1802.24	-	1802.24	-	1802.24
STATE UNIVERSITIES														
ANDHRA PRADESH														
1. Andhra Univ., Waltair Through R.O.	54.71 0.17	18.00 -	51.73 8.77	- -	- -	- -	- -	122.44 8.94	25.19 -	147.83 8.94	85.66 -	233.29 8.94	- -	233.29 8.94
2. Central I.E. & S.S. Hyderabad Through R.O.	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech. Through R.O.	-	23.47 -	7.80 0.22	3.22 -	4.00 -	- -	- -	38.49 0.22	3.21 -	41.70 0.22	45.03 -	86.73 0.22	- -	86.73 0.22
4. Kakatiya Univ., Warangal Through R.O.	47.10 -	12.56 -	14.16 0.44	1.72 -	6.50 -	- -	- -	82.04 0.44	47.61 -	129.65 0.44	12.07 -	141.72 0.44	- -	141.72 0.44
5. Natarajana Univ., Guntur Through R.O.	51.94 -	21.00 -	0.76 2.18	- -	5.21 -	- -	- -	78.93 2.18	0.72 -	79.65 2.18	- -	79.65 2.18	- -	79.65 2.18
6. Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	27.00 -	55.25 -	49.41 2.12	43.47 -	- -	- -	- -	175.13 2.12	119.47 -	294.60 2.12	47.89 -	342.49 2.12	20.00 -	362.49 2.12
7. Shri Krishnadevaraya Univ. Through R.O.	27.40 -	- -	7.82 0.89	1.17 -	1.00 -	- -	- -	37.39 0.89	11.52 -	48.91 0.89	23.13 -	72.04 0.89	- -	72.04 0.89
8. Shri Padmavathy Mahila, Triupati Through R.O.	22.50 -	6.00 -	26.84 -	- -	6.00 -	- -	- -	61.14 -	0.28 -	61.42 -	- -	61.42 -	- -	61.42 -
9. Sri Venkateswara, Univ. Through R.O.	34.49 -	46.38 -	38.25 2.08	8.00 -	4.88 -	- -	- -	131.80 2.08	81.19 -	212.99 2.08	36.55 -	249.54 2.08	- -	249.54 2.08
10. Potti Sreeramulu Telugu Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	16.25 -	5.00 -	6.00 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27.25 -	- -	27.25 -	- -	27.25 -	- -	27.25 -

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total H.Q.	281.39	185.66	202.59	57.58	27.39	-	-	754.61	289.19	1043.80	250.33	1294.13	20.00	1314.13
Total R.O.	0.17	-	16.80	-	-	-	-	16.97	-	16.97	-	16.97	-	16.97
Grand Total	281.56	185.66	219.39	57.58	27.39	-	-	771.58	289.19	1060.77	250.33	1311.10	20.00	1331.10
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
1. Arunachal Pradesh Univ. Through R.O.	27.00	1.00	306.64	-	-	-	-	334.64	-	334.64	14.40	349.04	-	349.04
Total H.Q.	27.00	1.00	306.64	-	-	-	-	334.64	-	334.64	14.40	349.04	-	349.04
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	27.00	1.00	306.64	-	-	-	-	334.64	-	334.64	14.40	349.04	-	349.04
ASSAM														
1. Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh Through R.O.	27.30	1.00	5.22	-	-	-	-	33.52	-	33.52	3.98	37.50	-	37.50
2. Gauhati Univ., Gauhati Through R.O.	37.00	38.05	20.75	-	-	-	-	95.80	53.06	148.86	0.24	149.10	-	149.10
Total H.Q.	64.30	39.05	25.97	-	-	-	-	129.32	53.06	182.38	4.22	186.60	-	186.60
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	64.30	39.05	25.97	-	-	-	-	129.32	53.06	182.38	4.22	186.60	-	186.60
BIHAR														
1. BSBR Ambedkar, Bihar Univ., Through R.O.	-	15.00	5.30	-	-	-	-	20.30	0.38	20.68	-	20.68	-	20.68
2. KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Univ., Through R.O.	25.00	-	2.71	-	-	-	-	27.71	-	27.71	-	27.71	-	27.71
3. L.N. Mithila Univ., Darbhanga Through R.O.	46.19	-	2.02	-	-	-	-	48.21	-	48.21	-	48.21	-	48.21
4. Patna Univ., Patna Through R.O.	27.00	18.80	4.58	-	0.06	-	-	50.44	0.72	51.16	9.85	61.01	-	61.01
5. Magadh Univ., Bodh Gaya Through R.O.	20.78	-	3.45	-	-	-	-	24.23	-	24.23	-	24.23	-	24.23
6. T.M. Bhagalpur Univ. Through R.O.	21.00	1.00	0.67	-	-	-	-	22.67	2.45	25.12	-	25.12	-	25.12
Total H.Q.	139.97	34.80	18.73	-	0.06	-	-	193.56	3.55	197.11	9.85	206.96	-	206.96
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	139.97	34.80	18.73	-	0.06	-	-	193.56	3.55	197.11	9.85	206.96	-	206.96
CHHATTISGARH														
1. Guru Ghasidas Univ., Bilaspur Through R.O.	20.48	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	21.48	-	21.48	-	21.48	-	21.48
2. Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Through R.O.	15.00	11.00	-	-	-	-	-	26.00	-	26.00	-	26.00	-	26.00
3. Ravi Shanker Shukla Univ. Through R.O.	21.20	1.00	14.98	-	-	-	-	37.18	1.12	38.30	10.00	48.30	-	48.30

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total H.O.	56.68	13.00	14.98	-	-	-	-	84.66	1.12	85.78	10.00	95.78	-	95.78
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	56.68	13.00	14.98	-	-	-	-	84.66	1.12	85.78	10.00	95.78	-	95.78
DELHI														
1. G.G.Singh Indrapra. Univ. Through R.O.	27.00	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	29.50	-	29.50	-	29.50	-	29.50
Total H.O.	27.00	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	29.50	-	29.50	-	29.50	-	29.50
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	27.00	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	29.50	-	29.50	-	29.50	-	29.50
GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar Univ., Bhavnagar Through R.O.	47.50	2.32	-	-	-	-	-	49.82	-	49.82	0.07	49.89	-	49.89
2. Gujarat Univ., Ahmadabad Through R.O.	28.60	8.00	1.44	-	-	-	-	38.04	31.80	69.84	9.60	79.34	-	79.34
3. M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara Through R.O.	28.14	43.10	45.96	3.00	-	-	-	120.20	39.18	159.38	192.37	351.75	-	351.75
4. North Gujarat Univ., Patan Through R.O.	13.70	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	14.70	-	14.70	10.72	25.42	-	25.42
5. Sardar Patel Univ., Vallabh Through R.O.	25.48	28.21	521.47	1.43	-	7.58	-	584.17	63.68	648.03	8.82	646.85	-	646.85
6. Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot Through R.O.	29.94	41.00	13.48	-	-	-	-	84.42	1.00	85.42	8.00	93.42	-	93.42
7. South Gujarat Univ., Surat Through R.O.	38.61	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	44.61	3.03	47.64	5.00	52.64	10.00	62.64
Total H.O.	211.97	129.63	582.35	4.43	-	7.58	-	935.96	128.67	1064.63	234.48	1299.31	10.00	1309.31
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	211.97	129.63	582.35	4.43	-	7.58	-	935.96	128.67	1064.63	234.48	1299.31	10.00	1309.31
GOA														
1. Goa Univ., Goa Through R.O.	27.00	81.00	1.09	1.72	-	-	-	110.81	74.42	185.23	0.25	185.48	-	185.48
Total H.O.	27.00	81.00	1.09	1.72	-	-	-	110.81	74.42	185.23	0.25	185.48	-	185.48
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27.00	81.00	1.09	1.72	-	-	-	110.81	74.42	185.23	0.25	185.48	-	185.48
HARYANA														
1. Ch. C.S. Haryana Agril. Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.17	-	0.17	-	0.17
2. Kurukshetra Univ. Through R.O.	29.00	46.18	26.73	-	13.21	-	-	115.12	2.04	117.16	16.70	133.86	-	133.86
3. Maharishi Dayanand Univ. Through R.O.	58.60	20.54	16.79	1.67	0.06	-	-	97.66	1.41	99.07	15.31	114.38	-	114.38
4. Guru Jambheshwar Univ. Through R.O.	13.70	0.90	19.79	1.17	6.00	-	-	41.56	43.84	85.40	13.51	98.91	-	98.91

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total H.Q.	101.30	67.62	63.31	2.84	19.27	-	-	254.34	47.46	301.80	45.52	347.32	-	347.52
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	101.30	67.62	63.31	2.84	19.27	-	-	254.34	47.46	301.80	45.52	347.32	-	347.52
HIMACHAL PRADESH														
1. Himachal Pradesh Univ., Through R.O.	27.00	67.00	507.47	-	4.00	-	-	605.47	7.51	612.98	0.25	613.23	-	613.23
Total H.Q.	27.00	67.00	507.47	-	4.00	-	-	605.47	7.51	612.98	0.25	613.23	-	613.23
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27.00	67.00	507.47	-	4.00	-	-	605.47	7.51	612.98	0.25	613.23	-	613.23
JAMMU & KASHMIR														
1. Jammu Univ. Jammu Through R.O.	27.30	17.31	12.33	-	11.70	-	-	68.64	4.57	73.21	7.00	80.21	-	80.21
2. Kashmir Univ., Srinagar Through R.O.	27.30	50.00	5.64	32.84	-	-	-	115.78	6.48	122.26	5.38	127.64	-	127.64
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agricultural Science & Tech. Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	1.44	-	1.44	-	1.44
Total H.Q.	54.60	67.31	17.97	32.84	11.70	-	-	184.42	12.49	196.91	12.38	209.29	-	209.29
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54.60	67.31	17.97	32.84	11.70	-	-	184.42	12.49	196.91	12.38	209.29	-	209.29
JHARKHAND														
1. Ranchi Univ., Ranchi Through R.O.	-	31.00	1.08	-	-	-	-	32.08	-	32.08	0.18	32.26	-	32.26
Total H.Q.	-	31.00	1.08	-	-	-	-	32.08	-	32.08	0.18	32.26	-	32.26
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	31.00	1.08	-	-	-	-	32.08	-	32.08	0.18	32.26	-	32.26
KARNATAKA														
1. Bangalore Univ. Through R.O.	27.00	20.00	15.20	4.17	5.95	-	-	72.32	64.85	137.17	71.51	208.68	-	208.68
2. Gulbarga Univ. Through R.O.	47.10	16.00	0.76	-	-	-	-	63.86	14.25	78.11	3.00	81.11	-	81.11
3. Kannada Univ., Hampi Through R.O.	9.00	5.00	2.50	-	-	1.36	-	17.86	-	17.86	-	17.86	-	17.86
4. Karnatak Univ., Dharwad Through R.O.	27.00	13.25	512.51	1.45	-	-	-	554.21	77.50	631.71	5.00	636.71	-	636.71
5. Kuvempu Univ., Shirnoga Through R.O.	18.74	43.53	5.23	0.51	-	33.85	-	101.86	-	101.86	11.00	112.86	-	112.86
6. Mangalore Univ. Through R.O.	53.00	32.86	26.89	2.08	-	-	-	114.83	0.57	115.40	4.98	120.38	-	120.38
7. Mysore Univ. Through R.O.	28.49	182.20	8.17	37.50	4.55	-	-	260.91	42.69	303.60	8.38	311.98	-	311.98

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8. National Law School of India Univ., Bangalore Through R.O.	15.00	5.00	1.92	-	-	25.00	-	46.92	-	46.92	-	46.92	-	46.92
Total H.Q.	225.33	317.84	573.18	45.71	10.50	60.21	-	1232.77	199.86	1432.63	103.87	1536.50	-	1536.50
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	225.33	317.84	573.18	45.71	10.50	60.21	-	1232.77	199.86	1432.63	103.87	1536.50	-	1536.50
KERALA														
1. Calicut Univ., Through R.O.	24.70	43.05	8.48	24.50	-	2.50	-	103.23	-	103.23	-	103.23	-	103.23
	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	0.44	-	0.44	-	0.44
2. Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech. Through R.O.	53.70	16.80	516.30	1.25	-	-	-	587.53	9.85	597.38	74.10	671.48	-	671.48
3. Kerala Univ., Thiruvanthapuram Through R.O.	27.00	50.05	19.36	-	7.07	-	-	103.48	3.31	106.79	-	106.79	-	106.79
	-	-	0.66	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	0.66	-	0.66	-	0.66
4. Mahatma Gandhi Univ., Through R.O.	23.40	31.05	3.40	-	2.00	-	-	59.85	2.46	62.31	7.00	69.31	-	69.31
5. Vizhingan Centre for Marine/Fisher Res. Instt., Trivandrum Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	0.22	-	0.22
Total H.Q.	128.80	140.43	547.54	25.75	9.07	2.50	-	854.09	15.62	898.71	81.10	950.81	-	950.81
Total R.O.	-	-	1.32	-	-	-	-	1.32	-	1.32	-	1.32	-	1.32
Grand Total	128.80	140.43	548.86	25.75	9.07	2.50	-	855.41	15.62	871.03	81.10	952.13	-	952.13
MADHYA PRADESH														
1. Awadhesh Pratap Singh Univ., Through R.O.	21.20	1.00	3.75	-	-	-	-	25.95	-	25.95	-	25.95	-	25.95
2. Barkatullah Vish., Bhopal Through R.O.	27.00	7.50	5.50	-	2.00	-	-	42.00	6.00	48.00	-	48.00	0.89	48.89
3. M.P. Bhoj Open Univ., Bhopal Through R.O.	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40
4. M.G.C.G. Vish. Vidy. Bhopal Through R.O.	13.70	-	4.00	-	2.00	-	-	19.70	-	19.70	14.40	34.10	-	34.10
5. Devi Ahilya Univ., Sagar Through R.O.	21.20	62.24	305.44	38.34	8.06	-	-	436.22	-7.88	444.10	18.10	462.20	-	462.20
6. Dr. H.S. Gour Vish. Sagar Through R.O.	27.00	42.00	16.40	23.75	-	-	-	109.15	2.53	111.68	22.41	134.09	-	134.09
7. Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior Through R.O.	21.00	42.60	0.44	-	-	-	-	64.04	35.76	99.80	-	99.80	-	99.80
8. Rani Durgawati Vish.V. Jabalpur Through R.O.	27.30	50.19	4.22	-	-	-	-	81.71	31.70	113.41	0.53	113.94	-	113.94
9. Vikram Univ., Ujjain Through R.O.	27.30	17.00	4.80	-	-	-	-	49.10	29.64	78.74	-	78.74	-	78.74
Total H.Q.	185.70	222.53	345.95	63.09	12.00	-	-	829.27	113.51	942.78	55.44	998.22	0.89	998.91
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	185.70	222.53	345.95	63.09	12.00	-	-	829.27	113.51	942.78	55.44	998.22	0.89	998.91

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAHARASHTRA														
1. Amravati Univ., Amravati Through R.O.	22.10	6.00	1.05	-	-	-	-	29.15	-	29.15	0.06	29.21	-	29.21
2. Mumbai Univ., Mumbai Through R.O.	30.00	39.40	19.82	135.41	10.00	48.84	-	283.47	16.68	300.15	100.72	400.87	-	400.87
3. Dr. B.R.A. Marathwada Through R.O.	23.59	40.00	2.60	-	-	-	-	66.19	8.13	74.32	-	74.32	-	74.32
4. Nagpur Univ., Nagpur Through R.O.	43.40	34.00	7.31	-	2.50	-	-	87.21	4.82	92.03	35.20	127.23	-	127.23
5. North Maharashtra Univ. Through R.O.	18.74	11.42	1.50	-	2.00	-	-	33.66	5.45	39.11	7.90	47.01	-	47.01
6. Poona Univ., Pune Through R.O.	27.50	561.40	645.85	-	22.73	25.00	-	1282.48	37.21	1319.69	-	1319.69	-	1319.69
7. SNTD Women's Univ., Mumbai Through R.O.	27.32	1.15	-	50.71	37.74	-	-	116.92	8.47	125.39	72.11	197.50	-	197.50
8. Shivaji Univ., Kolhapur Through R.O.	26.00	2.60	6.12	1.72	5.44	-	-	41.88	13.21	55.09	2.40	57.49	-	57.49
9. Swami R.T. Marathwada Univ. Through R.O.	15.00	5.20	-	1.17	-	-	-	21.37	-	21.37	22.30	43.67	-	43.67
Total H.O.	233.65	701.17	684.25	189.01	80.41	73.84	-	1962.33	93.97	2056.30	240.69	2296.99	-	2296.99
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	233.65	701.17	684.25	189.01	80.41	73.84	-	1962.33	93.97	2056.30	240.69	2296.99	-	2296.99
MANIPUR														
1. Manipur Univ., Manipur Through R.O.	52.30	17.00	3.96	25.65	0.49	-	-	99.40	3.36	102.76	-	102.76	-	102.76
Total H.O.	52.30	17.00	3.96	25.65	0.49	-	-	99.40	3.36	102.76	-	102.76	-	102.76
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	52.30	17.00	3.96	25.65	0.49	-	-	99.40	3.36	102.76	-	102.76	-	102.76
ORISSA														
1. Berhampur Univ., Berhampur Through R.O.	26.00	1.00	2.10	-	-	-	-	29.10	-	29.10	-	29.10	-	29.10
2. Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur Through R.O.	-	-	30.85	-	0.72	-	-	31.57	47.30	78.87	25.36	104.23	-	104.23
3. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vish. Through R.O.	16.20	19.75	-	-	-	-	-	35.95	-	35.95	7.00	42.95	-	42.95
4. Utkal Univ., Bhubhaneswar Through R.O.	27.00	1.00	65.23	-	14.09	-	-	107.32	36.00	143.32	7.00	150.32	-	150.32
Total H.O.	69.20	21.75	98.18	-	14.81	-	-	203.94	83.30	287.24	39.36	326.60	-	326.60
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	69.20	21.75	98.18	-	14.81	-	-	203.94	83.30	287.24	39.36	326.60	-	326.60

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PUNJAB														
1. Guru Nanak Dev Univ. Through R.O.	28.59	58.13	518.66	3.40	-	-	-	608.78	52.66	661.44	7.09	668.53	-	668.53
2. Punjab Univ., Chandigarh Through R.O.	42.00	121.00	536.34	-	24.75	25.00	-	749.09	108.17	857.26	47.88	905.14	-	905.14
3. Punjab Agril. Univ., Ludhiana Through R.O.	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.01	0.16	-	0.16	-	0.16
4. Punjabi Univ., Patiala Through R.O.	27.54	1.00	30.26	-	-	-	-	58.80	4.15	62.95	2.50	65.45	-	65.45
Total H.Q.	98.13	180.28	1085.26	3.40	24.75	25.00	-	1416.82	164.99	1581.81	57.47	1639.28	-	1639.28
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	98.13	180.28	1085.26	3.40	24.75	25.00	-	1416.82	164.99	1581.81	57.47	1639.28	-	1639.28
RAJASTHAN														
1. Jai Narayan Vyas Univ. Through R.O.	23.40	48.00	6.19	-	-	-	-	77.59	10.48	88.07	0.25	88.32	-	88.32
2. Mohal Lal Sukhadia Univ. Through R.O.	-	13.64	10.63	2.05	-	-	-	26.32	2.46	28.78	-	28.78	-	28.78
3. M.D. Saraswati Univ., Ajmer Through R.O.	18.70	-	3.23	-	-	-	-	21.93	-	21.93	-	21.93	-	21.93
4. Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur Through R.O.	28.00	49.00	46.14	-	2.59	-	-	125.73	35.38	161.11	8.25	169.36	-	169.36
Total H.Q.	70.10	110.64	66.19	2.05	2.59	-	-	251.57	48.32	299.89	8.50	308.39	-	308.39
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	70.10	110.64	66.19	2.05	2.59	-	-	251.57	48.32	299.89	8.50	308.39	-	308.39
TAMIL NADU														
1. Aligappa Univ., Karaikudi Through R.O.	21.20	-	0.44	1.00	-	-	-	22.64	-	22.64	7.25	29.89	-	29.89
2. Anna Univ., Chennai Through R.O.	47.50	14.43	518.10	31.25	1.11	-	-	612.39	53.81	666.20	125.88	792.08	-	792.08
3. Annamalai Univ. Through R.O.	26.40	42.97	16.39	1.72	1.50	-	-	88.98	17.80	106.78	59.69	166.47	-	166.47
4. Bharthiar Univ., Coimbatore Through R.O.	23.40	25.00	3.14	-	-	-	-	51.54	13.70	65.24	27.25	92.49	-	92.49
5. Bharthidesan Univ., Tiruchirapali Through R.O.	22.10	-	7.95	1.72	-	-	-	31.77	2.71	34.48	0.04	34.52	-	34.52
6. Madras Univ., Chennai Through R.O.	31.10	34.00	534.87	-	18.69	-	-	618.66	108.96	727.62	5.73	733.35	-	733.35
7. Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai Through R.O.	26.00	51.25	514.01	-	-	-	-	591.26	180.90	772.16	-	772.16	-	772.16
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ. Through R.O.	18.69	12.00	-	2.56	-	-	-	33.25	1.98	35.23	9.80	45.03	-	45.03
9. Mother Teresa Women's Univ. Through R.O.	16.24	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	21.24	-	21.24	-	21.24	-	21.24

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10. Tamil Univ., Thanjavur Through R.O.	15.00	11.00	2.38	1.17	-	-	-	29.55	-	29.55	-	29.55	-	29.55
11. CECRT Karaikudi Through R.O.	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	0.44	-	0.44	-	0.44
12. C. L. R. I, Chennai Through R.O.	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	0.30	-	0.30	-	0.30
Total H.O.	247.63	195.65	1597.28	39.42	21.30	-	-	2101.28	379.86	2481.14	235.64	2716.78	-	2716.78
Total R.O.	17.45	-	25.63	-	-	-	-	43.08	-	43.08	-	43.08	-	43.08
Grand Total :	265.08	195.65	1622.91	39.42	21.30	-	-	2144.36	379.86	2524.22	235.64	2759.86	-	2759.86
TRIPURA														
1. Tripura Univ., Agartala Through R.O.	27.00	2.90	1.46	-	-	-	-	31.36	6.21	37.57	-	37.57	-	37.57
Total H.O.	27.00	2.90	1.46	-	-	-	-	31.36	6.21	37.57	-	37.57	-	37.57
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total :	27.00	2.90	1.46	-	-	-	-	31.36	6.21	37.57	-	37.57	-	37.57
UTTAR PRADESH														
1. Allahabad Univ., Allahabad Through R.O.	227.00	48.45	508.96	0.10	3.50	-	-	788.01	13.33	801.34	10.35	811.69	-	811.69
2. Bundalkhand Univ., Jhansi Through R.O.	52.00	1.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	55.00	-	55.00	21.37	76.37	-	76.37
3. Ch. Charan Singh, Maarut Through R.O.	29.89	12.80	9.46	1.17	2.00	-	-	55.32	4.57	59.89	25.05	84.94	-	84.94
4. Dr. R M Lohia, Avadh Univ. Through R.O.	25.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	26.00	-	26.00	-	26.00	-	26.00
5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Univ., Agra Through R.O.	20.79	16.00	1.84	-	-	-	-	38.63	7.00	45.63	2.40	48.03	-	48.03
6. D.D.U.Gorakhpur Univ. Through R.O.	23.59	61.54	13.23	-	5.50	-	-	103.86	12.46	116.32	0.31	116.63	-	116.63
7. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maha. Univ. Through R.O.	13.69	-	3.98	1.17	-	-	-	18.84	1.74	20.58	-	20.58	-	20.58
8. M.G.K.Vidya. Varanasi Through R.O.	25.00	1.00	5.87	-	-	-	-	31.87	-	31.87	-	31.87	-	31.87
9. Lucknow Univ., Lucknow Through R.O.	29.00	64.52	29.53	-	9.96	-	-	133.01	35.78	168.79	-	168.79	-	168.79
10. V.B.S. Purvanchal Univ., Through R.O.	102.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	103.00	-	103.00	-	103.00	-	103.00
11. M.J.P. Rohilkhand Univ. Through R.O.	43.69	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	44.69	1.04	45.73	-	45.73	-	45.73
12. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vish. Through R.O.	84.00	-	2.24	1.17	-	-	-	87.41	-	87.41	8.00	95.41	-	95.41
13. S.G.P.G.I.M.S., Lucknow Through R.O.	-	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	16.00	-	16.00	-	16.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total H.Q.	675.65	224.31	577.11	3.61	20.96	-	-	1501.64	75.92	1577.56	67.48	1645.04	-	1645.04
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total :	675.65	224.31	577.11	3.61	20.96	-	-	1501.64	75.92	1577.56	67.48	1645.04	-	1645.04
UTTARANCHAL														
1. G.B. Pant Univ., of Agri. & Tech Through R.O.	-	1.00	2.10	-	-	-	-	3.10	-	3.10	8.94	12.04	-	12.04
2. H.N.B. Garhwal Univ., Srinagar Through R.O.	51.00	17.00	21.47	-	0.77	-	-	90.24	47.76	138.00	0.85	138.85	-	138.85
3. Kumaun Univ., Nainital Through R.O.	49.68	3.12	6.27	-	-	-	-	59.07	8.12	67.19	-	67.19	-	67.19
4. Roorkee Univ., Roorkee Through R.O.	24.00	-	5.30	16.71	-	-	-	46.01	10.00	56.01	38.81	94.82	-	94.82
Total H.O.	124.68	21.12	35.14	16.71	0.77	-	-	198.42	65.88	264.30	48.60	312.90	-	312.90
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total :	124.68	21.12	35.14	16.71	0.77	-	-	198.42	65.88	264.30	48.60	312.90	-	312.90
WEST BENGAL														
1. West Bengal Univ. of Animal & Fishery Science, Kolkata Through R.O.	-	-	1.01	-	-	-	-	1.01	-	1.01	-	1.01	-	1.01
2. Burdwan Univ., Burdwan Through R.O.	26.20	44.00	12.51	-	4.20	-	-	86.91	37.97	124.88	-	124.88	-	124.88
3. Calcutta Univ., Kolkata Through R.O.	30.00	55.00	32.74	-	5.00	47.60	-	170.34	86.88	257.92	41.15	298.37	-	298.37
4. Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata Through R.O.	20.54	22.45	541.51	-	14.09	15.65	-	614.24	78.69	692.93	267.58	960.51	-	960.51
5. Kalyani Univ. Through R.O.	23.40	10.93	4.74	1.72	-	-	-	40.79	27.42	68.21	-	68.21	-	68.21
6. North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling Through R.O.	26.00	12.00	5.06	1.72	5.00	-	-	49.78	40.74	90.52	-	90.52	-	90.52
7. Rabindra Bharti Univ., Kolkata Through R.O.	31.00	2.60	1.40	3.16	-	-	-	38.16	-	38.16	-	38.16	-	38.16
8. Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore Through R.O.	20.00	1.00	1.56	4.00	-	-	-	26.56	0.10	26.66	3.00	29.66	-	29.66
Total H.Q.	177.14	147.98	600.53	10.60	28.29	63.25	-	1027.79	271.80	1299.59	311.73	1611.32	-	1611.32
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	177.14	147.98	600.53	10.60	28.29	63.25	-	1027.79	271.80	1299.59	311.73	1611.32	-	1611.32
Grand Total H.O.	10359.48	3701.19	9600.23	2240.21	360.79	352.59	-	26614.49	2904.99	29519.48	2963.84	32483.32	30.69	32514.01
Grand Total R.O.	17.62	-	44.83	-	-	-	-	62.45	-	62.45	-	62.45	-	62.45
Total	10377.10	3701.19	9645.06	2240.21	360.79	352.59	-	26676.94	2904.99	29581.93	2963.84	32545.77	30.69	32576.46

APPENDIX: XVI (Contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 2001-2002
(MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN, ENGG. & TECHN. SEC. III

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Univ./Col.	Sec.1 Devt. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec.2 Promo- tion of Relev- ance	Sec.3 Promotion of Exce- llence & Quality	Sec.4 Intr-Univ Resources for Promo- tion of Quality	Sec.5 Enhanc- ing Access & Equity	Sec.6 Improve- ment in Mgt. of Edn.	Sec.7 Strength- ening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 SACC	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sect.3 Specific Purposes	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES														
1. Assam Univ. Silchar Through R.O.	- 23.24	9.00 -	- 10.56	- -	- -	- -	- -	9.00 33.80	0.36 0.99	9.36 34.79	1.10 -	10.46 34.79	- -	10.46 34.79
2. B.H.U. Varanasi Through R.O.	8.00 -	3.60 -	0.25 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11.85 -	- -	11.85 -	- -	11.85 -	- -	11.85 -
3. Delhi Univ., Delhi Through R.O.	560.80 -	36.00 -	52.31 -	- -	0.06 -	- -	- -	649.17 -	28.26 -	677.43 -	8.83 -	686.26 -	- -	686.26 -
4. N.E.H.U Shillong Through R.O.	- 45.57	6.00 -	- 1.26	- -	- -	- -	- -	6.00 46.83	1.40 1.07	7.40 47.90	3.30 -	10.70 47.90	- -	10.70 47.90
5. Nagaland Univ., Kohima Through R.O.	- 7.54	- -	- 0.68	- -	3.00 -	- -	- -	3.00 8.22	- -	3.00 8.22	- -	3.00 8.22	- -	3.00 8.22
6. Pondicherry Univ. Through R.O.	- -	5.00 -	3.50 0.15	- -	- -	- -	- -	8.50 0.15	- -	8.50 0.15	- -	8.50 0.15	- -	8.50 0.15
Total H.Q. Through R.O.	568.80 76.35	59.60 -	56.06 12.65	- -	3.06 -	- -	- -	687.52 89.00	30.02 2.06	717.54 91.06	13.23 -	730.77 91.06	- -	730.77 91.06
Grand Total	645.15	59.60	68.71	-	3.06	-	-	776.52	32.08	808.60	13.23	821.83	-	821.83
STATE UNIVERSITIES														
ANDHRA PRADESH														
1. Andhra Univ. Waltair Through R.O.	- 90.91	63.65 -	8.29 17.69	- -	9.00 5.34	- -	- -	80.94 113.94	19.54 3.39	100.48 117.33	21.37 -	121.85 117.33	- -	121.85 117.33
2. Kakatiya Univ., Warangal Through R.O.	- 19.00	32.00 -	0.70 4.15	- -	3.00 3.62	- -	- -	35.70 26.77	1.40 0.99	37.10 27.76	24.30 -	61.40 27.76	- -	61.40 27.76
3. Narakjuna Univ., Guntur Through R.O.	- 98.29	27.76 -	3.03 10.47	- -	15.27 20.72	- -	- -	46.06 129.48	1.40 1.14	47.46 130.62	7.85 -	55.31 130.62	- -	55.31 130.62
4. Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Through R.O.	- 114.75	40.04 -	5.08 16.58	- -	1.00 0.30	- -	- -	46.12 131.63	5.65 1.78	51.77 133.41	3.30 -	55.07 133.41	- -	55.07 133.41
5. Shri Krishnadevaraya Univ. Through R.O.	- 34.41	5.00 -	- 1.69	- -	3.00 10.37	- -	- -	8.00 46.47	- 0.67	8.00 47.14	1.25 -	9.25 47.14	- -	9.25 47.14
6. Sri Venkateswara Univ., Tirupati Through R.O.	- 29.57	16.03 -	4.34 2.46	- -	- 2.56	- -	- -	20.37 34.59	1.98 1.44	22.35 36.03	3.45 -	25.80 36.03	- -	25.80 36.03
Total H.Q.	-	184.48	21.44	-	31.27	-	-	237.19	29.97	267.16	61.52	328.68	-	328.68
Total R.O.	386.93	-	53.04	-	42.91	-	-	482.88	9.41	492.29	-	492.29	-	492.29
Grand Total	386.93	184.48	74.48	-	74.18	-	-	720.07	39.38	759.45	61.52	820.97	-	820.97

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
1. Arunachal Pradesh Univ. Through R.O.	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	4.00
	2.88	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	3.18	0.25	3.43	-	3.43	-	3.43
Total H.Q.	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	4.00	-	4.00
Total R.O.	2.88	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	3.18	0.25	3.43	-	3.43	-	3.43
Grand Total	2.88	-	4.30	-	-	-	-	7.18	0.25	7.43	-	7.43	-	7.43
ASSAM														
1. Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh Through R.O.	-	26.33	-	-	7.00	-	-	33.33	0.51	33.84	6.75	40.59	-	40.59
	128.28	-	27.60	-	3.25	-	-	159.13	1.55	160.68	-	160.68	-	160.68
2. Gauhati Univ., Gauhati Through R.O.	-	40.90	4.60	-	0.17	-	-	45.67	1.40	47.07	8.95	56.02	-	56.02
	160.80	-	39.97	-	19.52	-	-	220.29	8.60	228.89	-	228.89	-	228.89
Total H.Q.	-	67.23	4.60	-	7.17	-	-	79.00	1.91	80.91	15.70	96.61	-	96.61
Total R.O.	289.08	-	67.57	-	22.77	-	-	379.42	10.15	389.57	-	389.57	-	389.57
Total	289.08	67.23	72.17	-	29.94	-	-	458.42	12.06	470.48	15.70	486.18	-	486.18
BIHAR														
1. BSRF Ambedkar Univ., Bihar Through R.O.	-	43.54	-	-	-	-	-	43.54	-	43.54	3.45	46.99	-	46.99
	68.72	-	5.99	-	-	-	-	72.71	2.69	75.40	-	75.40	-	75.40
2. Jai Prakash V.Vidyalyaya Univ. Through R.O.	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	7.00
	17.29	-	2.57	-	-	-	-	19.86	0.50	20.36	-	20.36	-	20.36
3. KS Darbhanga Sanskrit Univ. Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.90	-	3.90	-	3.90	-	3.90
4. L.N. Mittal Univ., Darbhanga Through R.O.	-	9.00	1.88	-	7.00	-	-	17.88	-	17.88	9.05	26.93	-	26.93
	82.60	-	1.19	-	3.75	-	-	87.54	0.66	88.20	-	88.20	-	88.20
5. Patna Univ., Patna Through R.O.	-	4.00	0.60	-	-	-	-	4.60	-	4.60	1.10	5.70	-	5.70
	14.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.05	0.38	14.43	-	14.43	-	14.43
6. Magadh Univ., Bodh Gaya Through R.O.	-	51.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	54.00	-	54.00	3.30	57.30	-	57.30
	180.32	-	9.40	-	3.75	-	-	193.47	3.91	197.38	-	197.38	-	197.38
7. T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Through R.O.	-	48.00	0.43	-	-	-	-	48.43	-	48.43	8.60	57.23	-	57.23
	103.11	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	105.16	0.25	105.41	-	105.41	-	105.41
Total H.Q.	-	182.54	2.91	-	10.00	-	-	175.45	-	175.45	25.70	201.15	-	201.15
Total R.O.	467.99	-	21.20	-	7.50	-	-	496.69	8.39	505.08	-	505.08	-	505.08
Total	467.99	182.54	24.11	-	17.50	-	-	672.14	8.39	680.53	25.70	706.23	-	706.23
CHHATTISGARH														
1. Guru Ghasidas Univ., Bilaspur Through R.O.	-	11.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	14.00	-	14.00	6.62	20.62	10.00	30.62
	63.95	-	3.56	-	8.25	-	-	85.76	0.44	86.20	-	86.20	-	86.20
2. Indra Kala Sangeet Vish. Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	1.10	-	1.10
	3.66	-	0.12	-	0.06	-	-	3.84	-	3.84	-	3.84	-	3.84
3. Ravi Shankar Shukla Univ., Through R.O.	-	48.00	0.80	-	-	-	-	48.80	-	48.80	30.25	79.05	-	79.05
	93.75	-	8.75	-	11.25	-	-	113.75	0.55	114.30	-	114.30	-	114.30
Total H.Q.	-	59.00	0.80	-	3.00	-	-	62.80	-	62.80	37.97	100.77	10.00	110.77
Total R.O.	181.36	-	12.43	-	19.56	-	-	213.35	0.99	214.34	-	214.34	-	214.34
Total	181.36	59.00	13.23	-	22.56	-	-	276.15	0.99	277.14	37.97	315.11	10.00	325.11
GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar Univ. Through R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11.87	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	13.02	0.88	13.90	-	13.90	-	13.90

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2. Gujarat Univ., Ahmadabad Through R.O.	- 120.18	18.41 -	1.28 8.56	- -	- 7.53	- -	- -	19.69 136.27	- 2.07	19.69 138.34	7.35 -	27.04 138.34	- -	27.04 138.34
3. North Gujarat Univ., Patan Through R.O.	- 45.32	6.01 -	1.20 3.50	- -	3.00 7.50	- -	- -	10.21 56.32	- 1.76	10.21 58.08	7.38 -	17.59 58.08	- -	17.59 58.08
4. Sardar Patel Univ., Vallabh Through R.O.	- 26.51	10.52 -	0.60 2.72	- -	- 7.50	- -	- -	11.12 36.73	- 0.54	11.12 37.27	2.20 -	13.32 37.27	- -	13.32 37.27
5. Saurashtra Univ., Rajkot Through R.O.	- 47.69	1.00 -	0.51 4.34	- -	- 2.56	- -	- -	1.51 54.59	- 0.26	1.51 54.85	2.35 -	3.86 54.85	- -	3.86 54.85
6. South Gujarat Univ., Surat Through R.O.	- 43.88	8.11 -	0.54 0.33	- -	- 9.75	- -	- -	8.65 53.96	2.80 0.71	11.45 54.67	1.20 -	12.65 54.67	- -	12.65 54.67
Total H.Q.	-	44.05	4.13	-	3.00	-	-	51.18	2.80	53.98	20.48	74.46	-	74.46
Total R.O.	295.45	-	20.60	-	34.84	-	-	350.89	6.22	357.11	-	357.11	-	357.11
Total	295.45	44.05	24.73	-	37.84	-	-	402.07	9.02	411.09	20.48	431.57	-	431.57
GOA														
1. Goa Univ., Goa Through R.O.	- 12.93	21.90 -	3.04 4.86	- -	- -	- -	- -	24.94 17.79	- 2.05	24.94 19.84	- -	24.94 19.84	- -	24.94 19.84
Total H.Q.	-	21.90	3.04	-	-	-	-	24.94	-	24.94	-	24.94	-	24.94
Total R.O.	12.93	-	4.86	-	-	-	-	17.79	2.05	19.84	-	19.84	-	19.84
Total	12.93	21.90	7.90	-	-	-	-	42.73	2.05	44.78	-	44.78	-	44.78
HARYANA														
1. Kurukshetra Univ. Through R.O.	126.96 -	231.57 -	16.87 -	- -	35.76 -	- -	- -	411.16 -	2.16 -	413.32 -	8.02 -	421.34 -	- -	421.34 -
2. Maharishi Dayanand Univ. Through R.O.	114.43 -	83.52 -	5.98 -	- -	25.24 -	- -	- -	229.17 -	4.40 -	233.57 -	2.80 -	236.37 -	- -	236.37 -
Total H.Q.	241.39	315.09	22.85	-	61.00	-	-	640.33	6.56	646.89	10.82	657.71	-	657.71
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	241.39	315.09	22.85	-	61.00	-	-	640.33	6.56	646.89	10.82	657.71	-	657.71
HIMACHAL PRADESH														
1. Himachal Pradesh Univ. Through R.O.	37.00 -	24.00 -	0.38 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61.38 -	4.36 -	65.74 -	1.52 -	67.26 -	- -	67.26 -
Total H.Q.	37.00	24.00	0.38	-	-	-	-	61.38	4.36	65.74	1.52	67.26	-	67.26
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37.00	24.00	0.38	-	-	-	-	61.38	4.36	65.74	1.52	67.26	-	67.26
JAMMU & KASHMIR														
1. Jammu Univ., Jammu Through R.O.	38.45 -	22.00 -	1.50 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61.95 -	3.37 -	65.32 -	- -	65.32 -	- -	65.32 -
2. Kashmir Univ., Srinagar Through R.O.	7.00 -	60.00 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	67.00 -	1.40 -	68.40 -	1.10 -	69.50 -	- -	69.50 -
Total H.Q.	45.45	82.00	1.50	-	-	-	-	128.95	4.77	133.72	1.10	134.82	-	134.82
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45.45	82.00	1.50	-	-	-	-	128.95	4.77	133.72	1.10	134.82	-	134.82

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JHARKHAND														
Ranchi Univ., Ranchi	—	22.39	8.14	—	5.34	—	—	35.87	—	35.87	—	35.87	—	35.87
Through R.O.	96.69	—	6.35	—	2.31	—	—	105.35	2.08	107.43	—	107.43	—	107.43
Total H.Q.	—	22.39	8.14	—	5.34	—	—	35.87	—	35.87	—	35.87	—	35.87
Total R.O.	96.69	—	6.35	—	2.31	—	—	105.35	2.08	107.43	—	107.43	—	107.43
Total	96.69	22.39	14.49	—	7.65	—	—	141.22	2.08	143.30	—	143.30	—	143.30
KARNATAKA														
Bangalore Univ.	—	25.76	17.10	—	—	—	—	42.86	1.33	44.19	14.45	58.64	7.00	65.64
Through R.O.	103.72	—	41.67	—	6.62	—	—	152.01	0.01	152.02	—	152.02	—	152.02
Gulbarga Univ.	—	24.51	2.60	—	1.39	—	—	28.50	—	28.50	4.55	33.05	—	33.05
Through R.O.	65.85	—	9.12	—	4.23	—	—	79.20	—	79.20	—	79.20	—	79.20
Karnatak Univ., Dharwad	—	67.06	2.79	—	—	—	—	69.85	—	69.85	16.83	86.68	—	86.68
Through R.O.	144.00	—	54.30	—	37.16	—	—	235.46	—	235.46	—	235.46	—	235.46
Kuvempu Univ., Shimoga	—	4.08	1.20	—	3.00	—	—	8.28	—	8.28	10.20	18.48	—	18.48
Through R.O.	32.25	—	2.44	—	3.25	—	—	37.94	—	37.94	—	37.94	—	37.94
Mangalore Univ.	—	58.17	2.39	—	6.00	—	—	66.56	1.40	67.96	7.05	75.01	—	75.01
Through R.O.	56.80	—	15.05	—	17.71	—	—	89.56	0.19	89.75	—	89.75	—	89.75
Mysore Univ.	—	18.92	1.25	—	—	—	—	20.17	—	20.17	27.62	47.79	—	47.79
Through R.O.	51.74	—	5.77	—	15.67	—	—	73.18	0.02	73.20	—	73.20	—	73.20
Manipal Acad. of High Edu.	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	1.00	—	100	—	1.00
Through R.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total H.Q.	—	199.50	27.33	—	10.39	—	—	237.22	2.73	239.95	80.70	320.65	7.00	327.65
Total R.O.	454.36	—	128.35	—	84.64	—	—	667.35	0.22	667.57	—	667.57	—	667.57
Total	454.36	199.50	155.68	—	95.03	—	—	904.57	2.95	907.52	80.70	988.22	7.00	995.22
KERALA														
Kalicut Univ., Kottikode	—	52.58	0.98	—	11.00	—	—	64.56	4.20	68.76	4.33	73.09	—	73.09
Through R.O.	94.68	—	41.80	—	8.25	—	—	144.73	0.14	144.87	—	144.87	—	144.87
Kerala Univ., Thruvanathapuram	—	26.67	0.80	—	1.12	—	—	28.59	4.20	32.79	17.92	50.71	—	50.71
Through R.O.	93.43	—	55.55	—	27.96	—	—	176.94	0.03	176.97	—	176.97	—	176.97
Kannur Univ., Kannur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Through R.O.	8.94	—	6.43	—	6.00	—	—	21.37	—	21.37	—	21.37	—	21.37
Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	—	72.35	2.01	—	6.00	—	—	80.36	9.41	89.77	5.45	95.22	—	95.22
Through R.O.	194.58	—	168.78	—	23.15	—	—	386.51	0.13	386.64	—	386.64	—	386.64
Total H.Q.	—	151.60	3.79	—	18.12	—	—	173.51	17.81	191.32	27.70	219.02	—	219.02
Total R.O.	391.63	—	272.56	—	65.36	—	—	729.55	0.30	729.85	—	729.85	—	729.85
Total	391.63	151.60	276.35	—	83.48	—	—	903.06	18.11	921.17	27.70	948.87	—	948.87
Uttar PRADESH														
Uttar Pradesh Pratap Singh Univ.	—	28.00	2.23	—	—	—	—	30.23	—	30.23	1.10	31.33	—	31.33
Through R.O.	66.54	—	2.97	—	9.75	—	—	79.26	1.53	80.79	—	80.79	—	80.79
Barkatullah Vish. Bhopal	—	96.38	4.84	—	4.00	—	—	105.22	3.38	108.60	5.98	114.58	—	114.58
Through R.O.	145.42	—	26.27	—	35.50	—	—	207.19	2.07	209.26	—	209.26	—	209.26
Devi Ahilya Univ., Sagar	—	30.89	3.17	—	—	—	—	34.06	3.93	37.99	4.59	42.58	—	42.58
Through R.O.	88.56	—	5.24	—	5.98	—	—	99.78	0.95	100.73	—	100.73	—	100.73
Dr. H.S. Gour Vish. Sagar	—	16.00	1.25	—	—	—	—	17.25	—	17.25	2.20	19.45	—	19.45
Through R.O.	36.12	—	3.18	—	—	—	—	39.30	1.07	40.37	—	40.37	—	40.37
Jiwaji Univ., Gwalior	—	12.00	4.42	—	—	—	—	16.42	—	16.42	13.13	29.55	—	29.55
Through R.O.	88.42	—	10.11	—	8.30	—	—	106.83	0.56	107.39	—	107.39	—	107.39
Rani Durgawati Vish. Jabalpur	—	61.00	2.07	—	3.00	—	—	66.07	2.80	68.87	8.95	77.82	—	77.82
Through R.O.	110.07	—	8.69	—	3.12	—	—	121.88	1.18	123.06	—	123.06	—	123.06

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Vikram Univ., Ujjain Through R.O.	- 51.70	36.00 -	0.46 5.98	- -	- 0.06	- -	- -	36.46 57.74	0.80 1.72	37.26 59.46	5.65 -	42.91 59.46	- -	42.91 59.46
Total H.Q.	-	280.27	18.44	-	7.00	-	-	305.71	10.91	316.62	41.60	358.22	-	358.22
Total R.o.	586.83	-	62.44	-	62.71	-	-	711.98	9.08	721.06	-	721.06	-	721.06
Total	586.83	280.27	80.88	-	69.71	-	-	1017.69	19.99	1037.68	41.60	1079.28	-	1079.28
MAHARASHTRA														
1. Amravati Univ. Through R.O.	- 75.69	26.13 -	1.80 49.59	- -	4.00 5.25	- -	- -	31.93 130.53	4.20 2.26	36.13 132.79	6.85 -	42.98 132.79	- -	42.98 132.79
2. Mumbai Univ. Through R.O.	- 166.06	10.99 -	14.43 62.62	- -	21.19 9.16	- -	- -	46.61 237.84	37.63 6.08	84.24 243.92	4.80 -	89.04 243.92	- -	89.04 243.92
3. Dr. B.R.A. Marathwada Univ. Through R.O.	- 81.29	10.95 -	2.73 13.90	- -	16.49 34.35	- -	- -	30.17 129.54	2.89 5.55	33.06 135.09	1.28 -	34.34 135.09	- -	34.34 135.09
4. Nagpur Univ. Through R.O.	- 82.13	45.78 -	6.65 20.47	- -	19.68 11.30	- -	- -	72.11 113.90	5.97 2.58	78.08 116.48	6.70 -	84.78 116.48	- -	84.78 116.48
5. North Maharashtra Univ. Through R.O.	- 55.09	5.80 -	2.40 19.84	- -	14.09 16.07	- -	- -	22.29 91.00	7.40 9.97	29.69 100.97	4.50 -	34.19 100.97	12.44 -	46.63 100.97
6. Poona Univ., Pune Through R.O.	- 167.02	84.76 -	7.65 77.99	- -	25.00 98.83	- -	- -	117.41 343.84	13.78 20.55	131.19 364.39	11.30 -	142.49 364.39	- -	142.49 364.39
7. SNDT Women's Univ. Through R.O.	- 23.40	13.68 -	1.80 5.26	- -	- 0.06	- -	- -	15.48 28.72	- 0.84	15.48 29.56	1.10 -	16.58 29.56	- -	16.58 29.56
8. Shivaji Univ. Through R.O.	- 141.92	19.67 -	5.40 40.89	- -	16.50 21.84	- -	- -	41.57 204.65	7.00 6.39	48.57 211.04	5.75 -	54.32 211.04	- -	54.32 211.04
9. Swami R.T. Marathwada Univ. Through R.O.	- 50.80	49.45 -	3.50 25.55	- -	11.00 16.44	- -	- -	63.95 92.79	1.38 3.60	65.33 96.39	5.90 -	71.23 96.39	- -	71.23 96.39
Total H.Q.	-	267.21	46.36	-	127.95	-	-	441.52	80.25	521.77	48.18	569.95	12.44	582.39
Total R.O.	843.40	-	316.11	-	213.30	-	-	1372.81	57.82	1430.63	-	1430.63	-	1430.63
Total	843.40	267.21	362.47	-	341.25	-	-	1814.33	138.07	1952.40	48.18	2005.58	12.44	2013.02
MANIPUR														
1. Manipur Univ., Manipur Through R.O.	- 79.71	19.00 -	4.90 2.30	- -	7.00 2.00	- -	- -	30.90 84.01	1.40 2.05	32.30 86.06	3.30 -	35.60 86.06	- -	35.60 86.06
Total H.Q.	-	19.00	4.90	-	7.00	-	-	30.90	1.40	32.30	3.30	35.60	-	35.60
Total R.O.	79.71	-	2.30	-	2.00	-	-	84.01	2.05	86.06	-	86.06	-	86.06
Total	79.71	19.00	7.20	-	9.00	-	-	114.91	3.45	118.36	3.30	121.66	-	121.66
ORISSA														
1. Fakir Mohan Univ., Balasore Through R.O.	- -	1.00 -	4.00 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5.00 -	- -	5.00 -	- -	5.00 -	- -	5.00 -
2. Berhampur Univ. Through R.O.	- 31.29	14.00 -	1.31 31.32	- -	- 9.94	- -	- -	15.31 72.55	- 1.48	15.31 74.03	1.50 -	16.81 74.03	- -	16.81 74.03
3. Orissa Univ. of Agri. & Tech. Through R.O.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.10 -	1.10 -	- -	1.10 -
4. Sambalpur Univ. Through R.O.	- 72.48	11.00 -	- 27.61	- -	10.15 10.92	- -	- -	21.15 111.01	- 2.46	21.15 113.47	13.20 -	34.35 113.47	- -	34.35 113.47
5. Utkal Univ., Bhubhaneswar Through R.O.	- 254.88	77.73 -	5.20 219.61	- -	11.02 82.00	- -	- -	93.95 556.49	1.83 9.52	95.78 566.01	13.41 -	109.19 566.01	- -	109.19 566.01
Total H.O.	-	103.73	10.51	-	21.17	-	-	135.41	1.83	137.24	29.21	166.45	-	166.45
Total R.O.	358.65	-	278.54	-	102.86	-	-	740.05	13.46	753.51	-	753.51	-	753.51
Total	358.65	103.73	289.05	-	124.03	-	-	875.46	15.29	890.75	29.21	919.96	-	919.96

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PUNJAB														
1. Guru Nanak Dev Univ. Thorough R.O.	169.52	249.65	7.41	-	55.96	-	-	482.54	2.02	484.56	32.55	517.11	2.00	519.11
2. Punjab Univ., Chandigarh Thorough R.O.	133.90	180.65	15.87	-	73.69	-	-	404.11	1.45	405.56	6.92	412.48	-	412.48
3. Punjab Univ., Patiala Thorough R.O.	67.91	133.94	0.35	-	22.50	-	-	224.70	1.03	225.73	2.30	228.03	2.00	230.03
Total H.O.	371.33	564.24	23.63	-	152.15	-	-	1111.35	4.50	1115.85	41.77	1157.62	4.00	1161.62
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	371.33	564.24	23.63	-	152.15	-	-	1111.35	4.50	1115.85	41.77	1157.62	4.00	1161.62
RAJASTHAN														
1. Jai Narayan Vyas Univ. Thorough R.O.	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	6.37	-	6.37	-	6.37	-	6.37
2. Mohal Lal Sukhadia Univ. Thorough R.O.	-	12.00	2.02	-	3.00	-	-	17.02	-	17.02	3.30	20.32	-	20.32
	23.79	-	4.66	-	6.00	-	-	34.45	0.10	34.55	-	34.55	-	34.55
3. M. D.D. Saraswati Univ. Thorough R.O.	-	63.00	3.57	-	-	-	-	66.57	6.67	73.24	2.50	75.74	0.25	75.99
	170.76	-	30.03	-	4.06	-	-	204.85	6.61	211.46	-	211.46	-	211.46
4. Rajasthan Univ. Thorough R.O.	-	69.94	4.71	-	-	-	-	74.65	3.61	78.26	2.93	81.19	-	81.19
	138.29	-	26.67	-	18.75	-	-	183.71	8.62	192.33	-	192.33	-	192.33
Total H.O.	-	144.94	10.30	-	3.00	-	-	158.24	10.20	168.52	8.73	177.25	0.25	177.50
Total R.O.	338.61	-	61.98	-	28.81	-	-	428.38	15.33	444.71	-	444.71	-	444.71
Total	338.61	144.94	72.28	-	31.81	-	-	587.02	25.53	613.23	8.73	621.96	0.25	622.21
TAMIL NADU														
1. Alagappa Univ., Karaikudi Thorough R.O.	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	14.22	-	14.22	-	14.22	-	14.22
2. Bharathiar Univ., Coimbatore Thorough R.O.	-	2.40	5.93	-	-	-	-	8.33	9.22	17.55	39.01	56.56	-	56.56
	64.87	-	16.20	-	6.25	-	-	87.32	3.70	91.02	-	91.02	-	91.02
3. Bharathidasan Univ., Tiruchirappalli Thorough R.O.	-	12.97	5.73	-	0.75	-	-	19.45	7.67	27.12	2.35	29.47	-	29.47
	65.68	-	31.01	-	3.87	-	-	100.56	3.37	103.93	-	103.93	-	103.93
4. Madras Univ., Chennai Thorough R.O.	-	35.90	5.33	-	0.50	-	-	41.73	5.61	47.34	8.40	55.74	-	55.74
	126.65	-	77.16	-	10.95	-	-	214.76	2.99	217.75	-	217.75	-	217.75
5. Madurai Kamraj Univ. Thorough R.O.	-	32.63	7.34	-	2.80	-	-	42.77	7.50	50.27	58.70	108.97	-	108.97
	106.87	-	63.91	-	16.69	-	-	187.67	4.62	192.29	-	192.29	-	192.29
6. Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univ. Thorough R.O.	-	21.20	4.91	-	3.00	-	-	28.11	2.93	32.04	-	32.04	-	32.04
	107.07	-	86.37	-	21.16	-	-	214.60	3.17	217.77	-	217.77	-	217.77
7. Periyar Univ., Salem Thorough R.O.	-	6.75	-	-	-	-	-	6.75	-	6.75	-	6.75	-	6.75
	12.81	-	1.38	-	0.06	-	-	14.25	0.27	14.52	-	14.52	-	14.52
Total H.O.	-	111.05	29.24	-	7.85	-	-	148.14	32.93	181.07	108.46	289.53	-	289.53
Total R.O.	497.95	-	276.25	-	59.18	-	-	833.38	18.12	851.50	-	851.50	-	851.50
Total	497.95	111.05	305.49	-	67.03	-	-	981.52	51.05	1032.57	108.46	1141.03	-	1141.03
TRIPURA														
1. Tripura Univ., Agartala Thorough R.O.	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	3.30	5.30	-	5.30
	8.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.49	-	8.49	-	8.49	-	8.49
Total H.O.	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00	3.30	5.30	-	5.30
Total R.O.	8.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.49	-	8.49	-	8.49	-	8.49
Total	8.49	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	10.40	-	10.49	3.30	13.79	-	13.79

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UTTAR PRADESH														
1. Allahabad Univ. Through R.O.	11.78 -	63.00 -	3.71 -	- -	1.00 -	- -	- -	79.49 -	3.72 -	83.21 -	- -	83.21 -	- -	83.21 -
2. Bundelkhand Univ., Jhansi Through R.O.	20.80 -	18.00 -	1.02 -	- -	26.11 -	- -	- -	39.82 -	0.16 -	39.89 -	4.40 -	44.38 -	- -	44.38 -
3. Ch. Charan Singh, Meerut Through R.O.	141.40 -	54.46 -	18.26 -	- -	19.80 -	- -	- -	240.23 -	2.99 -	243.22 -	2.20 -	245.42 -	- -	245.22 -
4. Dr. R M Lohia Ayadh Univ. Through R.O.	32.37 -	10.53 -	1.91 -	- -	12.48 -	- -	- -	64.61 -	0.89 -	65.50 -	1.10 -	66.60 -	- -	66.60 -
5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Agra Through R.O.	47.27 -	47.53 -	11.97 0.11	- -	13.50 -	- -	- -	119.25 0.11	2.63 -	121.88 0.11	5.65 -	127.53 0.11	- -	127.53 0.11
6. D.D.U. Gorakhpur Univ. Through R.O.	111.74 -	69.33 -	8.76 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	203.33 -	9.30 -	212.63 -	2.56 -	215.19 -	0.10 -	215.29 -
7. H N Bahuguna Through R.O.	45.81 -	59.70 -	13.79 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	119.30 -	4.81 -	124.11 -	3.30 -	127.41 -	- -	127.41 -
8. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maha. Univ. Through R.O.	53.40 -	10.30 -	2.13 -	- -	6.00 -	- -	- -	71.83 -	- -	71.83 -	- -	71.83 -	- -	71.83 -
9. Lucknow Univ. Through R.O.	- -	9.00 -	3.81 -	- -	33.50 -	- -	- -	46.31 -	- -	46.31 -	1.10 -	47.41 -	- -	47.41 -
10. V.B.S. Purvanchal Univ. Through R.O.	59.26 -	23.05 -	3.72 -	- -	15.00 -	- -	- -	101.03 -	3.13 -	104.16 -	1.10 -	105.26 -	- -	105.26 -
11. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vish. Through R.O.	14.00 -	8.00 -	1.70 -	- -	18.62 -	- -	- -	42.32 -	- -	42.32 -	3.30 -	45.62 -	- -	45.62 -
Total H.Q.	537.83	372.90	70.78	-	146.01	-	-	1127.52	27.63	1155.15	24.71	1179.86	0.10	1179.96
Total R.O.	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	0.11	-	0.11	-	0.11
Total	537.83	372.90	70.89	-	146.01	-	-	1127.63	27.63	1155.26	24.71	1179.97	0.10	1180.06
UTTARANCHAL														
1. H.N.B Garhwal Univ. Through R.O.	8.20 -	20.00 -	3.99 -	- -	7.50 -	- -	- -	39.69 -	4.97 -	44.66 -	- -	44.66 -	9.00 -	53.66 -
2. Kumaun Univ., Nainital Through R.O.	4.80 -	25.43 -	3.35 -	- -	3.00 -	- -	- -	36.58 -	1.40 -	37.98 -	- -	37.98 -	- -	37.98 -
Total H.Q.	13.00	45.43	7.34	-	10.50	-	-	76.27	6.37	82.64	-	82.64	9.00	91.64
Total R.O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13.00	45.43	7.34	-	10.50	-	-	76.27	6.37	82.64	-	82.64	9.00	91.64
WEST BENGAL														
1. Burdwan Univ. Through R.O.	- 99.30	7.45 -	7.41 12.64	- -	3.00 18.96	- -	- -	17.86 130.90	- 3.74	17.86 134.64	5.54 -	23.40 134.64	- -	23.40 134.64
2. Calcutta Univ., Kolkata Through R.O.	- 267.26	21.72 -	12.66 66.93	- -	1.37 21.12	- -	- -	35.75 355.31	7.23 18.69	42.98 374.00	17.05 -	60.03 374.00	- -	60.03 374.00
3. Jadavpur Univ., Kolkata Through R.O.	- 1.30	0.02 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.02 1.30	- -	0.02 1.30	0.15 -	0.17 1.30	- -	0.17 1.30
4. Kalyani Univ. Through R.O.	- 2.80	1.25 -	- 1.55	- -	- -	- -	- -	1.25 4.35	- -	1.25 4.35	- -	1.25 4.35	- -	1.25 4.35
5. North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling Through R.O.	- 66.08	10.08 -	4.44 22.48	- -	3.74 12.26	- -	- -	18.26 100.82	2.83 2.38	21.09 103.20	1.10 -	22.19 103.20	- -	22.19 103.20
6. Vidya Sagar Univ., Through R.O.	- 41.93	3.31 -	- 7.30	- -	- 5.31	- -	- -	3.31 54.54	- 1.26	3.31 55.80	1.25 -	4.56 55.80	- -	4.56 55.80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ToTotal H.O.	-	43.83	24.51	-	8.11	-	-	76.45	10.06	86.51	25.09	111.60	-	111.60
ToTotal R.O.	478.67	-	110.90	-	57.65	-	-	647.22	26.07	673.29	-	673.29	-	673.29
ToTotal	478.67	43.83	135.41	-	65.76	-	-	723.67	36.13	759.80	25.09	784.89	-	784.89
ToTotal H.O.	1814.80	3348.78	406.98	-	642.29	-	-	6212.85	287.09	6499.94	630.79	7130.73	42.79	7173.52
ToTotal R.O.	5847.96	-	1708.52	-	806.40	-	-	8362.88	184.05	8546.93	-	8546.93	-	8546.93
Grand Total	7662.76	3348.78	2115.50	-	1448.69	-	-	14575.73	471.14	15046.87	630.79	15677.66	42.79	15720.45

SUMMARY (PLAN) 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Univ/Col.	Sec.1 Devt. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec.2 Promo- tion of Relev- ance	Sec.3 Promo- tion of Exce- llence & quality	Sec.4 Intr-Univ Resour- ces for Promo- tion of quality	Sec.5 Enhanc- ing Access & Equity	Sec.6 Improve- ment in Mgt. of Edn.	Sec.7 Streng- thening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 Programme to streng- then Scientific Research	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Specific Grant Section III	Grand Total 12 & 13
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central Universities Through R.O	5779.27 -	516.39 -	1239.67 0.88	6.64 -	32.61 -	33.29 -	- -	7607.87 0.88	521.86 -	8129.73 0.88	540.75 -	8670.48 0.88	- -	8670.48 0.88
Deemed to be Universities Through R.O.	1183.45 -	164.13 -	399.85 0.20	25.16 -	39.82 -	86.92 -	- -	1899.33 0.20	187.86 -	2087.19 0.20	591.35 -	2678.54 0.20	- -	2678.54 0.20
State Universities Through R.O.	3333.52 17.62	3020.67 -	7960.71 43.75	524.41 -	288.36 -	232.38 -	- -	15360.05 61.37	2140.27 -	17500.32 61.37	1831.74 -	19332.06 61.37	30.69 -	19362.75 61.37
Inter Universities	63.24	-	1684.00	-	-	-	-	1747.24	55.00	1802.24	-	1802.24	-	1802.24
Non-Univ. Institutions	-	-	113.98	-	-	-	-	113.98	-	113.98	-	113.98	-	113.98
Total Universities	10359.48	3701.19	9714.21	2240.21	360.79	352.59	-	26728.47	2904.99	29633.46	2963.84	32597.30	30.69	32627.99
Total R.O.	17.62	-	44.83	-	-	-	-	62.45	-	62.45	-	62.45	-	62.45
Total Univs.	10377.10	3701.19	9759.04	2240.21	360.79	352.59	-	26790.92	2904.99	29695.91	2963.84	32659.75	30.69	32690.44
COLLEGES														
Central Universities Through R.O.	568.80 76.35	59.60 -	56.06 12.65	- -	3.06 -	- -	- -	687.52 89.00	30.02 2.06	717.54 91.06	13.23 -	730.77 91.06	- -	730.77 91.06
State Univ. Centres Through R.O.	1246.00 5771.61	3289.18 -	350.92 1695.87	- -	639.23 806.40	- -	- -	5525.33 8273.88	257.07 181.99	5782.40 8455.87	617.56 -	6399.96 8455.87	42.79 -	6442.75 8455.87
Non Institution Colleges	-	-	2.95	-	-	-	-	2.95	-	2.95	-	2.95	-	2.95
Total Colleges HQ	1814.80	3348.78	409.93	-	642.29	-	-	6215.80	287.09	6502.89	630.79	7133.68	42.79	7176.47
Total Colleges RO	5847.96	-	1708.52	-	806.40	-	-	8362.88	184.05	8546.93	-	8546.93	-	8546.93
Total HQ & RO	7662.76	3348.78	2118.45	-	1448.69	-	-	14578.68	471.14	15049.82	630.79	15680.61	42.79	15723.40
Grand Total Univ. & Colleges	18039.86	7049.97	11877.49	2240.21	1809.48	352.59	-	41369.60	3376.13	44745.73	3594.63	48340.36	73.48	48413.84
Estt.	-	0.43	204.51	-	5.54	-	158.75	369.23	-	369.23	-	369.23	-	369.23
Grand Total	18039.86	7050.40	12082.00	2240.21	1815.02	352.59	158.75	41738.83	3376.13	45114.96	3594.63	48709.59	73.48	48783.07

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