

U.G.C.

AGENDA & PROCEEDINGS

NO. 135. 5TH JULY 1972

PART 2

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(107)

Meeting :
Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Written No : 20 : To consider the reports of the Committee appointed to examine the development of the following Postgraduate Centres :

- i) Karnatak University - Postgraduate Centre, Gulbarga.
- ii) Osmania University - Postgraduate Centre, Warangal.
- iii) Sri Venkateswara University - Postgraduate Centre, Anantapur.

The University Grants Commission, on the recommendations of the New Universities Committee, agreed to provide assistance to a few selected universities for the establishment of university centres of postgraduate studies in suitable locations away from the main university campus, with a view to extending the facilities for postgraduate studies under the supervision of the University. Amongst the postgraduate centres established during the Fourth Plan period were : -

- 1) Osmania University - Postgraduate Centre at Warangal.
- 2) Sri Venkateswara University - Postgraduate Centre at Anantapur
- 3) Karnatak University - Postgraduate Centre at Gulbarga and
- 4) Mysore University - Postgraduate Centre at Mangalore.

Similar postgraduate centres are also established in Andhra University, Madras University, Punjab University and Bombay University. The Commission agreed to provide a grant not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs for the development programmes of each of these centres during the Fourth Plan period. During the year 1971-72 some of the universities, which had utilised the available sum of Rs. 20 lakhs in the I Phase, approached the Commission for additional grants to enable them to take up additional development programmes at these centres. Some grants were also requested for opening departments in new subjects as well.

The Commission felt that before these proposals are considered and grants are made available for the development of these postgraduate centres, it would be desirable for a Committee to visit the post-graduate centres and assess their present stage of development, examine the new programmes to be taken up and make necessary recommendations with regard to grants that may be made available to them during the Fourth Plan period. The Committee constituted for the purpose consisted of the following members :-

- 1) Professor Tapas Majumdar,
Member,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.
- 2) Professor T.S. Sadasivan,
Head of the Department,
of Botany,
Madras University,
Madras.

108

- 3) Professor R.C. Paul,
Head of the Department
of Chemistry,
Punjab University,
Chandigarh.
- 4) Professor Rais Ahmed,
Head of the Department
of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.
- 5) Professor N.R. Deshpande,
Head of the Department of
Political Science,
Nagpur University.
- 6) Professor J. Satyanarayana,
Dean,
Faculty of Commerce,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad.
- 7) Dr. D. Shanker Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

and the
postgraduate
centre at
Anantapur on
27th & 28th
April, 1972.

It was however, decided that it may not be possible or necessary for the entire committee to visit each of the postgraduate centres and suitable sub-committees may be constituted to visit the different centres. Accordingly, the committees constituted for the purpose, visited the Postgraduate Centre at Gulbarga on 16/17th February, 1972, the Postgraduate Centre at Warangal on 18-19th February, 1972. A visit to the Mangalore Centre of Mysore University could not however, take place but the proposals of the Centre were discussed by another committee which visited Mysore earlier for purposes of incurring the intake for M.Sc. classes in science subjects.

The reports of the committees on the present state of development and the future development needs of the Post-graduate Centres at Gulbarga Warangal and Anantapur are enclosed as Annexure - I, II, and III.. The recommendations of the committee relate to (a) the additional requirements of the existing departments with a view to consolidating their present activities of teaching and research, (b) opening of new departments of teaching and (c) general amenities, such as, staff quarters, hostels, allocation of fellowships and grant for support of research.

The financial implications of the recommendations for each of the centres are summarised below :-

- 1) Osmania University Postgraduate Centre, Warangal.

A. Non-Recurring

Rs. 21.80 lakhs..

p.t.o.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed
to consider the development of postgraduate
centre of Karnatak University At Gulbarga.

(10)

The University Grants Commission, on the recommendations of an Expert Committee, agreed in 1969, to the establishment of a university Centre for postgraduate studies at Gulbarga under the jurisdiction of Karnatak University. The Commission agreed to provide upto the end of 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for implementation of the proposals recommended by the Expert Committee. This amount along with the amount made available by the State Government of Mysore was to be utilised for setting up of the teaching departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, Kannada and English and to provide minimum library facilities and hostel and staff quarters and development of the campus. The proposals approved by the Commission are indicated in annexure - I.

Subsequently, the Commission received proposals from the different postgraduate centres established in the Universities of Karnatak, Mysore, Andhra, Osmania and Sri Venkateswara University seeking further grants during 4th Plan for the development of these centres. The Commission therefore, desired that an Expert Committee may be appointed to visit these postgraduate centres to assess the stage of development attained and to make recommendations regarding strengthening and consolidation of the departments already started and the possibility of taking up the second phase of the development of these centres within the 4th Plan period. The Committee may also make suitable recommendations with regard to the funds that may be made available by the University Grants Commission for these purposes during the 4th Plan period.

In the light of the above decision, a committee consisting of the following persons visited the Karnatak University postgraduate centre at Gulbarga on 16th and 17th February, 1972.

1. Professor T. S. Sadasivan,
Head of the Deptt. of Botany,
Madras University,
Madras.
2. Professor B. S. Sood,
Head of the Deptt. of Physics,
Punjab University,
Patiala.
3. Professor N. R. Deshpande,
Head of the Deptt. of Political Science,
Nagpur University,
Nagpur.
4. Professor G. N. Sharma,
Head of the Deptt. of Political Science,
Marathwada University,
Aurangabad.

5. Dr. D. Shanker Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of the Departments concerned at the postgraduate centre and also in the main campus at Dharwar and other University authorities. The Committee visited the departments concerned presently located temporarily in the new college buildings and also in the polytechnic building and the new campus of the postgraduate Centre.

The present stage of the development of the postgraduate Centre at Gulbarga is that the Departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, English and Kannada have admitted students to the M.Sc. and M.A. classes respectively at Postgraduate Centre and the staff approved by the Commission have been appointed. Necessary laboratory facilities and library facilities have also been developed. As regards construction of building in the new campus, the work is yet to be taken up. Consequent upon the acquisition and obtaining possession of the land, the University has drawn up necessary plans for the buildings approved and the estimates have been put to tender. The construction work is expected to begin very soon.

As regards implementation of the programmes already approved by the Commission, the Committee noted that the University's estimates for the various constructions are far in excess of the amounts approved by the Commission. Thus even in respect of the buildings earlier approved the share required to be paid by the Commission would come to about 27.9 lakhs as against Rs. 13 lakhs approved within the total allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs in the first instance. In addition to the programmes approved, the University desires to take up establishment of the Departments of Physics and the Departments of Political Science immediately. The total plan prepared by the University for implementation of these programmes upto 1974 requires an outlay of about Rs. 97 lakhs of which about 42 lakhs would be the share of the State Government. Details of the financial outlays proposed are indicated in annexure - II. In the opinion of the University, taking into account a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs already made available the postgraduate centre would require an additional sum of Rs. 34.3 lakhs if the centre were to have a total of six teaching departments and necessary ancillary facilities of library, workshop, hostels and staff quarters etc.

During the discussions the committee wished to know whether the University had prepared an academic master plan envisaging the different phases of development of this campus to provide for various teaching departments during the next 10 years. The Committee has to record here that it would appear that such an exercise of academic planning has not been undertaken so far.

Additions of new departments and facilities seem to be proposed periodically with a view to adding 2 or 3 departments at each stage depending upon the students demands and to some extent the pressure from public in the area. The Committee felt that it would be desirable for the University to develop a suitable academic Master Plan for a 10 year period to serve as the basis of the growth and development of the Postgraduate Centre and its ultimate upgrading to

a University status. Such a Master Plan could taken into account the modern developments in the various disciplines, provide for interdisciplinary studies wherever appropriate and help the postgraduate Centre in developing facilities which are distinct from those provided in the main campus and of relevance to the region in which the Centre was located.. On the basis of the discussions held on the first day, the University produced a programme of development for 1972-1980 envisaging establishment of four separate Institutes viz.,

- (a) Institute for Languages and literature.
- (b) Institute of Natural Sciences.
- (c) Institute of Social Sciences.
- (d) Institute of Fine Arts.

The listing of the Departments under each of these institutes included all possible subjects. The committee did not feel it necessary to go into a discussion on these programmes as it was evident that a such a programme was produced in a great hurry overnight. Nevertheless, the Committee felt that the University has understood the purpose and philosophy of the discussions which the committee had and would undertake and academic planning to prepare a Master Plan indicating suitable priorities and different phases of development of the Centres in the course of next 10 years.

On the basis of the present stage of development and the expenditures and utilisation of grants, the committee could not escape the fact that the University has not been able to proceed with its construction programmes in the last 2 years to any appreciable extent. The construction of the buildings approved in the first phase is expected to be completed in the remaining period of the 4th Plan. The grant made available for purposes of purchase of equipment and library books and journals, however, have been fully utilised and suitable laboratory facilities have been developed.

While considering the question of any further development of this centre, the committee had to take into account the consolidation and strengthening of the 4 departments which have already been started and also the question of additional new departments to be started. As regards the strengthening of the existing department it was felt that the major need related to the additional staff to be appointed in relation to the teaching programmes of the M.A and M.Sc. classes to which admission have already been made. The committee is of the view that it would be necessary to add posts of one Reader and one Lecturer in each of the 4 departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, Kannada and English in the Fourth Plan period. The additional requirements with regard to equipment in the case of Chemistry Department would be met if a further grant of Rs. 1 lakh is made available in the 4th Plan Period. The requirements of library books and journals would be adequately met if a sum of Rs. 25000/- is provided for each of the Department. As regards the buildings, as already pointed out, the areas proposed to be constructed by the University had the estimates thereof are much in excess of the areas and costs recommended by the earlier committee in 1969. The Committee, therefore, like to suggest that the areas approved earlier by the Commission that these constructions may be adhered to and the University Grants Commission may provide as its share the proportionate

(113) (1/14)

cost of the building and request the University to meet the expenditure in excess of this either from its own resources or from the grants available from the State Government. The same method may be adopted in respect of the hostel building, staff quarters and the guest house as well. In the case of the library building the grant originally approved may be paid and any amount in excess of the originally approved cost of Rs. 3 lakhs of which U.G.C. share is Rs. 2 lakhs may be paid by the University out of its own other resources.

As regards the new proposals placed before the committee, the committee is of the view that the postgraduate centre may be permitted to establish the Department of Physics and the Deptt. of Political Science during the 4th Plan period. The question of other departments to be established could be considered during the 5th Plan period. While it may be possible for the postgraduate Centre to admit students for M.A. in Political Science from 1972-73 academic year, the admissions for the M.Sc. Physics Course may be taken up from the academic year 1973-74 after making adequate preparation for the purpose. The accommodation for the Department of Political Science would become available in the Humanities Block under construction. The committee, therefore, suggests a non-recurring grant of Rs. 25,000/- for library books and journals and the appointment of one Professor, One Reader and two Lecturers during the 4th Plan period.

In the case of the Department of Physics, the Committee recommends that grants may be made available for the construction of a total built-up area of about 12,000 sq. ft. which would cost approximately Rs. 44.5 lakh including all services fitting and furniture. A grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 50,000/- for books and journals is recommended. The staff suggested is 1 Professor, 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers during the 4th plan period.

The committee also suggests that the commission may allocate the postgraduate centre + scholarship in all and also a grant of Rs. 50,000/- for support of research during the 4th plan period. While making the above recommendations both with regard to the consolidation of the existing departments and starting of the new departments of Physics and Political Science, the Commission would like to point out that the postgraduate centre should be allowed sufficient measure of autonomy for the matter of organisation of these departments. The parent department in the main campus at Dharwar may provide necessary guidance but should not attempt to exercise too much control in the matter of acquisition of equipment, books and also appointment of staff etc. The Committee hopes that the University would ensure such measure of autonomy necessary for the healthy growth of the Postgraduate Centre.

As suggested earlier it would be useful for the university and the postgraduate Centre to prepare an academic master plan indicating the different phases of development of the Centre during the next ten year period. It would be advantageous to consider setting up Biological Sciences departments and some social sciences departments such as Economics and Sociology and the proposals for this purpose could be considered at the beginning of 5th plan period. The Committee expects that by then, the postgraduate centre at Gulbarga would have taken a definite shape and pattern which would be helpful

in determining the further developmental pattern of the Centre.

Summary of Financial Recommendations.

A. For Existing departments.

Recurring : (1) 1 Reader, 1 Lecturer in each of the departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, Kannada and English. (Total 4 Readers; 4 lecturers).

Non-Recurring :

Equipment : Chemistry :	Rs. 1 lakh.
Books and Journals :	Rs. 25,000 for each of the 4 departments named above.

B. New Proposals :

1) Deptt. of Physics (from 1973-74).

Building	Rs. 4.5 lakhs
Equipment	Rs. 2.0 lakhs.
Books	Rs. 0.5 lakhs
Staff	1 Professor, 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers.

2) Deptt. of Political Science (from 1972-73).

Books	Rs. 25,000/-.
Staff	1 Professor, 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers.

Others :

Grant for support of Research :	Rs. 50,000/-
Allocation of Fellowships :	4 only.

Total N.R. 8,50,000

Total R : 2 Professor, 6 Readers, 8 Lecturers.

Others : Rs. 50,000/- and 4 Fellowships.

N.B. In the case of buildings earlier approved, some additional grants may become necessary on basis of proportionate construction costs upto the areas approved by the Commission. These may be provided, as suggested in this report).

Proposals approved by the Commission

Annexure-I. Contd

(115)

Department	Purpose	Total UGC share	Matching State Govt. Share
1. Deptt. of Chemistry (to be started from 1971-72).	Building-About 12000 sft. total built up area and including all services, laboratory fittings, furniture etc. Equipment Books and Journals Staff : One Professor One Reader Three Lecturers (2 initially plus one from 2nd year of the M.Sc. course).	Rs. 4,00,000/- Rs. 2,00,000/- Rs. 50,000/- Rs. 1,60,000/-	
2. Deptt. of Mathematics (from 1970-71)	Staff : One Reader Three Lecturers (2+1 as above in Chemistry.	Rs. 1,30,000/-	
3. Deptt. of Kannada (From 1970-71)	Staff : One Reader Three Lecturers (2+1 as above).	Rs. 1,30,000/-	
4. Deptt. of English (from 1970-71)	Staff : One Reader Three lecturers (2+1 as above)	Rs. 1,30,000/-	
5. Humanities Block including spare for Mathematics Deptt.	About 10,000 sft. including all services and furniture etc.	Rs. 3,00,000/-	
6. Library Building (including furnituro)		Rs. 2,00,000/-	Rs. 1,00,000/-
7. Hostel for 100 students.		Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
8. Staff Quarters.		Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
9. Guest House		Rs. 1,00,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
10. Library Books and Journals.	(Rs. 25,000/- each for Mathematics, English and Kannada Deptts. and balance for Central Library.		
		<u>Rs. 22,50,000/-</u>	<u>Rs. 4,50,000/-</u>

**KARNATAK UNIVERSITY POST-GRADUATE CENTRE,
GOLLEKUNGA**

CAPITAL OUTLAY + U.G.C. STAFF SHARES.

<u>Part - I</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>UGC share</u>	<u>State share</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1)	Science Block				land available
	(a) Chemistry - 18000 sft. x Rs. 35 -	6,30,000	6,30,000	-	- do
	(b) Physics - 18000 sft. x Rs. 35 -	6,30,000	6,30,000	-	- do
2)	Humanities (4 Depts.)	20000 " x Rs. 35 -	7,00,000	7,00,000	- do
3)	Library	10000 " x Rs. 40 -	4,00,000	2,66,000	2,34,000
4)	Hostels:				
	(a) for Men - 100 students				- do
	22000 sft x Rs. 35	7,70,000	3,85,000	3,85,000	- do
	(b) for women - 40 students	3,08,000	2,05,000	1,03,000	- do
5)	Guest House	10000 " x Rs. 40	4,00,000	2,66,000	1,34,000
6)	Staff Quarters	24000 " x Rs. 35	8,40,000	4,20,000	4,20,000

PART II

7)	Land acquisition.	16,00,000	=	16,00,000	
8)	Roads - Internal	5,00,000	-	5,00,000	
9)	Water Supply and Sanitation	3,50,000	-	3,50,000	
10)	Electricity	1,00,000	=	1,00,000	
11)	Administrative Block	5,00,000	-	5,00,000	
Total :		78,18,000	35,92,000	42,26,000	

PART III Development grants for 2 years from UGC.

12)	Staff: 4 Readers.				
	4 Lecturers	2,00,000	2,00,000		
	1 Asstt. Librarian				
13)	Library grant and books	4,00,000	4,00,000		
14)	Laboratory equipment				
	(a) Chemistry	2,00,000	2,00,000		
	(b) Physics	2,00,000	4,00,000		
	(c) Staff - 1 Professor				
	2 Readers	1,75,000	1,75,000		
	3 Lecturers				
	(a) Books and back volumes :	2,00,000	2,00,000		
15)	Political Science.				
	(a) Staff - 1 Professor				
	1 Reader	1,50,000	1,50,000		
	3 Lecturers.				
	(b) books	50,000	50,000		
16)	Workshops	1,00,000	1,00,000		
Grant Total :		Rs. 96,93,000	54,67,000	42,26,000	

	53,77,000
ADD AMOUNTS DRAWN	53,000
	54,30,000
LESS PROVIDED BY JGC.	20,00,000
BALANCE TO BE PROVIDED FOR	34,30,000

Note: Facilities for students such as play grounds, gymnasium and canteen will have to be provided outside the above provision. Some teachers' hostels will have to be given outside the above provision.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed by the U.G.C.
to consider the development of the Postgraduate Centre
of Osmania University at Warangal.

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The Centre for Postgraduate Studies at Warangal of the Osmania University in one of the university postgraduate centres set up during the Fourth Plan period with assistance from the University Grants Commission. This and other postgraduate centres in a few selected universities were established with a view to expanding facilities for postgraduate studies and research to some selected places in the mofussil areas away from the main university campus and to meeting the increasing demands for higher education and also to reduce the pressures of numbers in the university campus. The University Grants Commission, as a policy, agreed to provide to each such postgraduate centre a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period 1966-71 and subsequently agreed to provide additional funds for meeting the salaries of staff for the expanded period of the Fourth Plan viz., 1971-74. With the development and growth of the postgraduate centres, the Centres have requested the Commission further grants for the growing activities of the postgraduate centres. The Commission therefore decided that expert committees may visit the different centres of postgraduate studies established during the current plan period and assess the present stage of their development, examine the proposals for further developments and to make suitable recommendations to the Commission with regard to financial assistance that may be made available to them upto the end of the Fourth Plan period i.e. 1973-74.

In accordance with the above decision, an Expert Committee, consisting of the following members was appointed to visit the Osmania University Postgraduate centre at Warangal. The Committee visited Warangal and Hyderabad on 18th & 19th February 1972.

1. Professor T.S. Sadasivan,
Head of the Department
of Botany,
Madras University,
Madras.
2. Professor R.C. Paul,
Head of the Department
of Chemistry,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
3. Professor B.S. Sood,
Head of the Department
of Physics,
Punjabi University,
Patiala.

The first Expert Committee to the Postgraduate Centre which visited Warangal in 1968 recommended in the first priority a total sum of Rs. 25.29 lakhs as UGC's share for meeting expenditure on staff, equipment, books and journals, furniture, library building and men's hostel. It also recommended in second priority construction of necessary buildings for the various science departments at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. However since the University had already put up temporary structures, it was suggested that assistance for construction of permanent buildings may be made available at a future date when funds are available. Against these recommendations the University Grants Commission however could make available only a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to this Centre in pursuance of the policy followed in respect of all postgraduate centres established during the Fourth Plan period.

The present Committee has examined the development proposals of the Centre in relation to (a) the departments for consolidation and strengthening of the existing department including provision for construction of permanent buildings and (b) opening of new postgraduate departments in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan. As already indicated above, the Committee fully recognises the efforts made by this Centre in establishing the nine teaching departments and to develop the optimum facilities required for postgraduate instruction in each of the subjects.

The Committee wish to point out in this connection that the Centre has not been able to break any fresh ground or any meaningful inter-departmental interection and to introduce areas of specialization etc., different from three available on the main campus at Hyderabad. The obvious reasons are that the departments at the Warangal Centre have been mainly directed and developed by the heads of the concerned departments at Osmania University most of the staff members recruited against the posts made available in the Postgraduate Centre have also been drawn from the parent departments at Osmania University. In view of the situation, the departments of the postgraduate centre have not had necessary autonomy in shaping the growth of the departments nor in designing the courses of study etc. It has also added some instability of the staff as several of the senior staff members posted at Warangal have since returned to the main campus because of vacancies in the parent departments. The Committee would like to stress here that while the guidance available from the main campus department would be helpful in the growth of the departments of the postgraduate centre excessive involvement of the parent departments in determining the courses of study, acquisition of equipment and books, recruitment of staff, development of research activities etc., is not desirable. The departments in the Postgraduate Centre should not become unimaginative duplicates of the parent departments. In such a situation any efforts on the part of the staff of the Postgraduate Centre to introduce modernisation of courses of study, examination reforms, development of inter-disciplinary areas would be nullified. The Committee brought this important aspect to the attention of the Vice-Chancellor and requested him to ensure considerable freedom in planning and growth of the departments of the Postgraduate Centre with the initiative of the staff recruited for these departments. The appointments should generally be made on an open basis in relation to the academic programmes of the Centre. Deputation arrangements may be avoided to the extent possible.

In the view of this Committee, consolidation of the departments already started and providing them with permanent buildings should receive high priority in the second phase of the development of this Centre. The proposals made by the Centre are in conformity with this approach. The only new departments proposed to be started are in the field of Economics and Indology. The proposals made by the Centre require an expenditure of about Rs. 21 lakhs for construction of buildings for the science departments, central library and a teacher's hostel. The additional equipment requirements for the existing departments are estimated at Rs. 16 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.35 lakhs has been requested for purchase of books and back volumes of journals. The additional recurring expenditure on staff would be of the order of about Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum. Thus the proposals made together require a total of Rs. 45 lakhs. On an examination of those proposals, the Committee would like to recommend the following grants:-

(a) Building:

The Centre may be provided assistance for construction of permanent buildings for (i) Physics & Mathematics, (ii) Chemistry, and (iii) Biological Science Block. The cost of these buildings would be approximately Rs. 4 lakhs each. Assistance may also be provided on usual sharing basis for construction of a library building at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs including all services, fittings and furniture etc.

(b)

Additional equipment grants recommended are Rs. 1.00 lakh each for Physics & Chemistry and Rs. 1.5 lakhs together for the biological sciences department and Rs. 50,000/- for the central workshop facilities. A sum of Rs. 25,000/- may be given for the equipment required for the Humanities departments and the mathematics department for purchase of calculators etc.

(c) Books & Journals:

The Committee would like to recommend a sum of Rs. 25,000/- for each of the five science departments and Rs. 20,000/- for each of the four Humanities departments. A sum of Rs. 50,000/- may be made available for the Centre to obtain back volumes of some of the essential journals required for its teaching and research programmes.

(d) Staff:

The staff requirements of most of the departments are for introduction of new specializations or for starting M.Litt. courses in more departments at this stage (except in the case of English and Telugu Departments where such courses have already been started). The Department of English proposes to introduce a special paper relating to structure of English language and the Committee recommends the post of Reader may be created in this department for this purpose.

In the case of the other eight departments, the Committee would like to recommend strengthening of the staff by addition of one Lecturer only in each of the departments at this stage.

With a view to promoting research activities in the departments, the Committee would like to recommend provision of Rs. 50,000/- as a special grant for support of research activities and also allocation of five junior fellowships to this Centre each year. These allocations may be made in accordance with the usual procedure of the University Grants Commission in providing fellowships to the different universities and centres and placing lumpsum grant for support of research in the universities.

As regards now proposals for starting Departments of Economics and Indology, the Committee feels that the question of Economics Department can be taken up as part of fifth plan proposals. There would appear to be no need to start a department of Indology at this Centre in the present stage of its development of the Arts Faculty.

While these above grants would meet the immediate requirements of the growth of the postgraduate centre at Warangal, the Committee would like to suggest to the Postgraduate Centre as well as the Osmania University that the Centre may prepare for the Fifth Plan period suitable development plans indicating the new lines of development of each of the department to encourage inter-departmental instruction and promotion of inter-disciplinary studies. Such a development plan could be considered during the Fifth Plan period by the University Grants Commission.

Summary of financial recommendations:

122

Non-Recurring:

UGC Share

I	Buildings for Science Departments	
	(a) Physics & Mathematics	Rs. 4.0 lakhs
	(b) Chemistry	Rs. 4.0 lakhs
	(c) Biological Sciences	Rs. 4.0 lakhs
	Library Building.	Rs. 4.5 lakhs
		<u>Rs. 15.0 lakhs</u>
II	Equipment:	
	(a) Physics	Rs. 1.0 lakh
	(b) Chemistry	Rs. 1.0 lakh
	(c) Biological Sciences	Rs. 1.5 lakhs
	(d) Central Workshop	Rs. 0.5 lakh
	(e) Mathematics & Languages	Rs. 0.25lakh
		<u>Rs. 4.25lakhs</u>
III	Books and Journals:	
	(a) Rs. 25,000/- each for Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, and Zoology.	Rs. 1.25lakhs
	(b) Rs. 20,000/- each for English, Telugu, Political Science, Commerce	Rs. 0.80lakhs
	(c) Backvolumes of Journals.	Rs. 0.50 lakh
		<u>Rs. 2.55lakhs</u>
	Total N.R.	Rs. 21.80lakhs

Recurring:

1 Reader in English and one Lecturer each in other eight departments (upto 1973-74).

Appendix

(123)

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATE CENTRE, WARANGAL.

S.No.	Purpose	Amount provided by State Govt.	Amount provided by UGC.	Remarks.
<u>Non-Recurring</u>				
1.	Land Acquisition	8,00,000	-	
2.	Hostel Buildings	3,00,000	3,65,000*	
3.	Temporary structures	6,90,000	-	
4.	Electrical Installations	95,000	-	
5.	Furniture etc.,	70,000	21,000	
6.	Utensils, crockery etc.	27,000	-	
7.	Equipment for Science departments.	-	6,50,000	
8.	Library Books	-	3,00,000 + 1,50,000 **	
	Total N.R.	<u>19,82,000</u>	<u>14,86,000</u>	
<u>Recurring:</u>				
9.	Administrative & Hostel staff	5,18,000	-	
10.	Teaching staff (upto 1970-71)	-	8,29,000	
	Total N.R. & R.	<u>25,00,000</u>	<u>23,15,000</u>	

* This includes Rs. 1.65 lakhs out of Golden Jubilee grant given to Osmania University. Total assistance to be provided for the hostel will be determined on the basis of 50% of the actual expenditure.

** Ad-hoc grant provided in addition to the allocation of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed to consider the proposals for the development of the University Centre of Postgraduate studies at Anantpur of Sri Venkateswara University.

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Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati forwarded for consideration of the Commission proposals relating to the requirements of the University Centre for postgraduate centres at Anantpur during the remaining part of the 4th Plan. The Commission desired that an Expert Committee consisting of the following members may visit Anantpur to assess the present stage of development of the centre and examine the proposals relating to its further development during the 4th Plan period.

1. Professor Tapas Majumdar,
Department of Economics,
Presidency College,
Calcutta.
2. Prof. R.C.Paul,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.
3. Prof. J. Satyanarayana,
Head of the Department of Commerce,
Osmania University,
Hyderabad.
4. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

The Committee visited Tirupati on 27th April and later Anantpur on the 28th April, 1972. The Committee had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Special Officer Incharge of Postgraduate Centre and Heads of the Departments.

The University Centre for postgraduate studies, Anantpur was established by the Sri Venkateswara University with assistance from the University Grants Commission and Andhra Pradesh Government during the 4th Plan period. The establishment of this Centre alongwith a few other Centres of postgraduate studies was in accordance with the policy laid down by the Commission to encourage setting up of such Centres for postgraduate studies in moffusil areas away from the University, with a view of extending facilities for postgraduate study under the direct supervision of the University.

The postgraduate Centre at Anantpur was established in the academic year 1967-68. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs made available by the UGC and Rs. 25 lakhs provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh were utilized initially for establishment of the departments of (a) Physics (b) Mathematics (c) Chemistry (d) English and (e) Telugu, besides developing other facilities of hostels for men and women students and staff quarters.

The purposes for which this total sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been utilized by the University Centre are given in Annexure I. The University has also utilized from its own funds, about Rs. 9 lakhs for meeting some of the immediate additional requirements.

The Committee, at the very outset, would like to express its satisfaction regarding the developments that have taken place so far at this Centre by utilizing the grants available. In fact, this University accepted the suggestions made by the Expert Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in 1968 and has judiciously utilized the available funds for developing initially facilities for teaching and research in a limited number of subjects only. (The development of only 5 departments in this Centre fully is to be compared with the development of 9 departments in the other two postgraduate Centres in Andhra Pradesh at Guntur and Warangal within the same amount of money) The campus of this postgraduate Centre, therefore, has an academic atmosphere of a residential campus.

The proposals made by Sri Venkateswara University for the second phase of the development of this Centre relate to (a) additional requirements of the existing departments for consolidation as well as introduction of new areas of specialization and (b) proposals for establishment of new departments of Economics and Commerce in the arts faculty and the Department of Biological Sciences in the Science Faculty. Some proposals have also been made for the construction of the Library building, construction of hostels, Central Workshop, Non-Resident Student Centre cum Guest House etc.

The Committee had discussions on these proposals with the faculty of the different departments and also the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The proposals of the postgraduate Centre particularly for starting new departments, have to be examined in the light of the developments that have taken place at the main campus of the University at Tirupati.

(Contd)

_____ This would help in the postgraduate centre making efforts to develop courses of study and organise its departments in areas which are different from those offered in the related departments on the main campus. It would also enable it in trying out experiments with new educational programmes to bring in inter-disciplinary areas of studies and also promote better inter-departmental cooperation. In the view of the Committee, it is of utmost importance that the departments started at the postgraduate Centre should not ultimately end up as duplicate images of the parent department in the main campus but should endeavour to supplement by diversification, the facilities available on the main campus. This would then help in establishing meaningful links between the two campuses departments and provide to the students and the faculty wider choice for advanced study and research. The University should also ensure that the departments in Postgraduate Centre enjoy considerable autonomy and freedom in framing their courses of study and are not subjected to too much guidance and direction from the parent department. In fact, as far as possible, the recruitment of staff to the new positions in the postgraduate Centre should be made

on open selection basis and the practice of deputing persons either on promotion or otherwise from the parent departments should be minimised unless it is warranted because of the staff members own choice of academic interests.

On the basis of the examination of the proposals the Committee would like to make the following observations and recommendations relating to the development of this centre during the Fourth Plan period.

(1) Department of Physics: The Department of Physics has an intake of 20 students to the M.Sc. Course and provides for specialisation in the fields of (i) Molecular Physics, (ii) Wireless. The department proposes to increase the admission to 40 students and also introduce two new areas of specialization in Solid State Electronics from 1972-73, and Solid State Physics from the academic year 1973-74. The department wishes to ultimately give up "Wireless" as an area of specialization and introduce in its place "Instrumentation Physics" from 1974-75. The requirements of the department in this regard relate to Rs. 1,50,000/- for equipment, Rs. 50,000/- for library books and journals and additional staff of 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers. The Committee feels that the department may gradually increase its intake into the M.Sc. classes from 20 to 40 as proposed. It may not be appropriate to offer immediately two additional areas of specialization closely related to each other viz., Solid State Electronics and Solid State Physics. On the other hand, the department may explore the possibilities devising suitable courses by bringing together electronics (in place of the wireless), Solid State Electronics and Solid State Physics to introduce the students to necessary instrumentation techniques and provide opportunities for necessary workshop/experiments to be done through designing and fabrication of some of the simpler equipment by the students themselves. The Committee recommends for this purpose the following additional facilities during the Fourth Plan period:

- (a) Scientific equipment Rs. 75,000/-
- (b) Books and Journals Rs. 25,000/-
- (c) Additional Staff of :
1 Reader and 1 Lecturer.

(2) Department of Chemistry: The pattern of courses organised in the Department of Chemistry are very similar to the courses offered in the main department at Tirupati. The present staff includes 1 Reader and 6 Lecturers; 3 of them have interest in organic chemistry and 2 each in Physical and Inorganic Chemistry. The Professor of Chemistry who was working as a special Officer of the Centre has since returned to the main campus. The students of the final year class can specialise in Physical, Inorganic or Organic Chemistry. The facilities by way of laboratories and library for this department, have been well developed and the funds provided earlier have been fully utilized. The staff have also

been engaged in research. The new proposal mainly relates to increase in M.Sc. intake from 20 to 40 students and for developing necessary facilities for this additional numbers. The Committee would like to recommend a sum of Rs.75,000 for purchase of equipment, Rs.25,000 for books and journals and additional staff of 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer.

(3) In the case of the Department of Mathematics, the additional requirements could be met with a grant of Rs.25,000 for books and journals and staff of 1 Reader and 1 Lecturer.

(4) In the case of the Departments of Telugu and English, the Committee would like to recommend additional staff of 1 Reader in each of these departments besides Rs.20,000 each for books and journals.

(5) The new proposal in the science faculty relates to the setting up of a Department of Biological Sciences to provide for postgraduate courses in Biological Sciences on an integrate basis, thus de-emphasising the traditional separation of Botany and Zoology. Such an inter-disciplinary course could utilise to the extent necessary the areas of bio-chemistry, Molecular Biology, Biophysics, Biostatistics and Environmental Biology for study of plant and animal sciences in a proper perspective. The Committee fully appreciates the underlying philosophy in organisation of such departments and feels that the postgraduate centre may be in a position to make a beginning in this direction if it could succeed in obtaining the faculty members for developing such a department. The organisation of such a department is by no means easy and requires careful planning and expert advice. The University, in this connection, has been in touch with similar developments taking place in Madurai University and elsewhere within the country. The parent departments of Botany and Zoology in the main campus may also be able to help considerably in this direction. The Committee, therefore, supports the proposal but would advise the University to start such courses to M.Sc. in Biological Sciences from the year 1973-74 after making adequate preparations and admit initially ten students. This number could ultimately be raised to 16.

The grants recommended for this purpose will include (a) Rs.4 lakhs for laboratory buildings and fittings etc. (b) Rs.2 lakhs for Scientific equipment, (c) Rs.50,000 for books and journals and (d) a staff of 1 Professor, 2 Readers and 3 Lecturers in the initial stage.

The Committee also considered the proposals for starting Master's degree courses in Economics and Commerce, taking into account the special requirements of the region, the present stage of development of these departments in the main campus and facilities available for this purpose in other regions of Andhra Pradesh. The Committee feels that it may not be appropriate for the postgraduate centre to start Master's degree course in Economics at the present stage. Proposals for this purpose could be, however, considered during the Fifth Plan period. On the other hand, the Committee is in favour of starting M.Com. Courses at the post-graduate centre. The M. Com. courses at Tirupati were started in 1939-70 with an intake of 40 students. However, in view of the fact that as many as 16 colleges provide B.Com. courses in the Venkateswara University area, a large number of qualified students are denied admissions for the M.Com. course for e.g., in the year 1970-71, a total of 1345 students appeared for the B.Com. degree examination and 555 students passed. These included 37 students in I Class, 176 students in II class and the remaining 357 in III class. M. Com. courses are offered in the two other sister universities and their postgraduate centres as well. The students of Rayalasima area where the Anantpur postgraduate centre is located, therefore, feel that their needs for postgraduate studies are not adequately met by the facilities available at Tirupati. The Committee considered the possibility of providing for additional intake at Tirupati to meet the demands. The Committee, however, felt that in the best interests of the academic standards, it may not be desirable to increase the number of seats at Tirupati beyond 40. In fact, the University Department at Tirupati is still to be established on proper lines. Anantpur is a business Centre and therefore presents a felt need for starting postgraduate courses in Commerce. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Centre may be permitted to start M.Com. courses with an intake of 20 students to begin with. Care may, however, be taken to see that Tirupati and Anantpur would offer different areas of specialization. The University may offer 'Cost Accountancy and Taxation' at Anantpur in view of its business importance. On the other hand, "planning and public enterprises" would be an appropriate area at Tirupati. The University may, however, ensure that the candidates admitted at either of these two places would be eligible to transfer from one place to another in the final year so as to choose a specialisation of their liking. As regards the facilities required for this purpose, the Committee does not feel it necessary to provide for additional building at this stage. On the other hand, the Committee recommends a sum of Rs.25,000/- for books and journals and a staff consisting of 1 Reader and 2 Lecturers to begin with.

The development of workshop facilities was recommended by the earlier Committee also and a provision of Rs. 1 lakh for equipment and staff of 1 Mechanic and 1 Glass Blower and 1 Electrician was also made. However, since the Commission's assistance to this centre was limited to Rs.20 lakhs only, the development of the workshop could not be included within that amount. Realising the needs for development of such workshop facilities, the University has already taken up the construction of Central Workshop as an extension to the Physical Science building at a cost of Rs.50,000. The Committee recommends that this amount may be made available to the University Centre. Besides this a sum of Rs.50,000/- for purchase of necessary workshop equipment, tools and machines and grant for the appointment of the staff earlier provided viz., 1 Mechanic, 1 Glass Blower and 1 Electrician are also recommended.

129

The postgraduate centre has also taken up the construction of buildings for the library at a cost of Rs.4.6 lakhs and a non-resident student centre cum Guest House at a cost of Re 3. Lakh. The Committee recommends that these proposals may also be accepted by the Commission and grants provided on the usual sharing basis.

Introduction of new courses of study and recruitment of staff for this purpose would naturally make a demand on additional residential accommodation. The Committee recommends that a sum of Rs.1 lakh as UGC's share may be provided for construction of additional staff quarters. Also the existing men's hostel accommodation may be augmented by addition of 20 more seats and necessary grants for this purpose may be provided on the usual sharing basis. The estimated cost of this construction would be about Rs. 1 lakh and the Commission's share thereof Rs.50,000/-.

With a view to encouraging research work, the Committee recommends that a sum of Rs.30,000/- may be provided as a grant for support of research and 4 fellowships may also be allocated to this centre in accordance with the usual practice followed by the Commission.

The Committee feels that the above grants would meet the immediate requirements of the postgraduate centre and help in the second phase of the development of this Centre during the Fourth Plan period.

Financial Recommendations of the Committee are summarised below :

<u>A. Existing Deptts.</u>	<u>Equipment</u> Rs.	<u>Books</u> Rs.	<u>Additional staff</u>
Physics	75,000	25,000	1 Reader, 1 Lecturer
Chemistry	75,000	25,000	1 Reader, 1 Lecturer
Mathematics	-	25,000	1 Reader, 1 Lecturer
Telugu	-	20,000	1 Reader
English	-	20,000	1 Reader
	<hr/> 1,50,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,15,000 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 Readers, 3 Lecturers <hr/>

B. New Proposals

		Rs.
(1) Department of Biological Sciences :	Building	4 lakhs
	Equipment	2 lakhs
	Books	0.5 lakhs
	Staff	1 Professor, 2 Readers 3 Lecturers
(2) Department of Commerce :	Books	25,000
	Staff	1 Reader, 2 Lecturers
(3) Workshop	Building	50,000
	Equipment	50,000
	Staff	1 Mechanic 1 Glassblower 1 Electrician
(4) Staff Quarters	Rs.2,00,000 : UGC share	Rs.1,00,000
(5) Extension to Men's Hostel	Rs.1,00,000 : UGC share	Rs. 50,000
(6) Grant for support of Research and 4 Junior Fellowships	Rs.30,000	

Post-graduate Centre at Anantpur
Estimate of Expenditure for the years 1967-71

	Total Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)	UGC Share (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount provided in the ceiling of Rs.20 lakhs	State Govt. (Rs. in lakhs)
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. College Building :				
(UGC share 66 2/3%)				
(a) Physics Actual floor area 10,000 sq.ft.	3.00	2.0	3.50	1.0
(b) Chemistry @ Rs.30 p.sq.ft. 10,000 sq.ft.	3.00	2.0		1.0
(c) Arts 10,000 sq.ft. @ Rs.20 per sq.ft.	2.00	1.30		0.7
Hostel for 100 boys - 20000 sq.ft. (UGC share 75%)	4.00	2.00	1.50	2.0
Hostel for 50 girls - 10,000 sq.ft. (UGC share 75%)	2.00	1.50	0.75	0.5
Staff Quarters - 10 units (UGC share 50%)	1.50	0.75	(Teachers' 3.00 Hostel)	0.75
Teaching Staff (details furnished on separate sheet) (UGC share 50%)	8.00	4.00	0.25(non-teaching)	4.0
Basic Equipment Physics	3.50	2.60	2.50	0.90
(UGC share 100%) Chemistry	2.50	1.85	2.50	0.65
Journals & Books for 5 Depts. (UGC share 100%)	2.00	2.0	2.00	-
Non-Teaching Staff (details furnished on separate sheet) UGC contribution nil, for this and following items:	2.0	-	-	2.0
Land acquisition	5.0	-	-	5.0
Improvement to site : water supply etc.	0.5	-	-	0.5
Temporary sheds etc., at Arts College premises.	0.75	-	-	0.75
Laboratory contingencies				
(a) Chemistry at Rs.35,000/- for 3 years	1.05	-	-	1.05
(b) Physics at Rs.15,000/- for 3 years	0.45	-	-	0.45

(132)

	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>
13. Gas plants and recurring	0.60	-	-	0.60
14. Electricity including essential installation	0.50	-	-	0.50
15. Furniture	1.0	-	-	1.0
16. Bus and Van	1.0	-	-	1.0
17. Office equipment and stationery	0.25	-	-	0.25
18. Contingencies	0.45	-	-	0.40
Total:	<u>45.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Meeting :
Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 21: To consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of Andhra University for establishment of Instrumentation Workshop in the Department of Physics.

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In response to a request from the Andhra University requesting for the assistance of the University Grants Commission for establishment of an Instrumentation Workshop at the Department of Physics, the Commission constituted an Expert Committee consisting of the following:

1. Prof. A.R. Verma,
Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
New Delhi.
2. Prof. A. Ramachandran,
Director,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Madras.
3. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee visited Andhra University on 10th April, 1972 and held discussions with the Vice-Chancellor, Head of the Department of Physics, and other members of the faculty and also inspected the facilities available in the department and the teaching and research equipment designed and fabricated within the department.

The Committee has supported the idea of the department of Physics of introducing the work-experience as a normal activity of the department, production, maintenance and servicing of equipment for Colleges and Schools as a part of the College Science Improvement Programme. The Production unit would aim at becoming partially self-supporting at the end of five year period.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are given below:

A. NON RECURRING

1. i) For structural and other alterations and for furniture etc. Rs. 25,000.
- ii) Capital expenditure on machinery and Test Equipment. Rs. 60,000.

Total N.R. Rs. 85,000

B.	<u>Revolving Fund</u>	
i)	Materials for Fabrication	Rs. 50,000
ii)	Payments for wages to trained workers and for salaries of part-time and full-time production staff etc.	Rs. 35,000
	Total	<u>Rs. 85,000</u>

C.	<u>Expenditure on Research and Development for a period of five years.</u>	
i)	Contingency	Rs. 5,000. p.a.
ii)	Remuneration to supervisory staff (3)	Rs. 3,600. p.a.
iii)	Remuneration to Senior Research Assistant and Junior Research Assistants (3 each.)	Rs. 25,200. p.a.
iii)	Remuneration to technical staff (1 Instrument Mechanic, 2 helpers, 1 Electronic Technician and 1 Draftsman)	Rs. 17,200. p.a.
		<u>Rs. 51,000. p.a.</u>
	Total Non-recurring	Rs. 85,000.
	Revolving Fund for material	Rs. 85,000.
	Total Recurring	Rs. 51,000. p.a.

The report made by the Committee is appended (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D. O. (S)
Addl. Secy.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed to consider the proposal of the Andhra University for establishment of Instrumentation Workshop in the Department of Physics.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st December 1971 considered a proposal received from Andhra University for establishment of an Instrumentation Workshop with a view to giving a practical bias to Physics educational and to involve the students, research scholars and the staff in the repair and fabrication of scientific apparatus required by Educational Institutions in Andhra Pradesh. The Commission desired that the proposal may be examined with the help of an Expert Committee. Accordingly, a Committee consisting of the following members was constituted:-

1. Professor A.R.Verma,
Director,
National Physical Laboratory,
New Delhi.
2. Professor A.Ramachandran,
Director,
Indian Institute of Technology,
Madras.
3. Dr. D.Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

The Committee visited Andhra University on 10th April, 1972. The Committee discussed the proposal with the Head of the Department of Physics and the other Faculty members, the Vice-Chancellor and also inspected the facilities currently available in the Department and the teaching and research equipment designed and fabricated within the Department.

The Department of Physics, Andhra University, besides providing training and research facilities at postgraduate level, has been interested in curricular development, modernization of courses of study, design of equipment and introducing work experience to the students and has undertaken organization of several Summer Institutes etc. The Department is currently one of the locations for the University Leadership Project in Physics under the College Science Improvement Programme mainly designed for upgrading and modernization of teaching of Physics at the undergraduate level in the affiliated colleges. The Department has also been recently selected for special assistance by the University Grants Commission under its programme of special assistance to selected department for strengthening postgraduate teaching and research activities.

136

The proposal originally submitted by the University related to the establishing of an Instrumentation Workshop mainly with a view to introducing the students to the techniques and skills required in instrumentation particularly with regard to maintenance and design and fabrication of small items of equipment. This proposal was based on the experience that the Department had gained over the past few years in fabricating several items of equipment for classroom demonstration and research purposes. A list of such items already fabricated in the Department is given in Appendix I. At the time when the Committee visited the department, the Committee was given a further revised proposal requiring an expenditure of Rs. 3,73,400 for a period of 5 years as against the original proposal requiring 2,85,000. Subsequent to the discussions which the Committee had with the Faculty, the department has finally sent another revised proposal and the expenditure envisaged in this final proposal is Rs. 5,50,000/- for a period of five years. Financial estimates of the three proposals are indicated in the Appendix II (a), (b), & (c),

During the course of discussions, the Committee felt that the department's thinking on this proposal had not sufficiently crystallised since it was suggested that with the help of the facilities to be created in the proposed Instrumentation Workshop, the department would like to take up a large number of activities such as (a) introducing work experience helpful for securing employment to the students (b) production of equipment required for colleges and schools (c) organization of a post M.Sc. Course either as a M.Tech. 3 year Course or as one year Diploma (d) repair and maintenance service and (e) collaborative research and development work. The final proposal emerging as a result of the discussions which the Committee had, however, limits to the idea of developing a Physics apparatus workshop with the following objectives:-

Organization of a R & D Cell in which the Physics apparatus required for instruction in the affiliated colleges will be developed one by one. The apparatus so designed will be perfected and batch produced in the Production Unit to meet the requirement of the colleges as a part of the College Science Improvement Programme. The technical know how would be subsequently transferred to the local small industries on a Royalty basis. A Repair Shop will be organised for purposes of repairs and maintenance of the existing equipments in the colleges and university departments. The Research and Development Cell will be engaged in development of proto-types and would involve the students of the M.Sc. class and also research students. The Production Unit would have minimum necessary Workshop facilities and would be organised to be flexible enough to meet the demands of various categories of equipment proposed to be developed and produced from time to time. It will also work in close collaboration with other Research and Development laboratories particularly the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The repair shop will provide for the servicing of the equipment developed under the programme and to be supplied to the colleges and also in re-commissioning into use some of

The Committee feels that the objective as now indicated in the revised proposal defines to some extent the limits of the proposed Instrumentation Workshop operations and would fit in with the much needed science apparatus development programme in relation to College Science Improvement Programme initiated by the University Grants Commission. The Department should not aim at, as a part of this programme, producing Post M.Sc. Diploma holders who would neither be considered as good physicists nor as good Instrumentation Engineers. It is also unlikely that such person would be acceptable to any major industry in comparison with the electronics engineers to be produced by major Engineering Institutions in the country.

The Committee also inspected the facilities presently available in the Department and also the workshop attached to it. The Committee inspected the accommodation available for establishing the proposed instrumentation workshop. The list of equipment proposed to be developed Appendix III has also been considered. The Committee feels that the objective of developing a Physics apparatus workshop is worthwhile and would meet the needs of new instruments and apparatus required for Physics instruction and should, therefore, be supported. The Committee, however, is not sure whether all the items proposed could be taken up in the course of next three or four years but the list would serve as a check list capable of periodic upgradin and revision. The Research and Development Cell activities should be aimed at developing processes and designs required for the Production Unit and should not attempt at highly sophisticated research plans. The production unit should aim at becoming partially self supporting in about 2 to 3 years time and fully self-supporting at the end of the five year period. Accordingly, after the initial investment is made in the machinery and materials subsequent supplies of materials should come from a self generating revolving fund which should gradually grow over a period of years. It should also help in augmentation of the workshop facilities as well.

On the basis of the discussion of the proposal, the Committee would like to make the following recommendations with regard to assistance that may be provided to Andhra University for this purpose:-

A. Non-Recurring

- (a) For structural and other alterations in the existing shed, such as false ceiling, partitions to make store rooms and rewiring and for furniture such as work benches, racks, almirahs to store electronic and other components, stools and chairs. Rs.25,000/-
- (b) Capital Expenditure on Machinery and Test Equipment. Rs.60,000/-

For lathe machines, sheet cutting machine, sheet bending machine, drilling machine, die press machine, six sets of workshop tools, electronic test equipment such as multimeters, VTVM and CRO etc.,

Total N.R. Rs.85,000/-

(B) REVOLVING FUND:

- | | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| (i) | Materials for fabrication of apparatus such as electronic components, hardware etc. | Rs. 50,000/- |
| (ii) | Payments for wages to trained workers on fabrication on jobs including trained students and outside mechanics employed part-time, and for salaries of full time production staff and for training production staff in industries outside Visakhapatnam. | Rs. 35,000/- |

(S) EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

Details:

- | | | |
|------|--|-------------------|
| i) | Contingency grant for stationary postage and other incidental expenditure. | Rs. 5,000/- p.a. |
| ii) | (a) Remuneration to three supervisory staff | Rs. 3,600/- p.a. |
| | (b) Senior Research Assistants at Rs. 400/- p.m. | Rs. 14,400/- p.a. |
| | (c) Junior Research Assistants at Rs. 300/- p.m. | Rs. 10,800/- p.a. |
| iii) | <u>Staff:</u> | |
| | (a) Instrument Mechanic | Rs. 5,000/- p.a. |
| | (b) Helper | Rs. 2,000/- p.a. |
| | (c) Electronic Technician | Rs. 5,000/- p.a. |
| | (d) Helper | Rs. 2,000/- p.a. |
| | (e) Draftsman | Rs. 3,200/- p.a. |
| | Total Grant | Rs. 51,000/- p.a. |
| 1. | Total Non-Recurring | Rs. 85,000/- |
| 2. | Revolving Fund for materials | Rs. 85,000/- |
| 3. | Total Recurring: | Rs. 51,000/- p.a. |

APPARATUS ALREADY FABRICATED IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR CLASSWORK AND RESEARCH

1. Power supplies both regulated and unregulated.
2. Cathode ray oscillographs both general and special types.
A 3 beam cathode ray oscillograph was also built.
3. A sophisticated Ionospheric Recorder, called C-4 recorder costing more than Rs. 2 lakhs.
4. A high power meteor radar costing about a lakh of rupees.
5. Pulse generators.
6. Time marker generators.
7. High power transmitter both CW and Pulse type.
8. Time base generators.
9. DC amplifier for driving pen recorders.
10. Public address amplifiers.
11. High frequency receivers.
12. Pre-amplifiers and converters.
13. Operational amplifiers.
14. Voltage to frequency converters.
15. Transistorized Wien Bridge Oscillators.
16. Meteor Forward Scatter Transmitters.
17. Two way and three way electronic switches.
18. Crystal controlled oscillators.
19. Thermostat baths.
20. Glass room demonstration apparatus.
21. Apparatus for science exhibition.
22. Mercury arcs.
23. Ultrasonic pulse circuits.
24. R.F. attenuators-
25. R.F. Oscillator Ultrasonic soldering gun.

Non-Recurring

	Rs.
1. Structural alterations for the building	30,000
2. Furniture	10,000
3. Machinery such as small lathe, spot-welding machine, sheet cutting machine, bending and die press etc.	70,000
4. Cost of materials for fabrication of apparatus	1,00,000

Recurring

Staff for three years

(a) Instrument Mechanic	15,000
(b) Helper	5,500
(c) Electronics Technician in the scale of Rs. 160-10-260-12-320	11,500
(d) Store Attender in the scale of Rs. 70-3-100-5-130	7,500
(e) Helper in the scale of Rs. 42-2-76	5,500
5. T.A. & D.A. for training the technical staff in industry outside Visakhapatnam	10,000
6. Remuneration to students and allowances to teacher.	20,000
Total:-	2,85,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE PROPOSED PHYSICS INSTRUMENTATION WORKSHOPFINANCIAL REQUIREMENTSI. Structural and other alterations in the existing shed.Details:

(a)	Partitions to make two stereo rooms	Rs. 3,500/-	} Rs. 20,000/-
(b)	False ceiling.	Rs. 3,500/-	
(c)	Rewiring.	Rs. 13,000/-	

II. FURNITUREDetails:

Work benches, racks, almirahs to store electronic and other components.	Rs. 10,000/-
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III. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON MACHINERY AND TEST EQUIPMENTDetails:

(a)	Lathe machine	Rs. 10,000/-	} Rs. 50,000/-
(b)	Sheet cutting machine	Rs. 5,000/-	
(c)	Sheet bending machine	Rs. 5,000/-	
(d)	Drilling machine	Rs. 5,000/-	
(e)	Die Press machine	Rs. 5,000/-	
(f)	Six sets of Workshop tools.	Rs. 6,000/-	
(g)	Electronic Test equipment such as multimeters, VTVM, CRO, etc.	Rs. 14,000/-	

IV. REVOLVING FUND

- (a) Materials for fabrication of apparatus such as Electronic components, hardware etc. Rs. 1,00,000/-
- (b) Payments for wages to trained workers on fabrication on jobs including trained students and outside mechanics employed part time, and for salaries of full time production staff such as a Managing supervisor, supervisory staff, instrument mechanics and helper, store attender, etc. and for TA and DA for training production staff in industries outside Visakhapatnam. Rs. 50,000/-

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142

V. EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A PERIOD OF 3 YEARS

Details:-

(i)	Contingency grant per annum for stationery postage and other incidental expenditure.	Rs. 5,000/-	
(ii)	(a) Remuneration to three Supervisory staff	Rs. 3,600/-	
	(b) Senior Research Assistants at 400/- p.m.	Rs. 14,400/-	
	(c) Junior Research Assistants at 300/- P.M.	Rs. 10,800/-	
(iii)	(a) Instrument Mechanic	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 1,43,400/-
	(b) Helper	Rs. 2,000/-	
	(c) Electronic Technician	Rs. 5,000/-	
	(d) Helper	Rs. 2,000/-	

Total Grant asked for

Rs. 3,73,400/-

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE PROPOSED PHYSICS APPARATUS WORKSHOP (PAW)(Initial Investment)1. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

- (a) For structural and other alterations in the existing shed, such as false ceiling, partitions to make store rooms and rewiring and for furniture such as work benches, racks, almirahs to store electronic and other components, stools and chairs. Rs. 40,000/-

- (b) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON MACHINERY AND TEST EQUIPMENT Rs. 60,000/-

For lathe machines, sheet cutting machine, sheet bending machine, drilling machine, die press machine, six sets of workshop tools, electronic test equipment such as multimeters, VTVM and CRO etc.

- (c) REVOLVING FUND:

Materials for fabrication of apparatus such as electronic component, hardware etc.

RECURRING:

- (a) Payments for wages to trained workers fabrication on jobs including trained students and outside mechanics employed part-time, and for salaries of full time production staff such as a Managing supervisor, supervisory staff, instrument mechanics and helper, store attender etc. and for T.A. and D.A. for training production staff in industries outside Visakhapatnam. Rs. 95,000/-

- (b) EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS: Rs. 2,55,000/-

Details:

- i) Contingency grant for stationery postage and other incidental expenditure. Rs. 5,000/- p.a.
- ii) a) Remuneration to three supervisory staff. Rs. 3,600/- p.a.
 b) Senior Research Assistants. at Rs. 400/- p.m. Rs. 14,400/- p.a.
 c) Junior Research Assistants. at Rs. 300/- p.m. Rs. 10,800/- p.a.

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144

iii) STAFF

a) Instrument Mechanic	Rs. 5,000/- p.a.
b) Helper	Rs. 2,000/- p.a.
c) Electronic Technician	Rs. 5,000/- p.a.
d) Helper	Rs. 2,000/- p.a.
e) Draftsman	Rs. 3,200/- p.a.

TOTAL GRANT ASKED FOR

Rs. 5,50,000/-

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LIST OF ELECTRONIC AND OTHER APPARATUS THAT CAN BE FABRICATED

1. Vacuum tube characteristics kit.
2. Rectifier kit (Using Vacuum diode, crystal diode and metal rectifier).
3. R - C coupled amplifier kit.
4. Oscillator kit.
5. VR tube and Zener diode voltage regulation kit.
6. Transistorised VTVM's.
7. Transistorised Grid dip meter.
8. Transistorised Audio generator.
9. Transistorised 1 KHz generator.
10. Discharge tube kit.
11. Regulated power supply units.
12. Thermistor thermometer.
13. Thermocouples.
14. I-H curve apparatus.
15. Dynamic demonstrator of a transistor radio receiver.
16. Portable G.M counter demonstrator (cheaper variation of EGIL Unit).
17. Tesla Coil.
18. Transverse wave motion machine.
19. Crystal models.
20. Revolving table for Nodal point experiments.
21. Lecher line demonstrator.
22. Photocell burglar alarm.
23. Demonstration of AC repulsion.
24. Absorption wave meter.
25. Transister power supplies.
26. Battery chargers.
27. Operational amplifiers.
28. Voltage to frequency convertor.
29. Experiments in Ultrasonics using NPL Pzt crystals (These will be designed in collaboration with NPL)
30. Fixed path Ultrasonic Interferometer.
31. Thermostats.
32. Capacitance and resistance substitution boxes.
33. Power amplifier kit.
34. Two way electronic switch.
35. R.F high voltage power supplies.
36. Simple computer logic circuits.
37. Audio and R.F. step attenuators.
38. Mercury arcs.
39. Ultrasonic soldering guns.
40. Some specialised electronic units required for ship building industry, Navy etc.
41. L.C.R series and parallel resonance kit.
42. Null detectors for bridge experiments.
43. Meter kit.
44. Transistorised square wave and pulse generator.
45. Transistorised low frequency 95-10 Hz oscillator.

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University Grants Commission

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146

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No.22 - To receive the report of the Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the needs of Nav Nalanda, Mahavihara, Nalanda, Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga and Prakrit Research Institute, Vishali.

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The University Grants Commission standing Committee on 'New Universities' had at its meeting held on 3rd August, 1970 considered a proposal from the Government of Bihar for raising the status of the complex of Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga and Prakrit Research Institute, Vaishali to that of a University. The Committee felt that because of historical reasons, these institutions should become national centres of learning and a way should be found to encourage them. The Committee was not in favour of declaring these institutions as deemed to be University. For developing these institutions, the Committee felt that sufficient funds may flow from the Centre as the State Government were not in a position to provide them adequate financial assistance. It was decided that a Sub-Committee with the following members may visit these institutions and make its recommendations with regard to their needs:-

1. Prof. Uma Shankar Joshi
Vice-Chancellor,
Gujarat University.
2. Prof. V.B. Kolte,
Vice-Chancellor,
Nagour University.
3. Dr. K.K. Datta,
Then Vice-Chancellor,
Patna University.
4. Prof. A.B. Lal,
Vice-Chancellor,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.
5. Shri J.P. Naik,
Advisor,
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.

The Committee visited these institutions from

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(147)

January 14-14, 1972. A copy of the Report of the Committee is attached (Annexure). A part from the recommendations made for individual institutions, the Committee has expressed the following general observations/recommendations:

i) The State Government seems to be indifferent to the needs of the institutions. The institutions are short of accommodation, both for teaching and residential purposes. They need funds for publication of research programmes. The State Govt. having established these institutions should find financial resources for their further development.

ii) The possibility of bringing these three institutions under the purview of the University Grants Commission Act may also be explored.

iii) For the proper development of the institutions they should have an autonomous status.

iv) The institution should be provided liberal financial assistance both by the Centre and State Governments for their development programmes.

v) The institutions should be encouraged to establish contacts with various institutions abroad doing research in these fields.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

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The UGC Standing Committee on 'New Universities' had at its meeting held on 3rd August, 1970 considered the proposal from the State Government of Bihar for raising the status of the proposed complex of the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga and Prakrit Research Institute, Vaishali to that of a University. The Committee felt that because of historical reasons, these institutions should become national centres of learning and some way could be found for encouraging them. The position of these Institutes was such that they could not be considered for being declared as an Institution deemed to be a university nor would it be in their interest to have that status under the UGC Act. For developing these institutions, sufficient funds must flow from the Centre as the State Government were not in a position to provide them adequate financial assistance. It would be desirable to make these institutions as autonomous institutions with which the Central Government, the State Government and the UGC could be associated. The Committee decided that a Sub-Committee may visit these institutions and make its recommendations with regard to their needs.

A Committee was accordingly constituted with the following members:

1. Prof. Umashankar Joshi
Vice-Chancellor
Gujarat University
Ahmedabad.
2. Dr. V.B. Kolte
Vice-Chancellor
Nagpur University
Nagpur.
3. Dr. K.K. Datta
(then) Vice-Chancellor
Patna University
4. Prof. A.B. Lal
Vice-Chancellor
Rajasthan University.
5. Shri J.P. Naik
Adviser
Ministry of Education & S.W.
New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Institutions from January 11-14, 1972. Dr. K.K. Datta and Shri J.P. Naik could not visit these institutions. Shri L.R. Mal, E.O. UGC accompanied the Committee. The Committee visited the campuses of the institutions, their hostels and libraries, and held discussions with the Directors of the institutions, members of the teaching staff and students and research scholars. The position with regard to these institutions and the recommendations of the Committee for their needs are given below:-

I. NAV NALANDA MAHAVIHARA, NALANDA:

The Government of Bihar established the Institute on the Bank of the ancient lake Indrapushkharini quite close to the ruins of the old University of Nalanda in 1951 with the following aims and objects:

- (1) To develop at Nalanda an Institute on the lines of the old Viharas (where the teachers and the taught lived together devoting themselves to studies and higher academic pursuits) for the promotion of higher studies and research in Pali language and literature and Buddhology through Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Mongolian, Japanese and other Asian Languages.
- (2) To organise an up-to-date Library of the Buddhist literature in Pali, Sanskrit and other languages, printed as well as in MSS, comprising modern publications and research works on Pali and Buddhology and also modern thought to facilitate comparative study and research.
- (3) To accommodate monks and lay scholars versed in traditional monastic learning and acquaint them with modern methods of research and comparative study.
- (4) To cooperate with similar Research Institutes in Bihar and to coordinate research works with them with a view to mutual benefit and avoidance of duplication.
- (5) To admit graduates of recognised universities and train them in postgraduate studies and research in Buddhology, embodied in Pali and Sanskrit and other languages, and make them acquainted with the profundity and depth of ancient learning.
- (6) To send its scholars and professors to recognised centres of Buddhist learning in the world, specially in the neighbour Buddhist countries to acquire first-hand knowledge of their traditions and also to revive the cultural ties that subsisted between India and those countries.
- (7) To invite eminent Buddhist scholars from different parts of the world for occasional visits to the Institute to deliver lectures on their special subjects.
- (8) To critically edit, translate and publish Buddhist works from Pali, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian and other languages.
- (9) To compile and publish original and research works on the different aspects of Buddhology.

Ever since its inception, the Institute was stated to be receiving the best of cooperation and assistance from countries practising Buddhism, and a good number of students from countries like Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia, Laos and Tibet come every year for higher studies and research in the institution. In 1956, the Government of China donated a rich library on Buddhism and also made a contribution of Rs 5 lakhs for building a Centre for Mahayan Studies.

Courses of Study: The Institute, for the present, imparts teaching for the M.A. (Pali Course) of Magadh University, Gaya; for the Pali Acharya Course of K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga and for language courses in Japanese, Chinese, Tibetan and Hindi. Besides, the Institute also provides facilities for research Degrees - Ph.D. and D. Litt of Magadh University.

The language courses are of two years duration and the curriculum has been fixed by a body of experts in several languages. These language courses are compulsory for all the students. For foreign students, Hindi is compulsory and they may take any of the other Diploma courses in Chinese, Japanese and Tibetan at their choice. For M.A. students and research scholars, a Diploma in either Chinese or Japanese or Tibetan is obligatory. The Institute conducts an examination for the Diploma Students, and on the completion of the Diploma Course, the students are awarded a certificate of proficiency by the Institute itself.

For the M.A. course in Pali, graduates (B.A.'s) of an Indian University with Pali or Hindi literature or Sanskrit as an optional subject, are eligible for admission. Graduates of Foreign Universities, for admission to this Course, are also required to hold a degree which is equivalent to the B.A. Degree of Magadh University. Oriental scholars are also admitted to the M.A. course. These candidates have, however, to pass a special English Examination of B.A. standard of the Magadh University before admission. Thus adequate knowledge of English is essential for such candidates. For the Pali Acharya Course, oriental scholars possessing oriental degrees in Pali are admitted for a period of two years. For research degrees, the candidate must be at least a second class M.A. of an Indian University in any of the Indological subjects. The subject of research should be related to any branch of Buddhology. A candidate for Ph.D. is allowed to submit his thesis to the Magadh University not before the expiry of two years after registration, and for D.Litt. after three years.

No tuition fee is charged by the Institution.

Enrolment:

The number of students in the Institution since 1967-68 is given below:

1967-68	65
1968-69	62
1969-70	95
1970-71	162
1971-72	162

(151)

Of the total enrolment in 1971-72, 47 students are in the M.A. Course, 24 in Pali Acharya and 16 are enrolled for research on a regular basis (besides 39 enrolled for research as casual scholars). In addition, 18 students are enrolled for the B.A. (Special) English Course and 57 for the Diploma courses in languages.

A good number of students from foreign countries have enrolled themselves in the Institution, and the number of such students who have benefited from its teaching programmes is as under:

Thailand	63
Burma	9
Ceylon	15
Laos	26
Cambodia	14
South Vietnam	30
Mongolia	1
Tibet	20
Japan	2
West Germany	1
U.S.A.	1
India	202

LAND AND BUILDINGS:

The Institute was established on a plot of 7 acres of land which was gifted by a local Muslim landlord. It was originally planned that the campus of the Institution would have a set of seven Viharas with a 100 bed hostel for students. But so far no hostel has been constructed. Out of the seven Viharas, only two have been constructed so far. One of these is being used as an International hostel for foreign scholars, which has no facilities for a dining hall, common room or reading hall. The other Vihara is being used for the following purposes:-

- (a) Director's Office.
- (b) Mahavihara Office
- (c) Research rooms.
- (d) Class rooms.
- (e) Library

For the Indian students, a separate house has been taken on a monthly rent of Rs 100/- p.m.

The students are given free furnished accommodation as far as possible.

LIBRARY:

The library has the following stock of books at present:

- (A) Theravada Buddhism (Pali) -

i)	Devanagari Tripitak	302
ii)	Burmese Tripitak	455
iii)	Sinhalese Tripitak	297
iv)	Thai Tripitak	267
v)	Cambodian Tripitak	248
(B)	<u>Mahayan Buddhism:</u>	
i)	Tibetan Texts and Xylographs including peking editions Tripitak.	603
ii)	Chinese, Japanese and Korean books.	8,591
(C)	Buddhist Literature in genera-1	1,153
(D)	Asian History & Culture	2,200
(E)	Religion, Philosophy & Philology	2,600
(F)	Books and Periodicals other than the above.	<u>10,500</u>
		<u>27,236</u>

The Institute is subscribing for 14 foreign and 18 Indian Journals. The library has developed to its present rich condition with the liberal cooperation and assistance of the neighbouring Buddhist countries. Valuable donations of literature were made to the Library by Ceylon, Burma, Thailand and Tibet on the governmental level. Individuals and scientists of China and Japan have also contributed valuable sets of books. The Library is stated to be the best library in Buddhology in the country and seven outside. The annual recurring expenditure on the purchase of books for the library is about Rs 3,800/-. The library remains open on every working day from 10.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. and during summer from 7 AM to 11 A.M.

SCHOLARSHIP:

The Institute has at present two scholarships of the value of Rs 35/- p.m. for M.A. students and three scholarships of the value of Rs 150/- p.m. for research students. The Institute also receives scholarships from foreign countries.

Research Work and Publications:

(i) Research Work: The Institution has a three-fold research programmes, viz. (a) individual research work; (b) team research work and (c) long term research work projects. Individual research schemes are generally taken up by individual scholars and the teachers of the Institute for definite degree like the D.Litt., Ph.D. of various universities. So far 18 scholars have received D.Litt and Ph.D. degrees. The theses of five scholars are under examination. Each member of the teaching staff



contributes a research paper in his own specialised field and these papers are published in a cooperative organ "The Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Research Volume". Four such volumes have been published so far. The Institute has also initiated a long-term research project under which the preparation of source books on the basis of material available in the Original Pali Tipitaka has been taken first.

(ii) Publications:

The publication scheme of the Original Buddhist Texts and ancillary literature has been in progress since 1955. The Institute has so far published 55 volumes of Original Pali and other books under the following classified heads:-

(a)	Pitaka Literature	41 volumes
(b)	Atthakatha Literature	6 "
(c)	Tika Literature	1 "
(d)	Vamsa Literature	2 "
(e)	Research Volumes	4 "
(f)	Booklet	1 "
		55 Volumes
Total:		55 Volumes

The publication of two commentaries on the books of Abhidhamma - Pitaka is under progress.

BUDGET:

The Institute incurred the following expenditure during the last three years:

1968-69	..	Es 1,76,776
1969-70	..	Es 2,08,658
1970-71	..	Es 2,26,254

The entire expenditure is met by the State Government.

TEACHING STAFF:

The Institute has at present the following teaching staff:

Director	- 1
Research Professors	- 2 (one Honorary)
Professors	- 3
Lecturers	- 7

The teaching staff is on the cadre of Bihar State Educational Service.

Future Programmes and requirements:

The Committee was informed that so far very little work has been done in the field of Buddhology. The major portion of Buddol

still remains unexplored, and the following work is considered to be necessary:

- (a) Authentic translations in Hindi and English of the Pali Tripitaka of important Mahayana works and of ancillary literature;
- (b) Restoration of some of the important Buddhist Texts from Chinese and Tibetan sources into Sanskrit with English and Hindi Translations.
- (c) Hindi and English translation of the research contributions made by modern scholars from Japan, Russia, Germany, France, etc.
- (d) Preparation of Dictionaries e.g.:-
 - i) Pali Hindi Dictionary
 - ii) Tibetan Hindi Dictionary
 - iii) Chinese-Hindi Dictionary
 - iv) Dictionary of Buddhist Technical Terms.

The Committee was further informed that at present the institutions is teaching only two groups for M.A. (Pali) as against six groups approved. The Institution would like to start all the groups for this course. The Institution would also like to start a department for the study of each of the South-East Asian countries, as otherwise difficulties are experienced in conducting research on, or studies of those countries. The Institute is at present concentrating on Pali and Hinayana Studies. But it would like to take up Mahayan Studies also. A teacher would also be necessary for teaching the Methodology of research to the scholars. The Institution would further require one Lecturer in South-East Asian History and Culture and two Lecturers in English. The other requirements of the Institution were intimated as under:-

- (i) A large number of scholarships of enhanced value, to provide a reasonable allowance to the students and to attract more foreign students to join the Institution;
- (ii) A hostel for 100 students not only to provide good residential accommodation to the students but also to release the teaching accommodation at present being utilised as a hostel.
- (iii) Separate accommodation for housing the library by putting up an extension to the present building along with assistance for library equipment and library staff.
- (iv) Additional space for the teaching work of the Institute.
- (v) Language laboratory equipment.
- (vi) An adequate grant for the publication of books, theses and journals. It was pointed out that 10 volumes were ready publication and each volume would cost about Rs 10,000/- to publish.

- (vii) Staff quarters for ministerial and Class IV staff.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Committee was impressed by the research work done in the Institute and the devotion and attachment of the Director and members of the teaching staff to the institution. The Committee has the following observations/recommendations to make:

- i) The hostel accommodation for the students is very inadequate, and a hostel for 100 students is a top priority.
- ii) The number of scholarships and their value is very small and needs to be enhanced. There should be a minimum of 20 scholarships of the value Rs 60/- p.m. for the M.A. Degree and 10 of the value of Rs 250/- p.m. for the research degrees. The research scholars should also be provided an annual contingent grant of Rs 1,000/- p.a. enable them to meet their contingent expenses connected with research work.
- iii) The space for the Library is inadequate, and additional accommodation may be provided by constructing an extension to the present building.
- iv) An amount of Rs 25,000/- may be provided to the Institute for library equipment (like a micro-film reader) and equipment for the preservation of old books and manuscripts. A qualified librarian may also be provided to the Institution for providing proper library services to the students and research scholars.
- v) In case a hostel for 100 students is provided, the accommodation released in the existing building would be sufficient to provide additional space for class rooms.
- vi) The following additional teaching staff may be provided:
 - (a) One Professor for starting the study of Mahayan countries.
 - (b) One Lecturer in South-East Asian History and Culture;
 - (c) One research assistant on Tibetan Studies.
 - (d) For the teaching of South-East Asian languages the help of students from these countries and the language laboratory to be set up by the Institution may be taken.
 - (e) One Lecturer in English.

- vii) An amount of Rs 35,000/- may be provided to the Institution for language laboratory equipment.
- viii) An amount of Rs 50,000/- (Rs 25,000/- for building and Rs 25,000/- for equipment) may be provided to the Institution for the establishment of a Health Centre.
- ix) For the publication of books, etc., a grant of Rs two lakhs may be provided.
- x) The Institution should arrange seminars on research Methodology and critical editing to train scholars in critical editing. For this purpose, a grant of Rs 5,000/- may be provided to the Institution.
- xi) An amount of Rs 50,000/- may be provided to the Institution for staff quarters for ministerial and Class IV staff.

II. MITHILA RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DARBHANGA:

The Institute of Postgraduate Studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga was established in June, 1951 to promote advanced research in various aspects of Sanskrit Learning and to impart teaching of postgraduate standard to a limited number of students in the stimulating environment of a residential community. The Maharaja of Darbhanga donated 64 acres of land and Rs 3.40 lakhs for the Institute. The aims and objectives of the Institute are as under:-

- (i) To organise, conduct and guide advanced studies and research on various branches of Sanskrit Learning to be specified from time to time;
- (ii) To impart specialised teaching of Postgraduate standard to selected students;
- (iii) To prepare students holding M.A. degree for doing higher research;
- (iv) To publish a journal as well as monographs embodying results of research carried on by the members of the teaching staff and students of the Institute;
- (v) To collect, survey and critically edit ancient rare manuscripts;
- (vi) To undertake publication of critical editions of important sanskrit texts;
- (vii) To adopt appropriate measures to preserve and promote Sanskrit Texts; and
- (viii) To adopt appropriate measures to preserve and promote Sanskrit Learning at its advanced stage.

Courses of Study:

The Institute at present provides facilities for M.A. (Sanskrit) Ph.D. and D.Litt. degrees of Bihar University. The Postgraduate students of the Institute are categorised under two heads; (i) those who have passed the B.A. examination with Honours in Sanskrit from recognised universities and (ii) Acharyas and Shastris. The latter are admitted to the first year postgraduate class and are required to pass the B.A. special English Examination with the Syllabus that has been prescribed by the University of Bihar. The Postgraduate Students of the Institute receive training in modern methods of research, almost all the branches of Sanskrit learning and receiving attention at this Institute. At present, the Institute is teaching five groups viz. (a) Sahitya; (b) Vedanta; (c) Nyaya Vaisesika, (d) Mimamsa and (e) Sankhya Yoga. The Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga, has at present a specialised course of study for postgraduate classes. The course differs materially both in content and scope from that which is in vogue in other recognised universities. Besides the Postgraduate courses in Sanskrit, the Institute has arranged for teaching English, French and German.

Research and Publications:

Besides, the collective research programme of the Institute research work is also carried on by individuals. So far, 25 research scholars have been awarded the Ph.D. degree and 9 more scholars have submitted their theses. Almost all the branches of Indological Studies are receiving equal attention at the Institute, as would be clear from the research work done at the Institute. The teachers and research scholars participate actively in the seminars and other scholastic activities that are organised in different parts of the country. They regularly contribute articles to the research journals and bulletins published by the Institute and other sister institutions concerned with Indology.

The main objective of the Institute being the revival of ancient learning through teaching and publication of rare and valuable manuscript publication work was taken up in right earnest in 1953 and this activity has been developed in successive years. So far 61 books (general 30, Mahayana 23 and journals 8) have been published by the Institute and 12 are under print. Besides the publication programme, the Institute has undertaken the responsibility of publishing of publishing Mahayana Buddhist Text also. On the initiative of the Govt. of India, the publication of Mahayana Sanskrit Texts in Devanagari version was taken up, and the scheme to publish it in 25 volumes is nearing completion. The Institute has also published a bulletin in 6 volumes.

Library:

The library has at present 12,000 books and 8,000 research journals. The manuscript section has about 7,000 old manuscripts, some of which date back to the 9th century A.D. The Institute has succeeded in collecting a large number of very old Sanskrit manuscripts from the Mithila region.

Building and Campus:

The Institute at present is working in the hostel building, which was constructed about five years back. Only one block is being used as a hostel. The other two blocks are being used for administrative offices, and class rooms. Even these buildings do not have electricity so far and the installation of electricity is expected soon. There are no proper approach roads or street lighting arrangements. The library and manuscript sections are also accommodated in the hostel building. There are no proper arrangements for the preservation of old and rare manuscripts.

Enrolment:

The Institute has provision for 60 seats for the postgraduate students and 20 seats for Ph.D. and D.Litt. However, due to shortage of class-room and hostel accommodation it has not been possible for the Institute to admit the requisite number of students. The number of students enrolled during the past five years has been as under:

<u>Year</u>	<u>M.A.</u>	<u>Research</u>
1966-67	19	7
1967-68	22	8
1968-69	21	8
1969-70	23	8
1970-71	30	8
1971-72	32	8

All the students are residing in the hostel.

Scholarships:

The State Government has provided five scholarships of the value of Rs 35/- p.m. for M.A. students and four scholarships of the value of Rs 150/- p.m. for research students.

Budget:

The Institute incurred the following expenditure during the last 3 years:-

1968-69	-- Rs 1,49,560/-
1969-70	-- Rs 1,57,170/-
1970-71	-- Rs 1,72,990/-

The entire expenditure is met by the State Government.



Teaching Staff:

The Institute has at present the following teaching staff, which is on the cadre of the Bihar State Educational Service:-

Director	1
Professors	2
Lecturers	7
Traditional Pundits	4
Instructor in foreign language	1

Of the above, one post of Professor, 4 posts of Lecturers and the post of one Traditional Pundit are lying vacant.

Future Programmes and requirements:

The Committee was informed that the Institute contemplates publishing three major works on Mahayana Buddhism *Maahyamaksatra* of Nagarjuna, *Lankanatarasutra* and *Saddharma pundrika* in the proposed edition of these works the original texts will be accompanied by English and Hindi translations, elaborate introductions explanatory notes, etc. The scheme for the publication of these works is ready, and its implementation is bound to enhance the intellectual prestige of India both at home and abroad. It will help matters to a very great extent if the Institute has its own printing press which would accelerate the publication of the works of the Institute. The income from the press could make the Institute self-supporting.

The Institute had the following additional immediate requirements:-

- 1) Adequate accommodation for academic and administrative activities of the Institute and a separate block for the library and Manuscript section with proper scientific arrangements for the preservation of manuscripts. Provision of adequate accommodation would release the pressure on hostel accommodation, and the Institute would be in a position to admit more students and also to provide better living conditions to the students.
- 2) Development of the Institute campus with proper roads, street lighting and sanitation.
- 3) Increase in the number of scholarships both at the postgraduate and research levels and enhancement of their monthly value.

- 4) Additional staff to strengthen the existing activities and for undertaking new programmes.
- 5) A qualified librarian to provide proper library services to the students and scholars.
- 6) A curator for the manuscript section of the Institute.
- 7) Additional staff quarters for the teaching and non-teaching staff.
- 8) Grants for developing sports activities in the Institute.
- 9) Two research assistants for the Professors of Philosophy.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Committee was greatly impressed by the research work done by the Institute. The Committee feels that the institution has a wealth of rare manuscripts for the preservation of which, every possible facility should be made available. The Committee was, however, surprised at the attitude adopted by the State Government in running the Institute. Even such elementary facilities as electric connection have not been provided to the buildings where the Institute is working. In spite of these odds, the work done by the staff and students of the Institute is commendable.

Our recommendations for assistance to the Institute are as under:-

- (1) Provision of adequate accommodation for the administrative and academic activities of the Institute is a matter of top priority. Requisite assistance may be provided to the Institute for building an administrative-cum-teaching block, which should provide sufficient space for the storage of the Institute's publications. A further amount of Rs. two lakhs may be provided for a library building including its manuscript section. The library building should have a fumigation chamber and provide necessary equipment for the proper preservation of rare manuscripts;
- (ii) The Institute has done good work in bringing out a large number of publications. It needs every encouragement to enable it to publish the work already completed and to undertake more publications. An amount of Rs. two lakhs may be provided to the Institute for this purpose.
- (iii) The teaching staff in the Institute needs to be strengthened. We recommend the following additional teaching posts:-

(161)

- (a) One Professor for Buddhist Philosophy;
- (b) One Lecturer for Purva Mimamsa;
- (c) Two Lecturers for different branches of Vedanta;
- (d) One Lecturer in Western Philosophy (He should have knowledge of comparative Philosophy).

The above staff may be provided only when the existing vacancies at various levels in the teaching posts have been filled.

- (iv) M.A. The Institute may be provided 10 Scholarships per year of the value of Rs.60/- p.m. for the and six scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/- p.m. for research. A contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- p.a. may also be provided with each research scholarship. These additional scholarships may be provided on condition that the Institute is in a position to admit a larger number of students than at present.
- (v) The Institute may be provided with a qualified librarian.
- (vi) Assistance may be provided to the Institute for four additional staff quarters for teachers, and an amount of Rs.50,000/- for quarters for the other staff.
- (vii) The Institute should arrange seminars on research Methodology and critical editing, where it may be able to give this asented training to its scholars. . . grant of Rs.5,000/- may be provided to the Institute for this purpose.
- (viii) Two research assistants may be provided to help the senior members of the staff in their research work.
- (ix) The possibility of attracting scholars from other countries to the Institute by establishing contacts with Sanskrit learning centres abroad may be explored.
- (x) The State Government may take urgent steps to provide electricity to the existing building of the Institute.
- (xi) An amount of Rs.5,000/- may be provided to the Institute to enable it to make provision for games and sports for the students.

III. PRAKRIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE, VAISHALI:

The Prakrit Research Institute, Vaishali, was

(pending construction of the necessary buildings at Vaishali)
with the following aims and objects:-

- 1) To develop the Institute into a Centre of the highest studies and researches in -
 - (a) Prakrit languages and literature;
 - (b) Jainology in all its branches, viz. Jain Philosophy, history, literature, art, etc. in all their different aspects;
 - (c) The Principle of Ahimsa and its practice both by the individual and Society.
- 2) To undertake a comparative study of the technique of non-violence as experimented in different societies at different periods of time, all over the world.
- 3) To provide educational and residential facilities for the teachers and the students of the Institute, in a manner consistent with the best Indian traditions and the most modern methods.
- 4) To build and equip an upto-date library of printed books, manuscripts, journals, periodicals and all other forms of literary production suitable for study and reference;
- 5) To admit graduates of recognised universities, impart instruction to them and prepare them for the M.A. Examination of the University of Bihar in Prakrit and Jainology.
- 6) To admit qualified Scholars for research work in Prakrit and Jainology and the technique of Ahimsa, and provide them with facilities and guidance so as to enable them to prepare their theses and supplicate for the doctorate, Degree of Ph.D. and D.Litt.
- 7) To allow approved Scholars to join the Institute for a short period in order to enable them to benefit from the library and other facilities provided by the Institute, and to learn methods of research work of critically editing old texts by participating in the research and publication programmes of the Institute.
- 8) To invite eminent scholars and other great personalities from outside to visit the Institute, to stay and deliver lectures at the Institute and to give the benefit of their experience, guidance and advice regarding the activities of the Institute.

- 9) To welcome monks, ascetics and other religious-minded persons who may like to visit the Institute and stay there for a short period in order to acquaint themselves with its activities and methods of study and research, or otherwise to derive benefit from association with the teachers and scholars or use the library and other facilities available at the Institute;
 - 10) To edit, translate and publish selected ancient Prakrit texts and Jaina works in Prakrit, Sanskrit, Hindi and other languages.
 - 11) To prepare and publish dictionaries, bibliographies, Anthologies, etc., concerning Jaina and Prakrit learning;
 - 12) To carry on original research work in the field of Prakrit and Jainology and publish the results in the form of books, pamphlets and articles contributed to learned journals and periodicals.
 - 13) To publish a quarterly or half-yearly Bulletin of the Institute in English and Hindi in order to acquaint the outside world with the activities and progress of the Institute.
 - 14) To arrange meetings, hold conferences, discourses, dialogues and dramas, invite learned bodies, organise lantern shows and exhibitions and similar other activities including tours and trips to promote the cause of Jaina and Prakrit learning;
- and
- 15) To take all other steps necessary to safeguard the interests of the Institute and in furtherance of the aims and objects set forth above.

Courses of Study:

The Institute provides facilities for instruction for the M.A. Course in Prakrit Jainology of the Bihar University as well as for Doctorate Degrees. Candidates with oriental degrees in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali as well as regular graduates in Sanskrit or allied subjects are admitted to the M.A. course. It admits oriental scholars who have passed the Acharya Examination of Bihar Association or any other examination equivalent thereto and prepares them for the special English Examination of the Bihar University which enables them to take the M.A. examination. Oriental scholars from South-East Asian countries are also admitted to the three-year degree course. The regular graduates are admitted to the Postgraduate

(11)

classes. The candidates who already have as M.A. or Ph.D. in other subjects are admitted as private students to the Post-graduate course.

Enrolment:

The number of students on the rolls of the Institute is 36 as under:-

M.A. (1st year)	11
M.A. (2nd year)	13
B.A. (Special)	2
Ph.D.	10 (including six private candidates)

Besides, the Institute has 10 scholars from foreign countries as under:-

Cambodia	-	4
Burma	-	4
South Vietnam	-	1
Thailand	-	1

Land and Buildings:

The campus of the Institute is located on a 15-acre plot of land which was donated by the local people. The Institute Building, staff quarters and hostels which are estimated to have cost about Rs. 6 lakhs were donated by the Sahu Jain Trust. In addition, the Officers' hostel has been constructed with assistance from the Jain community. The student hostel at present accommodates 10 students. In addition, the college building has 8 cubicles, where the students from foreign countries are lodged.

Library:

The library has about 10,000 volumes of books. There are no manuscripts in the library, but a catalogue of manuscripts is available. The library has a large collection of books on languages and Philosophy. The State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.30,000/- for the back volumes of journals for the research section. The annual budget on the library is about Rs.3,000/-. The Institute has already purchased books costing Rs.80,000/- approximately from the grants made available by the Government.

(165)

Scholarships:

The Institute is provided with nine scholarships of the value of Rs.35/- p.m. for M.A. students and three scholarships of the value of Rs.150/- p.m. for research students.

Research Work:

The Institute has so far produced 22 Ph.Ds. Two of these are under examination and two are under submission. The Institute has produced 7 works for publication, five of which have already been published and two are ready for publication.

Budget:

The budget allotment of the Institute in the last three years has been as under:-

1968-69	-	Rs.1.07 lakhs
1969-70	-	Rs.1.56 lakhs
1970-71	-	Rs.1.50 lakhs

The entire expenditure is met by the State Govt.

Teaching Staff:

The Institute at present has the following teaching staff:

Director	-	1
Professor	-	1
Lecturers	-	8 (5 posts vacant)

The teaching staff is on the cadre of the Bihar State Educational service.

Future Programmes and Requirements:

The Committee was informed of the following requirements:

- 1) A hostel for 50 students;
- 2) A residential house for the Director (the director at present is staying in the officer's hostel);

P.T.O.

- 3) Staff quarters for teaching and non-teaching staff;
- 4) Grant for publication work;
- 5) More scholarships of at enhanced monthly value;
- 6) Library equipment;
- 7) Additional teaching staff;
- 8) Health Centre/Dispensary;
- 9) A research assistant for the Library.

Observations and Recommendations:

The Committee was happy to note that the Institute is doing good work and the Director and the members of the teaching staff are devoted to the Institution. The Committee makes the following recommendations:-

- 1) A hostel for 50 students may be provided to enable the Institute to admit more students. This would also release some accommodation from the Institute building which at present is occupied by foreign research scholars;
- 2) A residential house for the Director, and staff quarters for two Professors, 5 lecturers, 3 members of the ministerial staff and 10 class IV servants including the driver and the cleaner. Land for this should be provided by the State Government.
- 3) The Institute should make efforts to procure some manuscripts, edit them and publish them.
- 4) An amount of Rs.30,000/- may be provided for the publication of the books already in hand.
- 5) An amount of Rs.15,000/- may be provided for the purchase of books and journals and manuscripts for the remaining two years of the 4th Plan. This amount is being recommended, keeping in view the fact that the State Government would sanction an amount of Rs.22,000/- in addition to Rs.28,000/- already sanctioned by them for books and journals against the demand of Rs.50,000/- made by the Institute. In case, the State Government are not in a position to sanction Rs.22,000/- the grant for books and journals recommended above may be suitably enhanced. A recurring grant of about Rs.10,000/- per year may be provided to the Institute for books and

(167)

journals after the plan period.

- 6) A grant of Rs.20,000/- may be provided for library equipment (Camera, Microfilm reader, etc.)
- 7) There does not seem to be at present **any** need for additional staff. The existing posts which are lying vacant should be filled. One of the existing posts of lecturers may be earmarked for the teaching of English and two posts of lecturers may be converted into that of a Professor. In case the Institute does not get suitable persons for the remaining posts of lecturers, then two such posts may be converted into that of a Professor.
- 8) An amount of Rs.5,000/- may be provided to the Institute for organising seminars on research methodology and critical editing.
- 9) The Institute may be provided 12 scholarships of the value of Rs.60/- p.m. for M.A. and 6 scholarships of the value of Rs.250/- p.m. with a contingent grant of Rs.1,000/- p.a. for research students.
- 10) Two posts of research assistants may be sanctioned for helping the teachers in their research work.
- 11) A research Assistant may be provided for the Library for cataloguing and reference purposes.
- 12) The Institute at present has a part-time Medical Officer. But this facility does not seem to be sufficient. A small health centre/dispensary may be established in the Institute to provide medical facilities to the teachers and students of the Institute. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 50,000/- for building and equipment may be provided.
- 13) The Institute does not seem to have made any depth study on Ahimsa. After a period of three years, the 2500th birth anniversary of Lord Mahavira is to be celebrated. The Institute may make efforts to produce some good works on Ahimsa by that time.

The Committee after visiting the three institutions has the feeling that the State Government seems to be indifferent to the needs of these institutions. As already pointed out, these institutions are short of accommodation both for teaching and residence purposes. They need funds for their publication

P.T.O.

and research programmes. At places even the basic necessities have not been provided. Once having established the institutions, the State Government should see to it that they are provided with requisite funds and facilities so that they can achieve the objectives for which they were established. These Institutions at present do not come under the purview of the UGC. All of them are preparing students for M.A. Examinations of Bihar and Magadh Universities and it is not clear why they cannot be treated as affiliated colleges of these universities, so that they could receive assistance from the University Grants Commission for their development programmes. We recommend that this aspect may be looked into carefully and a way found for bringing these institutions under the purview of the UGC.

The Institutions are also experiencing great difficulty in appointing the teaching staff. All appointments are made through the State Public Service Commission and takes a long time to fill the vacant posts. For the proper development of the institutions, they should have an 'autonomous' status with a proper constitution so that they are in a position to make appointments to the teaching posts, themselves, without reference to the State Public Service Commission. The institutions should be provided liberal financial assistance both by the Central Government and the State Government for their development programmes as recommended above. If they could be brought under the purview of the University Grants Commission, the Commission could also provide them assistance for their development. Some of the institutions already have an international character, and every possible encouragement should be given to them to maintain that character. They should be further encouraged to establish contacts with various centres abroad doing research work in these fields.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(159)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July '72.

Item No. 23: To receive a report on the progress of the implementation of National Lectures Programme, during 1971-72.

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd April, 1969 (Item No. 13-b) accepted the programme of National Lectures under which a number of outstanding teachers and scholars are invited to give a series of lectures at universities/Colleges and to participate in the academic programmes thereby establishing effective contacts with institutions of higher education. Initiated during 1970-71, the programme met with enthusiastic response from the universities. The report on the 1970 programme was placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February, 1971 (Item No. 9).

The programme was continued during 1971-72. As per procedure Vice-Chancellors of all the universities were requested to suggest names of eminent scholars in the field of Humanities, Sciences and Social Sciences. The nominations were scrutinized by the experts committee of the Commission constituted for the purpose. In accordance with the recommendations of the experts committee, a list of National Lecturers for 1971-72 was approved by the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd March, 1971 (Item No. 6), as shown in the booklet (annexure-I). The booklet was circulated to the universities which extended invitations to the National Lecturers of their choice for delivering the lectures.

The booklet contains the names of 26 National Lecturers four of whom could not participate in the programme either because they were abroad or on grounds of other pressing engagements. Two eminent scholars in Sanskrit - Prof. T.G. Maikar and Prof. V. Raghavan were added at the later stage, consequent on the recommendation of Karyakarini of the Kendriya Sanskrit Parishad.

There was a slight dislocation of the programme during December, 1971 and January, 1972 on account of the Indo-Pak conflict. In a few cases the lectures were extended to the end of the academic session 1971-72 and in one case up to August, 1972 as a special case.

The names of the National Lectures and the universities visited by them are given at (annexure-II).

Most of the lectures delivered are being published as books or monographs or through professional journals by the scholars themselves. In some cases they were cyclostyled and distributed but in a few cases the lectures were delivered from short notes available with the lecturers as a result of which pressworthy material was not available.

1.	2.	3.	4.
7.	Prof. K.G. Ramanathan, Professor of Mathematics, School of Mathematics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay-5.	11	1. Udaipur University 2. Panjab University 3. Kerala University
8.	Prof. P.L. Bhatnagar, Professor of Mathematics, Himachal Pradesh University, Simla	9	On foreign tour
9.	Prof. S. Krishnaswamy, Head of the Department of Biological Sciences, Madurai University, Madurai-2.	12	Did not participate
10.	Prof. BGL Swamy, Chief Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras	26	1. Poona University 2. Rajasthan University
11.	Prof. V.K. Nayar, Professor of Zoology, University of Kerala, Trivandrum	24	1. Delhi University 2. Magadh University 3. Sri Venkateswara University 4. Indore University 5. Madras University 6. Bombay University
12.	Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-12.	19	1. Mysore University 2. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore 3. Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Kanpur 4. S.P. University, Ahmedabad 5. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad 6. University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. 7. National Institution of Nutrition, Hyderabad 8. Kerala Agricultural University, Vellagari. 9. Delhi University 10. Kerala University 11. Udaipur University.
13.	Prof. M.N. Viswanathiah, Professor & Head of the Deptt. of Geology, University of Mysore, Mysore	10	1. Udaipur University 2. Jammu University 3. Vikram University
14.	Professor D. Lal, Head of the Geophysics Research Group, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Homi Bhabha Road, Bombay-5	7	1. Jammu University

2.	3.	4.	
5.	Prof. E. Ahmed, Head of the Department of Geography, Ranchi University, Ranchi	6	1. Utkal University 2. Rajasthan University 3. Udaipur University
6.	Prof. D.C. Sircar, Head, Centre of Advanced Study in Ancient Indian History & Culture, Calcutta University, Calcutta	13	1. Sagar University, 2. Meerut University 3. Jawaharlal Nehru University
7.	Prof. Irfan Habib, Department of Advanced Study in History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh		Did not participate
8.	Prof. S. Gopal, Professor of Contemporary History, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	26	1. Andhra University 2. Berhampur University 3. Utkal University
9.	Prof. K.M. Raj, Pothujanam Gardens, Pothujanam Lane, Kumarapuram, Trivandrum-11.	35	1. Jodhpur University 2. Kerala University
	Prof. V.M. Dandekar, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona-4.	23	1. Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola
	Prof. Validas Bhattacharyya, Professor of Philosophy, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal	16	1. Gujarat Vidyapeeth 2. Gujarat University 3. Madras University 4. Srivenkateswara University
	Prof. Shib K. Mitra, Head of the Department of Psychology, University College of Science, University of Calcutta, Calcutta-9.	17	1. Aligarh University 2. Bareda University 3. Rajasthan University 4. Udaipur University
	Prof. Iqbal Narain, Department of Political Science, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	19	1. Berhampur University 2. Kerala University 3. Dibrugarh University

1.	2.	3.	4.
24.	Prof. S.K. Kumar, Head of the Department of English, Osmania University, Hyderabad	15	Out of India
25.	Prof. P.K. Tripathi, Head of the Department of Law, University of Delhi, Delhi	13	1. Bengal University 1. Madhusudhan Law College, Cuttack 2. Gujarat University
26.	Prof. A.T. Markose, Head of the Department of Law, Ernakulam University Centre, P.O. Cochin-22 (Kerala)	14	1. Utkal University 2. Jodhpur University 3. Marathwada University 4. Delhi University 5. Jammu University
27.	Prof. T.G. Mainkar, University of Bombay, Bombay	16	1. Karnatak University 2. Gujarat University 3. Jiwaji University 4. Rajasthan University
28.	Prof. V. Raghavan, University of Madras, Madras	11	1. Delhi University 2. Kurukshetra University 3. Bangalore University

Confidential

175

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting :
Dated : 5th July 1972

Item No. 24 : To consider the proposal of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India for instituting a scheme for award of scholarships for undergraduate studies to the students belonging to the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir State.

The Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, Government of India has suggested that as the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir is finding it difficult to award scholarships for undergraduate studies to the students of Ladakh who are pursuing their undergraduate studies in the country, the University Grants Commission may consider the possibility of instituting a scheme for award of scholarships for undergraduate studies within the country to the students belonging to the Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir State.

The University Grants Commission has at present no scheme for award of scholarships for undergraduate studies except that a few scholarships of the value of Rs. 1,200/- p.a. are awarded every year for honours studies in arabic and persian. The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th May 1970 (item No. 72) considered a proposal for instituting a scheme of research scholarships for students belonging to the Manipur State. The proposal was not accepted by the Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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176

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.25 - To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education for the establishment of a Medical University in each state.

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The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have invited the views of the University Grants Commission with regard to the setting up of a Medical University in each State. The President, Indian Medical Association in his Presidential address at the National Conference on Medical Education at New Delhi in September, 1971 inter alia suggested setting up of a Medical University in each State. An extract from the Address is reproduced below:-

"Medical University a must for future"

As I have said earlier, the number of medical colleges in each State has gone up considerably and these medical colleges are attached to different universities in a State. The result is that even in a State the standard of education and examination varies from college to college. In order to bring some uniformity in the standard of medical education and examinations, may I most humbly place before you the idea of having a medical university in each of our States. This university will be an affiliating body to which all the medical colleges in a state will be affiliated and it shall have control over all affairs concerning the medical colleges and their attached hospitals. I am aware of the argument that a university is meant for interchange of ideas between different faculties. However, we are having agricultural and other technical universities not only in our own country but abroad also. So why not have a medical University? I have been on various university bodies in my State for some time and it is strange to see that in various bodies in the universities people who have no idea about medical education or of medical college, participating in debates on medical curriculum and appointment of teachers and their merits. The details of this medical university could be worked out and it will not mean any great financial burden on State's finances."

The position about the medical colleges affiliated/maintained by State universities in different States is indicated in the statement attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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Statewise Break-up : Number of Medical Colleges
1971-72 Position

State	S.No.	University	Number of Medical Colleges		
			University Maintained	Affiliated	Total
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Andhra		3	3
	2.	Osmania		3	3
	3.	Sri Venkateswara		2	2
Assam	4.	Dibrugarh		1	1
	5.	Gauhati		2	2
Bihar	6.	Bhagalpur		1	1
	7.	Bihar		1	1
	8.	Magadh		3	3
	9.	Patna	1	-	1
	10.	Ranchi		3	3
Gujarat	11.	Gujarat		2	2
	12.	M.S. University of Baroda		1	1
	13.	Saurashtra		1	1
	14.	South Gujarat		1	1
Himachal Pradesh	15.	Himachal Pradesh		1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	16.	Kashmir		1	1
Kerala	17.	Calicut		1	1
	18.	Kerala		3	3
Madhya Pradesh	19.	A.P. Singh		1	1
	20.	Bhopal		1	1
	21.	Indore		1	1
	22.	Jabalpur		1	1
	23.	Jiwaji		1	1
	24.	Ravi Shankar		1	1
Maharashtra	25.	Bombay		5	5
	26.	Marathwada		1	1
	27.	Nagpur		3	3
	28.	Poona		2	2
	29.	Shivaji		2	2
Mysore	30.	Bangalore		4	4
	31.	Karnatak		4	4
	32.	Mysore		3	3

170

State	S.No.	University	Number of Medical Colleges		
			University Maintained	Affiliated	Total
Orissa	33.	Berhampur	-	1	1
	34.	Sambalpur	-	1	1
	35.	Utkal	-	1	1
Panjab	36.	Guru Nanak	-	1	1
	37.	Panjab (x)	-	4	4
	38.	Panjabi	-	1	1
Rajasthan	39.	Rajasthan	-	5	5
Tamil Nadu	40.	Madras	-	8	8
	41.	Madurai	-	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	42.	Agra	-	1	1
	43.	Allahabad	-	1	1
	44.	Kanpur	-	3	3
	45.	Lucknow	1	-	1
	46.	Meerut	-	1	1
West Bengal	47.	Burdwan	1	-	1
	48.	Calcutta	1	9	10
	49.	North Bengal	1	-	1

(x) (Head Quarter of Panjab University in Chandigarh which is a Union Territory)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July 1972.

Item No. 26: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education for setting up academic link with University of Bangalore by the Centre for Mass Communication Research Leicester, U.K.

.....

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have sent a proposal from the Centre for Mass Communication Research at the University of Leicester, U.K. for establishing academic links with the University of Bangalore, the intention being that the University of Bangalore would in course of time set up such a centre. The centre for Mass Communication Research, Leicester has also approached the Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University and a copy of the letter sent to the Vice-Chancellor by the Centre is attached Annexure I. The details with regard to the Centre are also attached Annexure II. The Director of the Centre had discussed the proposal with the Indian High Commissioner in U.K. who expressed the view that the setting up of a Centre at the Bangalore University would be an elaborate process which may have to be examined by the Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission in detail after the blue print and the financial estimates involved are available. He suggested to the Director that informal negotiations with the University of Bangalore on an academic level to set up some kind of cooperation between Leicester and Bangalore Universities may be explored. The Director of the Centre has requested that the University Grants Commission may examine the question whether the setting up of a Centre at the Bangalore University would be a practical proposition in the near future.

Dr. K.E. Eapen who had prepared a report on Postgraduate Communication Studies at Bangalore University under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation in India and who is at present working as a Research Fellow at the Leicester University would be a link at the moment between the Centre at Leicester and the proposed one at Bangalore. He has already submitted a memorandum to the Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University on the Centre for Advanced Study and Communication, a copy of which is also attached Annexure III.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (CD)

180

Mr. Justice T.K.Tukol, M.A. LL.B.
Vice-Chancellor
Bangalore University
Post Box No. 5017
Bangalore-1
India

Dear Mr. Justice Tukol:

At the University of Leicester we have the only Centre for Mass Communication Research in the United Kingdom. I enclose a copy of a recent Report, which should give you a good idea of the scope of our work.

You will see from this that, as yet, we have not developed many working contacts in the developing nations. However, we are anxious to do this. My work with Unesco over the past five years, and a recent international survey carried out at the Centre, have convinced me that it is high time we attempted to develop our work in this direction.

Over the past 1½ years Dr. K.E. Eapen, an Indian National, has been working with us as a Research Fellow, and I know that he is particularly keen that this Centre should establish some form of working relationship with a university in India.

Some weeks ago I met the Indian High Commissioner in Great Britain, Mr. Apa B. Pant, and discussed with him the possibility of this University entering into some bi-lateral arrangement with an Indian University, perhaps with a view to establishing a Centre for Advanced Studies in Communication. The High Commissioner was most enthusiastic and promised to give his full backing to the idea. In the course of the discussions, it was suggested that I should first approach an Indian university, and there was a strong recommendation that this should be the University of Bangalore.

You may remember that some time ago, when Dr. Eapen was working with the Ford Foundation in India, he chaired a committee which prepared course outlines for postgraduate communication studies at Bangalore University. I understand from him that the proposals of this committee were later accepted by the University. Perhaps these outlines could form the starting point for further exploration?

As you will appreciate, I write in a very tentative manner at this stage. My main concern is, first of all, to establish contact, and then to go on to explore the possibility of some working relationship. With this in view, might I suggest that Dr. Eapen should visit Bangalore some time during the next month or so?

I do hope that you will feel able to support this proposal in principle, and I look forward very much to receiving your response.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/---
James D. Halloran
Professor and Director.

(181)

CENTRE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION RESEARCH
(UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER)
104 REGENT ROAD, LEICESTER LE1 7 LT, ENGLAND

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The Centre was established by the Television Research Committee (a Home Office Committee) and the University of Leicester in October 1966. In the first instance it was obliged to work within the terms of reference of its sponsoring Committee. Briefly stated, these were that research should be carried out on the influence of television and the other media on the perceptions, social attitudes and moral concepts of young people.

It was intended from the outset, however, that the Centre should seek additional financial support which would enable it to widen the scope of its research activities. The aim was to study the mass media as institutions and mass communication as a social process.

As will be seen below, the Centre's research programme now covers a wide field, although it may be difficult to maintain the present level of activity in the future. The centre is supported by many organizations both in this country and abroad. These include Unesco, the Schools Council, the Social Science Research Council, Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust, International Broadcast Institute, Prix Jeunesse International (Bayerischer Rundfunk, Munich), Radio Telefis Eireann, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Independent Television Authority, Danmarks Radio, and the World Association for Christian Communication. Co-operation between researchers and those working in the media is an important part of the Centre's policy, and a recent international seminar held at Leicester had as its theme:

Broadcaster/Researcher Co-operation in Mass Communication Research.

There is no undergraduate programme, but the Centre has seven full time and several part-time postgraduate students reading for a Ph.D. or M.A. in Mass Communication. A taught course leading to the M.A. (Education and Communication) is offered jointly with the School of Education, and Centre staff also give courses in other departments within the University.

At present there are 16 full-time members of the academic research staff, but only seven of these (the Director, 3 Research Officers and 3 Research Assistants) have established University posts. The remaining staff, who are working on special projects, have temporary appointments which vary (one to five years) according to the duration of project. The continued employment in mass communication research of these highly trained and specialized researchers, as well as our ability to address ourselves to the major social issues in this field, will continue to depend on the availability of financial support from sources outside the University.

Some Thoughts for a "Centre for Advanced Study
in Communication"

132

The Kothari Commission on Education had recommended the development of major centres to undertake first-class post-graduate work and research of an international standard. If there is one single area where India is far below levels reached by even some of the Asian countries, it is the inter-disciplinary communications field. Therefore, the immediate need for an action and problem-oriented Centre for Advanced Study in Communication.

Communication (Who says what is which Channel to whom with What Effect, farewell) is a social process. In the enthusiasm of many developing countries, much of the emphasis in improving the flow of information and permission has been on the channel. But a channel is greatly dependent on the calibre of people who handle it, people who know what to say, how to say it and to whom to say it. Also, why to say it. Such people need to be recruited and trained, as carefully as one would, scientists. Their sayings should be based upon a clear understanding of the guidance with which they are trying to communicate. This has to happen on the basis of research. Neither communication satellites nor traditional puppet shows can be instantly geared for national purpose on the singular philosophy of trial and error.

Communication scholars have, in recent years, dwelt upon the potential role of mass media in changing societies. A fresh set of attitudes, values and skills are necessary to move on the highways of development. Judicious use of the communication channels can play a catalytic role in this. Therefore, irrespective of ideologies, many countries are multiplying their communication machineries in the belief that it is useful social investment.

While it is important for a country such as India to exploit communication satellites for mass dissemination of developmental information, whether it be on modern techniques of farming or family planning, it is no less important to search out also the existing, sometimes invisible communication net-works. Possibly mass media could be tapped as the first step in the flow of information from idea men and policy makers to lower levels of leadership from where it could be relayed through multiple steps to the many groups of multitudes that make India's 550 million people. Purposive use of information might turn a great lubricant in orderly social change. Capital investment alone, in printing or broadcasting equipment or other hardware, however, would not create the communication revolution. The drafting of communication satellites or setting up of rural talcolubs, therefore, should be built upon first rate specialists and researchers.

If training for communication is thus a vital need, the question arises as to what kind of training? There is no simple answer to it. The challenge is to communicate effectively both with the westernised (e.g. the Panel in metropolitan Bombay) and the backward (e.g. the Ciriyan in Srikakulam). This demands certain flexibility of education of communication experts. On the one hand is the long-range need to purposively recruit some of the bout of India's younger talents and

give them rigorous training in the growing discipline of communication; on the other hand is the immediate need of better equipping, for example the Gramsevak's for sharing with the rural masses the flow of technical information reaching them.

Advertising, agricultural communication, graphic arts, public relations, pictorial journalism, radio-TV, film-making, etc. are all highly specialised areas. Their effective use has to be founded upon trained personnel and competent research findings.

If research for communication is fundamental, the question rises, again who will do it? The obvious temptation is, considering its inter-disciplinary nature and the stage of development of certain social science subjects in India, to believe that communication scholarship could be tapped, for example, from economic or political science departments. This is just not true. Neither for immediate nor for long range research can one easily locate many communication researchers in such sister disciplines as anthropology or psychology.

One possibility is to attract the few Indian communication scholars abroad. Supplement them with counterparts from the West or Japan. A Nigerian, a Colombian or a Filipino might want to temporarily join. The paucity of Indian experts is simply acute and a priority challenge for the proposed Centre for Advanced Study in Communication could be to train top-rate researchers while the CASC undertakes research. This trainer-or-trainers' role would continue for many years to come because the need for the trained in a country of India's diversity is not temporary. The new agricultural universities, for example, are already on the move and many of them are searching in vain for Indian communication teachers and researchers. Such demand is going to spill over in a big way elsewhere too.

There is a proliferation of agencies in the field of computer training, not all equipped to teach programming or systems analysis. A three-month course, sometimes, is advertised with the half of the four figure salary around the corner. Such amateurish educational traps in communications will emerge whom oooooone of training in advertising or writing metamorphose overnight into schools of mass media and communications. What look like commercial organisations, with communication tags, are on the increase. It is time that a credible institute is set up for this academic untouchable. Communication technologists, technocrats and scientists will not for long be the Indian unemployed, provided they are qualitatively instructed for the communication profession and research. The vacuum is too big to quickly fill in.

The Centre proposed here in no sense would be duplicating existing educational efforts, not even overlapping any. There are many opportunities for working with newer institutions of quality-training and research such as the life, agricultural universities and IIMs. The narrow boundaries of academic disciplines are cracking in modernised nations. In India, communication, engineering or management could all be allies in the same war against poverty, illiteracy and population explosion. Such an innovative mix of social science and technology would need deliberate stress from the very beginning. Indigenous bilateral cooperation with existing agencies, for an inter-disciplinary subject, should be the academic foundation on which the Centre be erected.

The CASC has special relevance to the times India is going through. It is among the social cries of the country that she shall be educated. In which way will the communication satellites come to her rescue for this? Much of the deliberations that go on appear to be about the mechanics of broadcasting. The "software" aspect, viz., research-oriented, purposive programming for the electronic media, seems to be waylaid by bureaucracy or other vested interests. The satellite belongs to the 1970's. Introducing them in a big way into placid Indian village systems has to be done with extreme caution.

It is among the social needs that India shall feed herself. Even in a tiny state such as Kerala extension approaches for paddy cultivation in Muslim-oriented Malappuram District have to be different from those for Christian-oriented Kottayam. The vastness of UP throws in more headaches for proper education of the farmers for multiple-cropping than for most individual nations. To reach 60 million Indian farmers with the gospel of agricultural modernization and to convert even a section of them to the new ways is a frightening thought.

It is, also, among the special ambitions that the Indian population be contained. The caprisoned elephant and the red triangle might create certain awareness among Indian masses on family planning. But, what is their specific impact on the married, child-bearing age group? What should be the family planning communication strategy, for example, in a 60 per cent literate Chingalet District compared to 16 per cent literate Dharmapuri of Tamil Nadu? In the Jaisalmer District (Rajasthan) the density of population is only six per square kilometre. How relevant is an intensive red triangle campaign there?

Answers for these and similar questions need seeking before one gets lost in a quagmire of amateur communication efforts. The CASC can play a significant role in identifying relevant communication problems in national development and finding answers for them. This need not be all by itself but by cooperating with already existing agencies which are vitally concerned with the same fight.

Communication research findings on the Indian sub-continent are too meagre to make generalisations even about the major regions. Some of the existing data are based upon hurried attempts by foreigners with poor understanding of the Indian social system. Some others are replications of theory-testing, of theories developed in media saturated societies, which may have little relevance to India. Social science research methodology is not among the strong weapons of the country's academic armoury and, therefore, chunks of communication research have been poorly designed, executed and analysed. A communication strategy in India will have to be looked from the national level all the way down to sub-levels operative in individual villages. This needs better understanding of not only traditional channels but also experimenting with the electronic media. Here, too, the proposed Centre could have a masterplan, a listing of priorities (based on national development as a major criterion), etc. so that a "systems" approach could be attempted. It will be rather naive, for communication purposes, to consider India as a single whole.

On 8th March one of India's topmost English dailies, commenting on the desperate shortage of resources for development, editorially wrote, "To a large extent the failure to mobilise enough resources is a failure

of communication. The country has been trying to plan its development for nearly twenty years but most of the people have only the haziest idea so far of what it is all about and what it entails. Nobody has explained to them in terms which they can easily understand how a greater effort to save now can alone ensure a better future for them and their children. Not even this respected newspaper has! When a Gandhi or Nehru is dead, the news percolates fast to Indian hinterlands where radio or newspapers seldom reach. But the TV-viewing, radio-listening, news-reading, vociferous, Delhi intelligentsia is fussy about national development.

This phenomenon could be contrasted with the communication achievements of the Communist Party of Kerala or the DMK of Tamil Nadu. There was no television to help these parties, nor did AIE come to their rescue. An intelligent mixing of mass media (such as the film and the printed word, the use of the stage and the platform, music in popular tunes, etc. with interpersonal discussion provided a communication canal system of great significance to the concerned parties. Their leadership had definite messages, specially streamlined for target audiences; it located existing channels and structured new ones for the canalization it needed.

What these parties could do on a mass level - by putting appropriate messages into the mass media at their disposal and scrupulously following-up by word of mouth techniques - have lessons for others. A communication thinkpool, a Centre for Advanced Study in Communication, is an immediate want of India, for it can analyse such strategies and apply them for larger national purposes. Once an "Indian" hub of this kind is established the need for "regional" and "local" centres would emerge. The CASC spokes could reach out to fresh mini centres or to an existing Department of Linguistics in Waltair, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Chembur, the Film Institute in Poona or the Institute of Home Economics in Bombay. All these would lead to the contribution of original knowledge in a vital area. This, in the long run, would have a bearing on the understanding of the communication processes in other Asian countries, probably also of African and Latin American nations.

Existing Indian media of communications are concentrated in the cities (over 90 per cent of newspaper copies and radio receivers are distributed in urban India). A new world will open before three-fourths of India's population, with increased literacy and with the advent of satellite communication. Who will introduce and interpret this strange new world to the masses? Many thousands of devoted young men and women will have to really discover the urban and rural social structures, and get technically trained and professionally oriented before effectively communicating with the masses.

There are many peripheral areas of interest. The growth of Indian industry, for example, calls for a vast variety of personnel for advertising, public relations, employee communication, marketing research, etc. and there is no planned effort in the country to meet this demand.

The CASC might not want to get involved in such a wide array of training. Regional accredited centres, linked to the CASC, could handle some of these and each one could specialise in a subject or two to that the knowledge accruing would flow into the central hub. It may be

necessary for the Centre to go directly for experimental rural radio-TV broadcast with a view to study their impact on the sub-systems operative in India. Some digging into use of photographs and illustrations in a predominantly illiterate society or some efforts at innovative uses of graphic arts should find certain relevance for the Centre.

The traditional way of setting up an educational institution is to begin at the grassroots level: start on undergraduate programme and slowly develop it to the doctorate. Here, the considered recommendation is to begin with a team of inter-disciplinary scholars suitable for consultancy and quality research. There is a great hunt for teachers for the already existing or proposed communication programmes. The CASC can quickly fill this demand advantageously by offering a Master's degree. This will only aid its research orientation and theory building.

The Centre for Advanced Study in Communication, in short, will be not merely a new addition but will be an enrichment in kind of India's educational not work. There are bureaucracy biased (e.g. Indian Institute of Mass Communications) and newspaper slanted (Press Institute of India) agencies playing in this academically neglected area of communication research and training. They are "in-service" training attempts with little capability for theoretical research, nor ability to let in fresh blood. The Centre will serve two primary purposes: it will fill the need that has been there for long for a first rate communication research oriented institution; it will have some check on the mushrooming of amateur, but fashionable, "mass communications" teaching ventures.

CONFIDENTIAL

187

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.27: To consider a reference from the ICAR regarding the recommendations of the Estimates Committee (1969-70) (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to channelising the grants for research work.

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The Indian Council for Agricultural Research, New Delhi have asked for the comments of the University Grants Commission on the following recommendations of the Estimates Committee:

1. "Recommendation No.10 (para 3.20): The Committee would urge that a suitable method should be devised for channelising the grants through one agency i.e. ICAR so that the unnecessary duplication and over-lapping in the research work could be avoided and proper control exercised over the progress of various research scheme."

2. "Recommendation (Serial No.8, para 3.10): In view of the fact that initial training in basic research should continue to be with the Universities and academic institutions, the Committee would like to suggest that universities of the maritime states may be persuaded to put increased emphasis on the training of researchers in the field of marine biology and, in fact, all fields of research pertaining to fisheries. The question of introduction of courses in fisheries in the curricula of the universities may be taken up with the University Grants Commission/Inter-University Board."

It may be mentioned that the Commission does not provide assistance to Agricultural Universities as funds for the same is provided by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture through ICAR. The Commission does not provide grants to universities for supporting research work in agriculture. In the case of PL 480 grants, proposals from the universities relating to Agriculture are forwarded to the Indian Council for Agricultural Research for consideration by its committees.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

188

Meeting

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.28: To consider the following proposals of the
Delhi University:-

- i) Regarding the stay of Dr. B.K.Sharma for
two months more in U.S.A. under the Ford
Foundation Faculty Exchange Programme. P.189
- ii) For creation of a Selection Grade for the
post of Professional Assistant. P.190-191
- iii) For starting an M.Sc. Course in Genetics
and Environmental Biology. P.192-193
- iv) Regarding delegation of powers to the
Vice-Principal, Incharge of the Evening
Classes of the college. P.194
- v) Regarding Postgraduate Courses in Home
Science offered by the University. P.195-196

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Confidential

189

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 28(i)- To consider a the proposal of the Delhi University regarding the stay of Dr. B.K. Sharma for two months more in U.S.A. under the Ford Foundation Faculty Exchange Programme.

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The University Grants Commission had agreed to the deputation of Dr. B.K. Sharma, Reader in the Department of Chemistry, Delhi University to USA for a period of six months under the Faculty Exchange programme with assistance from the Ford Foundation. Dr. Sharma was due to return on the 10th of May, 1972. He has, however, requested the University for the extension of his stay for two months and permit him to suffix the summer vacations. The case was considered by the University authorities, who decided as under:

- " (i) Dr. B.K. Sharma will be entitled to the payment of back journey.
- (ii) That in all cases where the period of extension is suffixed to cover the summer vacations, the persons who are undergoing training abroad under the Faculty Exchange Programme may be permitted to draw maintenance allowance subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission and the Government of India. In case the recommendations of the University of Delhi are not accepted by the University Grants Commission and the Govt. of India, the financial support will be admissible according to the study leave rules and regulations of the University of Delhi."

The University has asked for the approval of the University Grants Commission to the extension of his stay and payment of maintenance grant at the rate of \$ 450 p.m. to him out of the Faculty Exchange Programme Funds with assistance from the Ford Foundation from 10th May, 1972 for a period of two months.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Confidential

University Grants Commission

190

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 28 (ii) : To consider the proposal received from Delhi University regarding revision of scale of pay of Professional Assistants in the University Library.

The existing sanctioned scale of pay for the post of Professional Assistant in the Libraries of Central Universities including Delhi University is Es. 250-15-400.

The Delhi University has now sent a proposal for the creation of an additional cadre of Senior Professional Assistants in the grade of Es. 325-15-475-20-575. In this connection, the Executive Council of the Delhi University had constituted a Committee whose recommendations (Annexure I) inter-alia included the following :

(1) There should be the following two grades for Professional Assistants :-

- i) Senior Professional Assistant : Es. 325-15-475-20-575.
- ii) Junior Professional Assistant : Es. 250-15-400.

(2) Those of the permanent Professional Assistants who have put in 5 years service and who possess the qualifications prescribed viz., first or 2nd class B.A./B.Sc./B.Com Degree plus a first or 2nd Class B.Lib.Sc. or First or 2nd Class M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. Degree plus a first or 2nd class B.Lib. Sc. or a Diploma in Lib. Sc. be considered eligible for placement in the Senior Professional Assistants.

The condition of division (first or second class) referred to above will not, however, be applicable to the existing Professional Assistants who have been confirmed as Professional Assistants on or before 1st April, 1968 for purpose of their placement in the Senior Grade.

(3) The placement will not be automatic after putting in 5 years service but will be subject to recommendations by the Screening Committee to be constituted as follows :

I. For the posts in University :

1. Chairman of the Lib. Committee
2. Librarian (Chairman)
3. Dean, Faculty of Arts
4. Dr. Govind Rai Chaudhry
5. Dr. Girja Kumar, Librarian,
Jawaharlal Nehru University.

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II. For the posts in the Colleges :

1. Chairman, Governing Body, or his nominee
2. Principal
3. University Librarian, or his nominee
4. College Librarian
5. A University representative on the G/Body.

However, in special cases, college committee might recommend the appointment in the higher grade subject to approval by the University.

(4) Those permanent Professional Assistants, who do not fulfil the requisite academic and professional qualifications for placement in the Senior Professional Assistants grade be continued in the grade of Jr. Professional Assistants viz. Rs. 250-15-400.

At present there is only one post of Professional Assistant in the scale of Rs. 250-400 existing in each college affiliated to Delhi University receiving maintenance grant from the Commission.

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st September, 1971 after considering the relevant aspects of a proposal received from Aligarh Muslim University for extending the benefit of 1966-67 revision of salary scales to the Professional Assistants in the University Library regretted its inability to accept the proposal for the revision of the scales of pay of Professional Assistants. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed as Annexure II.

The proposal of Delhi University, is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Annexure I to Item No. 28 (ii)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

Copy of Executive Council Res. No. 48 dated 3.4.1972.

48. Ref. E.C. Res. No. 648, dated 29.1.1971.

The Council considered the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Executive Council regarding placement of the Professional Assistants in the Senior Grade in the University and Colleges, made at its meeting held on 28.9.1971 and 14.12.71 (vide Appendix XXVI).

The Council accepted the following recommendations of the Committee regarding Selection Grade, subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission regarding Selection Grade :-

(1) That there be the following two grades for Professional Assistants :-

- (i) Senior Professional Assistant : Rs. 325-15-475-20-575.
- (ii) Junior Professional Assistant : Rs. 250-15-400.

(2) Those of the permanent Professional Assistants who have put in 5 years' service and who possess the qualifications prescribed, namely, first or second class B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. degree plus a first or second class B.Lib. Sc. or first or second class M.Sc./M.Com. degree plus a first or second class B.Lib. Sc. or a Diploma in Library Science be considered eligible for placement in the Senior Professional Assistant's grade. *MA)*

The condition of division (first or second class) referred to above will not, however, be applicable to the existing Professional Assistants who have been confirmed as Professional Assistants on or before 1st April, 1968, for purpose of their placement in the Senior Grade.

(3) The placement will not be automatic after putting in five years' service but will be subject to recommendations by the Screening Committee to be considered as follows :-

1. For the posts in the University :-

- (1) Chairman of the Library Committee (Chairman)
- (2) Librarian - Member (Ex-officio)
- (3) Two members of the Executive Council
- (4) Shri Girja Kumar, Librarian, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

The Counsel nominated Professor R.C. Pandeya and Dr. Govind Rai Chaudhry to be members of the Screening Committee under item (3) above.

II. For the posts in the Colleges :

- (1) Chairman, Governing Body or his nominee (Chairman)
- (2) Principal of the College (Ex-Officio Member)
- (3) University Librarian
- (4) College Librarian provided he is in the grade of Rs. 400-950.
- (5) A University representative on the Governing Body.

However, in special cases, the College Committee might recommend the appointment in the higher grade, subject to the approval by the University.

(4) Those permanent Professional Assistants, who do not fulfil the requisite academic and professional qualifications for placement in the Senior Professional Grade be continued in the grade of Junior Professional Assistant's grade, namely, Rs. 250-15-400.

Annexure II to Item No. 28 (ii)

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st September, 1971 vide item No. 22.

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During Third Five Year Plan period, the Commission agreed to extend the benefit of salary revision of a scale of Rs. 250-15-400 to Professionally qualified Assistants in the University Libraries, possessing the basic degree along with a diploma or a certificate in Library Science. The admissible assistance on this account has been extended to all universities under the Third Plan revision of salary scales.

Under 1966-71 scheme of salary revision, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, on the recommendations of the UGC, prescribed the following pay scales for the library staff in University Libraries :-

1. Professional (Sr.) Professor - Rs. 1100-1600
2. Professional (Sr.) Reader - Rs. 700-1250
3. Professional (Jr.) Lecturer - Rs. 400-950

The benefit of 1966-71 revision was not extended to the Professional Assistants in the University Libraries.

The Aligarh Muslim University has approached the Commission with a request to extend the benefit of 1966-71 revision to the Professional Assistants also as had been done under the Third Plan revision. It may be stated that similar requests had also been received from many other universities.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

02.10.71/192

Confidential

(192)

University Grants Commission
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
New Delhi.

Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.28(iii): For starting an M.Sc. Course in Genetics and Environmental Biology.

The University of Delhi has forwarded proposal for starting M.Sc. courses in (a) Genetics and (b) Environmental Biology in the Faculty of Science from the academic session 1972-73.

It has been stated that the proposal to start the M.Sc. courses has been approved by the Academic Council and the Executive Council of the University. The staff requirements and other financial implications for running of the two courses are as follows (for each course):-

Non-Recurring

(i)	Building Area 4,704 Sq.ft. @ Rs.40/- per sq. ft.	1,88,260
(ii)	Furniture and fitting 20% of the Building cost.	37,332
(iii)	Equipment	8,00,000
		<hr/>
		10,25,592
		<hr/>

Recurring

(i)	Academic	Prof. One Rdr. two Lec. Three	
(ii)	Non-academic	Steno Typist One Lab.Asstt. Jr. One Lab. Atttdt. Two Peon One Lab.Asstt.Sr. One Sweeper One	

P.T.O.

193

Estimated expenditure on staff
from 1972-73 to 1977-78 - Rs. 5,31,607

Total Recurring and Non-
recurring - Rs. 15,57,099

or say Rs. 15.58 lakhs for each
course.

To enable the University to start the course from 1972-73,
the University has requested for immediate sanction of the
following staff for each course:-

- (a) Genetics
 - Prof. One
 - Lect. One
 - Steno-typist One
 - Jr.Lab.Asstt. One
 - Lab. Atd. One
 - Peon One
- (b) Environment -do-
- Biology.

In this connection it may be stated that in the case of
Environmental Biology, all proposals received from Universities
are being considered by an Expert Committee with reference
to the recommendations made by the Indo U.S. Conference on
Ecology and Environmental Sciences held in February, 1971.

The matter is placed before the Commission for
consideration.

Additional Secretary

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CONFIDENTIAL

194

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.28(iv) : To consider the proposal of Delhi University regarding delegation of powers to the Vice-Principal, Incharge of the Evening Classes of the college

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The Delhi University has informed that the Committee appointed to look into the nature and extent of powers that could be delegated to the Vice-Principal, Incharge of Evening Classes in the colleges having Evening Classes made certain recommendations which were referred to the Principals of the colleges having Evening Classes for their observations. The recommendation of the Committee along with the observations of the Principal (Annexure) were placed before the Executive Council of Delhi University at its meeting held on 14th April, 1972 and the Council desired that the Dean of Colleges be authorised to suggest to the colleges concerned the adoption of the recommendations as amended by the Principals of the colleges having Evening Classes. The recommendation No.5 reproduced below has not been forwarded to the Colleges, since it involved certain financial implications:

"The Committee also recommends that the Vice-Principal, Incharge of Evening Classes may be given a special allowance of Rs.150/- p.m."

The Delhi University has approached the Commission for the acceptance of the special allowance to the Vice-Principal as recommended by the Committee.

The Commission at its meeting hold on 4th July, 1962 (vide item 2) accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the basis of which grants be paid to the colleges for running Evening Classes. This Committee inter-alia recommended that Evening Classes may be looked after by the Vice-Principal who may be placed in the Senior Grade of Lecturer i.e. Rs. 700-1100 (later revised to 700-1250). This recommendation was effective from 1st July, 1962. Later, the Commission at its meeting hold on 5th February, 1963 (vide item No.14) decided that

P.T.O.

1940

the Principals of the Evening Classes should have a fixed allowance of Rs.100/- p.m. irrespective of that they have Vice-Principal or not. The Commission further desired that the Evening Classes should have a Vice-Principal. The present recommendation of Delhi University is for the payment of the special allowance of Rs.150/- p.m. to the Vice-Principal, Incharge of the Evening Classes over and above the payment of an allowance of Rs.100/- p.m. to the Principals of the colleges with Evening Classes.

In this connection, it may be stated that in July, 1966, the Commission accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University to look into the financial needs of the Colleges which had been selected to implement the scheme regarding additional admissions in one form or the other - extended college or evening college which inter-alia recommended that a teacher in the Senior Grade in the "Extended College" be appointed as a Vice-Principal in addition to his own duties and may be paid a special fixed allowance/pay of Rs.150/- per month to help the Principal in looking after the additional work.

The proposal is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Annexure to Item No. 28(v)

Recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to look into the nature and extent of powers that may be delegated to the Vice-Principal, Incharge of Evening Classes in Colleges and observations of Principals of Colleges having Evening Classes:

Recommendations of the Committee

Observations made by the Principals of Colleges having Evening Classes.

1. Delegation of Powers in other administrative matters:

1. Delegation of powers in other Administrative matters.

The powers, enumerated below, to be delegated to the Vice-Principals, Incharge of Evening Classes vis-a-vis Evening Classes are the powers of the Principal as described in the Rules and Regulations of Colleges.

i. No comments

i. He shall be responsible for the organisation of teaching and co-curricular activities.

ii. He shall sanction increments to the non-teaching staff according to the rules except that in cases where the increments are to be stopped or postponed, the same may be done only in accordance with the University Rules and with approval of the Governing Body.

ii. He shall sanction increments to the non-teaching staff according to the rules except that in cases where the increments are to be stopped or postponed, the same may be done only in accordance with the University Rules in consultation with the Principals and with the approval of the Governing Body.

iii. He shall sanction leave of all types within the rules prescribed, to all non-teaching staff and officiating arrangements, wherever necessary, will also be made by him in accordance with the Rules.

iii. No comments.

iv. He shall sanction all types of leave excepting study leave and extra-ordinary leave to the teaching staff in accordance with the rules except that in case the grant of leave involves appointment of a substitute, the same will be done by him with the approval of the Chairman.

iv. He shall sanction all types of leaves excepting study leave and extra-ordinary leave to the teaching staff in accordance with the rules except that in case the grant of leave involves appointment of a substitute, the same will be done by him in consultation with the Principal and with the approval of the Chairman.

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- v. He may suspend any non-teaching employee after recording in Writing the reason for the same and, proceed to take disciplinary action in accordance with the University Rules but no final decision regarding punishment etc. will be taken by him without the approval of the Governing Body.
- vi. He will decide the policies regarding Examination (college) promotion and admission to the College after consultation with the staff council as constituted under the appropriate Ordinance.
- vii. He will sanction the remission of tuition fees within the financial limits laid down under the rules on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of teachers constituted for the purpose.
- viii. In consultation with the Principal and in order to keep the member of the Governing Body informed of the progress of expenditure of the College, he shall submit, through the Treasurer, a half yearly statement of income and expenditure of the College to the Governing Body for information according to the Budget heads.
- ix. He, in consultation with the Principal, will prepare agenda in so far as items concerning Evening Classes are concerned, for the meeting of Governing Body.
- v. He may, in consultation with the Principal, suspend any non-teaching employee after recording in Writing the reason for the same & proceed to take disciplinary action in accordance with the University Rules but no final decision regarding punishment etc. will be taken by him without the approval of the Governing Body.
- vi. No comments.
- vii. No comments.
- viii. No comments.
- ix. No comments.

II. FINANCIAL POWERS

3. The following accounts of Evening Classes will be operated by the Vice-Principal, Incharge of Evening Classes and the Domestic Bursar for the Evening Classes:

- i. Maintenance Grant Account.
- ii. Student Aid Fund Account
- iii. Student Fund Account
- iv. Provident Fund Account.

II. FINANCIAL POWERS

3. The following accounts of Evening Classes will be operated by the Vice-Principal, Incharge of Evening Classes and the Domestic Bursar for the Evening Classes.

- i. Maintenance Grants Account (Except the expenditure relating to repair of buildings).
- ii. Student Aid Fund Account.
- iii. Student Fund Account.
- iv. Provident Fund Account.

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Provident Fund Committee

4. No comments.

There will be a separate Provident Fund Committee for Evening Classes. The Vice-Principal, Incharge Evening Classes will be the Chairman of this Committee.

General

5. It was also decided that the powers of the Vice-Principal should include the following:-

The Committee also recommends that the Vice-Principal, Incharge of Evening Classes may be given a special allowance of Rs. 150/-p.m.

- i. He should be responsible for all correspondence with the University and the U.G.C.
- ii. He should be responsible for the framing of the Budgets, the Annual Accounts and for getting the yearly accounts audited.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

195

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 28(v) To receive a note on the Postgraduate Courses in Home Science offered by the University.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972 while accepting the proposal of Delhi University for starting M.Sc. Home Science Course in Child Development at the Lady Irwin College and agreeing to provide assistance to the College in accordance with the Grant-in-aid rules, desired, that a note on the Postgraduate Courses in Home Science offered by Delhi University may be placed before the Commission for information. Accordingly, a note has been obtained from Delhi University in respect of Postgraduate courses in Home Science offered by the University. A copy of the note is attached Annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

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Annexure to
Item No. 28(v)

A note on the Postgraduate Courses in Home Science
offered by the University of Delhi.

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The Department of Home Science in the University of Delhi offers,
at present, the following post-graduate Courses in Home Science.

1. M.Sc. (Home Science) with specialization in
Foods and Nutrition

Year of institution - 1958

Enrolment of students
each year - 12

2. M.Sc. (Home Science) with specialization in
Rural Community Extension

Year of institution - 1964

Enrolment of students
each year - 12

3. M.Sc. (Home Science) with specialization in
Child Development and Family Relationship.

Year of institution - 1970

Enrolment of students
each year - 12

Duration of the M.Sc. Home Science Course for each specialization
is two years.

Minimum eligibility requirements for admission is a B.Sc. Degree
in Home Science from the University of Delhi in II Division or an
examination recognised as equivalent thereto.

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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197

MEETING:

DATED: 5th July 1972

Item No.29: To consider the proposal received from the Shri Ram College of Commerce (Delhi University) for starting shorthand and typewriting classes for the students of the College.

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The Delhi University has recommended a proposal received from Shri Ram College of Commerce regarding a scheme for starting shorthand and typewriting classes in the college. The University has intimated that these classes if started in the College will be of great benefit to the students.

A copy of letter dated 3rd March 1972 received from Shri Ram College of Commerce embodying the proposal is attached as Annexure 1. According to this, it is stated that 350 students submitted a memorandum to the Principal expressing their desire to get training in typewriting. The College proposes to give training in shorthand and typewriting to the students with a view that they could learn type and shorthand simultaneously while doing their graduation course. Further, it is stated that the knowledge of shorthand and typewriting is more or less essential for every student of Commerce, and it is very helpful to students in securing jobs in commercial, industrial and other undertakings including employment in Government offices. The College feels that four months' period can be considered as sufficient for getting a good command in typewriting. On this basis, it could meet the requirement of 100 students with 10 typewriters in two shifts (each typewriter will work for 5 hours daily).

The financial implications of the scheme are given below:

Non-Recurring Expenditure

According to tentative estimates, the total fixed cost will come to about Rs.22,100/- calculated thus:

1.	10 Typewriters 11" size @ Rs.1,800.	Rs.18,000
2.	Metal covers and Boards @ Rs.125.	1,250
3.	3 large tables and 1 ordinary table.	700
4.	10 stools and 1 chair	150
5.	2 steel almirahs	1,200
6.	Partition of the room 4½' thick x 8'x20' with one door.	500
7.	Charts, books etc.	300
Total:		<u>Rs.22,100</u>

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Estimated recurring expenditure is detailed below:

Estimated yearly income and expenditure account

	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
1. Instructor's emoluments @ Rs.500 p.m.	Rs.6,000	Fees from 100 students in batches of 50 each each batch to continue for 4 months @ Rs.4/- per student per month. Rs.1,600
2. Chowkidar-cum-cleaner (part-time) @ Rs.50 p.m.	600	Excess of expenditure over income. 9,200
3. Servicing charges @ Rs.60 per machine.	600	
4. Spares & accessories @ Rs.30 per machine per month.	3,600	
	----- Rs. 10,800 -----	----- Rs. 10,800 -----

The College has requested that the scheme may be sanctioned on the basis of cent per cent grant-in-aid. The Commission has requested Delhi University to inform the contribution that the College would make towards the non-recurring and recurring expenditure, if the scheme is accepted by the Commission. A reply to this letter is awaited from Delhi University. In the meantime, the President Delhi University Students Union has intimated the following resolution adopted by the Supreme Council of the Union:

"Typing and Shorthand Facilities

One year back over five hundred students of Shri Ram College of Commerce made a representation to the authorities for introduction of typing and shorthand facilities in the college as this would allow increased job opportunities to commerce graduates. After rejection once, the idea was accepted and the Vice-Chancellor agreed and promised to introduce typing and shorthand facilities in the college. Over six months have elapsed since the university had okayed the proposal but nothing has been done in the direction so far. The Supreme Council demands that the University authorities take immediate steps to implement the proposal in the college by the beginning of the next academic session. The Supreme Council of the D.U.S.U. also appeals to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to kindly sanction necessary funds for the proposed scheme."

The proposal of Shri Ram College of Commerce is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Annexure to Item No. 29

Copy of letter No. L-1130 dated March 3, 1972, from the Principal, Sri Ram College of Commerce, Patel Marg, Delhi-7, addressed to the Secretary, U.G.C., New Delhi, through the Registrar, University of Delhi, Delhi, regarding scheme for starting Short-hand and Type-writing classes in the College.

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The College is maintaining a regular Hobby workshop for the last 10 years. The aim of the workshop is basically to inculcate the artistic faculties in the students, to provide professional and vocational training and to use their energies for some productive purposes for the community. At present, we provide facilities in learning (a) Radio and Transister repairing and assembling (b) Photography and (c) Watch repairing. For a few years, training in carpentership was also provided, but was discontinued because of inadequate students participation.

The workshop works under the active supervision of a lecturer from the College. We have more than 80 students participants. Most of them continue them as their hobbies after completing their training. A few of them has taken them up as their professions and are doing well in their respective fields. The experiment, thus, has been quite successful.

Each hobby is provided with an independent paid instructor, selected from the respective professions. These instructors devote 1 to 2 hours a day to provide practical training and vocational guidance to the students.

Radio and Transister repairing and assembling has been most popular amongst students. About 40 students are trained each year in repairing Radio/Transister sets. Each of them is required to assemble at least one Radio/Transister set. Many of them assemble 3-4 sets each. In Watch repairing training is imparted to about 10 students each year.

The Camera Club is also very popular. The students get their material mainly from the College at a nominal cost. We have for the purpose two dark-rooms and all other relevant materials.

An additional lecturer takes up the responsibility for the efficient working of the club. A section has also been created in the library, so that the students can get the scientific training in photography. We also arrange to get the quota of photographic material from State Trading Corporation for the use of the students.

In retrospect, the experiment of the Hobby workshop including Camera Club has proved to be a tremendous success

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2. A large number of students of this college are now desirous to have training in shorthand and typewriting. The College is intending to give this facility to students with a view that the students can learn Type and Shorthand simultaneously while doing their graduation course. Knowledge of shorthand and type-writing is more or less essential for every student of Commerce. Moreover, it is very helpful to students in securing jobs in commercial, industrial and other undertakings, including employment in Government offices. Employees, almost everywhere give preference to candidates who know shorthand and type-writing. This type of vocational knowledge will therefore, be an additional qualification for the students for employment purposes immediately after passing their graduation.

3. I am submitting herewith a scheme for starting classes in Shorthand and Typewriting as an additional hobby in the Hobby workshop of the College. (Not enclosed).

In the memorandum submitted to me, about 350 students have expressed their desire to get training in type-writing. However, if the experience in other hobbies is any guide, it is unlikely that all the signatories will be coming up for training. Presuming that about 100 of them turn up and that they daily practice for one hour, it requires 100 "Typing Hours". Four months' period can be considered as sufficient for getting a good command on typewriting. On this basis we can meet the requirement of 100 students with 10 typewriters in two shifts (each typewriter being worked for 5 hours daily).

A full time teacher will have to be appointed for imparting training and supervising the work. According to rules, he will have to be appointed in the technical scale which is of 210-10-480 with allowances.

As regards accommodation, we require at least a space of 10' x 12' for this purpose. I think it can be easily provided out of the space presently available to the Hobby workshop on the first floor adjacent to college canteen. Of course a partition will have to be erected.

4. Non-Recurring Expenditure :

According to tentative estimates, the total fixed cost will come to about Rs. 24,300/- it is calculated as thus :

1)	10 typewriters 11" size @ Rs. 1,800/-	Rs. 18,000.00
2)	Metal covers and Boards @ Rs. 125/-	Rs. 1,250.00
3)	3 large tables ordinary table	Rs. 700.00
4)	10 stools and 1 chair	Rs. 150.00
5)	2 steel almirahs	Rs. 1,200.00
6)	Partition of the room, 4-1/2' thick x 8' x 20' with one door	Rs. 500.00
7)	Charts, books etc.	Rs. 300.00
	Total	Rs. 22,100.00

Contd...

5. Estimated Recurring expenditure as detailed below : Rs. 9,200/-

Estimated yearly Income & Expenditure Account

1) Instructor's emoluments @ Rs. 500/- p.m.	6,000.00	Fees from 100 students in batches of 50 each, each batch to continue for 4 months @ Rs. 4/- per student per month	
2) Chowkidar-cum-cleaner @ Rs. 50/- p.m. (part-time)	600.00		
3) Servicing charges @ Rs. 60/- per machine	600.00		
4) Spares & Accessories @ Rs. 30/- per machine per month	3,600.00	Excess of expenditure over income	1,600.00
	<u>10,000.00</u>		<u>10,800.00</u>

6. It is requested that the scheme may be sanctioned on the basis of 100% grant-in-aid. I hope our request will be favourably considered particularly in view of the employment aspect of the proposal.

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CONFIDENTIAL

198

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.30: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:-

- i) For financial assistance for Improvement of Water Supply, Electric Supply and Sewerage. P. 199-226
- ii) For the purchase of a Bus and staff car for the Institute of Technology. P. 227

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 30(i): To consider the proposal of The Banarās-Hindu University for financial assistance for improvement of water supply, electric supply and sewerage.

The Banarās Hindu University has forwarded proposals for improvement of water supply, electric supply and sewerage in the University Campus estimated to cost Rs. 23,81,400/-. The University has further informed the Commission that the implementation of the above proposals is considered to be of "top priority" in view of frequent disruptions of electric supply and inadequate water supply in the Campus. The University has requested the Commission to sanction suitable amount under Campus Development Programme. A brief summary of the proposals is as given below:-

(1) Improvement of Water Supply - estimated cost - Rs. 4,80,000/-

The University proposes to have a new pumping set with well in the area to meet the demand. It is further proposed to have ~~two~~ R.C.C. tanks behind the hostels to maintain smooth supply of water as well as to reduce the pumping hours. A chlorination plant for supplying chlorinated water as desired by the Health Department is also proposed to be installed. It is also proposed to have 4 sets of small pumps to be used with existing wells in the campus to meet the demand for irrigation and gardening water. A provision for a minimum number of technical staff has also been made to improve the service efficiency.

(2) Development Plan for Electric Supply Service Estimated Cost - Rs. 18,69,732/-

The University has stated that it is proposed to have a building since there is acute shortage of space for office, store and workshop. The following builds are proposed to be provided:

- (a) An office building having a floor area of 750 sq. ft.
- (b) A workshop bay having a floor area of 3000 sft.
- (c) A store building having a floor area of 3000 sft.

P.T.O.

200

- (d) A motor Garage for the department. Tower wagon Vehicle.

The proposal also includes improvement of street lighting, improvement of metering arrangements, improvement of conveyance for prompt service, provision of spares for break downs and maintenance, improvement of office furniture, improvement to hostels (provision of fans in rooms), improvement to hostels (provision of fan points) improvement of service efficiency (maintenance staff) etc.

3) Improvement of Sewerage Estimated Cost - Rs. 32,400/-

The University proposes to provide pipe inter-connection to stop sewerage overflow, raise the level of a few manholes to stop overflow in the low lying areas of the Campus and maintenance staff to improve the service efficiency of the scheme.

A copy of the letter received from the Banaras Hindu University along with enclosures is attached as Annexure.

The assistance already provided to the Banaras Hindu University for the above services during the Third and current plan periods is as detailed below:

Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost	Assistance provided in the Third Plan	Assistance provided in the Fourth Plan.	Total
(1.4.61 to 31.3.66)				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a) Water Supply re-organisation scheme.	10,37,486/-	2,32,000	87,401	3,19,401
				(A grant of Rs.7,18,085 was paid during 2nd Plan Period is the above).
b) Electric Supply re-organisation scheme.	7,00,000/-	-	7,00,000	7,00,000

Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost	Assistance provided in the Third Plan	Assistance provided in the Fourth Plan.	Total
(1.4.61 to 31.3.66)				
	Rs.	Rs..	Rs.	Rs.
c) Sewerage Extension Scheme	2,46,900	1,50,000	90,000	2,40,000
d) Sewerage Extension Scheme (2nd Schemo - I Phase)	2,61,412	-	2,49,000	2,49,000

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Copy of the letter No. I/Dev./ACU/148 dated 7th April, 1972 from the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-5 addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

I am to forward herewith proposals, (Appendix) each in duplicate, for Improvement of Water Supply, Electric Supply and Sewerage in the University Campus.

Separate proposals have been prepared for:-

- 1) Improvement of Water Supply
- 2) Improvement of Electric Supply, and
- 3) Improvement of Sewerage.

The non-recurring and recurring cost involved in the above proposals works out as under:-

1) Improvement of Water Supply:

Non-recurring	- Rs. 4.17 lacs	}	Rs. 4.80 lacs
Recurring	- Rs. 0.63 "		
(p.a.)			

The detailed proposals in respect of both N.R. and R. are contained in justifications attached under Heading "Improvement Plan for Water Supply service to BHU."

2) Improvement of Electric Supply:

Non-recurring	- Rs. 16.64 lacs	}	Rs. 18.69 lacs.
Recurring	- Rs. 2.05 "		
(p.a.)			

The detailed proposals is provided separately under the Heading "Development Plan for Electric Supply for the BHU."

3) Improvement of Sewerage:

Non-recurring	- Rs. 0.25 lacs	}	Rs. 32,400
Recurring	- Rs. 7,400		
(p.a.)			

The detailed justifications are provided separately under the Heading "Improvement of Sewerage Schemes."

Rs. 23,81,400

203

All the 3 proposals are fully explanatory in character. The university considers the implementation of the listed proposals as a TOP PRIORITY one in view of the frequent disruptions of electric supply and inadequate water supply in the campus.

It is requested that the Commission may sanction suitable amount under "Campus Development Programme" to the university very early, as with the ever increasing construction activities the time may come soon when water and electric supply may completely break-down.

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AppendixImprovement plan for water supply service.

1.	Provision of one tube well including pumping set, Electric connection etc.	
	Near Swimming Pool.	= Rs. 80,000.00
2.	Provision of 2 R.C.C. Tank	
	Near Birla Pump and Hyderabad Pump.	= Rs. 2,27,000.00
3.	Provision of chlorination plants.	= Rs. 70,000.00
4.	Provision of small pumps for irrigation purposes including the cost of pumps pipe and electric connections 4 sets.	= Rs. 40,000.00
5.	Recurring maintenance staff.	= Rs. 63,000.00
		<hr/>
Total -		= Rs. 4,80,000.00
		<hr/>

Sd/-

Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banarás Hindu University

205

Improvement plan for Water Supply Service to B.H.U. :

1. Provision of One tube well near swimming pool:

There is a swimming pool behind hostels the intake of which is 8/10 lac Gallons of water. There is also a demand for new hostels under construction around the pool. It is proposed to have a new pumping set with well in the area to meet the demand, the details of which is given in annexure No.A.

2. Provision of two R.C.C. reservoirs along the Hostel Line near Birla and Hyderabad Pumping stations.

A total of 15/20 lac gallons of water are pumped daily and the total reserving capacity is 3 lac gallons at present which is far below the minimum of 33% of the total pumped water. It is therefore, proposed to have two R.C.C. tanks behind the hostels to maintain smooth supply of water as well as to reduce the pumping hours. The details of the tanks are given in annexure No.B.

3. Provision for chlorination plants.

At present we are supplying water directly pumped without any treatment. It is proposed to have a chlorination plant for supplying chlorinated water as desired by our Health Department. The details are given in annexure No.C.

4. Provision of small pumps for irrigation & gardening purposes.

At present we are supplying water for irrigation and gardening purposes directly from our pure water sources as a result acute water scarcity is experienced. Moreover, round the clock pumping is needed without any rest to the pump motors. It is therefore, proposed to have 4 sets of small pumps to be used with the existing wells in the campus to meet the demand of irrigation and gardening waters. The details of the scheme are given in annexure No.D.

5. Provision of main staff to improve the service efficiency.

A proposal for a minimum number of technical staff to improve the service efficiency is given in annexure No.E.

Sd/-

Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

"A"

One new tube well complete with boring pump, pump house and pipe connection.

- 1. Cost of boring (as per recent tender). 1 No. = Rs. 26,500.00
- 2. Cost of pumping set, 40 H.P. complete. 1 No. = Rs. 30,000.00
- 3. Cost of pump house building. = Rs. 10,000.00
- 4. Cost of pipe line etc. = Rs. 13,500.00

Total = Rs. 80,000.00

Sd/-

Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University.

'CHUGH'

"B"

2 Nos. R.C.C. Reservoirs.

Cost of 2 Nos. R.C.C. reservoirs
as per recent tenders. 1,13,500/- each. = Rs. 2,27,000.00

Total = Rs. 2,27,000.00

Sd/-

Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

'CHUGH'

...ing ... of ... is not adequate from health point of view. A better disinfectant in the form of chlorinating the water is necessary.

Sl.No.	Places where Tube-wells exist	Sl.No. of the Tube-Wells	Chlorinators	Booster Pump.
1.	S.S. Hospital	7	4	2
2.	Ruiya Hostel.	5	1	1
3.	Birla Hostel	4	2	1
4.	Amphitheatre Ground.	6	2	1
5.	Dhanrajgiri Hostel.	3	3	-
6.	Science College.	New.	2	1
7.	Hyderabad.	New.	2	1
8.	Chittupur	New	2	1
			<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>

(A) The cost of Chlorinators 18 Nos. 2500/- each. = Rs.45,000.00

(B) The cost of Booster pumps 8 Nos. 2000/- each. = Rs.16,000.00

(C) Bleaching Powder. Lump Sum. = Rs. 5,000.00

(D) Other Charges. = Rs. 4,000.00

Total = Rs.70,000.00

Sd/-

Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

4 Nos. small pumps in Hostels.

1. Cost of 7.5 H.P. pumping set complete 4 Nos 3,000/- each. = Rs. 12,000.00
2. Cost of pump shades 4 Nos 2500/- each. = Rs. 10,000.00
3. Cost of pipe line of 2" dia about 1,000 meters 15/- meters. = Rs. 15,000.00
4. Cost of specials & fitting of gate value. = Rs. 1,800.00

Lump Sum. = Rs. 38,800.00

Contingency 3% = Rs. 1,155.00

Total = Rs. 39,955.00

Say. 10,000/-

Sd/-

Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University.

'CHUGH'

209

"E"
WATER SUPPLY

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts.</u>	<u>Nos of Post.</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Supervisor water supply internal installation.	1	210-425	4800-00
2.	Supervisor,, ,, Pumps.	1	210-425	4800-00
3.	Pumpman.	16	110-180	48000-00
4.	Helpers.	8	70-85	19200-00
5.	Mason	2	110-180	6000-00
6.	Carpenter.	2	110-180	6000-00
7.	Welder.	1	110-180	3000-00
8.	Pump errector & Mechanic	1	130-256	3600-00
9.	Sub Store Clerk.	1	110-180	3000-00
10.	Account Clerk.	1	110-180	3000-00
11.	Accountant.	1	210-425	4800-00

Total = Rs. 63000-00

Sd/-
Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

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CORE PLAN:

210

<u>Electric Supply.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(A) Building.	= Rs. 1,68,750-00
(B) Street light with tubes light and Mercury fitting.	= Rs. 80,000-00
(C) Meters & equipment for electric supply.	= Rs. 76,600-00
(D) Vehicle.	= Rs. 25,000-00
(E) Spares.	= Rs. 2,82,000-00
(F) Furniture.	= Rs. 6,300-00
(G) Ceiling fans in rooms.	= Rs. 9,15,750-00
(H) Cost of fan points in rooms.	= Rs. 1,09,920-00
(I) Recurring maintenance staff.	= Rs. 2,05,412-00
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Total	= Rs. 18,69,732-00
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Sd/-
Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

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Development Plan for Electric Supply Service to B.H.U.

The following development plan is proposed keeping in view the long outstanding demand of the electric supply departments for improvement of electric supply service to B.H.U.

1. Proposal for a building of this department:-

The department has no building of its own since the inception of this department although the department has taken a very big shape consisting of the following:-

Staff Strength	= 250
Cost of stores	= 5 lacs approximately.
Budget	= 17 lacs.
Total O.H. Mains.	= 38 K.M. approximately.
Total Consumers.	= 1500 Nos. Approximately.
Total electric points.	= 3,00,000 Nos.
Maximum Demand.	= 1,200 K.V.A.
Total Substations.	= 12 Nos.
Total street lights.	= 1,200 Nos.

In view of the above it is proposed that the department may have a building of its own, the details and Justification for which is given in annexure No.(A).

2. Improvement of street lighting.

The department has already undertaken the improvement work of the University street lighting by providing Tube and Mercury fittings but due to lack of funds the work is handicapped. A proposal for providing Tube & Mercury fittings in details are given in annexure No.(B).

3. Improvement of Metering arrangements.

The department has so far installed 2,000 Nos. of house service and other meters of various capacities but it has no scope for testing and calibration of meters which is an essential for an electric supply department. A proposal for having a testing bench for the department is given in annexure No.(C).

4. Improvement of conveyance for prompt service:-

The department has only one vehicle which is also age old and unsuitable for continued service. The demand for quick service is also increasing along with increase in number of service connections. A proposal for a Jeep Vehicle with a Trailer is given in annexure No.(D).

5. Provision of spares for breakdowns & maintenance.

The department has twelve substations equipped with Transformers, H.T. Cables and other distribution Cables. But there is no spare items for replacement during breakdowns, repairs and maint. Similarly there is no spare pumping set for immediate replacement against eight pumping sets in service. It is proposed to have some spares the details of which are given in annexure No.(E).

6. Improvement of office furniture.

There is practically no furniture for our office accommodating four clerks, three Assistant Foreman, Engineer and a few Supervisors. Also there are hundreds of files and other allied papers and documents to be kept and maintained properly. It is proposed to have some office furniture the details of which are given in annexure No.(F).

7. Improvement to Hostels (Provision of fans in rooms.)

It is a long outstanding demand of the student residing in hostels for providing ceiling fans in the rooms. It is proposed that one each may be provided in the rooms of the hostels the details of which are given in annexure No.(G).

8. Improvement to hostels (Provision of fan points).

It is proposed that fan points (one in each room) should be provided for installation of fans as above, the details of which are given in annexure NO. (H).

9. Improvement of service efficiency (Maintenance Staff).

As the University has expanded in various spheres with the enormous extensions of buildings, Faculties, Hostels, Residential quarters etc. the work load of this department has been doubled compared to that existed in early sixties, but our staff strength is almost constant, although the sphere of work and responsibilities have considerably been increased due to increase in maximum demand, extensions of O.H. Mains & Substations, increase in number of consumers and service lines

and more and more demand for prompt service of electrical repairs and maintenance of University appliances. It is an absolute necessity to have a few more staff to improve the service efficiency of the department so as to cope with the present day demand satisfactorily. A proposal for a minimum number of staff with slight adjustments along with justifications is given in annexure No.(I).

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(A)
ELECTRIC SUPPLY

1. Buildings:-

The department has no building of its own. There is an acute crisis of space in the existing office, store and workshop. There is practically no space for providing temporary shelter to more than 200 workers during the days of summer and Monsoon, resulting to serious difficulties for work distribution. The existing space in the stores is so limited that very costly equipments like transformers switch - gears, cables and other items are kept in open space resulting to serious losses to the University. The existing space provided for the workshop is also minimum. The work-load in work shop is rapidly increasing day by day and the space is so insufficient that it has become a problem to store the items received for repairs. Besides, the major repairs of big motors and transformers and their maintenance and overhauling is practically impossible for want of space. Further, we do not have the least space for the accommodation of the Engineer, Assistant Foreman and few office clerk which is evident from the size of the space marked for office. We do not have a motor garrage for our Department Vehicles and as such the Vehicle is kept in the exposed weather.

In view of the circumstances stated above we suggest the following:-

- (a) An office building having a floor area of 750 sq. ft.
- (b) A workshop bay having a floor area of 3000 sq. ft.
- (c) A store building having a floor area of 3000 sq. ft.
- (d) A motor Garage for our department Tower wagon vehicle.

At the rate of 25/-sft. Rs. 1,68,750.00

(B)

3. Street Light with Tubes and Murcurry fittings.

There are about 400 points which have to be replaced with tube fittings and mercury fittings to improve the street lighting and it will reduce our maintenance cost also. The estimated cost for each set is Rs.200/- so the total cost required is Rs.80,000/-

'CHUGH'

215

(C)

4. Meters and equipment for Electric supply.

1.	Meter testing Bench complete with 3, watt meters 3, ammeter, 3, volt meters per phase, p.5 Regulator suitable K.W.H. meter.	.....One set	Rs.50,000.00
2.	Portable type moving iron voltable 0-600 first class accuracy.	.....One set	Rs. 1,500.00
3.	Portable type poly phase watt meter.	.....One set.	Rs. 750.00
4.	Portable type power factor meter.	.....One set.	Rs. 750.00
5.	Portable type frequency meter.	.....One set.	Rs. 500.00
6.	Reheostates loading inductance and loading resistances.	.....Two sets.	Rs. 600.00
7.	Phase frequency meter one set.		Rs. 500.00
8.	Tong test watt meter multiphase one set.		Rs. 4,000.00
9.	Tong test ammeter multiphase one set.		Rs. 4,000.00
10.	7 th size 40 liters oil dryer & filter equipment complete with 1.5 E.H.P. motor leads Hosepipe etc.	.....One set	Rs.15,000.00
			<hr/>
Total			Rs.77,600.00

(D)

5. Vehicles.

Regarding vehicles, stores and Equipment:

At present we have a tower wagon vehicle which was purchased in the year 1960. The condition of the vehicle is not so satisfactory. Moreover, the sphere of work has been doubled demanding more efficient a quick service. It is desirable that one more JEEP vehicle with a trailer should be purchased.

..... Rs.25,000.00

6. Spare Stores to be added

At present we do not have sufficient spare equipments like Transformers, Switchgears, U.G. Cables, etc. for replacement in emergencies and breakdowns. It is therefore, suggested that the following items should be purchased as spare items for emergencies and breakdowns to improve efficiency:

- 1. 500 KVA transformers4 Nos. = Rs. 1,00,000.00
- 2. 50 sq. mm. 6.6 K.V.P.IICA cable 3Km. = Rs. 75,000.00
- 3. 300mm 3½ core I. 1K.V..PVC armoured cable 500 m. = Rs. 40,000.00
- 4. 195 MM² -do- 500 m. = Rs. 35,000.00
- 5. Vertical turbine pump complete with 45 B.H.P. motors. 11 sets: = Rs. 32,000.00

TOTAL Rs. 2,82,000.00

(F)

8. Furniture.

- 1. Chairs.....12 Nos. = Rs. 600.00
- 2. Tables..... 2 Nos. = Rs. 900.00
- 3. Almiraha..... 6 Nos. = Rs. 3000.00
- 4. Racks..... 2 Nos. = Rs. 500.00
- 5. Wall Safe..... One = Rs. 4000.00
- 6. Safe chest.....3 Nos. = Rs. 300.00

TOTAL = Rs.6300.00

217

(G & H)

Details of 9 to 13 Nos.

<u>Name of Hostals:</u>	<u>Ceiling Globe:</u>	<u>Fan in room 43rd</u>	<u>Fan in Varendhas 60th</u>
1. Viskarma	92	200	50
2. Vivekanand	92	200	50
3. Day.	88	122	30
4. Limdi.	147	188	47
5. Rajputana	141	188	47
6. Dhanrajgiri	123	188	47
7. Morvi.	129	188	47
8. Rankrishna.	48	150	37
9. I.N. Gurtu.	92	120	30
10. B. Dass.	92	120	30
11. Radha Krishna	92	120	30
12. Aiyar.	94	120	30
13. Dhocha	212	319	80
14. Birla.	212	319	80
15. Ruiya	142	192	28
16. Girls Hostels	215	92	23
17. K.G. Hostel.	86	74	19
18. Dhantary.	92	216	54
19. K.E. & A.B.	118	153	38
20. New.Tech.No.1	88	216	54
21. Now Tech.No.2	44	134	34
22. International House new and old.	80	15	nil
23. Law Colloge Hostel	40	63	16
24. Sengupta Lodge.	20	21	5
25. Girls Hostel Kamachha.	60	60	15
TOTAL: 2599		3683	936

'ENUGH'

I - STAFF

<u>Name of Post</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Fore man.	3	375-650	22,212.00
2. Wire man.	6	110-180	18,000.00
3. Wire man Helper.	6	70- 85	14,400.00
4. Line man.	5	110-180	15,500.00
5. Khalasi.	10	70- 85	24,000.00
6. Fuse man	14	85-155	37,800.00
7. Armature Winder.	4	110-180	12,000.00
8. Helper Winder.	8	70- 85	19,500.00
9. Motor Inspector	1	210-425	4,800.00
10. Street light Inspector	1	210-425	4,800.00
11. Line man Street light	2	110-180	6,000.00
12. Khalasi Street light	4	70- 85	9,600.00
13. Supervisor Indoor wiring.	1	210-425	4,800.00
14. Welder.	1	110-180	3,000.00
15. Painter.	1	110-180	3,000.00
16. Clerk workshop	1	110-180	3,000.00
17. Typist.	1	110-180	3,000.00

Total: 2,05,412.00

'CHUCH'

Justification for the post of foreman:-

Since 1960, the University is rapidly developing day by day and it has now taken a very big shape by various expansions of Departments, Faculties, Colleges, Hostels and Quarters. Accordingly, the maximum demand of power has gone from 500 KVA have been commissioned and the existing seven substations are being augmented in capacity by additions and alterations to meet the present and near future demand. The number of light points have increased from 40,000 to 3,00,000 and fans from 2,000 to 10,000 and water cocks from 1,000 to 6,000 Nos. The total number of service connections and street lights have increased from 600 to 1,500. Due to tremendous increase in number of electrical appliances in the University dopts, our workshop is so overburdened that we are to refuse repair works in some cases.

The demand of water has also been increased from 7/8 lacs gallons a day to 18/20 lacs gallons a day and pumping hours have been extended from 8 hours a day to 2 hours a day. To meet the present demand of water, we have recently installed two more pumps are on the way to be installed.

Besides, our department has been entrusted recently with the additional burden of maintaining the sanitary and water installations of the entire University buildings, which were looked after by the P.W.D. earlier.

In view of the increased responsibility and sphere of works, I propose to upgrade the three posts of Assistant Foreman to Foreman Assistant Engineer in the grade of Rs.375-650. I think by this arrangement, the efficiency of the department will be considerably improved keeping in view the upgrading of the Post of Foreman I/C to E.W.S. Engineer purely on the basis of increased responsibilities and sphere of works. It is also to be mentioned here that the three Assistant Foreman are equally sharing the responsibilities now under the E.W.S. Engineer as they were doing under the Foreman I/C.

<u>Proposed Staff</u>	<u>Grade</u>
1. Foreman (Indoor Wiring)	As per Existing grade
2. " (O.H.L. & Substations)	
3. " (Water Supply & Sewage)	

(Justification as given above.)

- 4. Wireman..... 6Nos.
- 5. Wireman holpher.....6 Nos.

Justification:- We do not have any staff for ~~rewiring~~ and addition/alteration and extension works. At present we are taking temporary sanctions through out the year and now the authorities are reluctant to allow temp. sanctions any further. As such ~~to~~ pull on with the heavy works of ~~rewiring~~, addition, alteration and extension works, we are in urgent need of the afore-said staff immediately:

Line Man 5 Nos.

Lineman Helper 10 Nos.

Justification

Due to enormous expansions of the University buildings quarters, hostels, etc. since 1960, the O.H. Mains and substations with service connections and length of Mains have increased considerably and further increasing day by day. The maintenance work of O.H.M. have also increased in proportion. But the staff strength is constant. Besides, the existing strength is hardly a bare minimum for the maintenance work only. It is, therefore, essential to have aforesaid minimum staff to cope with the present increased work so that the efficiency level of service is maintained both in the construction and maintenance work. Further, the Vice-Chancellor has desired that round the clock maintenance staff should work and this has not yet been complied due to shortage of staff. 7. Fuseman-cum-Asstt. Wireman: 14 (Existing grade).

There are 29 hostels including 4 Nos. nearing completion. But we have only 12 Nos. of Fuseman with which we can not maintain the hostels satisfactorily. As a result, serious complaints from wardens are pouring in and we are hardly in a position to satisfy them effectively. Besides, it is quite obvious that one fuseman cannot maintain 3/4 hostels at a time resulting to dissatisfaction among the inmates of the hostels. It is, therefore, quite justified that one person should be appointed for each hostel.

- 8. Armature winders - 4 Nos
 - 9. Winder helpers - 8 Nos
- } Existing grade

Justification

We have a strength of three Armature winders and one Post is still lying vacant. Our workshop is the only unit in the University where all sorts electrical repairs are undertaken

24

from all corners of the University. Our present position of work-load is such that very of ten we are to refuse work due to heavy pre-occupation. If at all the put-put is to be increased, at least the aforesaid staff is required to meet the existing winders. At least one Khalasi is the bare minimum for each winder.

10. Motor Inspector: (1 No.) Grade Rs.210-425

At present there is no such post in our department. We have more than 1,500 meters which require a periodical checking in view of maintenance as well as revenue point of view. Very often meters become defective and inaccurate, but due to shortage of any such staff, we are to bear financial losses to the University. It is also essential to maintain the meters properly by periodical checking and overhauling. Therefore it is an absolute necessity that the post should be here as exists in other Electric supply departments.

12. Street light Inspector: (One) grade Rs.210-425:

At present we do not have any such post. Our present No. of street lights are more than one thousand spread over the very corner of the University. But there is no person who can look after the street lights exclusively as a result street lights are not maintained in proper way various complaints are received and most of the maintenance are done as far as possible on the basis of them. It is therefore, essential that the post should be here as exists in other departments so that the street lights are maintained properly.

13. Lineman (Street Light) - 2 Nos. Existing grade.
Lineman Helper " - 4 Nos.

At present we do not have any such post for looking after the street lights exclusively. As such maintenance of street lights are very difficult rather impossible with the existing skeleton staff on line. As a result street light maintenance works are very irregular and unsatisfactory. Besides we have taken up a scheme of converting the bulb fittings by tube and mercury vapour fittings. This work is also handicapped due to acute shortage of lineman. It is, therefore, essential to have the aforesaid staff for street light erection and maintenance.

14. Supervisor (Indoor Wiring) 1 No. - Existing grade:

There is no post of Supervisor (Indoor Wiring) at

present, although there is the post of supervisors O.H.M. and Water-supply separately. The workload of maintenance, rewiring, addition, alteration and extensions of Indoor Wiring has been greatly increased by the various expansion of the University since 1960. But there is no supervisory staff except the only Assistant Foreman for whom it is physically impossible to supervise all the work personally alone when there are lot of administrative and other works to be performed by him. It is, therefore, an urgent necessity that a post of supervisor for indoor wiring is created.

15. Welder (1No.) - Grade Rs. 110-180:

There is no such post of welder in our department at present. But a lot of work is there. As it is obvious that the running and maintenance of Elect. & Water Supply Deptt. like ours cannot function with a workshop, it is also a fact that repairs and maintenance in a workshop can not be done without a welding set and a welder. Accordingly, we have purchased a welding set for our shop but there is no post of a welder. I think no more justification is necessary for the post.

16. Painter (1 No.) - Grade Rs. 110-180:

There is no such post in our department although we have written several times to the authorities for the same. You are aware that we have about 110 of poles with fittings in O.H. Mains, 12 numbers of substations with various equipments and 9 pump houses. The equipments and machineries fitted there demand painting at least once a year. But unfortunately painting at least once a year. But unfortunately painting could not be done for the last 10 yrs. due to shortage of staff. I think this is sufficient to justify the post.....

17. Clerk (Workshop)1- no:

At present there is no clerk for our workshop, although there was previously. As a result the work of preparing job sheets, billing, attendance, Muster Roll and other record works are pending for a few years. Therefore, a post of clerk for our workshop is a bare necessity.

18. Typist (Office) - Existing grade.:

There is no such post in our department until now although the official correspondence work is enormous. It is also practically impossible to get all the typing work

223

done by the A/C clerk. It is also quite obvious that an essential public utility service cannot work without a typist when the department is to deal with thousands of consumers. It is also pointed out several times to the authorities. Therefore the post is quite justified.

'CHUGH'

SEWAGE

- 1. Provision to connect over flow pipe with distribution main at Broacha, Bhagwan Pur pumping station to stop the overflow in case of Emergency and manhole internally connected near the residence Old E/1.....Total Cost=Rs.22,500-00
- 2. Provision to raise some manholes in low area in Hyderabad and behind Central School 50 Nos @ 50/- each. Total Cost=Rs. 2,500-00
- 3. Recurring maint Staff..... Total Cost=Rs. 7,400-00

Grant Total. =Rs.32,400-00

Sd/-
Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

'CHUGH'

225

Improvement to Sewerage Scheme.

1. Provision of pipe interconnection to stop sewerage overflow.

It is proposed to connect the overflow pipe with distribution mains at Broacha & Bhagwan Pur sewage pumping stations to stop the emergency overflow of the sewer water. This arrangement is necessary to avoid danger to public health & mosquito breeding in the campus. A detail of the scheme is given in annexure No.F.

2. Provision of raising the level of a few manholes to stop overflow in the low lying areas of the campus.

There are extent low lying areas where sewer water overflow during rainy seasons. It is proposed to raise the level of these manholes to stop overflow to avoid danger to public health & mosquito breeding. The details of the scheme is given in annexure No.G.

3. Provision for maint staff to improve the service efficiency of sewerage scheme.

A proposal for a minimum technical staff for improvement of service efficiency in the sewerage scheme is given in annexure No.H.

Sd/-
 Electrical & Water Supply Engineer
 Banaras Hindu University

B F D

Provision to connect overflow pipe with distribution main at Broacha, Bhagwanpur pumping station.

= Rs. 22,500-00

Total. = Rs. 22,500-00

Sd/-
 Electrical & Water Supply Engineer
 Banaras Hindu University

" G "

Provision to raise some manholes in low area. 50 Nos. @ 50/- each. = Rs. 2,500-00

Total. = Rs. 2,500-00

Sd/-

Electrical & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

" H "

SEWAGE.

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name of Posts.</u>	<u>No. of Post.</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1.	Pump Mechanic.	1	130-256	3,600-00
2.	Helper.	2	70- 85	4,800-00
Total. =				8,400-00

Sd/-

Electric & Water Supply Engineer
Banaras Hindu University

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIALUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No.30(ii): To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for the purchase of a Bus and staff car for the Institute of Technology.

The Banaras Hindu University has sent a proposal for the purchase of a Bus and a staff car for the Institute of Technology. It is stated that the Institute of Technology has over 2000 students on roll on study tours and practical training at important places of engineering works are a part of their curriculum. A bus would therefore be beneficial for conducting study tours for students to industrial places. The bus would all the time be engaged since such tours are arranged in small batches of students.

As for the staff car, it has been stated that the Institute is situated at three places in the Banaras Hindu University namely at the erstwhile Engineering College, College of Technology and College of Mining and Metallurgy. The examinations are also held in these three centres. Difficulties often arise in the distribution of questionpapers and announcement of corrections in question papers simultaneously at these centres. A staff car, it is expected, would serve these and other miscellaneous needs of the Institute of Technology.

The university has intimated that high priority has been assigned by them for the purchase of a bus and a staff car which together are estimated to cost Rs. 1,08,000/-. To meet this expenditure, the nine departments of the Institute of Technology are willing to surrender Rs. 12,000/- each from the total equipment grant of Rs.52 lakhs sanctioned under the IV Five Year Plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(T)/ADDITIONAL SECRETARY

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 31

To consider proposals received from the Head of Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University for (1) installation of emergency stand-by diesel generating set and (2) installation of 7 Nos window type air conditioners in the new additional laboratory for tracer laboratory and microbiology laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,37,200 during the Fourth Plan period.

The Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University has sent to the Commission proposals, based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the centre for (1) installation of emergency stand-by diesel generating set at an estimated cost of Rs.67,000 and (2) installation of 7 numbers window type air conditioners in the new additional laboratory for tracer laboratory and microbiology laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs.70,000 during the Fourth Plan period.

The Head of the centre has stated that a stand-by diesel generating set is a necessity at the centre because the electricity fails very frequently at Portonovo which affects adversely the progress of research work and involves wastage of analytical material besides the damage to electric and electronic instruments available at the centre.

As regards the installation of window type air conditioners, the Head of the centre has stated that the additional research laboratory which contains provision for tracer and Microbiological Laboratories is ready for occupation and it may be possible to initiate tracer as well as microbiology work most effectively and efficiently provided these laboratories are duly air conditioned.

The Commission has during the Fourth Plan period approved a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,86,000 for the construction of an Additional Research Laboratory which contained provision for Tracer and Microbiological Laboratories.

The proposals of the Centre of Advanced Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University are placed before the Commission for consideration.

ED/Sc.II/Addl. Secy.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

229

Meeting :
Dated : 5th July 1972

- Item No. 32 : To consider a proposal from the Bombay University for naming the humanities and science blocks at Kole Kalyan after the Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, respectively.

The University of Bombay has sent a proposal to name the humanities block and the science block on the new campus at Kole Kalyan after Mahadeo Govind Ranade and Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak respectively.

An extract from the letter received from the Bombay University in this respect is reproduced below:-

"The Syndicate at their meeting held on 29th September 1962 decided that this university, which has a century old traditions built up through understanding, courage, devotion and learning of a large number of illustrious men, should introduce a practice of commemorating the memory of these great men by designating buildings, chairs etc. after them. The syndicate feel that such a practice can constantly remind the university of its traditions and its responsibilities and can be highly helpful in building the ethos of the university. They feel that it can also be extended to include the names of outstanding pioneers in the field of education in the State and in the country.

In pursuance of the general policy laid down by the Syndicate as stated above, the university hostel building on 'B' Road in the Churchgate ~~area~~ has been named as Gonnath Sunkarsett Hall and the building on Plot No. 164, housing the Jammalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies has been named as Dadabhai Naorojo House, with the ~~prior~~ approval of the Commission.

As you are aware, the university has constructed a humanities block and a science block during the first phase of development of ~~the~~ new campus at Kole Kalyan.

In furtherance of the policy stated in para one above, the Syndicate at their meeting held on 25th February 1972, decided, at the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor that the Humanities Block be named after ~~the~~ Mahadeo Govind Ranade

230

who was professor of English and History at ~~the~~ Elphinstone college in 1868, a great social & reformer, an economist and historian, and later a judge of Bombay High Court and ~~the~~ the science block after Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who was professor of Mathematics at the Fergusson College in 1885 and father of the Indian Freedom Struggle."

The UGC had sometime back communicated the following principles for naming of buildings constructed with assistance from the UGC for the guidance of the universities:-

- 1) Ordinarily the building of teaching departments laboratories should not be named after individuals. The library buildings, hostels and colleges could be named after persons of outstanding eminence in the field of teaching, research scholarship and public service whose life and work would be a source of inspiration to the ~~young~~ generation provided that no buildings shall be named after a living person.
- 2) The proposal for naming university building should ~~be made~~ from the syndicate or the Government and be subject to the concurrence of the University Grants Commission.
- 3) No educational buildings should be named after Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru unless the purpose is commensurate with their ~~services~~.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EC(CD).

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

231

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July 1972.

Item No. 33: To consider the reference from the South Gujarat University regarding allocation of additional funds towards meeting the salary of teaching posts for the 4th Plan period.

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The University Grants Commission on the recommendation of the Visiting Committees had originally allocated grants to universities for the period ending 1970-71. The Universities were requested to send to the Commission schemes which could be accommodated within 70% of the allocation. With the extension of the Fourth Plan period to 1973-74, the Commission had decided to provide additional funds to universities to enable them to meet the additional expenditure on the teaching posts accommodated within 70% of the allocation for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74. The allocation of the universities was suitably enhanced to enable them to meet the additional liability. In the case of universities which had not sent their proposals to be accommodated within 70% of the allocation, it was decided that the additional expenditure to cover the liability of the posts filled upto 31st March 1970 may be provided for an additional period of three years. In the case of South Gujarat University the allocation, on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee was communicated to the University in July 1969 with the result that the University could fill up only one post of Reader upto 31st March 1970. The allocation of the University was accordingly enhanced to cover the additional expenditure on one post of Reader for a period of three years. The allocation originally made to the University also covered the expenditure for a period of two years i.e. 1969-70 and 1970-71. With the extension of the plan period upto three years, the University does not find it possible to meet the expenditure on the teaching posts which was provided for only two years originally to cover the expenditure for additional three years i.e. 1971-72 to 1973-74. While submitting their schemes to be accommodated in the Fourth Plan allocation, the University has tried to adjust some expenditure on the teaching posts by cutting down provision on other accepted items. However, the University still requires an additional amount of Rs. 2.93 lakhs to cover the entire expenditure on the teaching posts upto the end of 1973-74, over and above the Fourth Plan allocation.

In view of the special circumstances of the University - the original allocation having been communicated in July 1969 enabling the University to fill only one post of Reader upto 31st March 1970 it is for consideration whether the allocation of the University may be enhanced to the extent of Rs. 2.93 lakhs to enable it to meet the expenditure on the teaching posts upto March 1974.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (CD)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 34 To receive a note on the reference received from Marathwada and Poona Universities with regard to Postgraduate Teaching by the Affiliated Colleges.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th April, 1971 received a summary of the report of the Committee on Postgraduate Education in Poona University. A copy of the summary is attached (Annexure).

The Commission felt that it may be difficult to agree to some of recommendations/suggestions made by the Committee and desired that the report may be considered after the views of the University were obtained. The views of the University were called for, but have not been received so far. The Poona University was not earlier allowing any college in Poona City to conduct Postgraduate teaching and the postgraduate work was being done in the University Departments. The University has now allowed the Colleges in Poona City to start postgraduate courses. The University has also sent proposals of the three postgraduate Institutions located in Poona City viz. (i) Fergusson College, Poona; (ii) Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona and (iii) N. Wadia College, Poona for the development of their postgraduate departments in Physics, Microbiology and Chemistry respectively during the plan period. The requirements of the three colleges are summarised below:

1. Fergusson College, Poona:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>
Physics	Equipment	Rs. 65,000
	Staff (One Lecturer in the scale of Rs. 400-800)	Rs. 35,000
		<u>Rs. 1,00,000</u>

2. Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Microbiology	Building	Rs. 1.52 lakhs

3. N.Wadia College, Poona:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>
Physical Chemistry	(i) Equipment including Chemicals & furniture.	Rs. 2,22,500
	(ii) Library books and journals including furniture	Rs. 20,000
		<u>Rs. 2,42,500</u>

The Vice-Chancellor, Marathwada University had also written to the Chairman, University Grants Commission asking for the views of the Commission with regard to postgraduate teaching in the affiliated colleges at Aurangabad. An extract from the letter from the Vice-Chancellor dated 28th April, 1972 is reproduced below:-

One important question is being discussed in the University for sometime. This question relates to the conduct of postgraduate teaching by the affiliated Colleges in Aurangabad i.e. at the seat of the University. For the last 13 years postgraduate teaching is done in the University by the University Departments in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce and now a policy decision with regard to the question whether the local colleges at Aurangabad should be granted permission to start postgraduate teaching is to be taken. This question was discussed by the Board of University Teaching of my University on April 21, 1972 and earlier and it has, now, appointed a Committee to discuss various aspects relating to the question and make a report to the Board within the specified time limit, although the consensus of the discussion was that the Colleges be permitted to start postgraduate classes.

Under the provision of Section 40 of the Marathwada University Act, within the University area all postgraduate instruction, teaching and training shall be conducted either by the University or by such affiliated Colleges or Institutions and in such subjects, as may be prescribed by the Statutes. The Marathwada University Act, therefore, does not preclude any of the affiliated Colleges in Aurangabad from doing postgraduate teaching. Constitutionally, therefore, the position is in favour of local Colleges doing postgraduate teaching.

I have also before me a copy of the letter No.F. 5-11/68(C.D.) dated November 22, 1968, written by the Joint Secretary, University Grants Commission, communicating to the Registrar of my University the resolution adopted by the Commission at its meeting held on November 6, 1968 on this subject.

It may be that the University Grants Commission has deliberated on this important question further in the light of the experience of different Universities and I am, therefore, seeking your guidance on this important point as this University is likely to decide a policy question on this subject shortly. I shall, therefore, be grateful if you will kindly render your valuable advice in this matter.

234

It may be added that in Aurangabad itself we have as many as ten Colleges in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce and at least half of them are of good standing having quite senior teachers on their staff.

I must also add that one particular reason amongst various other reasons of demanding postgraduate teaching by the Colleges is that their senior lecturers should become eligible for the grade of Rs.700-1100 as one of the conditions for a teacher being eligible for this grade is that he should have postgraduate teaching experience. In this respect, the Colleges in Aurangabad who have not been permitted so far, for doing postgraduate teaching, are at a disadvantage as compared to the teachers in the mofussil Colleges where postgraduate teaching is allowed to be done by the University even in Colleges of less standing.

In these circumstances, I shall greatly rely on your valuable advice and shall be obliged for an early reply in the matter as a meeting of the Committee appointed by the University in this matter is convened on May 2, 1972 and the matter is being pressed very much by all concerned.

The reply sent by the Chairman, University Grants Commission is reproduced below:

I have your letter of 29th April 1972 about the very important question of organization of postgraduate education. There has been a good deal of discussion on the subject as you know. It was, for instance, considered at the Vice-Chancellors' conference in 1969 (copy of proceedings is enclosed); and recently by the UGC Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, on governance of universities and colleges.

It is apparent that we cannot have a fixed pattern or uniform solution applicable to all situations, as account has to be taken of the stage of development of higher education in the area, local needs and aspirations, and the resources available. The prime need is to raise quality and standard of postgraduate work. And it has to be clearly recognized that postgraduate education demands (some minimum) provision of research facilities for the staff and, if possible, provision for research scholars. This emphasises the importance of concentration of effort and resources and elimination of duplication.

In the case of subjects which require laboratory facilities, postgraduate teaching should be provided centrally, that is, in departments maintained by the University. This

235

also facilitates up-dating of courses on a continuing basis. The college teachers should be permitted, in fact encouraged, to participate in postgraduate work of the departments.

For non-laboratory subjects, some carefully selected colleges, or rather groups of colleges, may provide postgraduate courses to meet some special needs of areas remote from the university headquarters; but this would be an exceptional thing. In such cases it would be a distinct advantage if college teaching is supplemented by the university departments by organising "correspondence courses" and departmental seminars (2-3 weeks duration) for college students.

The aim is concentration - polling together- of the effort of the departments and colleges. This is no easy thing to achieve, but without it improvement of postgraduate education would be very difficult.

This is a rather sketchy letter. It would be a pleasure to discuss the subject when we meet.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (CD)

'CHUGH'

Post Graduate teaching in Science
subjects in Poona City.

.....

Poona University had appointed a Committee in 1969 to examine the question of Postgraduate Education and more particularly the coordination between the Postgraduate Departments of the University and Constituent Colleges with regard to Postgraduate teaching and research. The report of the Committee was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 7th April, 1971 (Item 9) and the Commission felt that it would be difficult to agree with some of the recommendations/suggestions made by the Committee and desired that the report may be considered again after the views of the University have been obtained.

The University of Poona has subsequently forwarded and recommended the proposals of three Postgraduate institutions located in Poona City viz. Fergusson College, Poona (ii) Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona (iii) N. Wadia College, Poona for the development of their postgraduate departments of Physics, Microbiology and Chemistry respectively during the Fourth Plan period. The proposals of two other Postgraduate Science Colleges at Poona i.e. M.F.S. College of Arts and Science, Poona and Sir Parshwambhan College, Poona have not been received so far. The details of proposals are given below:-

1. Fergusson College, Poona:

The College was established in 1885 and started Postgraduate teaching in Physics from the year 1969-70. The number of students enrolled for M.Sc. Physics during 1971-72 was 13 and 5 teachers were engaged for Postgraduate teaching. There were six other visiting teachers. For the development of postgraduate education the Mathematics Department has been provided an assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,00,000/- as UGC's share during the Fourth Plan period. No assistance to the Postgraduate department of Physics has been provided so far during the 3rd/4th Plan periods. The expenditure involved in the proposal is as under:-

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total expenditure</u>
Physics	Equipment	65,000
	Staff	35,000
	(1 lecturer in the scale of Rs. 400-800)	1,00,000

2. Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona.

The Association is an autonomous institute aided mainly

by the Ministry of Education and partly by the State Government. It was purely a Research Institute, so far, but from June 1971 the University of Poona has given affiliations for Postgraduate teaching in Microbiology by papers, with an intake of 10 students. The Association has now sought the assistance for the same.

The financial requirements are as under:

<u>Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Microbiology	Building	1.52 lakhs

3. N.Wadia College, Poona:

The College was established in 1932 and started Postgraduate course in Physical Chemistry from the year 1969-70 with an intake of 10 students. The College conducts no other Postgraduate Science teaching. No assistance for the development of this department has been provided so far. The requirements of the College are as under:-

<u>Postgraduate Department</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Total expenditure</u>
Physical Chemistry	(i) Equipment including Chemicals & furniture	2,22,500
	(ii) Library books and journals including furniture	20,000
		<u>2,42,500</u>

'CHUGH'

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

238

MEETING:

DATED : 5th July, 1972 .

Item No : 35 : To consider again the proposal of the Bombay University for the establishment of the departments of Microbiology and Biochemistry in the Biological Sciences Division

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 (Item No. 29(ii)) considered the proposal of the Bombay University for the establishment of departments of Microbiology and Biochemistry in the Biological Sciences Division and decided that the University of Bombay may be requested to formulate its proposal in the light of the recommendations made by the bi-national Conference on Life Sciences held at Bangalore in June, 1971. The views of the Commission were conveyed to the University.

The University placed the matter before the Syndicate for consideration and Syndicate desired that the Commission be again requested to approve the proposal of the University for the establishment of a Biological Sciences Division consisting of the departments of Botany, Zoology, Bio-chemistry and Microbiology. The University has also informed that the recommendations made by the Visiting Committee of the U.G.C. were considered carefully by the Academic Council and it has agreed to institute an M.Sc. degree course in Life Sciences by papers by research and partly by dissertation and appointed a committee to prepare a course and the proposed course is contemplated to be taught by the composite departments of Botany, Zoology, Bio-Chemistry and Microbiology. The University has however, assured that the recommendations made by the bi-national conference on Life Sciences held at Bangalore will be kept in view in the organisation of the courses in Biological Sciences at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in the University. The University has not however revised its proposals.

papers
&
partly

A copy of the note earlier placed before the Commission is enclosed as Annexure I and a copy of the letter received from the University is enclosed as Annexure-II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (Sc. I) / Addl. Secy.

s.k.b

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 vide Item No. 28(ii).

The University of Bombay had included in its 4th Plan proposals the establishment of an Institute of Biological Sciences involving a total expenditure of Rs. 30.25 lakhs (NR) and Rs. 5.01 lakhs (Recurring). The Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine 4th Plan proposals of the University of Bombay made the following observations in this regard :

1. Although the facilities for postgraduate course in Biological Sciences had been in existence at the constituent colleges only the university had not been in a position to offer these postgraduate courses on its own.
2. Developments in the life sciences are recognised fields of modern progress in science. The new findings of the chemical composition of living matter, on the characteristics which distinguish it from the non-living, on the origin of life and on the prospects of artificial synthesis of living matter have radically changed the outlook for biological and biochemical research.
3. In many of these investigations biologists have had to deal with cellular matter at its fundamental molecular level. Hence molecular biology has developed as an almost distinct discipline.
4. The establishment of a full-fledged Institute of Biological Sciences as proposed by the Bombay University, all at once, was perhaps beset with some practical difficulties as the university did not have postgraduate departments of its own in any branch of Biological Sciences e.g. Botany, Zoology, Microbiology etc. As such an integrated approach to the study of life may not be achieved with indifferently trained zoologists, botanists or microbiologists at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels.
5. It was therefore desirable to start in the first instance a post M.Sc. course in Biology for holders of M.Sc. degrees in Botany/Biochemistry/Zoology/and Microbiology of at least a year's duration and thus to train them as biologists in the modern sense. Later this course could be extended to undergraduate and postgraduate levels so that the training in composite biological sciences could start at the initial stage. It would be desirable for the students to study chemistry, Biophysics and Mathematics to facilitate a proper understanding of the science and to arouse the necessary intellectual curiosity. This would go a long way in generating the proper climate for the establishment of the proposed Institute of Biological Sciences eventually.

240

In order to plan and organise the department of Biological Sciences the Visiting Committee had recommended the following grants :

RECURRING.

Professor	One
Readers	Two
Lecturers	Two

NON-RECURRING.

Buildings :	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
Scientific Equipment	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Library Books and Journals.	Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

Later on, the University had also included an additional post of Professor on its 70% proposals.

In May 1969, however, the University of Bombay informed that it desired to set up two separate departments of Botany and Zoology. To examine this proposals, another Expert Committee visited the University in October, 1969. The recommendations of the committee were considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 (Item No. 18) A copy of the note placed before the Commission is enclosed Appendix-I.

The recommendations of the Expert Committee were accepted by the Commission and the Commission also agreed to the creation of an additional posts of one Professor and one Lecturer during the 4th Plan period on the condition that the expenditure is met from within the allocation already made to the University.

Present Proposal.

The University has now informed that the Syndicate of the University has, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, decided to have the following four departments, each with a separate board of studies :

1. Department of Botany.
2. Department of Zoology.
3. Department of Biochemistry.
4. Department of Microbiology.

The University has, therefore, suggested the following staff pattern for the various departments-

1. Department of Botany.

One Professor.
One Reader.
One Lecturer.

2. Department of Zoology.

One Professor
One Reader
One Lecturer.

3. Department of Biochemistry.

One Professor.

4. Department of Microbiology.

One Lecturer.

All the above posts have been provided for in the revised 100% proposals of the university. The University is yet to take a decision in regard to suggestions of the Visiting Committee for organisation of an integrated M.Sc. course in Biological Sciences having facilities for plant and animal sciences, during the Fourth Plan and subsequently adding facilities for biochemistry and microbiology.

A copy of the letter from the University is attached
Appendix - II.

The proposal of the University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

(EO(Sc.I)/E.2(S)).

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 vide item No.13.

(242)

The University Grants Commission, on the recommendation of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee, which examined the development proposals of Bombay University in March, 1967 approved the establishment of a Department of Biological Sciences and sanctioned the following grants for the purpose during the Fourth Plan period :

RECURRING

Professor	One
Readers	Two
Lecturer	Two

NON-RECURRING.

Buildings	Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
Scientific Equipment	Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
Library Books and Journals	Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

The University of Bombay in May, 1969 however informed that the University desired to establish two separate departments of Botany and Zoology instead of a Department of Biological Sciences. The proposals was stated to be the outcome of the considerations made in this regard subsequently by the Boards of Studies in Botany and Zoology and the decision taken by the Senate of the University. In view of this and the observations by the Fourth Plan Committee, it was desired that an Expert Committee consisting of the following members may held further discussions with the University authorities on the subject :

1. Professor P.S. Sarma
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in Bio-Chemistry,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
2. Professor S. Krishnaswamy,
Head of the Division of
Biological Sciences,
Madurai University.
3. Professor S.C. Maheshwari,
Department of Botany,
Delhi University.
4. Dr. D. Shanker Narayan,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

The Expert Committee (except for Professor Maheshwari, who could not accompany the committee to Bombay) visited the University of Bombay

243

on the 7th and 8th October, 1969 and had discussions with the members of the Boards of Studies in Botany and Zoology and the University authorities. The report made by the Expert Committee is enclosed (Enclosure)

The main recommendations made by the Expert Committee are :

1. It would be desirable for the University of Bombay to set up a Division of Biological Sciences to promote inter-disciplinary studies in life sciences. However, in the first instance, a Department of Botany or Plant Sciences and a Department of Zoology or Animal Sciences may be started. Steps may be taken, as early as possible, to add a department of Biochemistry and, if necessary, a Department of Microbiology, so that a self-contained Division of Biological Sciences could be established subsequently. Until such time, the Departments of Biochemistry and Microbiology could be added to the proposed Division of Biological Sciences, the University may utilise the services of qualified teachers in these subjects in the constituent colleges and recognised research institutes of the Bombay University.
2. The University may offer, in addition to postgraduate courses leading to award of M.Sc. Degree in Botany or Zoology, a third 2 year course leading to the award of Master's Degree in Biological Sciences. The University may frame suitable courses of study for this purpose with the help of expert advice and taking note of similar courses being introduced in some other universities. The courses of study however should have relevance to the requirements and the demands of teaching and research institutions in Bombay.
3. Each of the Departments of Plant Sciences and Animal Sciences may have an initial staff of one Professor, one Reader and two Lecturers. On the basis of staff already approved, this would require sanction for the posts of an additional professor and two lecturers. In the matter of recruitment to these various posts, the University, may, after taking into account the qualified staff and expertise available in the constituent colleges, select persons who would help in promoting the study of life sciences in a unified way and meet the requirements to introduce the new course leading to M.Sc. in Biological Sciences. In the view of the Committee, the broad areas would be Cell Biology, Developmental Biology, Genetics, Ecology, Plant Pathology and Mycology, Cytogenetics, Physiology and Ecology to mention only a few.
4. The capital grants already sanctioned by the Commission for laboratory buildings, scientific equipment and library books and journals may be appropriately utilised to develop common facilities for both Departments of Plant and Animal Sciences and to cater to the individual requirements of each of these subjects. It would not be desirable for each of these two departments to develop independent facilities for the Study

of common disciplines included in the courses of studies. Development of common facilities would be important to organise the new course leading to M.Sc. in Biological Sciences. These facilities may be supplemented wherever required, by drawing upon the facilities and staff available in the constituent institutes of Bombay University.

A beginning may be made from the next academic year to admit at least ten students into the M.Sc. course in Biological Sciences and the admission may be open to B.Sc./B.Sc. Honours students with any two subjects in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Microbiology.

The recommendations of the expert committee require creation of additional posts of one Professor and two lecturers. The University has agreed to find expenditure on the appointment of this additional staff from within the total Fourth Plan allocation approved for the University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

s.k.b.

Enclosure.

Report of the Expert Committee appointed to examine the proposal of the University of Bombay for the establishment of Departments of Botany and Zoology instead of the Department of Biological Sciences sanctioned during the Fourth Plan period.

The University of Bombay, in May, 1969, communicated to the Commission that the Senate of the Bombay University on consideration of the Fourth Plan development Schemes accepted by the Commission had resolved that the University Grants Commission may be approached to sanction the establishment of separate Departments of Botany and Zoology instead of a Department of Biological Sciences approved earlier by the Commission. On receipt of this communication and in view of the observations contained in the report of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee which visited the University in March, 1967, it was considered desirable that the present proposal of the Bombay University may be examined with the help of an Expert Committee. Accordingly a committee consisting of the following members visited the University of Bombay on 7th-8th October, 1969.

- (1) Professor P.S. Sarma,
Head of the Centre of
Advanced Study in
Biochemistry,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
- (2) Professor S. Krishnaswamy,
Head of the Division of Biological Sciences,
Madurai University,
Madurai.
- (3) Dr. D. Shanker Narayan,
Joint Secretary,
University Grants Commission.

Professor S.C. Maheshwari, Professor of Botany, Delhi University was unable to visit the University. The Committee, during its visit to Bombay, had discussions with members of the Boards of Studies in Botany and Zoology and the Registrar of the University. The Committee could not meet the Vice-Chancellor as he was out of Bombay on these days.

The University of Bombay included in its fourth plan proposals submitted to the U.G.C. in 1966-67 a proposal for the establishment of an Institute of Biology. The Visiting committee which examined this proposal in 1967 was of the view that the establishment of a full fledged Institute of Biological Sciences as proposed by the Bombay University may not be appropriate and perhaps be set with some

243 246

practical difficulties as the University did not have postgraduate departments of its own in any of the life science subjects. The Committee felt that an integrated approach to the study of life sciences may not be developed with indifferently trained zoologists, Botanists or Microbiologists at the undergraduate and postgraduate level in the colleges affiliated to the University. The Committee therefore recommended that it was desirable to start, in the first instance, a post M.Sc. course in zoology for Master's degree holders in different Biological Science subjects and this may ultimately become the basis for the establishment of a Division of Biological Sciences. In support of this recommendation and with a view to help planning organisation of such a department, the Committee suggested that a Professor of Biology, preferably a person with research contributions in the field of Cell Biology or Experimental Biology may be appointed, in the first instance. For the establishment of the Department of Biology, the Committee further recommended, besides the post of professor, posts of two Readers and two Lecturers and non-recurring grants of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for building, Rs. 2.00 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 1.00 lakh for library books and journals.

The above recommendation of the Fourth Plan Visiting Committee was accepted by the Senate of the Bombay University at its meeting held on 28th December, 1967, which agreed to establishment of the Department of Biology and creation of the posts approved for this purpose by the Commission. However, in the light of the discussions that took place at the said meeting of the Senate the question whether there should be a separate Department of Botany and a separate Department of Zoology seems to have arisen. Consequently the suggestion had been considered by the Boards of studies in Botany and Zoology and other experts in the subjects and the Boards of Studies came to the conclusion that the University should have separate Departments of Botany and Zoology instead of a composite Department of Biology. The Boards further recommended that an additional post of professor may be created so that each of the departments would be headed by a professor. This decision of the Board of Studies as accepted by the Senate of the University was conveyed to the University Grants Commission by the Bombay University in May, 1969.

The present committee appointed by the U.G.C. had two meetings with the members of the Boards of studies, Bombay University on the 7th and 9th October, 1969. During the discussions it was noted that facilities for postgraduate teaching in Botany and Zoology as separate disciplines had been in existence in a large number of constituent colleges of Bombay University. The colleges, owing to financial and other limitations, were not in a position to promote the desirable concept of study of life sciences, in keeping with the present day approach to the study of biological sciences in advanced countries. The recent development in the life sciences and the trends of future growth, distinguished the study of biological sciences from the classical approach to the study of Botany and Zoology. The study of life sciences heavily draw upon and rely on the advances made in the other sciences particularly Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biometrics. The Committee therefore felt that the University of Bombay which desired to establish its own teaching departments for the first time in these subjects could with advantage make beginning in the direction.

C O P Y

No. APD/ /7584/ of 1971
Bombay, 1st September, 1971.

The Secretary,
University Grants Commission,
Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
New Delhi-1.

Subject :- Higher Scientific Education and Research
Development Schemes for the IV Plan Period.

Dear Sir,

I am to invite a reference to this office letter No. 9096 dated 27th May, 1970, on the above subject, by which the Commission was informed that the University had accepted, in principle, the recommendation of the Visiting Committee of the Commission regard to the Organisation of Studies in Life Science subjects in the University, that the Academic Council had appointed a Committee to make suggestions for the implementation of the recommendations and that the subject to which the additional post of one Professor and one lecturer approved by the Commission would be assigned would be intimated to the Commission.

The syndicate of the University have now decided, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, to have the following departments of Biological Sciences :-

1. The Department of Botany.
2. The Department of Zoology.
3. The Department of Biochemistry.
4. The Department of Microbiology.

The staff of the three Professors, two Readers and three lecturers which has been sanctioned by the Commission is proposed to be allocated to the four Departments mentioned above as followings :

1. Department of Botany.

- One Professor
- One Reader.
- One Lecturer.

2. Department of Zoology.

- One Professor
- One Reader
- One Lecturer.

3. Department of Biochemistry.

- One Professor

4. Department of Microbiology.

- One Lecturer.

248

The Departments of Biochemistry and Microbiology are to be developed eventually into fulfilled departments each having the following staff: viz. one Professor, one Reader and One Lecturer. The Commission would be approached for sanctioning necessarily additional staff as and when further funds are allotted to the University by the Commission for its development.

As regards the suggestion contained in the Visiting Committee's report that the University should offer in addition to post-graduate courses, a two year course leading to the Master's degree in Biological Sciences, I am to inform you that the Syndicate have accepted in principle the recommendations of the Academic Council that arrangements should be made for the teaching of a course leading to the M.Sc. degree in Biological Sciences by papers, by research and partly by papers and partly by dissertation as may be laid down jointly by the four Boards of Studies concerned, viz., Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry and Microbiology. The question of taking concrete steps for the starting of the proposed M.Sc. course in Biological Sciences is being placed before the Academic Council.

I am to request you to move the Commission to sanction the Departments of Biological Sciences mentioned above and for the allocation of staff to the departments as proposed by the University.

s. k. b

248a

Annexure II to
Item No. 35.

Copy of the letter No. APD/5134 dated 14/15 March, 1972 received from the University of Bombay addressed to Secretary, U.G.C., New Delhi.

Subject :- Organisation of Studies in Life Science subjects
Establishment of the Department of Biological Sciences.

Reference:-Your letter No.F.11-20/68(Sc.I) dated 24.12.71.

Dear Sir,

I am writing this with reference to the correspondence on the above subject and with reference to your letter referred to above requesting the University to formulate its proposal for the establishment of the Departments of Microbiology and Biochemistry in the light of the recommendations made by the Bi-National conference on Life Sciences held at Bangalore in June, 1971. The syndicate considered the letter at its last meeting and desired that the Commission be requested to approved the proposal for the establishment of Biological Sciences Division consisting of the Departments of Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry and Microbiology already submitted to it in view of what is stated below.

The recommendations made by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission were considered carefully by the Academic Council and the Council has agreed to institute an M.Sc. degree course in Life Sciences by papers, by research and partly by papers and partly by dissertation and has appointed a committee to prepare a course. The proposed course is contemplated to be taught by the Composite Departments of Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry and Microbiology.

The recommendations made by the Bi-National Conference on Life Sciences will be borne in mind in the organisation of the course in Bio-logical Sciences at the undergraduate and Postgraduate levels in the University.

I shall be grateful if you kindly move the Commission to sanction the Departments of Botany, Zoology Biochemistry and Microbiology as also the allocation of staff to these Departments as proposed in this office letter No. APD/17585, dated 1st/3rd September, 1971.

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No : 35 : To consider a proposal from the Gujarat Vidyapith for further support to Basic Education Science Institute.

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At its meeting held on 5th February, 1969 (Resolution No. 74) the Commission accepted in principle the proposal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad for setting up a Basic Science Education Institute and desired that the Vidyapith may be requested to prepare a project report for this purpose. The Committee which examined the proposal of the Vidyapith made the following recommendations which were accepted by the Commission.

1. The Commission may favourably consider the Gujarat Vidyapith's proposal for setting up a Basic Science Education Institute whose main objective would be to promote the study of science within the general framework of basic education advocated by Gandhiji.
2. Such an Institute may be given a core staff of one Professor, One Reader and Two Lecturers and also provision for visiting staff from recognised institutions from all over the country interested in the growth of science education. The financial implications, on the basis of staff strength suggested by the committee, would be about Rs. 45,000/- p.a.
3. A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 6.5 lakhs may be approved for the construction of laboratories and workshops, laboratory equipment, books and workshop facilities, required by the proposed Institute.
4. The Gujarat Vidyapith's request that assistance for the above purposes may be given over and above 70% of the Fourth Plan allocation to the Vidyapith deserves consideration, in view of the allocation already made being somewhat limited.

The Vidyapith requested for some staff for preparing the work plan for setting up of the proposed Basic Science Institute and accordingly, posts of one Professor/Reader and one Lecturer were approved by the Commission (Item 2(a) (1) of September, 1969).

The Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith has now sent (i) a detailed report of the working of the Institute on project basis for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and (ii) a detailed project outlining on the proposed activities and plan of programmes of the Institute hence-forth. The Vice-Chancellor of the Vidyapith has

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

249

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250

stated that after seeing successful operation of the project, the Vidyapith feels confident that the Institute will be able to give effective contribution in developing Science Education in Primary and Secondary Schools run on the pattern of Basic Education, as well as in the development of Science Education for Adult Education and Continuing Education. The Vidyapith thus requested for the approval of the following expenditure for the Fourth Plan period for the Basic Science Education Institute against the grants recommended by the committee.

(A) Staff (Recurring).

Professor - One.
Lecturer - One.

(B) Non-Recurring.

Laboratory and Equipment	Es. 1,00,000
Books	Es. 1,00,000
Workshop equipment	Es. 1,50,000/
	<hr/>
	Es. 3,50,000

(C) Building

Deferred to 5th Plan.

The Vidyapith subsequently requested that the following assistance may be approved immediately in view of the fact that the academic session of the Institute starts from 15th June, 1972 and it would be necessary to provide urgently needed requirements before the beginning of the session :

(i) Staff :

Professor - One
Lecturer - One.

ii) Buildings	
iii) Lab. equipment	Es. 30,000/-
iv) Books	Es. 30,000/-
v) Workshop equipment	Es. 30,000/-
	<hr/>
	Es. 90,000/-

The proposal of the Vidyapith was accepted subject to the condition that the non-recurring grants will be paid by the Commission on 50:50 sharing basis and the U.G.C. share will be accommodated within the overall Fourth Plan allocation of Es. 28.95 lakhs already approved by the Commission for the Gujarat Vidyapith. Recurring grant for staff will, however, be provided outside the Fourth Plan allocation but will be subject to 50:50 sharing basis as already agreed vide (Item No. 43 of 3rd October, 1969).

A copy of the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor Gujarat Vidyapith is attached as Annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration

E. O. (Sc. I/Addl. Secretary).

Copy of the letter No. 122/1972-73 dated
7th April 1972 received from the Vice-
Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith addressed
to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, U.G.C., N.Delhi.

In pursuance of my talk with you when I was last in Delhi regarding further support to the Basic Education Science Institute which has been approved by the U.G.C. in 1970. I enclose herewith two documents for your consideration :-

1. A detailed report of the working of the Institute on project basis for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. (Appendix-I)
2. A detailed project outlining on the proposed activities and plan of programme of the Institute henceforth. (Appendix II)

It may be noted that the UGC while considering the recommendations of the Visiting Committee headed by Dr. Ajit Ram Verma to set up this Institute in the Gujarat Vidyapith suggested that a detailed project may be drawn up. It was felt that this would be more realistic and feasible after some programmes were tried out on pilot basis. In view of this, the Gujarat Vidyapith requested the Commission to sanction two posts for starting the work of preparing the project in the light of pilot experiments. The detailed information of this programme is given in the enclosed report No. I.

After seeing successful operation of this project the Vidyapith feels confident that the Institute will be able to give effective contribution in developing Science Education in Primary and Secondary Schools run on the pattern of Basic Education, as well as in the development of Science Education for Adult Education and Continuing Education. During the period of working of the Institute on pilot basis, the UGC sanctioned two posts - 1 Reader and 1 lecturer - and the Ministry after long negotiations, agreed only two months back to provide matching contribution for this project. It will thus be possible to provide the committed expenditure at the end of the plan period also from the maintenance grant of the Ministry. It is therefore possible to go ahead with the project on a permanent basis.

Dr. Ajit Ram Verma Committee had recommended following posts for the Institute.

1. Professor.
- 1 Reader
- 2 Lecturers.

out of which two posts have already been filled. Other two posts of 1 Professor and 1 Lecturer should now be instituted for the remaining plan period. In addition the Committee had recommended following non recurring expenditure :-

Building

Rs. 3,00,000

P.t.o.

(252)

Laboratory and equipment	Rs. 1,00,000
Books	Rs. 1,00,000
Workshop equipment	Rs. 1,50,000

Since the Institute now is in a position to go ahead in a large way it is important that atleast the grants for laboratory equipment workshop equipment and books and journals be now released to us. As advised by you we are ~~deferring~~ the question of building to the 7th Plan period.

In view of the above explanation I request you to kindly sanction the grant for two posts - 1 Professor and 1 Lecturer - and the non-recurring expenditure for items excluding building.

In view of the special nature of this Institute which is hardly comprehensible by many I shall be grateful if you will kindly personally look into the matter and arrange to get this matter considered in the meeting of the UGC meeting in May. As there is no meeting in June, unless some priority is given I am afraid it may not come up for consideration in the meeting of the Commission to be held in May 1972.

s.k.b

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH : AHMEDAB/D-14Report of the working of the Pilot Programmes of
Basic Education Science Institute (BESI).

With a view to developing programmes of making science education at all levels more realistic and the craft education more scientific the BESI established by Gujarat Vidyapith with the initial support of the UGC, started its pilot programmes from 1.2.70.

As there was no provision for separate recurring grants for the activities of this Institute, the programmes were undertaken in cooperation with the Extension Department of the Shikshan Mahavidyalaya (College of Education of the Gujarat Vidyapith). A brief report of the activities undertaken during the period is as follows :

(1) Std. VIII Science Project:

The Institute started the work of preparing a plan of activity centred integrated science and craft syllabus for Std. VIII in the light of recommendations of the meeting of Head Masters of Post Basic Schools held from 5th to 7th May 1970 at Manar, Dist. Bhavnagar. In pursuance of this recommendation a workshop of science teachers interested in this project was held at Gujarat Vidyapith from 26th to 29th May 1970. The philosophical and practical aspects of such a programme were thrashed out. A list of activities under the nine major areas of campus life in Post Basic Schools was prepared. The method of approach and contents of the proposed syllabus were discussed and a beginning for preparing activity centred syllabus was made.

On the basis of the work done at this workshop an activity centred science-craft syllabus for Std. VIII of Secondary Schools was prepared. An alternative syllabus was also prepared by the staff of Dakshinamurty Post Basic School, Ambla (Distt. Bhavnagar). Both these tentative syllabi were circulated to the Post Basic Schools for comments. The interested schools were requested to try out atleast one or two units of the proposed syllabi.

A follow up meeting of science teachers of Post-Basic Schools for the project was held at Vallabh Vidyalaya, Bochasan, Distt. Kaira where the Gujarat Vidyapith runs its own Rural Post Basic School. The participants presented very encouraging reports of the experiences of the units tried by them. The approach to such work was discussed and specimen of such work prepared by BESI staff was considered. On the basis of the specimen, the participants prepared detailed guid-lines for some units. Over and above this, the content and form of "Vigyan Setu" - a cyclostyled news-letter of BESI were discussed. Modifications in the Science Syllabus of the State Government proposed to be introduced in Std. VIII from 1973 were also suggested in this meeting.

2. Science Syllabus Project for Std. I To IV.

The preparation for developing an activity centred Science syllabus for Std. I to IV was undertaken in cooperation with the

Community Science Centre, Ahmedabad. Late Dr. Vikram Sarabhai evinced keen interest in it. Several meetings for the purpose were held & in (X) experience, necessary equipment was prepared. The experimental try out of this is being conducted at two places. The instructional material prepared by the BESI is used here.

3. Field Work.

The Institute sponsored the following meetings in different rural areas, in order to prepare a plan of the programme of the Institute on a cooperative basis for rural schools :-

Meeting	Place	Date
1. Conference of Head Masters of Post Basic Schools	Manar	5th to 7th May 1970
2. Workshop of Science Teachers to develop activity - centred science and craft syllabus.	Ahmedabad	27th to 29th May 1970
3. Field Survey of teaching Science, Maths and Crafts in Basic Schools	Gundi (Distt Ahmedabad).	16th to 18th June 1970
4. - do -	Valod and Vedchhi	24th to 26th June 1970
5. Meeting of the Science teachers of Post Basic Schools of Panchmahals	Dohad	11th and 12th Oct., 1970
6. Meeting of the Science teachers of Post Basic Schools of Northern Gujarat.	Samoda	11th December, 1971.

4. Extension Work.

The BESI participated and cooperated in the educational extension programmes held by the Extension Department of the Education Faculty of the Gujarat Vidyapith and other organisations.

(i) A ten days workshop for the Science and Mathematics teachers of Primary Teachers Colleges of Gujarat was organised and conducted in cooperation with the Science Unit of the State Institute of Education.

ii) The organisation of inservice programme for Science teachers of Std. V and VI sponsored by A.C. Teachers College in Ahmedabad and Zillia from 20th to 28th March, 1970.

- iii) A Seminar on Vocationalisation of Education organised by Ahmedabad Association of Technical Education.
- iv) Participation in Science Syllabus committee of the State Government.
- v) Participation in Mathematics syllabus committee of the State Government.
- vi) Participation in Craft Syllabus committee of the State Government.
- vii) Participation in the committee on the vocationalisation of Secondary Education.
- viii) A conference of Graduate Basic Training Colleges from 15th March to 17th May 1970 and on 15th March, 1971.
- ix) The conference of the Principals of the Graduate Basic Training Colleges of the State at Ahmedabad during 31.5.1971. to 5.6.72.
- x) Talks and demonstrations on the new syllabus of Maths and Science in Grade I - IV at the reorientation programme organised by the Rajasthan Education Trust at Ahmedabad.
- xi) Preparation of the schemes of 'Assignments' and 'Rewarding creativity' for the conference of the Heads of the Post Basic Schools at Lmadapura.
- xii) Conduct of the forum of the teachers administrators and research workers on the working of the science project for grade I to IV at Bochasan during August 1971 and at Ahmedabad in April, 1971.
- xiii) Organisation of refresher courses for the VIII grade - Teachers on new Mathematics at Ahmedabad.

5. Teaching and Guidance :

General guidance to M.Ed. students was provided by the staff of BESI to carry out dissertations in the following areas :

- i) Comprehensive unit test of Science and Maths for Grades IV to VII.
- ii) Programmed learning materials in Mathematics for Grades V - VII.
- iii) Evaluation of the Medical inspection programmes in the Municipal Corporation.
- iv) Comparative study of Agricultural High Schools and Post Basic Schools.
- v) Programmes of Social Reconstruction in Post Basic Schools.

6. News - Letter :

BESI has been publishing a mimeographed monthly called "Vigyan Setu" since February 1971. It is supplied to all Post Basic Schools and Primary Teachers Training Colleges of Gujarat. In absence of administrative services the monthly was later converted to bi-monthly News letter since January 1971. BESI can bring out useful literature and aids if sufficient administrative services are available.

7. Preparation of Reports and Tools :

(a) Reports.

- (i) Report on the integrated Craft and Science syllabus for Std. VIII in Post Basic Schools.
- ii) Report of a sample survey of Primary and Basic schools under District School Committees in the State of Gujarat.
- iii) Report of a sample survey of Post Basic Schools in Gujarat on the conditions of teaching of Science, Mathematics and Crafts.
- iv) Report of sample survey of Primary Teachers' Training Colleges in Gujarat on the conditions of teaching of Science, Mathematics and Crafts.

(b) Hand Books.

- (i) Assignments for P.T.C. lectures on the new syllabi in Science and Mathematics.
- (ii) Teachers Hand Book for integrated Craft Science Syllabus for Std. VIII.
- (iii) Teachers Hand Book for life centred syllabus for Std. I to IV.
- iv) Designs for educational experiments.
- v) Rewarding creativity in the class room Guidelines for teachers.

(c) Tools

- (i) Observation checklists for class room activities (group discussions, supervised study, constructional work, Role-planning).
- (ii) Evaluation scale for science-fair entries.

After the experience of such an intensive work, it is now time to strengthen its staff, equipment and library to fully utilise the potentiality of the BESI for the development of life centred Science Education.

(258)

The 'belief' and the 'overall concept expressed by the Indian Education Commission, regarding the content, method and pattern of education open a wide field of reasearch and development for the educationist in this country, in the areas of science education at all levels.

1.2. Need :

The system of basic education has been given a fair trial at only a few places, where the essential elements are found to be sound, even empirically. But a scientific curriculum development is not yet known to be conducted either in the traditional system or in the basic system of education.

The new dimensions of work experience and social services suggested by the said Commission are already being tried by the basic education institutions for about two decades, but they may require a review to make them more educative and up-to-date. The Gujarat Naee Talim Sangh - a voluntary group of workers in basic education - has decided to evolve and try out new syllabi for economically and educationally efficient, decent realised crafts, social reconstruction etc. These efforts need services regarding the research designs, workshop facilities and pedagogical techniques from institutions like BESI.

Similarly, Lok Bharti, Sanosara - a rural higher education institute of higher learning - is developing work experience courses in Rural Engineering and Building Construction as an important component of general education upto degree level. Gandhi Vidyapith Vedchhi (Rural Higher Education Institute) is also working on similar lines. Such initiatives and innovations can be enhances by the services extended by the institutions like BESI.

Inspired by the efforts of N.C.E.R.T and Central Ministry of Education, many Indian States have revised the science syllabi for schools and colleges. But simple upgrading or expanding the contents may not deliver the goods. It would require systematic curricular studies and production of instructional material and teaching aids, suitable for the patterns of regional languages and life in the communities. Similarly literature for teachers, teacher-educators and adult education workers is also needed to be developed. The scientific development such material by itself is a task requiring a fullfledged and full time team of experts, supported steadily by facilities of library, laboratory, workshop and such other assistance.

1.3. Assumptions.

The following assumptions are made in establishing the BESI :-

- (1) The rural communities are in need of acquiring scientific attitude and techniques, but these needs can be met by dynamic methods and approaches.
- (2) Inspite of variety of handicaps the schools and colleges in the basic pattern are open to adopt changes and to cooperate in innovations.

- (3) Teaching pathways to new knowledge to students is more important than the impossible task of communicating the vast array of facts, already known to science.
- (4) Science as a discipline of inquiry can be integrated easily, in the core programmes of basic education system, which is not yet done adequately.

1.4. Objectives.

The BESI will be dedicated :-

- 1) to promote among students, teachers and lay public in rural areas, the understanding, applications and attitudes of science in their day to day life.
- 2) to promote pedagogical researches in the areas of crafts, correlation and community development in all areas at all the levels including at the level of liberal education upto first degree and continuing education.

2. MODE OF ACTION

2. 1. Points of Diversion :

Because of the industrial development in the country, the urban community is awakened to science and technology. Again certain Govt. and non-Government agencies and Educational institutions are contributing towards the growth of scientific knowledge and attitude in the urban area. The vast rural population in India has practically remained untouched. Though the green revolution in agriculture has taken science to some leading farmers, the small cultivators, artisans and labour communities are as yet cut off from modern science. They lead their life in the most unscientific way and follow the old methods of production and while away their leisure time. Science and technology must reach them. In order to do this the problem should be attacked from all ends. The science contents in rural schools and higher education institutions must have rural bias and rural community must be made conversant with science, scientific techniques and scientific tools and they should be guided and inspired to develop scientific attitude.

This institute of science will be able to serve the rural community in the following areas :-

- 1) The elementary rural (Basic) schools students and teachers.
- 2) The Post Basic Schools students and teachers.
- 3) The Primary Teachers Colleges.
- 4) The Rural Higher Education Institutes.
- 5) Post-Graduate Basic Training Centres.

6) Vigyan Mandirs.

7) Adult rural community :-

- 1) The farmers.
- 2) The artisans.
- 3) The labourers : Farm and Small factory labours.

2.2. Areas of specialisation :

The composition, functions and approach of this institution will differ from that of any other science Institute. Part of the work will be done at the Head quarter, while a part of it will have to be done at rural centres in cooperation with various institutions and individuals. Again it will also be required to have some mobile equipment. Thus various types of programmes shall have to be taken up by the Institute. They are as follows :-

- (1) The programmes and services at the Head quarter.
- (2) Mobile services.
- (3) Cooperative services.
- (4) Services at the centres.

2.3. Areas of cooperation

These services will be rendered in cooperation with various types of agencies and persons, such as :-

- 1) Basic Schools - students and teachers.
- 2) Post Basic Schools - students and teachers.
- 3) The Rural Higher Education Institute - students and teachers.
- 4) Primary teacher education Institutions - students and teachers.
- 5) Graduate Basic Training colleges - students and teachers.
- 6) Vigyan Mandirs.
- 7) Adult Education Classes.
- 8) Farmers, artisans and laborers, Associations and groups.
- 9) Workers of different Departments.
- 10) Agencies for Development, such as Agro-Industrial Corporation, Department of Small Scale Industries, Department of Health, Departments of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry, Education Department and Technical Educational Department, etc.
- (11) Consultants and catalysts in the field.

3. ACTIVITIES - CLASSIFIED

We have seen the areas and activities the Institute is expected to cover. Here we put them in specific terms :-

3.1. Research in science Education.(1) Curriculum Studies :-

- (1) The current syllabi of various stages viz. Junior Basic, Senior Basic, Post Basic, Primary Teachers colleges will be studied and schemes of correlation with science and craft as core subjects

will be prepared and tried in experimental schools.

- (2) On the basis of the experience gained out of the experiment new science courses for each stage will be evolved.
- (3) To prepare teachers hand books for the Science Courses.
- (4) To make comparative study of the State Courses and the course evolved by the Institute.
- (5) To construct and standardise achievement and diagnostic tests.
- (6) To guide action research projects in every day science.
- (7) To conduct researches on conservation and optimum use of natural resources and waste products in rural areas.
- (8) To conduct higher studies in the field of history philosophy and purpose of science.

(2) Indigenous Aids :

- (1) To prepare lists of equipment, apparatus and teaching aids for each stage and to devise indigenous economic equipment.
- (2) To develop experimental science kits and instructional material.

(3) Padagogical Efficasy :

- (1) To investigate the educational potentiality of various crafts especially with reference to science.
- (2) To study the padagogical efficacy of the various kits and instructional material.
- (3) To study the potentiality of various branches of science at different levels.
- (4) To make a comparative study of the General Science and the disciplinary approaches.
- (5) To devise a science course for adult community and to study its impact.

(4) Survey of Home and Village Crafts.

- (1) To study the educational potentiality of some important village crafts.
- (2) To survey the possibility of introducing modern scientific crafts and to study the educational potentiality of each.
- (3) To study the process of production of indigenous crafts and the tools used to devise tools and processes to reduce labour and to increase production.

262

(4) To survey the development of small scale industries.

3. 2. Orientation : Programmes :

(1) To develop science courses for inservice education of teachers and run short term courses in cooperation with other agencies.

(2) To run short term courses for teachers of various levels.

(1) Post Basic School Teachers.

(2) Teacher Educators.

(3) Supervisors.

(4) Sponsors of Science clubs especially in Basic and Post Basic Schools and Primary Teachers Colleges.

(5) Social education workers.

3-3. Extension Programmes.

(1) (a) Library facilities at the Head quarter.
(b) Library facilities by mobile van to rural areas.

(2) (a) Laboratory facilities at the Head quarter.
(b) Mobile van laboratory facilities.
(c) Laboratory facilities of Post Basic Schools or Primary Teachers Education Colleges to be made available to Basic Schools.

(3) To provide Technical expertise in developing Science Laboratories and Workshops in various types of institutions.

(4) (a) Workshop facilities at the Head quarter.
(b) Workshop facilities by mobile van.

(5) To maintain film and filmstrip library and to circulate them.

(6) To maintain Science museum at the Head-quarter, and mobile exhibition for rural institutions.

3.4. Field Research Co-ordination :

(1) To make available the results of various research agencies such as National laboratories etc, to the rural institutions and community.

(2) To put the problems of rural people before the various research agencies for research and study and to make available the results.

3:5. Consultation :

(1) To give cooperation to organisation like Agro-Industrial Corporation and other agencies in their educational programme

- (2) To inspire and guide Basic Institutions for establishing and running science clubs.

3.6. Science Fairs and Exhibitions :

- (1) To organise science fairs at various centres in cooperation with other institutions.
- (2) To cooperate in making the rural community science minded through exhibitions organised by various Departments such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Small Scale Industries, State Institute of Education.

3.7. Science Talent :

To find ways and means for catching science and technical talents from the bud, i.e. from primary schools and from illiterate and half literate youths.

3.8. Production and Publications :

- (1) To produce teachers handbooks for teachers of Basic, Post Basic Schools, Primary Teachers colleges and for rural education workers and to publish them when found suitable.
- (2) To publish new syllabi for teaching science at various levels.
- (3) To publish research reports and also periodical and annual reports of the activities.
- (4) (a) To produce science kits and prototypes.
(b) To get the production of kits and prototypes done by other agencies.
- (5) To produce teaching aids and to make them available to institutions.
- (6) To prepare slides, film strips etc.
- (7) To run a news letter.
- (8) To circulate abstracts from articles or books on science useful to students and or rural community.
- (9) To produce and publish popular literature on science for school children and adults.
- 10) To publish Laboratory guide books.

4. MANAGEMENT.

264

4.1. Staff :

The following full time staff will be required for the optimum utilisation of the facilities made available by the BESI :-

- 1) Director (or Professor) : for administration of the institute and will also work as coordinator and one of the professional science educators.
 - 2) Deputy Director (or Reader) : to assist the faculty in designs and evaluation of the researches undertaken by the Institute, will also work as one of the science educators.
 - 3) & 4) Research Officers (Or Lecturers) : will design and conduct programmes of research, teaching and extension, will develop new materials and techniques, will execute programmes on the campus as well as outdoors all over the State of Gujarat.
5. Stenographer
6. Laboratory Assistant.
7. Driver-cum-Audio Visual Operator.
8. Resource Personnel : will provide advice on highly technical problems of research and development, will be paid reasonable honourarium depending on the duration of their honorary services.

4.2. Participation and Collaboration :

The students, teachers and adult education workers would be participant beneficiaries of the activities organised by the Institute. The staff members of the Gujarat Vidyapith and other agencies of similar functions will be cooperative in the activities. For field work and try outs the following institutions will function as nuclei of the activities :-

- 1) Graduate Basic Training College. Vedchhi and Vigyan Mandir, Valod, Distt. Surat.
- 2) Adhyapan Mandir, Gundi, Distt. Ahmedabad.
- 3) Gran Dakshina Murti, Ambala, Distt. Bhavnagar.
- 4) Vallabh Vidyalaya, Bochasan, Distt, Kaira.
- 5) Granbharti, Amrapur, Distt. Mhasana.
- 6) G.B.T.C., Rajpipla, Distt. Broach.
- 7) Vigyan Mandir Sarvodaya Ashram, Shahpur.
- 8) Primary Training College, Davgadh Baria, Distt. Panchmahals.

One of the staff members of the BESI would work as coordinator of the field projects, at each centre.

4.3. Preparatory Work :

The Institute started since 1st February 1970. Two persons have done following preparatory work :

- 1) Field trips and draft proposals.
- 2) Organising workshop of teachers, at all levels.
- 3) Organising workshop of local experts.

- 4) Organising workshop of interrelated experts.
- 5) Preparatory work for the year 1970-71.
- 6) Establishing a link through a monthly magazine namely Vigyan Setu.
- 7) Preparatory work for organising popular lectures on philosophy, purpose and history of science.
- 8) Prepare a list of equipment and apparatus for science from Std. I to V.
- 9) Prepare indigenous and economic equipment for teaching of science in Std. I to V.
- 10) Establish contacts with other agencies involved in community and educational services such as Vignayan Mandirs, State Institute of Education, Community Science Centre, etc.
- 11) Formulate the programme of work-at the Headquarters and that at the field centres for the year 1970-71.
- 12) Collect and edit writings of Gandhiji on Science.

4.4. Suggested list of activities for the year 1970-71.

- 1) To prepare Handbooks for teachers of Maths and Science for Std. IV to V.
- 2) To develop model science kits and instructional material.
- 3) To survey the development and scope for development of small scale industries.
- 4) To survey the possibility of introducing new crafts as medium of education at different levels.
- 5) To begin establishing the library, laboratory and workshop at the Headquarters.
- 6) To produce and publish instructional materials for schools and popular literature on science for adults.
- 7) To organise popular lectures on purpose, history and philosophy of science.

Extension Programmes :

- 8) To cooperate with Vignyan Mandirs at Shahpur and Valod in organising orientation courses for teachers and fairs and exhibitions for schools and community.
- 9) To cooperate with the Gujarat Nai Talim Sangh in developing new courses.
- 10) To cooperate with the institutions at Ambala, Gundi and Bochasan in programmes of the following type :
 - (a) implementation of curricula of Rural Engineering and Rural Public Works for Post Basic Schools.
 - (b) implementation of social education programmes for the local communities.
 - (c) conducting study on the achievement motivation procedures.
 - (d) organising science clubs and fairs.

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May 1972 vide Item No.24.

The Commission at its meeting held on 1.3.1972 (Item No.30) considered the requirements of the Indore University and agreed to provide the following assistance provided the University could accommodate the expenditure within its Fourth Plan allocations:

(a)	Lab. Building	Rs. 3,775,000
(b)	Scientific Equipment	Rs. 2,000,000
(c)	Lib. Books & Journals	Rs. 550,000
(d)	Recurring	
	Reader ....1	
	Lecturer ...2	Rs. 32,000 p.a.

A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached as Appendix I.

The above decision of the Commission was accordingly conveyed to the Indore University.

The University has already provided an expenditure of Rs. 3,75,000/- on lab. building within its (100%) IV Plan allocation of Rs. 45.15 lakhs. However, with regard to equipment, books and staff, the Vice-Chancellor, Indore University, has informed that the grants of Rs. 2,50,000 for equipment and books and Rs. 32,000 p.a. for staff may be made available to the University outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

A copy of the Vice-Chancellor's letter dated 21.3.1972 is enclosed as Appendix II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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To consider the requirements of Indore University for development of the Department of Life Sciences during the Fourth Plan period. 9.186

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The University of Indore submitted a proposal for the development of its Department of Life Sciences. The University agreed to find a sum of Rs.3.75 lakhs towards the construction of laboratory buildings for this purpose out of the Fourth Plan allocations by adjustment and requested the UGC for a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.4 lakhs for equipment and furniture and for appointment of necessary staff etc. The proposal was discussed with the University during a visit to the University by the Additional Secretary. A copy of the report is attached as Enclosure.

The University of Indore has organised the Department of Life Sciences on Modern lines to promote inter-disciplinary studies in the field of Biological Sciences bringing together the areas of Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biometrics. The University has admitted this year 25 students to the first year M.Sc. class in Life Sciences. The University has stated that in the initial stages it would be possible to organise the teaching of the M.Sc. course in Life Sciences by drawing upon the staff and facilities available in the related departments in the Holkar Science College, Indore, and hopes that the Government of Madhya Pradesh would ultimately agree to transfer to the university department some of the staff from this College.

On the basis of the report it is felt that it would be worthwhile to support the proposal of the Indore University for organising the studies in Life Sciences and to make available, outside the Fourth Plan allocations, a sum of Rs.2 lakhs for purchase of equipment and a sum of Rs.50,000 for purchase of library books and journals and also to provide assistance upto the end of the Fourth Plan period towards meeting the salaries of one Reader and Two Lecturers. It would be necessary for the State Government to provide necessary grants for appointment of two Laboratory Assistantts, one Library Assistant and provide a sum of Rs.20,000 per annum towards the working expenses of the department and also agree to take over the expenditure of academic staff as usual, at the end of the Fourth Plan period.

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Report of the Additional Secretary, U.G.C. on the proposal of the Indore University for development of the Department of Biological Sciences.

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The University of Indore sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission regarding its requirements for the development of the Department of Life Sciences during the Fourth Plan period. The University indicated that the Executive Council of the University had decided to start post-graduate teaching in Life Sciences and, as a first step, agreed to find by suitable adjustment within the Fourth Plan allocations a sum of Rs.3.75 lakhs towards the construction of necessary laboratories as a part of the Science Block approved during the Fourth Plan period. It was desired that this proposal as well as other proposals regarding the Faculty of Science, Indore University may be discussed by an Expert Committee. The visit of the Expert Committee could however not materialise owing to exigencies beyond control. It was therefore desired that in view of the urgency relating to the proposal of the Department of Life Sciences, the Additional Secretary, U.G.C. may visit the University and make a report on the University's proposal. The Additional Secretary, UGC visited the Indore University on 28th-29th January, 1972.

The University of Indore, taking note of the recent developments in the field of Life Sciences, has decided to develop an integrated department for the study of Life Sciences instead of organising separate Departments of Botany and Zoology. The University is thus making an effort to reorient its academic programmes on modern lines and to promote inter-disciplinary studies in Life Sciences bringing together the subjects of Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Biophysics and Bio-Statistics. The University has proceeded further to admit the first batch of students to the M.Sc. course in biological sciences and has formulated syllabi and courses of study for this purpose taking advantage of the similar efforts being made elsewhere, e.g. in the University of Madurai and also the suggestions made in the Bi-national Conference on Life Sciences held in Bangalore in June 1971. The number of students admitted to this course is about 25. The course has been able to attract students of better calibre not only from the colleges of Indore University but also a few students from neighbouring universities. For the present, the course is being offered with the help of facilities and staff available in the Departments of Botany and Zoology in the Holkar Science College, Indore. The intention is to make use of these facilities initially for supporting the course in Life Sciences and ultimately, with the consent of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, obtain transferr of qualified staff in the postgraduate Departments of Botany, Zoology and Biochemistry in Holkar Science College to the University Department.

The Proposal made by the university for the development of the department of Life Sciences involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.7.5 lakhs and an ultimate recurring expenditure of approximately Rs.3 lakhs per annum. Against this, the University has been able to find, by suitable adjustment out of the Fourth Plan allocations, a sum of Rs.3.75 lakhs towards the construction of the building. In view of the arrangement made by the University to make use of the available facilities in the Holkar Science College, the immediate needs would relate to purchase of some essential items of equipment, appointment of staff in these subjects in which adequately qualified and experienced staff

Report of the Additional Secretary, U.G.C. on the proposal
of the Indore University for development of the Department
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269

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The University of Indore sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission regarding its requirements for the development of the Department of Life Sciences during the Fourth Plan period. The University indicated that the Executive Council of the University had decided to start post-graduate teaching in Life Sciences and, as a first step, agreed to find by suitable adjustment within the Fourth Plan allocations a sum of Rs.3.75 lakhs towards the construction of necessary laboratories as a part of the Science Block approved during the Fourth Plan period. It was desired that this proposal as well as other proposals regarding the Faculty of Science, Indore University may be discussed by an Expert Committee. The visit of the Expert Committee could however not materialise owing to exigencies beyond control. It was therefore desired that in view of the urgency relating to the proposal of the Department of Life Sciences, the Additional Secretary, U.G.C. may visit the University and make a report on the University's proposal. The Additional Secretary, UGC visited the Indore University on 28th-29th January, 1972.

The University of Indore, taking note of the recent developments in the field of Life Sciences, has decided to develop an integrated department for the study of Life Sciences instead of organising separate Departments of Botany and Zoology. The University is thus making an effort to reorient its academic programmes on modern lines and to promote inter-disciplinary studies in Life Sciences bringing together the subjects of Botany, Zoology, Biochemistry, Biophysics and Bio-Statistics. The University has proceeded further to admit the first batch of students to the M.Sc. course in biological sciences and has formulated syllabi and courses of study for this purpose taking advantage of the similar efforts being made elsewhere, e.g. in the University of Madurai and also the suggestions made in the Bi-national Conference on Life Sciences held in Bangalore in June 1971. The number of students admitted to this course is about 25. The course has been able to attract students of better calibre not only from the colleges of Indore University but also a few students from neighbouring universities. For the present, the course is being offered with the help of facilities and staff available in the Departments of Botany and Zoology in the Holkar Science College, Indore. The intention is to make use of these facilities initially for supporting the course in Life Sciences and ultimately, with the consent of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, obtain transfer of qualified staff in the postgraduate Departments of Botany, Zoology and Biochemistry in Holkar Science College to the University Department.

The Proposal made by the university for the development of the department of Life Sciences involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.7.5 lakhs and an ultimate recurring expenditure of approximately Rs.3 lakhs per annum. Against this, the University has been able to find, by suitable adjustment out of the Fourth Plan allocations, a sum of Rs.3.75 lakhs towards the construction of the building. In view of the arrangement made by the University to make use of the available facilities in the Holkar Science College, the immediate needs would relate to purchase of some essential items of equipment, appointment of staff in these subjects in which adequately qualified and experienced staff

is not available already and some supporting technical staff. Grants would also be required to meet the working expenses of the department.

The question of organisation of postgraduate courses in sciences subjects in Indore University was discussed in detail taking into account the fact that the Holkar Science College and the G.S. Technological Institute, both located in close vicinity of the University campus are already engaged in postgraduate teaching in some Science subjects, and also that the University departments have only been recently started and it would take considerable time for the University departments to get established fully to meaningfully engage themselves in teaching and research activities. It is felt that in the initial stages, say, for the next three to five years, it would be to the advantage of the University as well as the colleges concerned to organise teaching of postgraduate courses on an inter-institutional coordination basis involving the University departments concerned and the related departments in the Holkar Science College and the G.S. Technological Institute. This would necessitate a centralised admission of students to M.Sc. classes in the different science subjects by the University. The selection of candidates could however be made by a Committee having representatives of all the three coordinating institutions. The organisation of the courses should aim at arranging for lectures and practical work common to all students during the first year. Each of these institutions could then offer different specialisation courses in the second year M.Sc. course. This would enable the students to benefit from the best facilities and qualified staff available in the specialities concerned in the three institutions. Such an arrangement would help in pooling together of the available resources and avoid any possible duplication of efforts. The question of drawing necessary qualified staff for instructional purposes from different institutions could be decided on the nature of courses of study and the total load of work of lectures and practical instruction. The University department should aim at providing necessary staff in these areas in which adequately qualified people are not already available. Such an arrangement is said to be acceptable to all the three institutions.

The development of the University departments and, in particular, the department of Life Sciences would not be possible unless the State Government endorses such a co-ordinated arrangement of postgraduate instruction and makes available necessary grants to the university departments concerned as well as to the College departments. These grants would be besides such grants as may be sanctioned by the University Grants Commission under its existing programmes. Since the department is only making a beginning at present, there is no question of it being assisted under the Programme of Centres of Advanced Study. The assistance to be made available will naturally be a part of the Fourth Plan development programmes of Indore University. Similarly the Holkar Science College could receive assistance from the U.G.C. under the existing Scheme of Assistance for Development of Postgraduate Studies in Science subjects in the affiliated colleges. The G.S. Technological Institute, at the present stage, does not come within the purview of the U.G.C. for purpose of grants as it receives such development grants from the Ministry of Education on the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education. Nevertheless, the grants that may be made available for the co-ordinated programme of postgraduate teaching could be utilised by the University to create such facilities as may be

(211)

appropriate in any of these institutions but all such assets would belong to the University department or the Holkar Science College depending upon the programme under which the UGC's assistance is given during the Fourth Plan period.

On the basis of the discussions relating to the development of the Department of Life Sciences, it is felt that the provision made by the University out of the its Fourth Plan allocations would be adequate to meet the demands of laboratory-space, associated workshop development etc., for teaching of Life Sciences. The needs of setting up of the laboratories and the equipment required would be met if a sum of Rs.2 lakhs is made available during the Fourth Plan period. The University may consider the possibility of finding by adjustment within the Fourth Plan allocation another sum of Rs.1.00 lakh for laboratory fittings and furniture and any other equipment that may be required for this purpose. A sum of Rs.50,000 would be required immediately for development of necessary library facilities including books and journals. As regards the staff, it is felt that besides the staff that may become available from the Departments of Botany, Zoology and Biochemistry of the Holkar Science College, it would be necessary for the University department to appoint immediately one Reader in Developmental Biology and one Lecturer each in Biophysics and Biostatistics. The question of any additional staff could be considered subsequently while considering the proposals in the Fifth Plan period and the decision to be taken by the State Government regarding the transfer of some of the staff and facilities from Holkar Science College to the University department. Besides the staff to be approved by the UGC it would be necessary for the State Government to provide necessary grants for appointment of two Laboratory Assistants and one Library Assistant and to provide for working expenses of Rs.20,000 per annum for the Department of Life Sciences. Grants for this purpose cannot be made available by the U.G.C. It would also be necessary for the State Government to provide an assurance to the University that the additional staff created as above in the Department of Life Sciences would be taken over and maintained by the University with the help of State Government when the assistance from the U.G.C. for this purpose would cease at the end of the Fourth Plan period viz., 1973-74.

In view of the above, the additional grants required to be provided outside the present Fourth Plan allocation to the Indore University would be for the following purposes:

- (a) Scientific Equipment ... Rs.2.00 lakhs
- (b) Library books and Journals Rs. 50,000
- (c) Recurring grant for appointment of one Reader and two Lecturers upto the end of the Fourth Plan period (Estimated expenditure Rs.32.000 per annum in 1972-73 and 1973-74.

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'CHUGH'

Copy of the letter No.Dev-IX(70)/70 dated 21.3.1972 received from Vice-Chancellor, Indore University, Indore. Addressed to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject: Proposal of Indore University for development of Department of Life Sciences (Biological Sciences).

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I saw a copy of the report of Dr. Shankar Narayan after his visit to Indore University on the above subject. I consider this an excellent report where I have only two observations which I would like to make.

i) It is true that by adjustment we have made financial provision of Rs.3.7 lakhs for construction of laboratories and class rooms in the Science Block approved in the Fourth Plan and this has been already sanctioned by the U.G.C. The report of Dr. Shankar Narayan says "It is felt that provision made by the University out of its Fourth Plan allocation would be adequate to meet the demands of the laboratory-space associated workshop development etc. for teaching of Life Sciences."

In addition the report suggested Rs. 2 lakhs should be made available for the Fourth Plan period. It is suggested that the amount for scientific equipment Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs.50,000 for library books and journals and recurring grant for appointment of teachers estimated to be Rs.32,000 per annum up to the end of the plan may kindly be provided outside the plan. This request is made on the basis of what the U.G.C. has done for E.H.U. where they have sanctioned, I understand, about Rs. 8 lakhs outside the plan when they had included some portion of the scheme in the plan. Our request is that for this scheme of Indore University similar action could be taken as in B.H.U. This means Rs.2.50 lakhs for equipment and books and Rs.32,000 per annum of recurring expenditure on staff should be outside the plan ceiling or if included in the plan, the plan itself could be increased by that amount. Further the expenditure on the staff may be continued in the Fifth Plan as continuation expenditure.

ii) I would also suggest that the post of the reader be raised to the post of Professor and I understand this could be done also in relation to the U.G.C. circular No.F.1-24/72(CD) dated 13th March 1972. But instead of doing this it is much better that the U.G.C. sanctioned the post of a Professor for the Department of Life Sciences (outside the plan) as that would stabilize the Department very much and give a proper start to this new discipline.

With kindest regards,

'SMUCH'

Annexure II to
Item No. 37

273

Copy of Letter No. Dev-IX(70)/72 dated 19th May, 1972 from Shri G.N. Tandon, University House, Indore addressed to Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1.

In continuation of my d.o. letter of even number dated 11.5.72, I am desired to forward herewith a copy of the d.o. letter No. 711/XX-VII/72 dated 12.5.72 (Appendix) from Shri K.L. Pasricha, Education Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal regarding the development of the Department of Life Science, We shall be grateful if the Commission's decision is expedited on the point that its sanction for the teaching posts should be for the full period of five years.

Appendix

Copy of d.o. letter No. 711/XX-VII/72 dated 12.5.72 from Shri K.L. Pasricha, Education Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal to Shri K.L. Joshi, Vice Chancellor, Indore University, Indore.

Subject: Development of Department of Life Sciences during Fourth Plan Approval for.

Please refer to your d.o. letter No. Dev-IX(70)/72 dated the 15th April, 1972.

2. I may point out that this subject was discussed in a meeting held on the 11th February 1972 in my room, in which Shri Tandon, your Registrar was present. It was decided that the UGC assistance on the posts may be taken in the Fifth Plan period, so that the financial assistance to the extent of 100 per cent recurring expenditure may be available to the University for a period of full five years. Your attention is invited to paragraph 6 of the minutes forwarded to the University with our letter No. 249/20-7/72 dated the 25th February 1972.

P.T.O.

274

3. From your letter it appears that the sanction of the UGC has been obtained for re-curring expenditure for the Fourth Plan period. This sanction should be for the full period of five years.

4. I suggest that we try and obtain a firm commitment from the UGC to provide 100 per cent assistance for the posts for full five years.

TRUE COPY

Sd/-
Superintendent
Development Section

CHUGH

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting: (275)

Date: 5th July 1972

Item No. 38: To consider a proposal from the Head of the Department of Biological Sciences, Madurai University for introducing a Diploma Course in Biological Chemistry as an extension of COSIP activities.

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The Head of the Department of Biological Sciences, Madurai University has forwarded a proposal for approval of the Commission to the introduction of a Diploma Course in Biological Chemistry as a part of University Leadership Project in Biological Sciences of the College Science Improvement Programme at Madurai University approved in September, 1970.

A copy of the detailed note relating to the Course is attached as Annexure. The course contents are designed in keeping in mind the ultimate aim to produce teachers of Biological Chemistry. Therefore, the main accent of the course will be on basics. The laboratory courses will be designed so that they can be repeated in the colleges. The students will be encouraged to modify the experiments and design suitable equipment to suit their individual college requirement.

The duration of the proposed Diploma Course would be 9 months (August - April) or 6 months (August - January). To start with the course is to run for a period of three years. About 10-12 teachers will be selected from COSIP participants from the colleges under Madurai University in the first instance. Teachers from other universities may also be eligible for the Course.

The financial requirements for introducing the Course are as follows:-

	estimate for year	for 3 years
1. Lecturer - 1	Rs. 9,600/-	Rs. 28,800/-
2. Lab. Assistants - 2 Rs. 300/- P.M. each.	Rs. 7,200/-	Rs. 21,600/-
3. Lab. Attendant - 1 Rs. 150/- P.M.	Rs. 1,800/-	Rs. 5,400/-
4. Stipend to participants Rs. 300/- P.M. for 10 teachers for 6 months.	Rs. 18,000/-	Rs. 54,000/-
5. Laboratory supplies.	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 60,000/-
	<u>Rs. 56,600/-</u>	<u>Rs. 1,69,800/-</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O. / Addl. Secy.

Note relating to the introduction of a Diploma Course in
Biological Chemistry at the Madurai University.

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Preamble:

The essential nature of Biological Chemistry in the study of Biological system is being increasing by-realised by many Universities. A positive sign of this recognition lies in the fact that this subject is included as a separate topic in the Curricula in many Universities. As a result of these reforms, more and more colleges will have to take up teaching Biological Chemistry to their Biology students. It becomes therefore essential that the college teachers be trained to teach this subject. It was felt that offering a 6 months course for a limited period of time will solve this problem to a considerable extent.

But before initiating a new course several questions have to be clarified and these are tackled one by one below.

1. Why a new Course?

There are only a few Universities in the country which offer a full-fledged Course in Biochemistry, leading to the Master's Degree. But, the disadvantage of these courses - one should hasten to add, for the purposes of the college science improvement - is the finished product of these courses is generally research-oriented. The average M.Sc. Biochemist, likes to continue research and very few of them enter the colleges for teaching.

Further, in general, the students who take these courses are graduates in Chemistry and at the end of the course, they have very little knowledge about Botany and Zoology. The requirements of a teacher in the colleges who is to teach Biological Chemistry in the Botany & Zoology departments would be a basic degree in one of the Biological topics.

It is imperative that a new breed of teachers who have basic degrees in Botany and Zoology are able to teach Biological Chemistry with full confidence, should be produced to cater to the needs of the colleges. Hence this course.

2. Is not this idea carried through refresher courses under COSIP University Leadership Project?

This is not strictly true. The course offered in this University on Biological Chemistry to the college teachers, has resulted in creating an awareness among the college teachers that this topic is essential and is to be appreciated. A survey was conducted after this course. Almost all the responses received stressed the point that the course has helped them in improving their background knowledge.

(277)

Also, they all feel the importance of having a separate paper on Biological Chemistry. The question arises then as to whether these teachers who have been initiated into the subject would be able to teach the subject. The answer would be a categorical no. To teach a subject with proper emphasis, the teacher should not only be interested but also should know the subject. The short term course given could not claim to have done the latter.

This is because the biology teachers do not have any basic information on chemistry to understand in detail the various nuances of Biological Chemistry.

3. Does not the ancillary subject taught provide the basic chemical information?

Biological Chemistry, as it stands today, is a discipline of its own. It is not, as made out to be, a border line subject between biology and chemistry, wherein one learns some chemical principles and applies them to biological systems. It is no more a topic which could be taught either by a chemist or a biologist without prior training.

The ancillary chemistry, as taught to the Biology students now, is a good course in chemistry. But it is not geared to meet the demands of a biologist, because of this lack of applicability the student taking this course loses all interest in learning the chemistry and reads what is needed for the examinations.

As a matter of principle, one should aim at replacing this ancillary Chemistry course with ancillary Biochemistry course. Such a move would create an interest in the students, who will cast off their innate dislike for chemistry.

4. About the proposed Course:-

1. Duration: 9 months. August - April
(or)

6 months. August - January.

2. Eligibility: To start with the course be for 3 years. It is open to any college teacher in Madurai University area, primarily, but teachers from other areas are also eligible. Each year about 10-12 teachers will be selected and admitted to the course. The selected candidates should be sponsored by their respective colleges; that is, the teacher will be on leave of duty from the college and after the course, join back the parent college. There should be clear understanding between the college and the selected candidate as to two points:

- a) The college will take him back.
b) The candidate will serve the college for at least two years.

Course Contents :

- 1) Elementary chemistry of atoms, molecules etc.
- 2) Fundamental chemical laws
- 3) Chemical kinetics
- 4) Biological molecules - their chemistry.
- 5) Enzymic catalysis.
- 6) Metabolic pathways.
- 7) Biopolymers - chemistry.
- 8) Biopolymers - their role.
- 9) Basics of molecular biology.
- 10) _____

- Practicals:-
- a) Preparation of solutions and buffers.
 - b) Calorimeter and its applications.
 - c) Chromatographic techniques.
 - d) Analysis of living tissue.
 - e) Study of turnover of Biological compounds.
 - f) Enzyme handling techniques.

This is only a rough outline.

DESIGN OF THE COURSE: *Budgetary requirements:

	<u>per year</u>	<u>3 years</u>
1. Lecturer starting at Rs. 750/- p.m. or Rs. 800/-	9,600.00	28,800.00
2. Lab. assistants - 2. Rs. 300/- p.m.	7,200.00	21,600.00
3. Lab. attender -1. at Rs. 150/- p.m.	1,800.00	5,400.00
4. Stipend to participants. Rs. 300/- p.m. 300 x 10 x 6	18,000.00	54,000.00
5. Laboratory supplies etc.	20,000.00	60,000.00
	<u>56,600.00</u>	<u>1,69,800.00</u>

*The course contents are designed in keeping in mind the ultimate aim to produce teachers of Biological Chemistry. Therefore, the main accent of the course will be on basics. The laboratory courses will be designed so that they can be repeated in the colleges. The students will be encouraged to modify the experiments and design suitable equipment to suit their individual college requirement.

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Meeting :
Dated : 5th July 1972.

Item No. 39: To consider further the proposal of the Panjab University for financial assistance for the 'Bubble Chamber Project' jointly sponsored by the Physics departments of Jammu and Panjab Universities.

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3rd

The Commission at its meeting held on March 1972 (Item 29) considered a proposal from the Panjab University for financial assistance for Bubble Chamber Project jointly sponsored by the Physics Departments of Jammu and Panjab Universities and desired that views of Dr. R. Ramanna (to whom the proposal had been referred earlier) may be awaited.

Dr. R. Ramanna who further referred the project to Prof. Yash Pal of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has forwarded comments of Prof. Yash Pal which are reproduced below:-

1. DAE is supporting a joint scheme for the two Universities.
2. According to our present thinking in the COGAP Committee we will initially support only scanning at Jammu and scanning and measuring at Chandigarh.
3. This arrangement may be expanded when the project gets going well.
4. UGC support would be good to give because something has already been started.
5. New academic staff asked for seems to be excessive (two readers and two senior Fellows at each place) Instead they should provide for more technical, electronics people.
6. They are not likely to need any new academic staff till almost the last year, because no academic work can start till some measuring facilities are operating. Also since they are not fabricating the equipment themselves, the new staff would be relatively idle.

There is a reasonable amount of Physics still to be done with Bubble Chamber Photographs. However, unless the laboratory in question also undertakes some development work to keep up instruments needed to handle film from new large bubble chambers, the work may dry up like the emulsion work.

In general, I would be in favour of supporting this scheme.

280

Since the project was received from Panjab University, views of the Vice-Chancellor, Jammu University were also invited. The views expressed by the Vice-Chancellor Jammu University are also reproduced below:-

"The University of Jammu agreed to collaborate with the Panjab University for the joint programme of Bubble Chamber analysis on the following conditions:-

- a. that there will be no financial implications for the University of Jammu.
- b. that the scheme is feasible for a small and new University like Jammu and we will provide the necessary facilities to our own scholars for further research after M.Sc.

It seems that the Head of the Department of Physics (now on leave in the USA) has shifted ground and made proposals which have financial implications for the University and therefore for the state Government.

The State Government is very sympathetic towards all facilities by way of equipment for Science departments provided they are of some practical value to the scholars emerging from the University of Jammu after a good performance at the M.Sc. Physics examination. The Bubble Chamber scheme being connected with nuclear Physics seems to have far reaching financial implications which our University cannot meet in the foreseeable future. For a new University it is proper to concentrate on building up the ground work for good scientists at the M.Sc. stage and provide research facilities to two or three scholars every year in a field which does not require costly equipment. The scheme should not centre round a particular person and his attainments, if any, in that special field of research. I would, therefore suggest that the University Grants Commission may send an expert to examine whether the scheme fulfils the Broad policy considerations mentioned above and also whether it is appropriate for our University at this early stage of its development to get entangled in a scheme which has far reaching financial implications."

A copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st March 1972 is enclosed as Annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Addl. Secy.

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st March, 1972 vide item No.29.

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The Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University, has forwarded a proposal from the Physics Department for financial assistance for Bubble Chamber Film Scanning and Analysis Group. It is stated that the work would be taken up jointly by Physics departments of Panjab University and Jammu University. The Principal investigator of the Project would be Dr. I.S. Mitra, Reader in Physics, Panjab University and Prof. Yog Prakash, Head of the department of Physics, Jammu University.

A copy of the proposal received from Prof. H.S. Hans, Head of the department of Physics, Panjab University is enclosed as Appendix. The financial implications of the Project are as follows:-

<u>Non-recurring</u>	
<u>Equipment</u>	2,40,000
<u>Recurring</u>	
Readers	Two (700-1250)
Sr. Res. fellows	Two (500 fixed)

The proposal has been referred to Dr. R. Barmana of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay for expert advice, and his comments are awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

'CHUGH'

Copy of the letter No. nil dated nil received from Shri H.S. Hans, Professor and Head of the Physics department, Panjab University, Chandigarh-14. Addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Subject: - Request for special grant for joint programme of Bubble Chamber Analysis Group of Panjab University and Jammu University, Jammu.

I am forwarding herewith a request by Prof. Yog Prakash, Head of the Physics Department, University of Jammu and Dr. I.S. Mitra, reader in our department for help from the U.G.C. for the joint project. On behalf of the department of Physics, Panjab University, I recommend this application very strongly. As a matter of fact, the department of Physics has committed itself already to have this group. We are the first department in the country who has with the help of C.S.I.O. got fabricated the Bubble Chamber Scanning Unit. We also now want to get two more scanning units fabricated by the C.S.I.O. We also have placed orders for some electronic units for the same. For these developments the funds were partly available from the department of Atomic Energy scheme and partly from our own funds from the University Grants Commission grants. We, however, are finding ourselves now in a complete fix. While the programme has got half way, we find that the department does not have much funds to support the programme further.

I may further point out that we entered this project after a serious discussion with the Bubble Chamber group at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. We looked upon ourselves as a part of the national effort on the Bubble Chamber Analysis programme. In this regard, we already have sent one physicist Dr. J.M. Kohli to Dubna-U.S.S.R. and we hope to have the collaboration with this group. Further, Prof. Yog Prakash is also going to Brook-haven and may find other sources of collaboration.

May I, therefore, request you to kindly put this request before the University Grants Commission as a special project which is sponsored by the Department of Atomic Energy and is a joint project of the two universities. It has enough unique features that it should be possible to give us a special consideration. Our various discussions with the U.G.C. have led us to believe that our unique effort warrants special support.

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No.40: To consider further the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the expansion of the Molecular Biophysics Unit.

The Commission at its meeting held on 6th October, 1971 (Item No.26) considered the proposal of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for setting up a Unit in Bio-physics and agreed to the creation of additional post of a Professor for the Unit. With regard to other items, the Commission desired that these may be considered after the report of the Reviewing Committee has been considered. Later, the Commission also agreed (resolution No.55 dated 2nd February, 1971) to the creation of a post of Assistant Professor (Reader) in the Molecular Bio-Physics Unit. A copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held in October 1971 is enclosed as annexure I.

The report of the Reviewing Committee appointed by the Visitor has not yet been referred to the Commission. Meanwhile, the Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has informed that the Court and Council of the Institute which met in March, 1972 considered the work of Molecular Bio-physics Unit and endorsed the developmental needs of the Unit. Prof. G.N. Ramachandran has since then phased out the requirements and the requirements for the first two years i.e. 1972-74 are as follows:-

(A) NON-RECURRING:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| i) Building including furniture & fittings. | Rs. 10 lakhs |
| ii) Equipment | <u>Rs. 10 lakhs</u> |
| | <u>Rs. 20 lakhs</u> |

284

(B)	<u>RECURRING:</u>	
i)	Academic staff	Rs. 74,000/-
ii)	Non-academic staff	Rs. 21,000/-
iii)	Scientific workers	Rs. 1,00,000/-
iv)	Working expenses	Rs. 70,000/-
		<u>Rs. 2,65,000/-</u>

A copy of the letter received from the Director, I.I.So., Bangalore is enclosed as annexure II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc.I)/Addl.Secy.

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(285)

Copy of note placed before the Commission
at its meeting held on 6th Oct 1971

Item No. 26: To consider further the proposal from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for setting up of a Unit in Bio-Physics during the 4th Plan period.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, sent in December 1970 a proposal relating to the requirements to set up a unit to support Prof. G.N.Ramachandran's research programmes in Biophysics. The Proposal involved a grant of Rs.10,000/- for books and journals and a grant of Rs.10,000/- for working expenses and appointment of the following additional staff:

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| i) | One Professor | Rs. 1100-1600 p.m. |
| ii) | One Asstt. Professor | Rs. 700-1250 p.m. |
| iii) | Four senior Research Fellows | Rs. 700-1250 p.m. |
| iv) | Four supporting staff | Rs.24000/- p.m. |

The proposal was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on February 3, 1971 (vide item No.84(ii) and the Commission desired that the requirements for the unit in Biophysics may be discussed further with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, taking into account the facilities available in the Centre of Advanced Study in Biochemistry and the fourth plan allocations of the institute. On the basis of discussions with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Institute has agreed to provide the following staff with the fourth plan allocation:

- One Asst. Professor
- One Technical Assistant
- One Secretary
- Four Senior Research Fellows (Rs. 800-1200 p.m.)
- Eight Research Students (scholarships - Rs.250/- p.m.)

The Institute has also informed the Commission that the following additional grants for the unit in Biophysics from outside agencies are expected:

1. \$ 3,40,000/- for computer expansion from National Bureau of Standards, U.S.A.
2. \$ 30,000 per annum for three years for Information Retrieval and Molecular Structure Coding from National Library of Medicine of the National Institute of Health, U.S.A.

The Commission has earlier recommended to the Ministry of Education for obtaining clearance from the Government of India in regard to assistance of \$ 1,25,747/- (in dollar currency) from National Library of Medicine of the National Institute of Health, U.S.A. to undertake the study on Biopolymer Chain Conformation.

The Institute has further stated that Professor Ramachandran's work requires primarily computer and X-ray Crystallographic facilities. The facilities already available in the Institute will be fully made available to him, but the Institute will need certain additional grants to expand the 360/44 system to its full capacity in core storage and provide extended input/output devices. The Institute has separately sent requirements of Rs. 35 lakhs for expansion of the computer facilities and in case the institute gets grants and foreign exchange allocations from the foreign agencies, the additional requirements will get reduced to that extent.

Professor Ramachandran has now sent a proposal indicating requirements for starting the unit on a firm basis. He has mentioned that, he would like to have some of his senior colleagues from the Centre of Advanced Study, Madras join the Institute instead of appointing a fresh group of the young persons and to train them up. He has particularly suggested the creation of posts of Professors for Professor V.Sasisekharan and Dr. V.S. Raghavendra Rao, both of whom are on the staff of Centre of Advanced Study, Madras. The requirements are given below:-

RECURRING:

a) Staff:

Professors	2	Rs. 1100-1600
Assistant Professors	2	Rs. 700-1250
Lecturers	2	Rs. 400- 950
Senior Research Assistants	4	Rs. 325- 575

Technical Assistants	2	Rs. 325-575
Laboratory Assistants	2	Rs. (A-180-280) Rs. (B-140-175)
Laboratory Helper/ Head Peon	2	(Lab. Helper: Rs. 70-85) (Hd. Peon: Rs. 80-110)
Secretary (Technical)	1	(Rs. 325-575)
Stenographers	2	(Rs. 130-300)
b) <u>Scholarships</u>		
Scholarships	8	@ Rs. 250/- p.m.
Research Associateships	4	@ Rs. 500-750
Senior Fellowships	4	@ Rs. 800-1200

Total staff and Scholarships: Rs. 2,35,000 per annum

c) Working Expenses:

Non-Recurring:

Accommodation (2,900 sq.ft. Plinth area)	Rs. 1,30,500/-
Equipment	Rs. 25,000/-
Books and Journals	Rs. 50,000/-
Furniture	Rs. 25,000/-

Total: Rs. 2,30,500/-

Professor G.N. Ramachandran has further mentioned that pending consideration of the whole proposal, he would like to have an immediate ad hoc grant to provide for one professorship for Dr. Sasisekharen who is in Princeton University as a Visiting Professor upto October, 1971 where he has been offered a permanent post of Professor. The immediate requirements are for the creation of the following posts:-

One Professor	Rs. 1100-1600
One Stenographer	Rs. 130-300

288

One Senior Research Assistant Rs. 325-575

One Technical Assistant Rs. 325-575

A copy of the letter from Professor G.N. Ramachandran is attached as Appendix

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc.I)/D.O.(S)

'CHUGH'

Copy of letter No. BP/68/71 dated 13.7.1971 from Professor G.N. Ramachandran, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to the Chairman, U.G.C.

I have tried to meet you personally and discuss with you about the organisation of the Molecular Biophysics Unit in this Institute; but unfortunately you were too busy and it was not possible to fix up an appointment. Therefore, I am writing this letter to you.

When Prof. Dhawan invited me to come to this Institute, it was his intention that I should serve as an inter-departmental Professor doing work in collaboration with workers in different departments of the Institute. As a matter of fact, I have already started discussions of this type with persons in the Physics, Applied Mathematics and Chemistry Departments. However, since my speciality in which our laboratory in Madras has been well-known, is the field of molecular biophysics, I would like to have a small group of workers who are particularly specialised and experienced in this field to have a strong centre of activity in the applications of physical and chemical methods to biology and biochemistry. As you are no doubt aware, work in this particular type of activity, has been going on in India essentially only in our laboratory in Madras. In fact, even in the international field work of this type on theory of bio-molecular structure was initiated by us in the early 1960's and has been strongly progressing ever/best way of creating and maintaining an active centre of this type in Bangalore is to have the principal workers in Madras, who helped to develop it, come over to Bangalore and to re-organise themselves as an active group here. I have discussed this with my former colleagues in Madras and all the senior workers in the field of molecular biophysics are quite willing and in fact are really keen on coming to this Institute in Bangalore.

There is another reason why we should plan to have my previous colleagues come here to start work in this Institute rather than for me to gather once again a fresh group of young persons and train them up. This is because our laboratory in Madras was perhaps the only one anywhere which was interested in all the three types of biopolymers which exist in all biological systems - namely, proteins, nucleic acids and polysaccharides. Although I took a small part in initiating the studies in all the three aspects, I have concentrated my attention on proteins and related compounds. Dr. V. Sasisekharan has been the person mainly responsible for the studies on nucleic acids and Dr. V.S. Raghavendra Rao has pioneered

since. I am mentioning all this mainly because that the

P.T.O.

(290)

the development of the study on polysaccharides and carbohydrates. In almost any other laboratory elsewhere, the attention is directed towards one or the other of these three types of biopolymers and I therefore feel that the unique strength of the Madras laboratory, namely, its interest in the whole field of biomolecular structure, should be maintained in the new group we are developing in Bangalore. I can think of no better persons than Dr. Sasiselkharan and Dr. Rao to continue studies in their two fields in this laboratory. Both are willing to come here though there are some small problems which I shall mention below, which will require your kind assistance to be resolved.

In addition to these theoretical studies, which will incidentally be also associated with the development of a small group interested in quantum biochemistry, we would also like to have a strong group working on experimental methods of molecular biophysics - using techniques like ORD, NMR, light scattering and so on. In the past, many of the theoretical results which we had obtained in Madras, have either been based on experimental results obtained from elsewhere, or were established on a firm experimental basis by work carried out in other laboratories. I need not mention how much more effective it would be if we ourselves could carry out many of the experiments needed to support our theoretical investigations. Here again, I have looked around and I find there are quite a few persons from our country who have worked in well-known laboratories abroad on these aspects and who could be invited or encouraged to come here provided we have suitable positions and we develop the necessary laboratory facilities. In the enclosed proposal, I am requesting the assistance of the UGC essentially for the positions and for the running expenses of the laboratory. As regards capital equipment needed, we are hoping that it might be possible to obtain a grant from some agency like the National Institutes of Health of the United States as part of grants for studies on problems of biological and medical interest. We do hope we will have the support of the UGC in having these proposals recommended and forwarded.

In the enclosed sheet (~~Enclosure~~) I am giving a draft proposal in the form of a budget which I feel is the minimum that will be needed for getting this Unit started on a firm basis. I have been informed by the authorities of the Institute that a proposal for setting up a fairly large centre for life sciences is receiving serious consideration by the UGC. Since, however, this proposal will take time to materialise and since we would like to get started as

P.T.O.

quickly as possible, and come up at least to the level of activity we had in Madras within a few months, I shall be grateful if this proposal which is now sent is considered on a high priority basis and is sanctioned at a very early date. I understand from the Director that the Institute itself does not have funds at their disposal to meet these requirements. It is therefore very necessary for the UGC to provide these additional funds to the Institute specifically for this Unit.

Finally I would like to reinforce my arguments for providing two Professorships for Dr. Sasisekharan and Dr. Rao. Dr. Sasisekharan is now a full professor in Madras and is currently on leave at the Princeton University, Department of Chemistry. He has been invited by the Princeton University to join them on a permanent basis as a Professor. But Dr. Sasisekharaj is very keen on returning to India and I would therefore like to have a full Professorship for him. As regards Dr. Rao, although he is at present a Reader in Madras, his work in the field of polysaccharides is very well known and in fact he was invited to present the first paper at a symposium on this subject held by the American Chemical Society at Los Angeles. Further, he is now writing a book on this subject in collaboration with Professor R.H. Marchessault, Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Montreal, who is a well-known worker in X-ray methods of analysis of polysaccharide structures. In fact, Dr. Rao has completed his part of the book, which is expected to be ready before the end of this year and will be published by the Plenum Press Corporation. I feel that he should be provided either an Associate or a full Professorship and hence it is that I am requesting for two other Professorships in addition to my position in this Unit.

We are all deeply aware of the great interest that you took in the development of our school in Madras and the various ways in which you assisted us in quickly developing it in various ways. I hope that the same group which found such a strong support from you in Madras, will have the same encouragement here in Bangalore, so that we may continue our activities without break.

'CHUGHI'

Enclosure

292

Note regarding the special requirements

While we would be very happy if this full proposal is accepted as early as possible, there is one requirement in this which requires special consideration. This is the provision of a full professorship to which we wish to invite Dr. Sasisekharan. As already mentioned, Dr. Sasisekharan will be in Princeton until the beginning of October 1971. The Princeton University has informed him that he will have to tell them well before that date whether he is accepting the professorship in that University thereafter. In view of this, we would like to process his candidature very quickly and inform him of the available position in Bangalore at least before the end of August. In view of this, I would particularly request you to give us immediately an ad hoc grant to provide for one professorship. The rest of the proposal may be considered and acted upon in due course. I hope that it would be possible to agree to this suggestion of ours.

Out of the full budget given in the enclosed sheets (Enclosure), the following are urgently needed for the activities of this one Professor. We are only asking for the salaries of the Professor and the associated staff. It would be greatly appreciated if this amount alone is sanctioned with immediate effect.

Professor	1	(Rs. 1100-1600)
Stenographer	1	(Rs. 130-300)
Senior Research Assistant	1	(Rs. 325-575)
Technical Asstt.	1	(Rs. 325-575)

'CHUGH'

DRAFT BUDGET FOR THE MOLECULAR BIOPHYSICS UNIT

CAPITAL

	Rs.
Furniture	25,000
Books and Back Volumes of Journals	50,000
Apparatus, mostly within the country	25,000
Accommodation - 2,900 sq.ft. plinth area at Rs.45/- per sq. ft.	<u>1,30,500</u>
Total	<u>2,30,500</u>

RECURRING

STAFF

Professors	2	(Rs. 1100-1600)
Assistant Professors	2	(Rs. 700-1250)
Lecturers	2	(Rs. 400- 950)
Senior Research Assistants	4	(Rs. 325- 575)
Technical Assistants	2	(Rs. 325- 575)
Laboratory Assistants	2	(A - Rs. 180-280) (B - Rs. 140-175)
Secretary (Technical)	1	(Rs. 325- 575)
Stenographers	2	(Rs. 130- 300)

Total approximate expenditure on staff per month even at the minimum of the grades Rs.13,920 or say Rs.14,000

per annum Rs.1,68,000

Making a three year projection, and providing for higher starting salaries, in deserving cases and incremental effect, a more realistic annual requirement is assessed at Rs. 1,85,000

294

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships 8 (Rs. 250)
Research Associateships 4 (Rs. 500-750)
Senior Fellowships 4 (Rs. 800-1,200)

Total approximate expenditure on Scholarships,
Research Associateships, and Senior Fellowships

Per month Rs. 8,400
Per annum Rs. 1,00,800 or say
Rs. 1,00,000

WORKING EXPENSES

Consumables Rs. 15,000
Contingencies 2,000
Postage, Stationery, Furniture 3,500
Books 10,000
Computation charges 50,000
Scientific and Technical Conferences 5,000
Total 85,000

'CHUGH'

Copy of letter No.R(IIA)059-1/72- dated 28 April, 1972
from Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore-12, addressed to
the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi-1.

You may kindly recall that during my absence abroad Prof. D.K. Banerjee forwarded to you detailed proposals of Prof. G.N. Ramachandran on the expansion of the Molecular Biophysics activity at the Institute taking a five-year view. In your letter of January 14, 1972 (ref: F.27-7/70(SCI) to Prof. Banerjee, you were good enough to indicate that the proposal was under consideration of the Commission and that we would hear from you further after some time.

The Court and the Council of the Institute, which met in March 1972, had occasion to consider the work of the Molecular Biophysics Unit headed by Prof. Ramachandran. They also received a report on the proposals for its development. They endorsed the developmental needs and have requested me to take this matter up with the University Grants Commission for sanction of funds.

Prof. Ramachandran has since then tried to phase the proposals by highlighting the immediate requirements of the Unit and identifying the needs for the current financial year and the next year. I enclose herewith a copy of the note prepared by him on the first phase relating to the two-year period 1972-73 and 1973-74. I strongly support these needs and would appreciate it if these are sanctioned by the Commission.

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

296

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 41: To consider the proposal of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani for the development of Biological Sciences.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 (Item No. 18) considered the proposal of the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani for assistance for the development of Biological Sciences and resolved as under:

"The Commission could not accept the proposal for the development of Biological Sciences at this stage."

The Birla Institute had asked for the following assistance for the development of Biological Sciences:

(a)	Non-recurring:	Rs. 8.65 lakhs
(b)	Recurring:	Rs. 2.39 lakhs p.a.

A copy of the proposal giving details etc. is enclosed as Annexure I.

The decision of the Commission was conveyed to the Institute and the Director, B.I.T.S. Pilani has now stated that since the University Grants Commission has been encouraging institutions to make innovations towards the vital matter of teaching Biology, the Institute has applied its energies and attention towards development and modernisation of teaching and research in Biology. The Symposium on Teaching of Biological Sciences at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels held recently at Pilani with the support of University Grants Commission was apparently very much convinced and impressed by the progress made by the Institute.

Professor B.R. Seshachar, President, Indian National Science Academy who attended the Symposium has also supported the proposal of the Institute.

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani has requested for the reconsideration of its proposal. The Director of the Institute has informed that if the Commission is not able to support the proposal of the Institute outside the Fourth Plan allocation, the Institute would accommodate the expenditure within its Fourth Plan ceiling. A copy of the letter received from the Director, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani is attached as Annexure II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (Sc. I) / Addl. Secy.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AT BITS

A brief history of the department:

A department of biology with a single yet a very reputed zoologist of the time, Dr. B.C. Mahendra, D.Sc., came into existence in 1944, catering to the needs of the students of the I.Sc. and B.Sc. classes. With the opening of the facilities for postgraduate studies in Zoology and Botany in 1947 and 1949 respectively, two independent departments, namely departments of Zoology and Botany replaced the department of biology, and the departments maintained their separate existence until May, 1970, when they were merged to a single department of biological sciences. The academic activities of the departments during the period until 1964 were in accordance with the system which prevailed in the University of Rajasthan.

With the inception of the Institute on July, 1964, the departments of Zoology and Botany set a new objective of attracting workers from all branches of science and technology, for our total knowledge of big biology has been enriched, and the knowledge is successfully exploited for the good of mankind by the participation of men of various disciplines in biology. In a community like BITS it is extremely important that this awareness spreads, breaks the barrier between the interdisciplinary fronts, and evolves a new way of thinking. In this connection a senior faculty of the department of biology, Professor A.K. Datta Gupta, was deputed to work for a year in the department of biology at MIT with a view to acquaint himself with MIT's way of organising biology, and to reorient the program of biology at BITS. Also a few renowned American professors namely, Cyrus Levinthan, Chairman of Biology department of Columbia University, Maurice S. Fox, Professor of genetics at MIT, have worked in collaboration with BITS' faculty for periods ranging from one week to a few years on the program of coordination of biology in BITS. The Professors were unanimous about the crucial role of biology in Science and engineering education. In BITS biology can and indeed should have a key place, and accept the challenge of the time.

A necessary preparation for the first stage of re-organization was a drastic revision of the programs of studies and the courses in 1965. The current freshmen biology course, which is given to the engineering, science, and humanities students, is a significant deviation and, in a way unique, compared with similar courses catered by the universities of this country. The course deals with the living system in general as an aggregate of orderly arranged molecules typical to biological system, and for the purpose the best understood living organism *escherishia coli*, a commonly occurring bacteria of human colon. The revised program at the postgraduate level includes such unconventional courses as general microbiology, biological chemistry, and specializations in the area of physiology, ecology, and soil biology. As a result the major stress shifted from the conventional descriptive aspects of plants and animals to a more dynamic aspect, namely the life processes, such changes had a dual purpose to provide a student with a firm basis from which to examine the manifold phenomenon of the world of life,

(298)

and to convince him of the crucial importance of the physical sciences to the study of the living systems. The changes are already having the desired impact; the courses are of stimulating interest to the students, and our M.Sc. are absorbed in situations which used to be closed to them heretofore.

The revised Master's courses in zoology and botany incorporated some features of modern biology. Notwithstanding, the postgraduate studies have yet to combine several other features in order to raise biology to the level of its modern intellectual version. While the merger of the departments of zoology and botany is an organisational expression of the preparation to meet the challenging task, and integrated approach to biology leaves little room for fragmentation, especially at the postgraduate level, that tends to keep science education confined, undesirably though, to petty mechanical packets.

The department acquired in recent years a few major equipments primarily for use in research, and they are Fonbrune micromanipulator, Leitz Panphot, Zeiss photomicroscope, Linhoff camera Beckman DB Spectrophotometer, and a cryostat. Besides, Institute's central or extra-departmental facilities for UV and IR spectrophotometry, X-ray diffraction analysis, polarography, radio-chemical analysis, sterilization use of laser, and computer analysis, have been at the disposal of all users. The department has built a tradition of research activities, and during the period under review 12 students took their doctorate degree working in the department, while the results of 7 more are awaited. Around 150 research papers have been published during the period on the basis of the work the authors did in the department. The recent International Symposium on the biology of Sipuncula in Kotor, Yugoslavia (June 1970), is a result of conjoint effort of this department and the Smithsonian institution.

The role of the department of biological sciences in BITS:

For too long a time the universities have pursued a program of biology whose material and intellectual value in today's world is very little (c.f. Curriculum Reform 16-26: Report of Education Commission, page 402, 1966). There has been certain attempts to bring in changes in the old order, but compared with the present need such changes are insignificant. For example, biochemistry and microbiology are admittedly the necessary pre-requisites for a study of Cytology, genetics, physiology, ecology, soil biology, radiation biology and many such recently evolved courses that are actively pursued in our contemporary universities. It is, therefore, essential for a centre of biological studies to have adequate facilities for biochemical or microbiological study and research. The UGC Review Committee in its report on biochemistry in Indian Universities (1963) stressed the importance of biochemistry and microbiology in biological study.

The committee remarked in chapter 4, "Even in our science education, the biochemical bias, and the biochemical atmosphere is lacking particularly in undergraduate education in chemistry and biology". In the same chapter it recommends,

"the young mind should be nurtured in a biochemical environment and the course of university education at the degree level, in chemistry and biology, should have as an integral part a compulsory syllabus as some of the salient features of biochemistry". The Education Commission (1966 p.662) recommended that "In the field of biology, the study of micro-organisms and their role in medicine and agriculture deserves much more attention than is generally the case". The program of studies in the field of biology at BITS reflects the features of the Committee's observation and recommendation.

For a reasonable profocoemcy in biochemistry or microbiology adequate exposure to physics, chemistry and mathematics is essential. Any attempt to modernise biology consequently warrants, deeply concerted efforts to organize preparatory subjects necessary for an effective pursuit of modern biology. Such efforts involve introduction or imnovation of new curricular material consistent with the academic objective of the department in particular and Institute in general, There should, therefore, be impelling need to discard the obsolete component of the prevailing conventional program of zoology and botany in order to make room for subjects that are abosolutely necessary for a biologist of today. The immediate task of the department is to develop its faculty and to organise courses and the laboratories. In other words, to create the very desired atmosphere conducive to the participants' academic excellence and motivation for useful occupation. This is a necessary preparation which cannot afford to wait.

The department of biology has another important task. BITS is perhaps the only technological institute in the country that houses a well organised department of biology. This is perhaps the only instutite in the country where an introductory course in modern biology is a basic requirement for certain sections of engineering and humanities students. Presently institute-wide discussions are being held to have a fresh look at the undergraduate program as a whole. Evidently, the future curriculum will include a core program consisting of physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, and humanities, and certain traditionally recognised engineering courses like, drawing, graphic work, workshop, etc., which will form aound 50% of the total requirement for graduation. The latest thinking of the core-curriculum committee is to make this biology course compulsory for all undergraduate students and the implementation is within the competence of the Institute. For advanced biology program preparatory courses which have been visualised are organic chemistry, physical chemistry, thermodynamics, plant and animal groups, salient features of biochemistry and microbiology, and basid concepts of ecology. Also, there are opportunities for students of any branch of discipline to register for courses in the area of biology. Increaseing awareness will lead to identification of areas of mutual interest between biology and engineering. As a result of such contacts and interaction between biology and engineering, areas of inter-disciplinary interest will grow further. A significant role of the department of biology in a technology institute is to promote participation of engineers in biologicals studies and ensure a much wider involvement in biology across the Institute. Active pursuits are visualised in the fields of biochemical engineering or bio-electronics. To achieve that goal it would be extremely important to interact and evolve courses in bio-electronics, bio-energetics, cybernatics, biophysics and bio-polymers and the material science that includes biological material.

The department of biology should be able to open new avenues for engineers to explore and work. Biology therefore has to play its much awaited meaningful role in an environment of technology.

Consistent with the program of studies it is extremely necessary to strengthen the following sections (1) biochemistry and physiology, (2) microbiology and genetics, (3) agricultural biology (ecology, parasitology, plant pathology included), and (4) biophysics. Each section headed by a competent person will form a nucleus around which academic activities will grow. One important activity will be to explore wider involvement of the different branches of science and technology in biology. The head of the department (which will be filled by rotation) will look into the successful coordination of the entire academic program, planning and development.

Projected program:

The faculty in the department of biological sciences has been seriously considering for some time a master's program in biology. The program, as has been visualised, would be broad based with the provision of opportunities for specialization in an area of biology namely biochemistry, microbiology, ecology, physiology and soil biology. It is conceivable within the framework of a fair range of courses in terms of basic requirements, intra-departmental electives, extra-departmental electives, seminar on advanced professional topics, and thesis for the degree of Master of Science in biology. Such courses will be drawn from the departments of sciences, engineering and humanities. It is nonetheless assumable that the departmental courses would be the major components of the total prescribed requirements relative to extra-departmental courses pertaining to the area of physics, chemistry, mathematics, or such other branches traditionally reorganised as engineering. The department hopes to draw students from the two main streams of science graduates namely, the physical and the biological. There will be courses outside the prescribed total requirements as necessary prerequisite for a program of biology.

An integrated program of biology has earlier been recommended by the University Grants Commission, and the proposal outlined here is very much what the UGC envisaged a long time ago. In recent time the UGC has given encouraging support and generous grant to such departments who are prepared to pursue a program of biology worthy of the time.

The department of biological sciences looks forward to take the responsibility of coordinating an undergraduate program of 3 years duration in food science after the 3 years course leading to graduation. The department has been giving freshmen and advanced level courses to students of pharmacy ever since pharmacy education was introduced in this Institute. The projected food science program can be regarded as an extension of the existing facilities and should be an inter-disciplinary activity, a professional course like pharmacy with the faculty of science. The requests that have been made to the UGC in this proposal would add to the available expertise for a program of study of food science and nutrition in this Institute.

Students registered for a 3 years food science program will take courses offered by science, engineering, and humanities departments. Such interdisciplinary activity will be very much within the scope offered by the department of biological sciences. Besides, this is an area in which the broad concept of biology coupled with those of technology and humanities can effectively generate new ideas and new interests consistent with the country's efforts in food output.

In conclusion the problem of rehabilitation of biological sciences in India demands immediate attention of all concerned. In the process of the development of this branch the conventional aspects of the hitherto pursued enquiry in zoology or botany will only have a secondary role. The emphasis will be on opportunities for contributions from biology and its applications. It is important to appreciate the vital need to reinforce biological education in the context of our growing society and its economy. Never before was there such a veritable crisis in teaching biology as it is today, crisis for personnel, instructional subjects, books and material and above all the right atmosphere. Throughout the world there is the growing tendency of biology interacting with basic, and applied sciences. The education Commission in its report (1966- P.662 (11) held that "the need of the day is to bring science and technology closer together in our educational system". Biology plays an inestimable role in every sphere in the contemporary world. The scale of operation in such a task is apt to be vast, and the problems involved innumerable. Notwithstanding, a beginning can and should be made, and BITS by virtue of its size and structure is particularly amenable for the purpose.

Budgetary requirements in order to strengthen the department:

<u>A. Nonrecurring</u>	<u>Rs. in lacs</u>
1. <u>Equipments</u>	5.00
Fraction collectors 2, pressure dialysis apparatus, chromatographic chambers 10, refrigerators 2, refrigerated baths 2, incubators 4, phase contrast microscope, preparative ultracentrifuge, density gradient fractionator, recorders 2, colorimeters 4, AC Voltage stabilisers 4, liquid scintillation counter, sonic disintegrator, digital voltmeter, electrometer amplifier, potentiostat, fast rise time storage oscilloscope, VTVMs 2, Pulse generator, thermistors, resistors, transistors, Photocells, power supplies and accessories, ultramicrotome.	
ii. <u>Lab facilities.</u>	2.00
Cold room (included in central facilities), aseptic inoculation chamber, temperature & light controlled chamber, media making room, cold storage, air conditioners.	
	<u>7.00</u>

302

B. Recurring:

i. Teaching staff	0.75
ii. Staff: technical, clerical, lab. assistants	0.40
iii. Predoctoral research scholarships	0.15
iv. Postdoctoral fellowships	0.12
v. Maintenance	0.25
Total	<u>1.67</u>

Budgetary requirements for the projected program:

A. Nonrecurring

i. Equipments for students lab.	1.45
Electrophoresis equipment, colorimeters 4, warburg respirometer, lab. centrifuges 2, flame photometer, warning blendorm electric baths 4, electric ovens 2, thin layer chromato- graphy kits 2, thermostatic baths, PH meters, oscillators H.F., densitometer, torsion balance 2, deep freezer for storage of bio-chemicals, potentiometers, low voltage meters, power supply sources, Co2 and N2 cylinders, lead chambers, molecular plastic models, etc., titrimeters, micro-kjeldahl's digestion & distillation units.	
ii. Additional: Lab. fittings and store facilities.	0.20
Total:	<u>1.65</u>

B. Recurring:

i. Student Scholarships	0.25
ii. Predoctoral research scholarships	0.15
iii. Postdoctoral fellowships	0.12
iv. Maintenance	0.20
1. Cost and maintenance of animals	
2. Chemicals, glassware & Supplies	
3. Radioactive chemicals & Photographic materials.	
Total	<u>0.72</u>

It may be noted that the need of the department in terms of space, general maintenance, library, faculty, development, and class room improvement, has not been presented here. The overall need of the Institute with regard to the aforesaid items have been presented in separate reports.

Summary of budgetary requirements:

<u>A. Non-recurring:</u>	<u>Rs. in lacs</u>
(1) To strengthen the department	7.00
(2) For the projected programme	<u>1.65</u>
	<u>8.65</u>
<u>B. Recurring:</u>	
(1) To strengthen the department	1.67
(2) For the projected program.	<u>0.72</u>
	<u>2.39</u>

Copy of the letter No. UU/PG-BIO/111/1068 dated 8th May, 1972 from Dr. C.R. Mitra,, Director, Birla Institute of Technology and Science,, Pilani addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject: Biological Sciences at B.I.T.S.

I wish to draw your kind attention to my letter No. 12206 dated 14th February 1972. We have already submitted a proposal to the University Grants Commission for support of Masters Degree Programme in Biological Sciences i.e. Life Sciences. The Commission's letter No. F.29-36/68 (Sc.I) dated 6th March, 1972 seems to indicate that it has no objection in principle but funds are not available at this stage. In this connection I wish to submit the following two important points:

1. That the University Grants Commission has been encouraging institutions to make innovations towards this vital matter of teaching biology.

2. That since its very inception, this Institute has applied its energy and attention towards development and modernisation of teaching and research in biology. The symposium on Teaching of Biological Sciences at the undergraduate levels held here recently with the support of the University Grants Commission was apparently very much convinced and impressed by the progress made by this Institute wholly unaided so far. / post-graduate

It would, therefore, not be out of place to seek your intervention so that our programme of Masters Degree in Biological Sciences could receive the blessings and support that it so richly deserves from the University Grants Commission. If in view of the overall shortage of funds, the Commission is not able to support this proposal outside the Fourth Plan funds allocated to this Institute I would still request for token approval of the Commission with an understanding that we would accommodate the expenditure within our Fourth Plan ceiling.

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

305

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 42: To consider a note on a seminar on recent trends in Indian History to be organised by the Indian Council of Historical Research during 1972.

The Indian Council of Historical Research proposes to organise a seminar on recent trends in Indian History in Mysore or Ooty during September 1972. The Council has enquired whether it will be possible for the University Grants Commission to extend financial support to the seminar. A copy of the letter No. 15-1/72-ICHR of 12th May, 1972 received in this regard is enclosed (Annexure).

The Commission may like to consider whether the expenditure on TA and D.A. of university/college teachers participating in this seminar may be met by the Commission.

ED(SI)/JS(SI)

306

Annexure -
to Item No. 42

Copy of the letter No.F.155-1/72-ICHR dated 12th May, 1972 addressed to Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, University Grants Commission, from Mrs. S.Doraiswami, Deputy Educational Adviser & Secretary, Indian Council of Historical Research.

The Indian Council of Historical Research which was set up recently wants to organize a seminar on recent trends in Indian History. As the Council is keen that historians from South India may be drawn into a discussion in order that the development in different regions of the country may be adequately represented, it is proposed to hold the Seminar at a suitable place in South India possibly in Mysore or Ooty sometime in September of this year. About 40 participants would be involved.

I am to request you kindly to let me know whether the University Grants Commission would be able to extend financial support to the Seminar as the funds at the disposal of the Council are very limited.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

307

Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 43 To consider a reference from the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla regarding the fellowships awarded by them.

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla has intimated the details of the different fellowships (including the remuneration prescribed and the mode of selection) awarded by the Institution. As extract from the letter received in this connection is reproduced below:-

At present we have three categories of Fellows: Fellow, Visiting Fellows, and Guest Fellows.

The Fellows of the Institute are to be chosen by a high-power committee for a period of five years, renewable for another term of five years. In all there are six such posts and they carry emoluments equivalent to a Senior Professor plus a free hand-furnished house. No selections of Fellows of this type have been made so far and I am trying to link them to core programmes in certain critical areas.

The second category of Visiting Fellows is intended to bring to the Institute scholars for a stipulated period on a definite project. Visiting Fellowships are offered for a period of one or two years in the first instance, but the term can be extended subject to high quality performance by the grantee. The remuneration can be anywhere between Rs.1000 to Rs.2250 depending upon the qualifications, reputation, and seniority of the person concerned. The selections are made by a committee of experts for the subject. In making the selections, the committee considers applications received from the candidates, nominations made by outstanding scholars and persons with whom the Director establishes direct contact.

The Guest Fellows come for two to four months either to develop a research programme or to write a long paper. They are not given any honorarium, but their travel costs are met by the Institute and for the period of their stay at Simla hospitality is provided to them by the Institute. Recommendations for appointment in this category are made by the Selection Committee which considers requests for Visiting Fellowships.

I hope I have given you all the information you needed. In case you have any specific questions in mind I shall be glad to supply additional information.

The Institute has also intimated the difficulties being experienced by them in the selection of visiting fellows who on selection for demand payment of Leave salary and Provident Fund contribution as the Universities do not provide for sabbatical leave.

P.T.O.

The Institute has suggested that the commission may formulate some norms in this respect and transmit them to the Universities.

The Institute has also requested the Commission to suggest names of certain established Scholars who would like to take a year or two off from their teaching and administrative routine and devote themselves exclusively to contemplation and research. An extract from the Institute letter relating to the above points is also reproduced below:-

Most of our Visiting Fellows come from the Universities and it should be possible for us to explore ways and means of attracting some of the best minds to the Institute for brief periods. Unfortunately, most Indian universities do not provide for sabbatical leave and when persons recommended by them are selected they make heavy demands on us for payments of leave salary contribution plus provident fund. I wonder if the University Grants Commission could develop some norms in this regard and transmit them to all the Indian universities. In a sense we are trying to offer a complementary service and carrying out a scheme which should be most welcome to the University Grants Commission. The experts on our Selection Committees are well-known scholars, mostly drawn from the universities. They are persons who are also on your panels and expert committees. I hope it would be possible for us to discuss this personally.

Let me add one more request. The UGC's contacts with active scholars are far more extensive than ours, and I would count on you to identify persons who should be with us. Kindly suggest to us established scholars who would like to take a year or two off from their teaching and administrative routine and devote themselves exclusively to contemplation and research. Also please recommend names of scholars who, for some reasons, are unable to find a place in the Indian academic set up immediately, but who should nevertheless be retained in this country for the utilization of their talents.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O. (CD)

University Grants Commission

312

Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 45: To review the basis of assistance to colleges under Programmes of Students' Welfare.

.....

Since, 1968-69, the University Grants Commission has been providing assistance to colleges for Student Welfare Programmes towards the following facilities:

- a. Improvement of existing hostel facilities.
- b. Improvement of canteen facilities.
- c. Improvement of sanitary facilities.
- d. Alternative programmes of a similar nature with the prior concurrence of the U.G.C.
- e. Recreation facilities and water coolers w.e.f. 1970-71.

Grants to the colleges under the scheme are allocated on the basis of student enrolment of the preceding year and paid on 100 per cent basis. These are at present available to all colleges under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

The Commission at its meeting held on 7th April and 5th May, 1971 reviewed the scheme and desired that assistance to colleges for student welfare programmes may be continued and grants be provided on two year basis i.e. 1970-72 and 1972-74 to enable colleges to utilize the grants more effectively.

(Resolution No. 35 dated 5th May, 1971).

It would be seen from the following table that a large number of colleges assisted under the scheme have not been able to utilize the grants allocated to them and to submit utilization certificates in support thereof.

<u>Period</u>	<u>No. of colleges assisted</u>	<u>No. of colleges which have not finalised the accounts.</u>
1968-70	1801	437
1970-72	2196	1287

In view of the above position, the Commission may consider it instead of allocating grants for the period 1972-74 the position in this regard may not be reviewed during 1973-74 after the accounts of the colleges to whom grants have already been paid are finalised.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (SA)/D.O.(SA)

University Grants Commission

313

Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 46: To consider the composition of the UGC
Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 had considered the recommendations made by the Working Group which was appointed to consider the role and functions of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors. The Group had strongly supported the setting up of the Advisory Committee and felt that it served a distinctly useful purpose. The group felt that it should have 15-20 members, with such an arrangement that within 5-10 years all the universities may have an opportunity to be associated with the Advisory Committee. The present, the past and the President to be of the IUB may be included in the Advisory Committee (in their individual capacity). The Secretary, IUB may also be invited to the meetings of the Advisory Committee.

In the light of the above, it is suggested that the Advisory Committee for the next two years may consist of the following:-

State Universities:

1. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University
2. Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University
3. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University
4. Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University
5. Vice-Chancellor, Kurukshetra University
6. Vice-Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University
7. Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir University
8. Vice-Chancellor, Calicut University
9. Vice-Chancellor, Bhopal University
10. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University
11. Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University
12. Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University
13. Vice-Chancellor, Panjabi University
14. Vice-Chancellor, Jodhpur University
15. Vice-Chancellor, Madurai University
16. Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University
17. Vice-Chancellor, Burdwan University
18. Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University

Central Universities:

1. Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University
2. Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Deemed to be Universities:

Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth

(314)

Agricultural Universities:

Vice-Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.
Half of the members may retire after one year. While suggesting the above names, it has been taken into account that the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi, Kerala and Jammu Universities are the members of the Commission and would be participating in the meeting of the Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. C.D.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

315

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 47: To consider the request of Dr. B.N. Sahu who is working under the University Grants Commission scheme of retired teachers for receiving a remuneration of Rs. 2,000/- a year from the State Bank of India during the tenure of his award under the retired teachers scheme.

.....

Dr. B.N. Sahu, formerly Dean of Extension Education, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology has been working under the University Grants Commission scheme of retired teachers since 1st Aug., 1970 at Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Dr. Sahu has informed that he has been drawing a fee of Rs. 40/- per day for attending each meeting of the Local Board, State Bank of India, Bengal Circle and a fee of Rs. 30/- per day for attending each meeting of the Local Committee in addition to the travelling allowance. His term of membership ended on 31st March, 1972 and Dr. Sahu has requested that he may be allowed to draw a maximum of Rs. 2,000/- a year as remuneration from the State Bank of India during the tenure of his award under the retired teachers scheme. He did not obtain prior approval of the Commission for taking up this assignment. A copy of the letter received from the university in this regard is attached.

Under the rules relating to the University Grants Commission scheme of retired teachers, an awardee is not expected to accept any full-time or part-time assignment during the tenure of the award.

The request of Dr. Sahu is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ED(SF)/JS(SI)

Annexure to Item No. 47

Copy of letter No. Gen. 6/72/5587 dated 6th April, 1972
from Prof. B. Misra, Registrar, Orissa University of Agriculture &
Technology, Bhubaneswar to the Secretary, University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

.....

In inviting a reference to this office memo No. 1746
dated 1.2.72, I am directed to forward herewith the original letter No.
95 dated 10.3.72 of Dr. B.N. Sahu, Retired Scientist of this university
on the above subject for necessary action. In this regard it is stated
that it was not known to the university that Dr. Sahu had such an assign-
ment in the Bank and when it was known that he had some assignment in
the Bank and it was of remunerative nature, he was, requested to make
an application to the University Grants Commission for granting necessary
permission in the matter. The enclosed application is the effect of
such a request to Dr. Sahu and this may be considered by the University
Grants Commission. (Appendix)

317

APPENDIX

Copy of letter No.95 dated 10th March, 1972 from Dr.B.N.Sahu, Retired Scientist, Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

I am to state that in pursuance of Notification No.F. 8/93/67-SB, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs dated 10th April 1968, I have been nominated as a member, Local Board, State Bank of India, Bengal Circle from the Agricultural Sector. The Local Board meets every wednesday of the week. There are meetings of the Local Committees that are held on Monday and Friday. I generally attend the Local Board Meetings or one of the meetings of the Local Committee in lieu of Local Board meeting.

I am attending such meetings from 1968 as Professor of Agronomy, as Dean, Faculty of Agriculture and as Dean, Extension Education and now as Retired Scientist. My term as a member will be till the end of March, 1972 as the New Board will function from 1st April, 1972.

A fee of Rs.40/- (Rs. forty) for the meeting of the Board and a fee of Rs.30/- (Rs. thirty) for the meeting of the Local Committee is allowed to a member in addition to his travelling allowances. The total number of meetings that have been possible for me to attend during a year varies from 40-45. The total amount of sitting fee that I have drawn each year varies from Rs.800/- (Rs.eight hundred) to Rs.1,800/- (Rs. one thousand and eight hundred) only. These amounts are taxable and are accounted for in my income-tax account of each year.

The class routines are so arranged that Wednesday is kept free for me. I leave Bhubaneswar by Puri-Howrah Express by 7 p.m. on Tuesday and return to Bhubaneswar by 7 a.m. of Thursday by the Howrah-Puri express after attending the meeting on Wednesday.

Each meeting at Calcutta is attended under intimation to the Registrar, O.U.A.T., Bhubaneswar, Head, Department of Agronomy, and Dean, College of Agriculture. Necessary arrangement is also made for looking after my research in the field.

I request you to kindly approve of my continuance of the member, Local Board, State Bank of India, Bengal Circle till the end of my term (31st March 1972) and receive the sitting fee to the extent of Rs.2,000/- (Rs. two thousand) per annum.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

319

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No.49: To receive a note regarding allocation of steel on priority basis for the building projects of Universities/Colleges by J.P.C. Calcutta.

According to the procedure laid down by the Joint Plan Committee, Calcutta for the allocation of steel on priority basis to universities and colleges for their building projects, the indents for the supply of steel are to be placed by the institution with the manufactures through the Joint Plant Committee. After indents are planned by the Joint Plant Committee the institution has to obtain the sale order from the producers. After obtaining the sale order the institution is to send the requisition for S.P.C. priority to the Joint Plant Committee through the University Grants Commission which has been designated as the authority to recommend priority for the allocation of steel to universities and colleges. The requisition for the allocation of priority has to be sent to the Joint Plant Committee on quarterly basis. Apart from this the Billet Rerollers Committee, Calcutta have also prescribed the procedure for the issue of Tor Steel and M.S. Rods required by the universities for their building projects. The requirements of the universities for this purpose are to be placed directly with the Billet Rerollers Committee, Calcutta. The procedure laid down for the allocation of priority for steel by J.P.C. and for the supply of Tor Steel and M.S. Rods have been brought to the notice of the universities.

For the quarter July-September, 1972 the demand for steel from the universities routed through the U.G.C. to J.P.C. was 7,596.80 metric tons. Against this the Joint Plant Committee made an allocation of 563.00 metric tons. The Secretary, University Grants Commission who attended the meeting of the sponsoring authorities for allocation of steel for the quarter July-September, 1972 held in Calcutta on 5th May, 1972 raised the question of inadequacy of the allotment made to the universities and was assured that the remaining needs of the universities (which were primarily for residential or academic buildings) would be met by the allotment to be made by the Billet Retrollers Committee. He also stressed the urgent need of Jawaharlal Nehru University for 200 tons of Tor Steel 10 mm. The iron and Steel Controller agreed to provide at least 150 tons of this out of the reserve quota, and assured that he would try to provide the remaining 50 tons.

The matter is reported to the Commission for consideration.

ED (CD)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

320

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.50: To consider the question of provision of funds for the reimbursement to the Government of India towards the cost of equipment procured under the 12 million dollar loan scheme.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th August 1970 (Item 46) was informed about the position regarding the utilisation of \$ 4.87 million out of \$ 12 million Indian Higher Education Loan. The latest position with regard to the rupee cost of the equipment, to be reimbursed to the Ministry of Finance through the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is given below:-

	Rs.
Cost of equipment imported during 1965 for Summer Science Institutes for college teachers and adjusted against \$ 12 million loan.	28,91,020.40 (\$ 385,469.39)
Cost of equipment imported during 1968-1971 for Science Departments of Universities and Colleges against allocation of \$ 4.87 million from \$ 12 million loan.	3,94,61,801.32 (\$ 4,876,104.12)
Payment to be made to Department of Supply for clearance charges etc.	1,63,287.00
Grand Total	<u>3,96,25,088.32</u>

The University Grants Commission has already paid to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare an amount of Rs. 1,80,00,000 during the year 1970-71. The payment of the balance could not be paid during the year 1971-72. During the current financial year it may be difficult to locate savings to the extent of Rs. 2.20 crores from the Commissions existing budget of

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P.T.O.

321

Rs. 25.50 crores. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has been requested to provide for an adhoc allocation of Rs. 2.20 crores to the Commission towards the re-payment of the cost of equipment imported for the universities under the dollar loan scheme.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

EO(T)/JS(SI)

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

322

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972

Item No:51 To receive a report on the action taken regarding the Special Assistance to Selected Departments.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February 1972 accepted the recommendations made by the Expert Committees in respect of the 26 departments selected for Special Assistance and agreed to provide grants as indicated in Annexure. The special assistance to these departments is to be spread over a period of five years beginning from 1st April, 1972. It was also agreed that assistance for recurring items, in the first instance, would be provided for a period of five years and depending upon the progress of the scheme it may be possible that assistance could be available for another period of five years.

The above decision of the Commission indicating the grants approved for different purposes was conveyed to the departments concerned in the universities/colleges. Extracts from the reports made by the expert committees in respect of each of these departments were also sent with a request that the departments may draw up a suitable programme of academic activities and phase out the expenditure of grants keeping in view the recommendations made by the Expert Committees and also with the help of a Committee which the University may appoint for the purpose. So far information has been received that such expert committees have been appointed formally in the case of four departments. Phased programme of expenditure in relation to the academic programmes has also been received in the case of 7 departments and action to release the grants has been taken in the case of 5 departments. In the case of the Department of Sociology, Saugar University which had requested for certain additional grants, the item has been put up separately before the Commission (Item No.).

Necessary action has been initiated for constituting the Standing Committee for the Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments.

The action taken so far regarding the Programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments is reported to the Commission.

Additional Secretary

List of Departments agreed for financial assistance.

DEPARTMENT	Non-recurring	Recurring	Staff & Fellows				
			Prof.	Readers	Research Associates/Lecturers	SRF JRF	
1	2	3	4				
PHYSICS							
1. Andhra	6,50,000	55,000	1	1	1	2	4
2. Allahabad	7,00,000	55,000	1	2	2	2	2
Chemistry							
3. I.I. Science, Bangalore	8,50,000	60,000	1	2	-	3	4
4. Rajasthan	7,50,000	50,000	-	2	2	2	3
5. Panjab	5,00,000	50,000	-	2	2	3	3
6. Calcutta	7,00,000	55,000	1	2	2	2	2
7. Osmania	4,50,000	50,000	-	3	2	2	2
8. Madras	4,00,000	50,000	1	2	2	2	3
9. Poona	6,50,000	50,000	-	3	-	2	3
Biochemistry							
10. Lucknow	5,00,000	50,000	-	2	2	2	2
11. M.S. Baroda	6,00,000	50,000	11	1	2	2	3
Botany							
12. Panjab	3,50,000	50,000	11	2	2	3	3
13. Andhra	3,00,000	50,000	11	1	-	2	4
14. Calcutta	4,50,000	50,000	11	1	3	2	2
15. B.H. Univ.	5,00,000	50,000	11	1	2	3	3
Mathematics							
16. Poona	1,25,000	25,000	-	3	2	2	2
Geology							
17. Andhra	4,50,000	45,000	-	2	2	2	2
18. Jadavpur	3,75,000	45,000	-	2	2	-	2
Zoology							
19. B.H. Univ.	5,00,000	50,000	-	3	2	3	3
Metallurgy							
20. B.H. Univ.	10,60,000	60,000	11	2	2	4	-
Economics							
21. Osmania	1,00,000	30,000	-	2	2	2	2
22. Presidency College, Calcutta	3,00,000	30,000	-	-	2	2	4
History							
23. Patna	1,80,000	30,000	1	3	-	1	2
Sociology							
24. Saugar	35,000	30,000	-	3	-	1	2
25. Bombay	50,000	30,000	1	1	2	2	2
Archaeology							
26. Poona	1.35.000	35,000	1	1	3	2	4

Details of Non-recurring expenditure

Department	Building	Equipment	Books & Journals	Any other	Total
<u>Physics</u>					
1. Andhra	---	5,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	6,50,000
2. Allahabad	---	5,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	7,00,000
<u>Chemistry</u>					
3. I.I. Science, Bangalore	2,50,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	---	8,50,000
4. Rajasthan	---	5,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	7,50,000
5. Panjab	---	3,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	5,00,000
6. Calcutta	2,00,000	3,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	7,00,000
7. Osmania	---	2,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,50,000
8. Madras	---	3,00,000	50,000	50,000	4,00,000
9. Poona	---	4,00,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	6,50,000
<u>Biochemistry</u>					
10. Lucknow	1,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000	---	5,00,000
11. M.S. Baroda	2,50,000	2,50,000	1,00,000	---	6,00,000
<u>Botany</u>					
12. Panjab	---	2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	3,50,000
13. Andhra	---	2,00,000	1,00,000	---	3,00,000
14. Calcutta	---	2,50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,50,000
15. B.H. Univ.	---	3,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000
<u>Mathematics</u>					
16. Poona	---	25,000	1,00,000	---	1,25,000
<u>Geology</u>					
17. Andhra	---	3,00,000	50,000	1,00,000	4,50,000
18. Jodavpur	---	2,50,000	50,000	75,000	3,75,000
<u>Zoology</u>					
19. B.H. Univ.	---	3,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
<u>Metallurgy</u>					
20. B.H. Univ.	1,60,000	6,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	10,60,000
<u>Economics</u>					
21. Osmania	---	---	50,000	50,000	1,00,000
22. Presidency College, Calcutta	1,50,000	25,000	1,00,000	25,000	3,00,000
<u>History</u>					
23. Patna	10,000	20,000	1,50,000	---	1,80,000
<u>Sociology</u>					
24. Ponger	---	---	---	35,000	35,000
25. Bombay	---	---	50,000	---	50,000
<u>Archaeology</u>					
26. Poona	---	50,000	50,000	35,000	1,35,000

Details of Recurring Expenditure

322C

Departments	Technical Workshop Staff	Books & Journal s	Chemicals Glassware material & other work ing expenses	Contingen- cies	Total
<u>Phyvsics</u>					
1. Andhra	20,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	55,000
2. Aligahabad	20,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	55,000
<u>Chemistry</u>					
3. I.I. Science, Bangalore	20,000	10,000	25,000	5,000	60,0000
4. Rajasthan	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
5. Panjab	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
6. Calcutta	20,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	55,000
7. Osmania	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
8. Madras	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
9. Poona	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
<u>Bicochemistry</u>					
10. Lucknow	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
11. M.S. Baroda	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
<u>Bortary</u>					
12. Panjab	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
13. Andhra	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
14. Calcutta	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
15. B.H. Univ.	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
<u>Mathematics</u>					
16. Poona	10,000	10,000	—	5,000	25,000
<u>Geology</u>					
17. Andhra	15,000	10,000	15,000 *	5,000	45,000
18. Jodhpur	15,000	10,000	15,000 *	5,000	45,000
<u>Zoology</u>					
19. B.H. Univ.	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	50,000
<u>Metallurgy</u>					
20. B.H. Univ.	20,000	10,000	25,000	5,000	60,000
<u>Economics</u>					
21. Osmania	10,000	10,000	5,000 *	5,000	30,000
22. Presidency College, Calcutta	10,000	10,000	5,000 *	5,000	30,000
<u>History</u>					
23. Patna	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	30,000
<u>Sociology</u>					
24. Saugar	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	30,000
25. Bombay	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	30,000
<u>Archaeology</u>					
26. Poona	10,000	10,000	10,000 *	5,000	35,000

* includes field work

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

323

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972

Item No. 52: To consider the matter regarding additional colleges for participation in the college Science Improvement Programme.

The Commission at its meeting held on 4th February, 1970 (item No.64) considered a note on the College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) to be taken up during the Fourth plan period. Out of the 119 colleges invited by the Commission to participate in the COSIP, 79 colleges (Appendix-I) have so far come under the purview of the College Science Improvement Programme and grants have been sanctioned to them. Remaining 40 colleges were originally selected for inclusion under the programme have not submitted details proposals to the Commission.

The Standing Committee for COSIP, in its meeting held on 17th July, 1971, while noting the progress in regard to the implementation of the COSIP at university leadership projects and selected colleges, inter-alia considered that the number of selected colleges where COSIP could be taken up may be brought to 100 during the year 1971-72. Accordingly, it was considered that the additional proposals received by the Commission duly recommended by the universities may be referred to a sub-committee consisting of the following:

1. Dr. V.G. Bhide
Deputy Director
National Physical Laboratory
New Delhi.
2. Prof. T.S. Sadasivan
Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Botany
University of Madras
Madras.
3. Prof. N.V. Subba Rao
Head of the Department of Chemistry
Osmania University
Hyderabad.
4. Rev. Fr. Verstraten
St. Xavier's College
Calcutta.
5. Sh. B.S. Bahl
Principal
D.A.V. College
Jullunder.

(324)

The sub-committee considered the proposals, and recommended 38 colleges for inclusion under the programme at this stage (appendix-II).. The list of these 38 colleges was then referred to the members of the standing committee of College Science Improvement Programme out of 14 members of the committee, most of the members (10) have communicated their concurrence to the acceptance of the recommendation of the sub-committee in regard to inclusion of the 38 colleges under CSIP. If the list of colleges is approved in principle, the colleges would be requested to send their proposals for consideration.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O./Additional Secretary

*Malhotra

LIST OF COLLEGES ALREADY PARTICIPATING IN THE COSEP

S.No.	Name of the University	COLLEGE
1	2	3
1.	Agra	1. D.S.B. Govt. College, Nainital 2. St. John's College, Agra 3. Agra College, Agra 4. Hindu College, Moradabad 5. Raja Balwant Singh College, Agra
2.	Allahabad	1. Ewing Christian College, Allahabad 2. Chaudhari Mahadeo Prasad Degree College, Allahabad.
3.	Andhra	1. Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visakhapatnam 2. Andhra Christian College, Guntur 3. Hindu College, Guntur 4. D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram. 5. Andhra Loyala College, Vijaywada
4.	Bangalore	1. St. Joseph's College, Bangalore 2. Vijaya College, Bangalore 3. National College, Bangalore. 4. Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore 5. Government College, Bangalore. 6. Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.
5.	Berhampur	1. Khallikote College, Berhampur
6.	Bhagalpur	1. T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur.
7.	Bihar	1. C.M. College, Darbhanga.
8.	Bombay	1. Sophia College for Women, Bombay 2. Ram Arain Ruia College, Bombay 3. St. Xavier's College, Bombay 4. Wilson College, Bombay 5. Jai Hind College, Bombay
9.	Calcutta	1. M.B.B. College, Agartala. 2. Serampore College, Serampore, Hooghly. 3. Bangabasi College, Calcutta.
10.	Calicut	1. Guruvayurappan College, Calicut. 2. St. Thomas College, Trichur.
11.	Dibrugarh	1. Sibesagar College, Joysagar.
12.	Gorakhpur	1. St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.
13.	Gujarat	1. St. Xavier's College, Ahmedabad.

1	2	3
14.	Guru Nanak	1. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
15.	Indore	1. Holkar Science College, Indore.
16.	Jiwaji	1. Government Science College, Gwalior.
17.	Kanpur.	1. Christ Church College, Kanpur 2. D.A.V. College, Kanpur.
18.	Karnatak	1. S.B. Science College, Gulbarga 2. Raja Lakhamanna Science Institute, Belgaum 3. Veerasaiva College, Bellary.
19.	Kerala.	1. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. 2. University College, Trivandrum 3. C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
20.	Lucknow.	1. Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
21.	Madras.	1. Madras Christian College, Madras. 2. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. 3. Vivekananda College, Madras. 4. St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli. 5. P.S.G. Arts College, Coimbatore
22.	Marathwada.	1. Milind College of Science, Aurangabad.
23.	Madurai.	1. American College, Madurai 2. Madurai College, Madurai 3. Lady Doak College, Madurai 4. Alagappa College, Karaikudi.
24.	Meerut.	1. Meerut College, Meerut 2. S.D. College, Muzaffarnagar. 3. M.S. College, Saharanpur. 4. Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut.
25.	Mysore	1. Mahatma Gandhi College, Udipi. 2. St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.
26.	Nagpur.	1. Hislop College, Nagpur.
27.	Osmania.	1. New Science College, Hyderabad.
28.	Panjab.	1. D.A.V. College, Jullundur.
29.	Poona.	1. Fergusson College, Poona. 2. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar 3. Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona.
30.	Rajasthan.	1. Government College, Ajmer.

327

2

3

Ranchi	1. Tata College, Ghaibasa.
Sambalpur	1. Gangadhar Meher College, Sambalpur.
Shivaji	1. Willingdon College, Sangli 2. Rajaram College, Kolhapur.
South Gujarat.	1. B.P. Baria Science Institute, Navsari.
Sri Venkateswara.	1. Jawahar Bharati, Kavali (Nellore Distt.)
Utkal.	1. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
Vikram .	1. Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain.
Himachal Pradesh	1. R.P.C.S.D.B. College, Simla.
Sardar Patel	1. Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallat Vidyanagar.
	<u>Total:</u> 79 Colleges.

ADDITIONAL COLLEGES RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION
UNDER COLLEGE SCIENCE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

Appendix-II
to Star No. 52

328

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>College</u>
1.	Agra	D.S. College, Aligarh
2.	Andhra	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram. Govt. Arts College Rajamundry.
3.	Bangalore	S. Nijalingappa College, Bangalore
4.	Calcutta	St. Xavier's College Calcutta Ranakrishna Mission Residential College Narendrapur. Belur Rama Krishna Mission Residential College P.O. Belurmah Distt. Howrah Vidyasagar College Calcutta.
5.	Calicut	Vimla College, Trichur
6.	Dibrugarh	J.B. College, Jorhat.
7.	Gauhati	St. Edmund's College Shillong. AryaVidyapeeth College Gauhati.
8.	Gujarat	J.J. College of Science Nadiad.
9.	Kanpur	Acharya Narendra Deo Nagar Mahapalika Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur. P.P.N. College, Kanpur.
10.	Karnatak	Basaveshwar Science College Bagalkot.
11.	Kerala	S.N. College, Quilon. Union Christian College, Alwaye

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>College</u>
12.	Madras	Presidency College Madras. Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli. Loyola College, Madras.
13.	Madurai.	V.H.N.S.N. College, Virudhu Nagar.
14.	Megadh.	A.N. College, Patna.
15.	Marathwada.	Govt. College of Arts & Science, Aurangabad. Nanded Education Society's Science College, Nanded.
16.	Meerut	D.A.V. College Muzaffarnagar. D.N. College, Meerut.
17.	Mysore	St. Agnes College, Mangalore.
18.	Nagpur.	National College, Nagpur.
19.	Patna.	Bihar National College, Patna.
20.	Panjab	Govt. College, Hoshiarpur. Govt. College, Rohtak.
21.	Poona.	S.P. College, Poona. H.T.T. College, Nasik.
22.	Osmania	N.B. Science College Hyderabad.
23.	Ranchi	St. Columba's College Hazaribagh
24.	Rajasthan	Savitri Girls College Ajmer
25.	Sri Venkateswara	Smt. Padmavathi College for Women Tirupati.

ConfidentialUniversity Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July 1972

Item No.53: To consider certain establishment matters of University Grants Commission.

- (i) Question of counting of any period of successful officiating in the service as probationary period for the purpose of confirmation. (pp.331-332)
- (ii) Reference from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding use of Hindi for originating correspondence with State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their official language and the Administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. (pp.333-337)
- (iii) Question of recognition of the U.G.C. Officers' Association. (pp.338-342)
- (iv) The question of authorising various officers of the U.G.C. to authenticate instruments issued by the Commission under Section 111 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956. (pp.342a-342b)
- (v) Representations from some of the Education Officers for placement in the scale of pay of Rs.900-50-1250 from the date of their appointment irrespective of its date of revision.
- (vi) The question of extension of tenure of Finance Officer in the U.G.C.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

331

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No.58(f): Question of counting of any period of successful officiation in the service as probationary period for the purpose of confirmation.

.....

In accordance with Regulation No.4 of the U.G.C. (Supplementary Terms & Conditions of Service of employees) Regulations, 1967, the period of probation of the employees of the U.G.C. is two years unless otherwise decided by the appointing authority in any particular case. During the period of probation the employee is required to put in satisfactory service failing which his services are liable to be terminated at any time without notice or reason being assigned for the same unless the official concerned is a promotee in whose case the employee concerned is liable to be reverted or the probationary period extended. As provided in the above Regulation the appointing authority may extend the period of probation in any particular case..

The period of probation of two years was prescribed on the basis of the Government of India's orders issued on the subject as notified vide Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No.F.44-1/69-Ests. (A) dated the 15th April, 1959. According to this, the controlling authority has the discretion to count any period of successful officiation in the service as probationary period. As such, the practice has been to confirm the employees in the case of promotees on completion of continuous officiation of two years subject, however, to the satisfactory report about their work and conduct from their Branch Officer/Divisional Head and also subject to the availability of a permanent vacant post on the date of confirmation. In the case of direct recruit his period of probation is counted from the date he is appointed against a regular post.

The above practice in the case of promotees has worked satisfactorily except in the case of persons promoted from ^{two} different cadres to the same cadre as in their case the probationary period has to be curtailed to some extent to keep the seniority intact. To be more specific, posts in the cadre of Section Officer (Grade-I) are filled in the Commission from two sources i.e. by promotion of S.O.(Grade-II) and P.As. in the ratio of 3:1. While S.O. (Grade-II) is promoted to officiate as S.O.(Grade-I) even against a leave or short-term vacancy, the P.A. is promoted as S.O.(Grade-I) against a regular vacancy alone. Hence, by counting the continuous period of officiation the S.O.(Grade-II) on promotion as S.O.(Grade-I) often completes the probationary period earlier than the P.A. who is promoted against a regular vacancy.

Since the seniority is to be determined with reference to the date of confirmation, the position becomes anomalous if the S.O.(Grade-I) promoted from the cadre of Section Officer (Grade-II) is confirmed earlier by counting the continuous

successful officiation than the Section Officer (Grade-I) who is promoted from the P.As' cadre and who is to rank senior to the former as per prescribed roster. For this, it becomes necessary to curtail the probationary period of S.O.(Grade-I) promoted from the cadre of P.A. to the extent necessary when the Section Officer (Grade-I) promoted from the cadre of S.O.(Grade-II) becomes due for confirmation in order to keep their seniority intact in the cadre of S.O.(Grade-I). If the incumbent promoted from the cadre of S.O.(Grade-II) is not confirmed on completion of two years successful probationary period and his confirmation is postponed till the incumbent promoted as S.O.(Grade-I) from the cadre of P.A. becomes due for confirmation after two years probation this results in monetary loss to him if and when he proceeds on leave because his pay will then be worked out on the basis of average pay for the last ten months and not on the basis of last pay drawn.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration and decision on the following points:-

(i) Whether the prescribed probationary period may be deemed to commence in the case of departmental promotees w.e.f. the date of appointment against a regular post or from the date of continuous officiating including leave vacancies as at present.

(ii) If the latter in (i) above is accepted whether the practice of curtailing the probationary period to the extent necessary may continue as at present so as to keep the seniority intact.

A.S.(A.I)/F.O.

~~Confidential~~

University Grants Commission

333

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 53 (1) To consider certain establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

The reference from the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding use of Hindi for originating correspondence with State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their official language and the Administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

.....

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have sent a copy of Office Memorandum No. 7/3/71-OL.Cell dated the 1st November, 1971 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the use of Hindi for originating correspondence with the State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their official language and the Administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. In the above Office Memorandum, the Ministry of Home Affairs have invited a reference to their earlier Office Memorandum No. 16/12/69-OL dated the 28th January, 1970 and have stated that according to the instructions contained therein all originating correspondence with the Hindi speaking States and the Union Territory of Delhi should, with effect from the 31st March, 1970, be made in Hindi and exceptions to this could be D.O. letters, communications involving technical and legal matters and the circular letters addressed to all the State Governments. It has also been mentioned in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum dated the 1st November, 1971 that the Delhi Administration had made a complaint that the aforesaid instructions were not being properly complied with by the various Ministries/Departments of Central Government. The Ministry has, therefore, desired that the instructions contained in their Office Memorandum dated the 28th January 1970 should be complied with and subject to possible exceptions as above, the correspondence with Hindi speaking States may be made in Hindi only. The copies of the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memoranda dated the 28th January, 1970 and 1st November, 1971 are enclosed (Annexures I & II).

It may be mentioned in this connection that the University Grants Commission, as at present, is not in a position to correspond with State Governments in Hindi as adequate machinery for the purpose does not exist in the office.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(A.I.)/F.O.

No.16/12/699-OL
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

334

New Delhi-1, dated the 28th January 1970

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Use of Hindi for originating correspondence with State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their official language and the Administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

.....

The undersigned is directed to say that in the programme for 1969-70 of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union it has been proposed to ensure that by 31.3.1970 Hindi begins to be used for all originating correspondence with the Hindi-speaking States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Exceptions to this could be D.O. letters, communications involving technical and legal matters and circular letters, addressed to all the State Governments. In so far as the Ministry of Home Affairs are concerned, this has already been brought into force w.e.f. 1.5.1969. It was later on adopted by the following Ministries/Departments w.e.f. the dates shown against each of them:-

1.	Legislative Department	1.11.1969
2.	Deptt. of Legal Affairs	1.11.1969
3.	Deptt. of Information & Broadcasting.	1.10.1969
4.	Ministry of Railwayss.	23.8.1969
5.	P & T Department	8.8.1969

2. It has now been decided to extend the scheme to all Other Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

3. In order to ensure that the originating letters addressed to the Hindi speaking States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are issued in Hindi, the Ministry of Home Affairs have provided a check-point whereunder the Section Officer of R & I Section has been made responsible to ensure that letter issued to these Governments/Administrations are in Hindi only. (A copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No.5/88/68-OL dated the 9th April, 1969 is enclosed). (Appendix)

P.T.O.

335

4. The adoption of this scheme will involve further augmentation of the translation arrangements to such extent that Hindi translation is made available the same day or at the most the next day. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to issue instructions on the analogy of those issued by this Ministry and make all necessary arrangements to ensure that by 1st March, 1970 all letters (with the permitted exceptions mentioned in para 1 above) to the State Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are sent only in Hindi. The existing arrangements for Hindi translation may also be strengthened to the extent necessary. A copy of orders issued for this purpose may be sent to this Ministry also.

Sd/- K.P. MISRA

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED FOR ISSUE

- Sd/-
(J.C.S. VIDYARTHII)
SECTION OFFICER

To

All the Ministries//Departments of the Government of India. (The Comptroller and Auditor General of India/U.P.S.C.)

100 copies alongwith enclosures for O.L. Section.

'CHUGH'

No.5/88/68-OL
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Appendix

336

.....
New Delhi-1, the 9th April, 1969.

19 Chaitra, 1891.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub:- Medium of correspondence with State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their official language and the administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

.....

In the instructions contained in para 2 of the Ministry of Home Affairs circular O.M. No.2/29/68-OL dated 6th July, 1968, it was desired that Hindi should be used to as large an extent as possible for correspondence with the Governments of Hindi-speaking States viz. Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and the Union Territory administrations of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

2. On scrutiny of the quarterly reports on the use of Hindi for the period ending 30th September and 31st December, 1968 it is noticed that generally speaking this direction has not been kept in view. It is, therefore, desired that with effect from 1.5.69 Hindi should be used for all originating correspondence from the Ministry of Home Affairs addressed to the above mentioned State Governments and administrations. Exceptions may be made to this extent necessary in the case of d.o. letters, communications involving statutory and legal matters and circular letters which are addressed to all State Governments and Union Territories.

3. Instructions already exist that where possible, drafts of Hindi letters should be prepared in Hindi with the help of Hindi knowing staff available in the Section. In cases where the original drafting is done in English, special efforts should be made to eliminate delay in getting the Hindi version prepared. Action has been taken to strengthen the existing translation arrangements so that Hindi translations are made available the same day or at the most the next day.

4. According to the standing orders, in many cases fair communications are not actually signed by the concerned officers, and are issued over the signatures of the Sections Officers of R & I Section. In such cases, the latter will be responsible for the compliance of the above instructions.

Sd/-

(R.D.Thapar)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

To

All Officers & Sections in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
(300 spare copies for O.L. Section)

CHUGH'

(337)

Annexure II
to Item No. 53 (ii)

Copy of O.M. No. 7/3/71-OL, Cell dated the 1st November, 1971 from the Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Subject: Use of Hindi for originating correspondence with the State Governments which have adopted Hindi as their Official Language and the Administration of the Union Territory of Delhi.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 16/12/69-OL dated the 28th January, 1970, on the subjection mentioned above, and to say that according to the instructions contained therein all originating correspondence with the Hindi speaking States and the Union Territory of Delhi should, w.e.f. 31st March, 1970, be made in Hindi, and exceptions to this could be d.o. letters, communications involving technical and legal matters the circular letters addressed to all the State Governments.

2. The Delhi Administration had made a complaint that the afore-said instructions are not being properly complied with by the various Ministries/Departments of Central Government. According to the statistics collected by that Administration, they had, in the month of March, 1971 alone received 3,690 letters in English from the Central Government.

3. The Ministry of Finance etc. are once again requested to issue suitable instructions to all concerned and make necessary arrangements to ensure that all letters (subject to the possible exceptions as contained in the O.M.) to the Hindi-speaking States and the Union Territory of Delhi are sent in Hindi only.

'CHUGH'

Confidential

University Grants Commission

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

338

Item No. 53 (ii) To consider certain establishment matters of the University Grants Commission.

The question of recognition of the University Grants Commission Officers' Association.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on the 5th February 1969 (Item No. 58(i)) considered the question of recognition of the University Grants Commission Officers' Association and desired that the matter may be brought up before the Commission again after ascertaining the usual practice regarding recognition of Officers' Association.

As desired by the Commission, the position was ascertained from the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry informed that as the Supreme Court had held the relevant rule of the CCS Rules, 1955 under which the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1959 were framed, as ultra-vires, the Rules were not being operated upon. The Ministry, therefore, advised that the question of recognition may be examined with reference to the criterion laid down in 1959 Rules but the actual recognition need not be granted under these rules.

The above position was brought to the notice of the Commission at its meeting held on the 2nd July 1969 (Item No. 58(i)) and the Commission desired that the matter be further examined and brought up before the Commission again.

While examining the position, it was observed that the membership of the Association was restricted to specific categories of Officers and the Section Officers who were classified as Class-II Officers were not eligible to the membership of the Association according to the Constitution framed by the Association. It was also observed that certain basic provisions required to be included in the constitution on the lines of the above quoted rules, had not been made. It was, therefore, suggested that the anomaly regarding membership should be removed and the basic provisions made by suitably amending the Constitution before the question of recognition is considered by the Commission.

P.T.O.

339

The Association has now revised the Constitution in that the necessary provisions have been made and the Association re-named as the "University Grants Commission Class-I Officers' Association." The membership which is voluntary is now open to all the Class-I Officers in the University Grants Commission provided they are not members of any other Service Association in the University Grants Commission. A copy of the Constitution etc. of the Association as contained in "the Rules of the University Grants Commission Class-I Officers' Association" is enclosed as Annexure.

The Government of India, Department of Personnel, who were consulted again to find out the latest position about the recognition of the Unions/Associations of the Central Government Employees, have, however, informed that the new rules for grant of formal recognition of the above Associations have not yet been finalised.

It may be mentioned that earlier the University Grants Commission Staff Association had been accorded recognition after its constitution was found to be in order with reference to the provisions contained in the 1959 rules, referred to in para 2 above.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

L.S.(A.I)/F.O

'CHUGH'

RULES OF THE U.G.C. CLASS I OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION

The Association shall be called "The U.G.C. Class I Officer's Association."

2. The headquarters of the Association shall be at New Delhi.
3. Membership which will be voluntary will be open to all the Class I Officers in the University Grants Commission provided they are not members of any other service association in the U.G.C.
4. The objects of the Association are:
 - (a) to foster co-operation and mutual help among its members;
 - (b) to promote the efficiency and to look after the interests of its members in service matters by constitutional means;
 - (c) to undertake co-operative studies in higher education.
5. Every member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs.10/-.
6. The funds of the Association will consist of subscriptions from members and grants, if any, made by the UGC and will be used only for the furtherance of the objects of the Association .
7. There will be an Executive Committee consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Joint Secretary, a Treasurer and two members all duly elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, from amongst the members only. The Executive Committee may coopt one or two other members of the Association for a specific purpose without the right of vote.
8. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the Executive Committee shall normally hold office for a period of one year from the date of assumption of office or till such time as a new committee is elected. The Committee shall meet as often as necessary, 4 members of the Executive Committee forming the quorum.
9. The functions of the Executive Committee shall be:
 - i) to consider all questions concerning the interests of the members of the Association and to take appropriate action after consulting the members.
 - ii) to collect subscriptions from the members, to incur expenditure in pursuance of the objects of the Association and to maintain proper accounts of funds of the Association.
 - iii) to prepare an annual report of the activities of the Association and a statement of audited accounts, and circulate them to all members for consideration at the Annual General Body meeting;
 - iv) to plan and co-ordinate studies on higher education.
10. The general body shall meet as often as necessary and at least once a year.

391

- i) to consider the Annual Report and Statement of accounts of the previous year;
 - ii) to elect the Executive Committee and an Auditor for the year; and
 - iii) to transact any other business placed on the agenda by the Executive Committee or by any member on a notice of 7 days.
11. i) An extraordinary meeting of the General Body may be convened at any time considered necessary by the Executive Committee;
- ii) On receiving a written request made by not less than one fourth of the members of the Association, the Executive Committee shall also call an extraordinary meeting of the General Body within 7 days of the receipt of such a request.
12. i) A notice of 3 days, to be counted from the date of issue shall be given to the members for any meeting of the General Body.
- ii) The notice shall also specify the date on which the members shall intimate in writing to the Secretary the resolutions which they wish to be placed on the agenda for the meeting.
- iii) The agenda and papers for the meeting will be circulated to all members as far as possible in advance of a meeting.
13. The quorum at all General Body meetings shall be 50% of the total membership.

When a meeting of the General Body is adjourned, for want of quorum, a quorum shall not be necessary for the adjourned meeting.

14. Amendments to these rules shall be carried out after they have been approved at a meeting of the General Body by a majority of not less than two third of the members present but not less than 50% of the total membership of the Association. Proposals for amendments should be circulated to all members at least seven days before the meeting at which they are to be considered.

~~15. In the meeting of the Association the decision will be taken unanimously or by a simple majority vote by show of hands or through secret ballot, if necessary.~~

16. The election of a member of the Executive Committee would be contingent on his presence in the annual meeting or on production of a written statement from him giving his consent to such election.

17. The election of office bearers at the Annual meeting of the General Body shall be by show of hands unless members present demand a ballot.

18. In case it is decided to conduct elections by means of a ballot, a returning officer appointed by the Executive Committee shall be responsible for holding elections by ballot and for preserving the secrecy of the ballot.

19. ~~In the event of a member of the Executive Committee resigning or ceasing to be a member the President shall fill the resulting vacancy on the recommendations of the Executive Committee. The President shall preside over the meetings of the Association and the Executive Committee and in his absence the Vice-President shall carry on the functions of the President.~~

20. The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Association and shall sign all letters on behalf of the Association. Deeds, arrangements and contracts entered into on behalf of the Association shall, however, be signed by the President and the Secretary of the Association. The Secretary will be assisted in his work by the Joint Secretary. The Secretary shall prepare and maintain records of all meetings.

21. The address of the Secretary shall be address of the office of the Association.

22. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys on behalf of the Association and shall also make payments on its behalf. He is empowered to incur expenditure on its behalf upto a maximum of Rs.25/- on each account with the permission of the Secretary. Other payments shall be authorised by the Executive Committee. The Funds of the Association shall be deposited in a Bank and operated under the joint signatures of the Secretary and the Treasurer.

23. The Association shall send a list of members and office bearers, a copy of the latest Constitution and an audited statement of accounts of the Association to the UGC annually after the annual general meeting.

!CHUGH!

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July 1972

Item No.53(iv): The question of authorising various Officers of the U.G.C. to authenticate instruments issued by the Commission under Section 11 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

Section-11 of the U.G.C. Act provides that -

"All orders and decisions of the Commission shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman or any other member authorised by the Commission in this behalf, and all other instruments issued by the Commission shall be authenticated by the signature of the Secretary or any other officer of the Commission authorised in like manner in this behalf."

In accordance with the provision made under the above section, the orders and decisions of the Commission are noted in the Minute Book and are authenticated under the signature of Chairman.

As far as the other instruments etc. issued by the Commission are concerned, the existing practice is that they are either authenticated by the Secretary himself or by any other officer authorised to do so, the latter signing on behalf of the Secretary and not over his own designation. The latter practice of officers signing 'for Secretary' though in existence from the very beginning of the Commission's working, is not strictly covered by the provisions of the U.G.C. Act quoted above. In terms of the Act either the instruments have to be authenticated "by the signature of the Secretary or any other officer of the Commission authorised in like manner in this behalf." As such, if any other officer is to sign communications on behalf of the Commission, he is to be specifically authorised to do so.

The position has been examined with reference to the procedure being followed in the Government of India in such matters. Article 77 of the Constitution of India provides that -

- "1. All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.
2. Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President,

3426

and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President."

The rules made by the President under Article 77(2) of the Constitution provide that "orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated by the signature of a Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India." In the case of some specific Ministries like Railways, Defence, Finance, P&T Department, External Affairs some other officers have also been authorised to do so. So far as the Ministry of Education is concerned, such orders and other instruments have been authorised to be authenticated by the Deputy Educational Adviser or the Assistant Educational Adviser as well.

In view of the fact that no such authority has so far been given to the U.G.C. Officers it seems necessary now to authorise them to authenticate the communications on behalf of the Commission. If the authorisation as proposed above is approved, it is for consideration as to whether the powers of authenticating communications may be exercised by all officers of the rank of Education Officers/Assistant Secretaries and equivalent ranks and above and also by Assistant Education Officers where they have been declared as Branch Officers.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(A.I)/F.O

University Grants Commission

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July 1972

Item No.53(v) To consider representations from some of the Education Officers for placement in the scale of pay of Rs.900-50-1250 from the date of their appointment irrespective of its date of revision.

The scale of pay of Education Officers in the University Grants Commission prior to 4th August 1965 was Rs.900-50-1200 when it was revised to Rs.700-40-900-50-1250. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on establishment matters of the Central Universities and the U.G.C., the Commission revised the scale of pay of the post of Education Officer from Rs.700-40-900-50-1250 to Rs.900-50-1250 w.e.f. 5th November, 1969 to bring it on a par with the scale of pay of Assistant Secretary, which was revised from Rs.900-50-1200 to Rs.900-50-1250 w.e.f. 3rd July, 1968. During the intervening period from the 4th August, 1965 to the 5th November, 1969 the following Officers were appointed as Education Officers in the scale of Rs.700-1250 on the dates indicated against each:

1. Dr. M.L.Mehta	...	12.11.1965
2. Dr. T.N.Hajela	...	5. 9.1967
3. Shri Y.D.Sharma	...	5. 9.1967
4. Shri A.B.Gupta	...	5. 9.1967
5. Shri M.P.Balakrishnan	...	6. 9.1967
6. Shri L.R.Mal	...	5. 9.1967

In each of the above cases, their pay on initial appointment as Education Officer was fixed at Rs.700/- p.m. with effect from the date of appointment and at Rs.900/- p.m. w.e.f. 5th November, 1969 as on both the occasions they were drawing pay less than the minimum of the time scale.

2. The above Officers had represented against the above fixation of pay on various grounds: Their representations were considered by the Standing Committee on establishment matters of the U.G.C. at their meeting on 30th November, 1971. A copy of the note placed before the Committee alongwith its enclosures is attached as Annexure I. The Committee considered the various aspects of the question but was not/favour of the revision of the scale of pay of Education Officers as Rs.900-1250 retrospectively w.e.f. the 4th August, 1965. It was, however, agreed by the Committee to recommend that their pay may be fixed de novo in the scale of Rs.900-1250 after taking into account the service rendered by them in the pre-revised scale of Rs.700-1250. The Committee further recommended

that the actual fixation of pay in accordance with the above recommendation may be determined in consultation with Education and Finance Ministries.

3. In accordance with the above recommendation, it has been proposed to the Ministries of Education and Finance that the pay of the officers concerned may be re-fixed under F.R.27 by giving one advance increment for each completed year of service in the pre-revised scale of pay of Rs.700-40-900-50-1250. The service rendered by each of the above Officers in the pre-revised scale of Rs.700-1250 was as follows:

1.	Dr. M.L.Mehta	...	12.11.65 to 5.11.69	7 days short of 4 years.
2.	Dr. T.N.Hajela	...	5. 9.67 to -do-	2 years & 2 months
3.	Shri Y.D.Sharma	...	-do- -do-	-do-
4.	Shri A.B.Gupta	...	-do- -do-	-do-
6.	Shri M.P.Balakrishnan	...	6. 9.67 to -do-	-do-
6.	Shri L.R.Mal	...	-do- -do-	-do-

In accordance with the formula proposed while Dr. Mehta would have been eligible to four advance increments (after condonation of the short-fall of seven days) the other Officers would have been eligible to two advance increments each. In response to U.G.C.'s proposal as above, the Education and Finance Ministries have agreed to allow two advance increments to Dr. Mehta and one advance increment to each of the other officers. A copy of the U.O reference made to the Ministry and the endorsements received from the Education and Finance Ministries are enclosed as Annexure II.

/prospective
-ly

4. In accordance with the endorsements of the Education and Finance Ministries, it is now proposed to fix the pay of the above officers as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Officer	Present pay	re-fixed pay	Date of next increment
1.	Dr.M.L.Mehta	Rs.1000	Rs.1100	5.11.72
2.	Dr. T.N.Hajela	-do-	Rs.1050	-do-
3.	Shri Y.D.Sharma	-do-	-do-	-do-
4.	Shri A.B.Gupta	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Shri M.P.Balakrishnan	-do-	-do-	-do-
6.	Shri L.R.Mal	-do-	-do-	-do-

The fixation of pay as above and the fixation of date of next increment are covered by the provisions under Fr.27 and Government of India decision No.3 there-under. Regarding the date from which the proposed re-fixation may be given effect to, the Establishment Committee had not agreed to a retrospective revision and had recommended

de novo fixation of pay after taking into account the service rendered by them in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 700-1250. The endorsement from the Ministry of Finance also refers to prospective fixation of pay. In view of the above, the re-fixation of pay as above is proposed to be given effect to from 1.3.1972.

5. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

F.O.

Confidential

Annexure I to Item No.53(v)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Standing Committee Meeting:

Dated: 30.11.71

Time : 3 P.M.

Item No.3(a) To consider representations from some of the Education Officers for placement in the scale of pay of Rs.900-50-1250 from the date of their appointment irrespective of its date of revision.

...

The scale of pay of Education Officers prior to 4th August 1965 was Rs.900-50-1200 when it was revised to Rs.700-40-900-50-1250. This was done on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Commission to examine this aspect of the question because the Committee felt that the promotion of an Assistant Education Officer in the scale of pay of Rs.400-30-640-EB-40-800 to the post of Education Officer in the scale of Rs.900-50-1200 involved a big jump.

Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Establishment matters of the Central Universities and the University Grants Commission which met on the 4th November, 1969 the Commission revised the scale of pay of the post of Education Officer from Rs.700-40-900-50-1250 to Rs.900-50-1250 with effect from the 5th November, 1969. This was done on the analogy of the scale of pay of the post of Assistant Secretary which was revised from Rs.900-50-1200 to Rs.900-50-1250 with effect from the 3rd July, 1968 as all along, both Assistant Secretary and Education Officer have been working as Branch Officers in the University Grants Commission sharing equal responsibilities.

During this intervening period from the 4th August, 1965 to the 5th November, 1969 the following officers were appointed as Education Officers on the dates indicated against each:-

1. Dr.N.L.Mehta	12.11.1965
2. Dr.T.N.Hajjola	5.9.1967
3. Shri Y.D.Sharma	5.9.1967
4. Shri A.B.Gupta	5.9.1967
5. Shri L.R.Mal	5.9.1967
6. Shri M.P.Balakrishnan	6.9.1967

Since they were drawing pay less than the minimum of scale of pay of the post of Education Officer their pay on appointment as Education Officer was fixed at Rs.700/-p.m. in the revised scale of pay of Rs.700-40-900-50-1250 from the above dates and their initial pay in the revised scale of pay of Rs.900-50-1250 was fixed at the minimum of the scale of pay of Rs.900/-p.m. on the 5th November, 1969 according to rules.

In February 1970 some of the Education Officers represented that because the minimum of the scale of pay of Education Officers prior to 4th August, 1965 and also after 5th November, 1969 was Rs.900 their pay on appointment during the intervening period which was fixed at Rs.700 should be fixed with retrospective effect at Rs.900/- as the scale with higher minimum was operative even before the 4th August, 1965. Their representations were considered by the Standing Committee on establishment matters on the 5th May, 1970 but the Committee could not recommend the fixation of pay of the Education Officers at Rs.900 w.e.f. the date of their appointment as Education Officers.

The Officers concerned being not satisfied have again represented against the fixation of their pay at Rs.700/- and the case as now made out by them can be resolved into two parts - first, the case for treating the revision on the 5th November, 1969 as a restoration of a cut with consequential retrospective benefits and second, the case for treating it as a pay revision, but with weightage for past service in the grade.

1. Regarding the first question of treating it as a restoration in a cut the position appears to be that the fixation of pay of all the officers at Rs.900 on 5th November, 1969 is in order as prior to that date the scale of Rs.900-1250 was not in existence. The order of appointment and its acceptance by the officer being the essential components of the service contract, and as these officers were appointed in Rs.700-1250 during the period of existence of the reduced scale, and as on 4th November 1969 in all these cases their pay was less than Rs.900 their initial fixation at Rs.900 on 5th November, 1969 is in order. However, in the case of Dr. Mehta at the time of his interview and selection, the scale of pay was Rs.900-1200 though by the time he was appointed the scale was reduced to Rs.700-1250.

2. Regarding the case for weightage in fixation of initial pay in the revised scale of Rs.900-1250, whenever the scale of pay of a post is revised, the initial pay in the revised scale is to be fixed under F.R.23 applying which, the pay of the Officers has been fixed at Rs.900 as per the normal rules. All the officers did also get some benefit in varying degrees consequent on the pay revision. Even in the case of Dr. Mehta who had the maximum period of service in the reduced grade of Rs.700-1250, the pay revision on 5th November 1969 gave him a benefit of Rs.80.

Despite the above provisions in the Rules, it has been admitted by both the First and Second Pay Committee that in order to remove the anomaly of persons with longer periods of service in the pre-revised scales also drawing the same pay as persons with shorter period of service,

some weightage should be given. Similar principles of weightage have also been accepted by the Commission in various salary revision schemes of teachers.

While the principle of weightage for past service in the pre-revised scales is generally conceded, a number of formulae have been adopted in the past to give effect to the principle. These formulae mainly differ in (a) the ratio of number of increments in the new scale to the number of years of service in the old scale (b) limitation on the total benefit which may accrue as a result of pay fixation (c) limitation on the total number of increments which may be allowed on the new scale.

At one stage, it was felt that as the case of Dr. M.L.Mehta was quite strong for fixation of his salary at Rs.900 from the date of his appointment i.e. 12.11.1965, it was decided that the matter may be referred to the Ministry of Finance for advice whether the provision of F.R. 27 could be invoked in his case. The Ministry of Finance did not agree to this proposal and stated that the fixation of pay at Rs.700/- p.m. will not involve any hardship and the application of F.R.27 will, therefore, not be justified. A copy of the Ministry of Finance d.o. letter No.426-JS(EA &F)/66 dated 31.1.1966 is enclosed (Appendix).

The matter is placed before the Committee for consideration.

Appendix

dated

Copy of D.O. letter No. 426-JS (EA&E) /66 31.1.66 from Shri K.N.Channa Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance addressed to Shri K.L.Joshi, Secretary, University Grants Commission.

Kindly refer to your D.O. letter No. F.8-18/64(Admn.I) dated the 13th January, 1966, addressed to Shri T.P.Singh, Secretary (Expenditure), on the subject of fixation of pay of Dr. M.L.Mehta, A.E.O., on appointment as E.O. in the University Grants Commission.

As the vacancy in the E.O.'s cadre became available only in November 1965 and Dr. Mehta was appointed thereto with effect from 12.11.65 i.e. after the revision of the scale of pay of the post of E.O., his pay will have to be fixed in the revised scale, i.e. Rs. 700-40-900-50-1250. The fact that he was interviewed and his name was included in the panel for appointment as E.O., before the revision took place, does not ipso-facto entitle him to the benefit of option under proviso to F.F. 23.

It is observed that, at the time of his appointment as E.O., Dr. Mehta was in receipt of pay of Rs. 460/- per mensem in the lower post of A.E.O. As such, he will get a raise of Rs. 240/- per mensem on his appointment as E.O. on the revised scale of Rs. 700-1200. Accordingly, the fixation of pay at Rs. 700/- p.m. will not involve any hardship; the application of F.F. 27 will not, therefore, be justified.

This issues with the approval of Shri T.P.Singh, Secretary (Expenditure).

With kind regards

II
Annexure to Item No. 53(v)

Copy of U.O Note No.FF.8-22/68(Adm.I) dated
9.5.1972 from the U.G.C. to the Ministries
of Education and Finance.

.....

The Standing Establishment Committee, which considered the representations from some of the Education Officers for placement in the scale of Rs.900-50-1250 from the dates of their appointments irrespective of the date of revision, was not agreeable to the revision of the scale of pay of Education Officers as Rs.900-50-1250 retrospectively w.e.f. 4th August 1965. The Committee, however, agreed to recommend that their pay may be fixed de novo in the scale of Rs.900-50-1250 after taking into account the service rendered by them in the pre-revised scale of Rs.700-40-900-50-1250. It was further recommended that the actual fixation of pay in accordance with the above recommendation may be determined in consultation with the Education and Finance Ministries.

2. The service rendered by the above Officers in the pre-revised scale of Rs.700-1250 are as follows:

1. Dr. M.L.Mehta	12.11.65 to 5.11.69	7 days short of 4 years.
2. Dr. T.N.Hajela	5. 9.67 to 5.11.69	2 years and 2 months
3. Shri Y.D.Sharma	-do- -do-	-do-
4. Shri A.B.Gupta	-do- -do-	-do-
5. Shri M.P.Balakrishnan	6. 9. 67 5.11.69	2 years and 2 months
6. Shri L.R.Mal	5. 9. 67 5.11.69	2 years and 2 months.

It will be seen from the above that while Dr. Mehta's service in the pre-revised scale is short of four years by about seven days, all the other officers have more than two years service in the pre-revised scale.

3. Regarding the formula for the fixation of pay in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, if they are to be given one advance increment for each completed year of service, the pay of the above Officers would be re-fixed w.e.f. a prospective date as may be

decided as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Officer	Present Pay	Refixed pay on the above basis
1.	Dr.M.L.Mehta *	Rs.1000	Rs.1200
2.	Dr.T.N.Hajela	Rs.1000	Rs.1100
3.	Shri Y.D.Sharma	Rs.1000	Rs.1100
4.	Shri A.G.Gupta	Rs.1000	Rs.1100
5.	Shri M.P.Balakrishnan	Rs.1000	Rs.1100
6.	Shri L.R.Mal	Rs.1000	Rs.1100

(* As stated earlier Dr. Mehta's service in the pre-revised scale is short of four years by seven days; this shortage may either be condoned or the date of re-fixation of pay in his case at Rs.1200 may be postponed by seven days allowing him Rs.11150 w.e.f. the date of re-fixation).

4. Regarding the manner in which the above fixation is to be done, it will have to be done under F.R.27 by giving them advance increments as indicated above w.e.f. a prospective date to be now decided.

The proposal is circulated to the Finance/Education Secretary for favour of concurrence.

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Education Unit)

.....

Subject:- Pay fixation of some of the Education Officers on their placement in the scale of pay of Rs. 900-1250.

Reference is invited to Secretary, University Grants Commission's note dated 9th May, 1972, addressed to the Secretary (Expenditure) on the above subject.

2. The proposal has been considered from all the aspects involved. Secretary (Expenditure) (Shri M.R.Yardi) agrees, as a special case, that a benefit of Rs. 50/- be given to officers who have put in two or more years of service and the benefit of Rs. 100/- be given to Shri M.L.Mehta prospectively.

Sd/-

(O.P.MOHLA)
Deputy Financial Adviser (Education)
23rd June 1972.

Secretary, U.G.C.

Min. of Fin. U.O. No. 4181-Edn.Unit/72 dated 23.6.72.

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Government of India
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare
(Department of Education)

.....

New Delhi, June, 28, 1972

U.G.C. may kindly refer to their note to Education Secretary regarding pay fixation of certain Officers.

2. Education Secretary agrees with the views expressed by Secretary (Expenditure) as communicated by Ministry of Finance in their U.O. Note No. 4181-Edn.-UUnit/72 dated June 23, 1972.

Sd/-

(R.S.CHITKARA)
Dy. Educational Adviser

University Grants Commission (Shri R.K.Chhabra, Secretary)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972:

Item No.53(vi) To consider the question of extension of tenure of Finance Officer in the U.G.C.

.....

At the meeting of the Commission on 4.8.65 the Commission accepted the recommendations of a Committee consisting of Chairman, University Grants Commission, Education Secretary and Finance Secretary suggesting the creation of a post of Deputy Secretary (Accounts) in the scale of pay as applicable to Deputy Secretaries in Government of India (vide Item No.83(a)). Subsequently, at the meeting of the Commission on 6.4.65 the Commission agreed to the conversion of the post of Deputy Secretary (Accounts) into that of Finance Officer on a scale of pay of Rs.1100-1600/-. This post has been filled up from 7.9.70 by obtaining an Officer of the Junior Administrative scale (Rs.1300-60-1600) of the I.A.A.S. on deputation from the C.A.G. of India. The presently sanctioned tenure of deputation of the Officer being upto 6.9.1972, the Commission had approached the C.A.G. of India for extension in the tenure of deputation of the existing incumbent which was initially for a period of two years from 7.9.70. The C.A.G. of India while agreeing to the extension of tenure of deputation of the Officer for a period of one year w.e.f. 7.9.72 has indicated that the extension is "subject to the condition that the scale of pay of the post of Finance Officer is revised to at least Rs.1300-1800/- soon."

2. At the time of joining duties in the Commission, Shri P.G.N.Nampoothiri, Finance Officer in the University Grants Commission was drawing in parent department a pay of Rs.1360/-p.m. and as he had joined duties in the Commission from the same station was eligible to a deputation duty allowance at 10% thereof. Due to subsequent periodical increments in parent department, the pay of Sri Nampoothiri w.e.f. 6.5.72 is Rs.1480/-p.m. and in the normal course, his pay in the University Grants Commission would have been fixed at Rs.1628 (Rs.1480 + Rs.148). However, as the maximum of the scale of pay in the University Grants Commission is Rs.16000, his pay in University Grants Commission has been restricted to Rs.1600/-p.m. The condition regarding the change in the scale of pay has been indicated by the C.A.G. of India in the above context of a benefit which is normally admissible under the rules being restricted.

2...

3. In more or less similar situation, in order to facilitate the appointment on deputation of officers of sufficient seniority, the C.S.I.R. upgraded the post of Budget and Accounts Officer to Rs. 1600-100-1800 w.e.f. 1.8.69. Considering the fact that it is the intention of the Commission to fill up this post by obtaining officers of the I.A.A.S. on deputation from the organisation of the C.A.G. with not less than 10 years of service and in order that the maximum of the scale of pay of the post in the University Grants Commission may not operate as a disincentive for such deputations, it is proposed to bring the post of Finance Officer in the University Grants Commission on a par with that of Joint Secretaries in the University Grants Commission which is on a scale of pay of Rs. 1600-60-1900.

4. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

342

Meeting :
Dated : 5th July, 1972

Item No : 55: To receive a note on the programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and U.K. during 1971-72 and 19972-73.

The programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between Indian and U.K. which made a beginning in 1963 has been implemented so far upto the year 1971-72. The progress of implementation of the programme upto 1970-71 was reported to the Commission in its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 (Item No. 5). During the year 1971-72, eight Indian scientists were selected for visits to U.K. Similarly eight British scientists visited India. The programmes of the visits of the younger scientists to the universities and institutions are given in Annexures - I and II.

The younger scientists, worked for a major part of their time at the main place of attachment and were also able to visit 3-4 other places in the country engaged in the research work in the field of their specialisation. Similarly placements were arranged for Indian scientists in U.K. Participating scientists during their visits to the universities/research institutions took part in group discussions and delivered lectures in their fields of specialisation and participated in the research work. The programme has been found of immense value to the participants and also to other research workers and teachers of the Departments.

For the programme of the year 1972-73, the British Council has agreed to raise the number of visits from 8 to 10, either side. 84 applications were received from the universities/institutions in the country. The subjectwise analysis of the applications received is given in Annexure-III. These applications were considered by an expert committee appointed by the Commission. On the basis of the recommendations of the expert committee, the standing advisory committee finally recommended 14 candidates in category one and 9 candidates in category two and Reserve (Annexure-IV).

12 nominations were made by the British Council for the consideration of the UGC for the selection of the British scientists visiting India during 1972-73. Of these nominations of 10 candidates have been accepted and tentative programmes have been drawn for their visits (Annexure-V), and other two are kept on Reserve list. These programmes have been referred to the scientists and also to the universities/institutions to be visited by them.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Exchange of younger scientists between
India and U.K., 1971-72 visits of Indian
Scientists to U.K.

Announcement
to Item No.55

344

1. Dr. S.N. Bhalla,
Lecturer,
Aligarh Muslim University,

11. Professor A. Wood
College of Wales,
Aberystwyth.

5th Oct. 1971 to
25th Jan. 1972.

22. Professor P.C. Sylvester
Bradley,
Ulster University.

PHYSICS.

2. Dr. P. Ghose,
Lecturer,
Visva-Bharati,
Santiniketan (W.B).

Imperial College of Science and
Technology, London.

2nd Oct., 71
to 8th Jan. 72.

Zoology.

3. Dr. A.K. Jofri,
Lecturer,
Aligarh Muslim University.

Maritime Laboratory,
Aberdeen.

16th July to 8th Oct.,
1972.

4. Mathematics.

Dr. K.N. Srivastava,
Reader,
University of Jodhpur.

11. Professor Kopal,
Deptt. of Astronomy,
Manchester.

23rd September,
1971 to December
1971.

22. Deptt. of Mathematics,
Cambridge University.

5. Aeronautical Engineering.

Dr. A.V. Krishna Murthy,
Asstt. Professor,
I.I. M. Sciences,
Bangalore.

Professor K Legg and D.J.
Johans, Deptt. of Transport
and Technology, Loughborough,
University of Technology,
(Loughborough).

4th-15th October,
1971 and 31st Oct.
to 19th Jan., 1972.

6. Chemistry.

Dr. S.L. Chadha,
Lecturers,
Punjab University,
Chandigarh.

Professor Bradley of
Queensmary College,
London.

1st Oct., 1971.
18th Feb., 1972

7. Physics.

Dr. (Miss) G. Bhamath,
Reader, Theoretical Physics,
University of Madras.

Prof. R.H. Dalitz,
University of Oxford.

on 9th Oct.
1971 to 27th Dec,
1971.

8. Chemistry.

Dr. B.L. Dubey,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Gorakhpur University.

11. Professor H.F.W. Taylor
22. Dr. A. West,
University of Aberdeen.

29th Sept., 1971 to
28th Feb. 1972.

Programmes of exchanges of visits by younger scientists between India and U.K. during 1972-73.

35

Annexure to Item No. 55

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Dr. B.W. Hogg,
Lecturer,
Liverpool University. | 11.8.71 to 14.9.71. | 1) Indian Instt. of Science
Bangalore.
2) Regional Engineering College
Warangal.
3) Indian Instt. of Tech.,
New Delhi.
4) Heavy Electrical Ind.,
Bhopal. |
| 2. Dr. A.R. Noble,
Lecturer in Physiology and Bio-
Chemistry, Southampton University. | 27.7.71 to 30.9.71 | 1) Indian Instt. of Science
Bangalore.
2) University of Kerala,
Trivandrum
3) Madurai University,
Madurai.
4) B.H.U., Varanasi. |
| 3) Dr. (Miss) J.E. Crow,
Science Officer,
Deptt. of Mathematics,
University of Reading. | 30.10.71 to 16.12.71 | 1) University of Delhi.
Delhi.
2) Tata Instt. of Fundament
Res., Bombay.
3) Physical Laboratory,
Almodabad. |
| 4. Dr. C.D. Flint,
Lecturer in Chemistry,
Bathurst College. | 4.1.12.71 to 8.2.72 | 1) Tata Instt. of Fundament
Res., Bombay.
2) Punjab University,
Chandigarh.
3) Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.
4) Indian Instt. of Tech.,
Kanpur. |
| 5. Dr. T. Unitt,
Senior Officer,
Maff Fisheries Laboratory,
Lowestoft. | 66.3.12.71 to 28.2.72 | 1) Annamalai University.
2) Cochin University, Coc
3) Andhra University,
Waltair. |
| 6. Dr. J. Little
Scientific Officer,
Atomic Energy Research,
Establishment, Harwell. | 22.1.12.72 to 15.3.72 | 1. B.Hindu University.
2) Indian Instt. of Tech.
Kanpur.
3) Indian Instt. of Tech.
Madras.
4) Indian Instt. of Science
Bangalore. |
| 7. Dr. (Miss) D.S. Vincent,
Lecturer in Biology,
University of Birmingham. | 13.3.1.72 to 29.3.72 | 1) University of Delhi.
2) University of Rajasthan
3) Banaras Hindu University
4) All India Medical Sci
New Delhi. |
| 8. Dr. P. Wright,
Lecturer,
Department of Psychology,
University of Edinburgh. | 22.9.2.72 to 12.5.72 | 1) All India Instt. of M
Science, New Delhi.
2) Postgraduate Instt. of
Medical Science, Punjab
University, Chandigarh |

Subject-wise Annual analysis of applications received
from different universities/institutions.

346

University Institution	Physics	Chemistry	Botany	Maths	Geology	Zoology	Misc	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agra Collogo	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aligarh.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Allahabad.	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Banaras.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Barabilly College.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cailcutta.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cailicut.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Delhi	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dibrugarh.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauhati.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Gujarat.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Indore.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Jadavpur.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Jodhpur.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnatak.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurukshetra.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lucknow.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Madras.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Madurai.	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cochin University	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malharaja Sayajirao, Baroda.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marathwada.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mecrut.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mysore.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Osmania	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Punjab Agricultural, Ludhiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Poona.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roorkee.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sardar Patel.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Saugar.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Shivaji	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Udampur	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Utkal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vikran	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visva Bharati	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birala Instt. and Tech.,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borhampur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Instt. of Science,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangalore.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamia Millia College, N.Delhi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Agri.Res. Instt. N.Delhi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Govt. Science College, Gwalior.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	17	21	9	6	7	14	11	

Candidates selected for 1972-73,
under YSES.

347

Annexure - IV,
to Item No. 55

The Expert Committee scrutinised the 84 nominations received from the Universities. Taking all relevant aspects into consideration, the committee suggested that the following names be seconded to the British Council for consideration :-

	<u>PRIORITY I</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>	<u>RESERVE.</u>
<u>PHYSICS</u> :	1. Dr. V.K. Agarwal Lecturer in Physics, Meerut University,	1. Dr. S.S. Virdi, Lecturer in Physics, Punjab University,	Dr. K.C. Mathur, Lecturer in Physics, Roorkee University.
<u>PHYSICS</u> :	2. Dr. A.I. Mazhuvancherry, Lecturer in Physics, Kerala University.		
<u>CHEMISTRY</u>	3. Dr. S.R. Poruri, Lecturer in Chemistry, Osmania University.	1. Dr. R.K. Nigam, Reader in Chemistry, Kurukshetra University.	
	4. Dr. H.P. Tiwari, Assistant Professor, Birla Institute of Science and Technology, Pilani.		
<u>MATHEMATICS</u>	5. Dr. Surjoot Singh Reader in Mathematics, Aligarh Muslim University.		
	6. Dr. K.M. Rangaswamy, Reader in Mathematics, Madurai University.		
<u>BOTANY</u>	7. Dr. Umakant Sinha, Lecturer in Botany, Delhi University.	3. Dr. D.D. Nautiyal, Lecturer in Botany, Allahabad University.	
	8. Dr. H.K. Goswami, Lecturer in Botany, Govt. Science College, Gwalior.		
<u>GEOLOGY</u>	9. Dr. D.N. Ghosh, Lecturer in Geology, Gauhati University.	4. Dr. E. Dash, Reader in Geology, Utkal University.	
	10. Dr. R.P.K. Nair, Lecturer in Geology, Kerala University.		

348

P	<u>PRIORITY I</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>	<u>RESERVE</u>
<u>ZOOLOGY</u>	11. Dr. S.V. Subramanian, 5.. Department of Genetics, Osmania University.	Dr. S.A. Surya wanshi, Reader in Zoology, Niagpur University.	2. Dr. S. Samiel, Research Assistant, Cochin University. 3. Dr. S.A.T. Venkata chari, Senior Lecturer and Head of the Deptt., of Zoology, Yashwanth Mahavidyalaya, Nanded.
	12. Dr. R.K. Sharma Senior Lecturer, Bardilly College.		

ENGINEERING

13. Dr. P.N. Agarwal, Reader in Earthquake, Engineering, Roorkee University.	66. Dr. R.K. Jha, Lecturer in Electronics, B.H. University.
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AGRI. SCIENCE

14. Dr. S.K. Banerjee, Seed Testing Officer I.A.R.I., New Delhi.
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TOTAL :

14

6

3

s.k.b

Annexure - V

to Item No.55

Tentative Programme of the British Scientists
for their visits to India during 1972-73.

349

<u>Name of Visiting Scientist</u>	<u>Proposed period of stay in India</u>	<u>Places of Visit</u>
1. Dr. R.J.Cope, Lecturer, Liverpool University.	Mid July - Mid September, 1972.	1. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. 2. Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur 3. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
2. Dr. G.N.Greenhalgh, Lecturer, Liverpool University.	14th January - 28th February, 1973.	1. Madras University. 2. Panjab University. 3. Delhi University. 4. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa Institute, New Delhi.
3. Dr. J.A. Hillburn, Lecturer, Glasgow University.	Mid October - Mid December, 1972.	1. Bose Research Institute, Calcutta. 2. Delhi University. 3. Madras University.
4. Dr. (Miss) A.M.Mullinger, Cambridge University.	20th December, 1972 to end of February, 1973.	1. Banaras Hindu University. 2. Delhi University. 3. Madras University. 4. Kerala University.
5. Dr. M.J.Lockett, Lecturer, Manchester University.	5th August - 16th September, 1972.	1. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. 2. Bombay University.
6. Dr. J.S.Pym, Lecturer, Sheffield University.	1st July - 31st August, 1972.	1. Madurai University 2. Madras University 3. Panjab University
7. Dr. W.P.Williams, Lecturer, Chelsea College, London.	Mid October - Mid December, 1972.	1. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. 2. Panjab University.

350

3.

8. Dr. CA Croxton,
Fellow, Jesus College,
Cambridge University.

July - September, 1972.

1. Delhi University
2. Raman Institute,
Bangalore.
3. Tata Institute of
Fundamental
Research, Bombay.

9. Dr. R.N.Hardy,
Lecturer,
Cambridge University.

Mid August - - Mid
September, 1972.

1. Agricultural
University,
Bangalore.
2. Banaras Hindu
University.

10. Dr. R.L.Tape,
Lecturer, Cambridge
University.

1st July - 31st
August, 1972..

1. Delhi University.
2. Banaras Hindu
University.
3. Madurai University.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

351

Meeting:
Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 56: To receive proceedings of the 2nd meeting of the permanent Indo-FRG Committee held in Bonn from 24th to 26th April 1972 and Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange Programme for 1972-74.

...

In pursuance of article 11 of the Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange agreement signed in New Delhi in March 1969 between the Governments of India and FRG a permanent Indo-FRG Committee was set up by Government of India. The first meeting of the Committee took place in December, 1970. The following programmes were assigned to the UGC:-

1. The two sides would exchange a group of experts with a view to preparing a plan of collaboration between particular departments of universities in specified disciplines.
2. Both sides would exchange groups of Vice-Chancellors, educational administrators, staff members and students of universities so as to give an opportunity to each of these groups to meet and discuss common and urgent problems of university education facing the modern world.
3. The Committee recommended that lecturers of German language would continue to be placed in Indian universities but in future placements may be arranged in consultation with the University Grants Commission with a view to facilitating the proposed institutionalisation of German studies.
4. The Committee recommended that it would be most fruitful to promote cooperation between particular university departments and research institutions of these universities in the two countries.
5. The Committee also recommended that the possibility of promoting such collaboration between universities other than the two Universities of Osnaabruck and Bochum should be explored.

The second meeting of the above Committee was held in Bonn from 24th to 26th April 1972. The following members of the Committee were present:-

FRG MEMBERS

1. Dr. H.G. Steltzer
Ambassador and
Head of the Cultural
Section of the Foreign
Office of the Federal
Republic of Germany

INDIAN MEMBERS

1. Shri T.P. Singh
Secretary,
Ministry of Education
and Social Welfare,
Government of India.

2. Dr. (Mrs) H. Laurien
Staatssekretarin

Ministry of Culture of
the Land of Rheinland-
Palatinate

2. Dr. (Mrs) Kapila Vatsyayan
Deputy Educational Adviser
Department of Culture
Government of India

3. Prof. Dr. D. Rothermund
Director of the Department of
History in the South-Asia
Institute, University of
Reicolsberg, Heidelberg.

The Indo-FRG Cultural Exchange programme 1972-74 has been signed between the two Governments, on the basis of the deliberations of the Committee. (Copy of the Indo FRG C.E.P. 1972-74 is given as Annexure).

The following items have been assigned to UGC for implementation:-

1. Both sides agreed to explore the possibilities of preparing a plan for collaboration between the Banaras Hindu University and the universities in the Federal Republic of Germany in specified disciplines.
2. Both sides shall develop contacts between specified departments of universities/institutes in India and FRG with a view to share each other's experience and to bring about closer academic contacts in specific fields of study and research. The programme of bilateral contacts would include exchange of visits of teachers/experts/scholars and of publications and other teaching and research materials and equipment and also of undertaking joint research programmes of universities/institutes in India and in the Federal Republic of Germany which shall be worked out by the institutes/universities concerned in consultation with their respective Governments/implementing agencies.
3. As in the past the FRG side will offer scholarships for postgraduate studies and research work. Of these a certain number would be earmarked annually for research scholarships to the University Grants Commission for advanced studies and research in natural sciences, mathematics, geology, German language and literature.

Both sides will exchange research students in science and technology (not exceeding 6 on each side) between the universities/institutions in India and FRG with a view to broadening their experience and to help promote mutual understanding and cooperation.

5. FRG side will send and Indian side will receive up to 20 German Language/Literature Teachers (including those already in position in India).
6. The Indian side expressed the desire for sending five educationists and educational administrators in the field of science and technical education for studying important problems in connection with developmental projects in India.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PERMANENT INDO-FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY COMMITTEE HELD IN BONN FROM 24TH TO 26TH APRIL. 1972

The second meeting of the Permanent Indo-F.R.G. Committee set up in pursuance of Article 11 of the Indo-Federal Republic of Germany Cultural Agreement signed in New Delhi in March, 1969, was held in Bonn from 24th to 26th April, 1972. The following members of the Committee were present:

F.R.G. Members

1. Dr. H. G. Steltzer,
Ambassador
and Head of the Cultural
Section of the Foreign
Office of the Federal
Republic of Germany.
2. Dr. (Mrs.) H. Laurien,
Staatssekretarin
Ministry of Culture
of the Land of Rhineland-
Palatinate
3. Prof. Dr. D. Rothermund,
Director of the Department of
History in the South-Asia
Institute, University of
Heidelberg, Heidelberg.

Indian Members

1. Shri T. P. Singh,
Secretary, Ministry
of Education & Social
Welfare, Government of
India
2. Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila
Vatsyayan, Deputy
Educational Adviser,
Department of Culture,
Government of India

The Committee considered the Agenda and agreed upon the following:

I. Action on Minutes of Last Meeting

1. The Committee reviewed the action taken on the recommendations made at its last meeting held in Delhi from 7th to 9th December, 1970. The Committee noted with satisfaction that most of the programmes and particularly the important ones were duly implemented by both sides.

Particular of Item	Indian Agency
1.	2.

II. UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

a) Centre of German Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University and Collaboration with Departments of the Banaras Hindu University

2) Both sides agreed that there will be collaboration and cooperation in the development of the Centre of German Studies at the Jawaharlal Nehru University. It was agreed that in the first phase the German side would provide the following in 1972-73:

Deptt. of
Edn.(U-Divn.)

- i) Reference Library;
- ii) Two teachers of German language;
- iii) Textbooks;
- iv) Language laboratory with an initial capacity of 25 booths.

In the second phase, the Centre would be developed as a Centre of German Studies inclusive of disciplines other than language teaching. For this purpose, a special project would be formulated and an additional arrangement concluded.

3) Both sides agreed to explore the possibilities of preparing a plan for collaboration between the Banaras Hindu University and the universities in the Federal Republic of Germany in specified disciplines.

U.G.C.

b) Partnership. Guest Professors, Visiting Professors, etc.

4) Both sides shall develop contacts between specified departments of universities/institutes in India and FRG with a view to share each others experience and to bring about closer academic contacts in specific fields of study and research. The programme of bilateral contacts would include exchange of visits of teachers/experts/scholars and of publications and other teaching and research materials and equipment and also of undertaking joint research programmes between specific departments of universities/institutes in India and in the Federal Republic of Germany which shall be worked out by the institutes/universities concerned in consultation with their respective Governments/ implementing agencies.

-do-

It was suggested that it would be advisable to set up a joint working group to formulate a plan in respect of individual institutes/universities to make detailed recommendations for the implementation of this programme.

c) Scholarships

5) As in the past the FRG side will offer scholarships for post graduate studies and research work. Of these, a certain number would be earmarked annually for research scholarships to the University Grants

Deptt. of
Edn. (ES.4)
U.G.C.

1.-----2.

Commission for advanced studies and research in natural sciences, mathematics, geology, German language and literature. The Joint Committee strongly recommended that these scholarship programmes should be used to strengthen the departments participating in the collaboration between specified institutes/universities.

6) The Indian side will offer 10 fellowship/scholarships each year to German nationals. Deptt:of Edn.(ES.2)

7) Both sides will exchange research students in science and technology (not exceeding 6 on each side) between the universities/institutions in India and FRG with a view to broadening their experience and to help promote mutual understanding and cooperation. U.G.C.

d) Lecturers for German Language

8) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive up to 20 German Language/Literature Teachers (including those already in position in India). -do-

e) Research work of German Scholars in India

9) The German side sought clarification regarding the permission which had been granted to Dr. Haertel for excavation at Sonkh/Mathura. The leader of the Indian delegation clarified that the permission was valid for one year, i.e. to the end of the excavation year 1972-73. The leader of the Indian delegation also stated that permission could be given only for one year at a time and under conditions laid down by the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. The German side appreciated the reasons for giving permission for only one year at a time but desired to have a reasonable assurance for the continuation of the project until a successful conclusion. It was agreed that Dr. Haertel would indicate a reasonable duration in which he expected to finish his work. For future research of German scholars in India including projects of joint research it was agreed that scholars seeking permission for work in India would submit a brief summary of such project and an estimate of the duration in which they hoped to complete their work. D.G.Arch.

f) Invitation to two Chemical Engineers

10) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive one or two prominent Chemical Engineers to participate in the Seminar on Recent Advances in Chemical Engineering to be organized by the Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers to celebrate their Silver Jubilee in 1972. Deptt. of Edn.(T.5)

III. ART (MUSIC, THEATRE, EXHIBITIONS)

a) Music and Dance Troupes

11) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive a musicologist to study classical and folk music. Dept. of Culture (SI-4)

- | 1. | 2. |
|--|------------------------------|
| 12) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive a dance and music ensemble of about 30-35 artists. | Deptt. of Culture
(CII.2) |
| 13) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive a 20- to 25-member folk dance and music troupe. | Deptt. of Culture
(CI.4) |
| 14) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive 2 theatre experts. | Deptt. of Culture
(CII.2) |
| 15) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive 2 choreographers. | -do- |
| 16) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive a group of Indian classical dancers for a lecture-cum-demonstration-tour. | -do- |
| 17) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive a group of artists participating in the India Week in Munich on the occasion of the Olympic Games in 1972. | -do- |

b) Exhibitions

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 18) Both sides will exchange exhibitions of Young Experimentalists. | L.K.A. |
| 19) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive an exhibition of Art accompanied by an artist. | Deptt. of Culture
(CII.2) |
| 20) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive an exhibition of German graphics accompanied by an artist in 1973-74. | I.C.C.R. |
| 21) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive an exhibition of German Industrial design. | -do- |
| 22) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive an exhibition of graphics by Indian artists with an accompanying artist. | -do- |
| 23) Both sides will exchange art publications, books, periodicals, catalogues, prints, etc. | L.K.A. |

IV. LITERATURE AND BOOKS

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 24) Both sides discussed proposals for further intensifying the co-publication of books, and the exchange of writers and librarians. Both sides agreed to set up a working group for formulating a programme for the publication of books for different levels including schoolbooks, university standard works, general literature and reference material. The working group would also take into consideration the preparation of | Deptt. of
Edn. (BP. Dn.)
NCERT |
|---|--------------------------------------|

educational material for use through mass media such as TELEKOLLEG. It was also agreed that an expert may be sent from each side to advise on the production of such material.

25) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive 3 writers for discussion and exchange of views.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CII.2)

26) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive up to three writers for discussion and exchange of views.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CI.4)

27) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one officer from the National/Central Reference Library, Calcutta to study the bibliographical activities in FRG, particularly the National Bibliographical Services.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CI.Divn.)
N.L.
Calcutta

28) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive an expert in the field of libraries.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CI.2)

IV. FILMS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

29) Both sides shall endeavour to assist each other in propagating in their respective territories a better knowledge of the culture and ways of life prevailing in the territory of the other party and in particular, to encourage this through mass media. The Joint Committee strongly recommended that all encouragement may be given for exchange of radio and T.V. programmes. It was also recommended that two representatives of the German television corporations may visit India and two representatives of Indian television may visit FRG for exploring the possibilities for further exchanges.

M/I&B.

I. Museums

30) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one official from the Indian Museum Calcutta for training and study in display techniques.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CI-5)
I.M. Calcutta

31) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive an expert for acquainting himself with museums of ancient, medieval and contemporary art in India in 1973-74.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CI.5)

32) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive a representative of the National Gallery of Modern Art to study museum maintenance and mass education through museums.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CI.5)
NGMA

- | 1. | 2. |
|---|--|
| 33. Both sides will exchange catalogues, photographs, and publications of museums. On the Indian side, it would be the Indian Museum, Calcutta, National Museum, New Delhi, and the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi; the FRG side will indicate the counterpart museums. | Deptt. of Culture
(CI-Dyn.)
<u>I.M. Calcutta</u>
<u>N.M. Museum</u>
N.G.M.A. |
| 34. Both sides agreed to explore the possibilities of "long-term loan" or exchange of ancient, medieval, and contemporary art objects. It was pointed out by the Indian side that such exchanges were already taking place between Indian museums and museums in other countries. Each side would recommend this to its respective Central Advisory Board of Museums. | Deptt. of Culture
(CI-Dn.) |

II. Cultural Institutes

- | | |
|--|---|
| 35) Both sides expressed satisfaction at the working of the Max Mueller Bhavans in India and the cooperation which exists between the I.C.C.R. and the Max Mueller Bhavans. The FRG side expressed the hope that India would set up an Indian Cultural Centre in FRG in the near future. | Min. of E.A.
(Coord.)
<u>I.C.C.R.</u> |
|--|---|

VIII. Sports

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 36) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive 5 coaches for 18 months each from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, for training in swimming, basketball, football, tennis and athletics. | Deptt. of Edn. (YSI-2) |
| 37) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive, for 12 months each:
i) A woman gymnastic coach in Rhythmic exercises
ii) A swimming coach
iii) A weightlifting coach
iv) An athletic coach | -do- |
| 38) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive in 1973-74 a football team. | -do- |
| 39) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive in 1973-74 a team of 20 athletes and 3 officials. | -do- |
| 40) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive a sports delegation of 3 persons to study Sports Administration in FRG. | -do- |

IX. MEASURES REGARDING YOUTH AFFAIRS

- | | |
|---|------|
| 41) The FRG side expressed a keen desire to promote exchanges in the field of youth activities. Towards this end FRG side would present an Aide-Memoire of specific proposals. The Indian side warmly welcomed this suggestion. | -do- |
|---|------|

1.-----2.-----
Y. MISCELLANEOUS

a) Equivalence of academic qualifications

42) The Joint Committee was seized of the urgency of arriving at a decision regarding equivalence of degrees and diplomas. The Indian side strongly suggested that the comprehensive committee which has been set up in FRG to consider matters relating to equivalence of degrees and diplomas should be requested to set up a small working group to specifically arrive at a decision about equivalence of Indian and FRG degrees and diplomas. The FRG side promised to take up the matter as soon as possible with the competent authorities.

Deptt. of
Edn. (U. Divn./
T. Divn.)

b) Adult Education

43) The FRG side informed the Indian side that it would present an Aide-Memoire for cooperation in the field of adult education. The Indian side welcomed cooperation in this field.

Deptt. of Edn.
(Adult Educa-
tion)

c) Health

44) Indian side will send and FRG side will receive a visiting professor (Medical specialist) to study and participate in the management of cases of severe injuries, specially after high velocity traffic and industrial accidents.

Min. of Health
& F.P. (Deptt.
of Health)

45) FRG side will send and Indian side will receive an orthopaedic surgeon (having workable knowledge of English) as visiting professor from Heidelberg.

-do-

d) Others

46) FRG will offer necessary help and financial assistance to Deutsch-Indische Gesellschaft Stuttgart for organising in the FRG a Seminar on 'India and Indo-German Relations'. Indian side will send and FRG will receive 3 scholars from India for the proposed seminar.

Deptt. of
Culture
(CII.2)

47) Both sides will facilitate the showing of feature films of the other country.

Min. of I&B

48) The Indian side expressed the desire for sending 5 educationists and educational administrators in the field of science and technical education for studying important problems in connection with developmental projects in India.

U.G.C.

49) The German side explained the difficulties in the grant of visas and work-permits to Indian nationals not sponsored under various scholarship-schemes. The Committee appreciated the difficulties and reiterated that due consideration would be given to such cases and, as far as possible, facilities

Deptt. of
Edn. (ES. Divn.)

1.-----2.-----

including the removal of their difficulties in respect of social insurance would be provided to these trainees consistent with the regulations of the Land Governments.

- 50) Both sides agreed that any additional item not included in the Cultural Exchange Programme can be taken up during the tenure of this programme subject to mutual agreement.

The German side informed that the items as given in the Appendix I were at present under consideration. The proposals listed in Appendix II would be considered by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation.

The meeting concluded with the expression of mutual appreciation of the cordial atmosphere in which the talks were held. The Committee expressed the hope that the two sides would take necessary steps to implement the proposals enumerated above and to enlarge cooperation in the fields of educational and cultural exchanges in years to come.

It was agreed that the Joint Committee should meet again in about a year's time in New Delhi.

For the Government of
the Federal Republic of Germany

Sd/-
(H. G. STELTZER)
Ambassador and Head of the
Cultural Section of the
Foreign Office of the Federal
Republic of German

For the Government
of India

Sd/-
(T. P. SINGH)
Secretary,
Ministry of Education
and Social Services,
Government of India

Bonn,
the 26th April, 1972

Items under consideration

No.	Particulars	Period
2.	3.	
1.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist from National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, for advanced training in Electro-magnetic, seismic and electrical methods of geophysical prospecting.	1 year
2.	Indian side will send and the FRG side will receive one scientist from Regional Research Laboratory, in the field of 'Manufacture of tailor-made fatty acids'.	18 months
3.	Indian side will send and the FRG side will receive one scientist from Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, in the field of 'pavement experimentation techniques including model analysis and performance assessment.	3 months
4.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist from Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, for advanced training in the Chemistry of Natural Products.	6-12 months
5.	Indian side will send and the FRG side will receive one scientist from the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, for training the requirements of various masks and breathing apparatus for work in irrespirable atmosphere etc.	6 months
6.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist from Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta for training in Refractories Technology.	4 months
7.	Indian side will send and the FRG side will receive one scientist from Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta for training in modern research techniques of bacteriology and immunology.	1 year
8.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist from the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi in the field of: i) Establishment of Primary Standard of Candela; ii) Derivation of the unit of luminous Flux Lumen; iii) Derivation of a scale of colour Temperature; iv) Frequency Measurement of Optical Radiation.	3 months
	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist from the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi for training in Tests on precise measuring instruments, apparatus, and materials.	6 months

1.-----2.-----3.-----

- 10. Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist from the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, in the field of Identification and analysis of pesticides and insecticides in water and Biodegradability of pesticides and insecticides in aerobic processes. 1 year
- 11. Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one anthropologist to study and to get acquainted with the recent trends of research in Physical Anthropology in FRG. About 6 months (in 1972)
- 12. Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist from Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, in the fields of (i) Plant Phenolics for development of products of Industrial Application and (ii) Tannery and Slaughter house by-products-their optimum utilisation.

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Appendix II

Items to be considered by the Ministry of
Economic Cooperation of the Federal Republic
of Germany

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Period</u>
1.	Indian side will send and the FRG side will receive 3 scientists to study Soil Testing Work and to study the research and agricultural machinery suited to small farms.	5-6 months each
2.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one scientist to study the potato cultivation and diseases.	6 months
3.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive 3 scientists to: i) study man-made forests; ii) Pulp and Paper Industry; and iii) Tree breeding and genetics.	3 months each (During 1972-73)
4.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive a scientist to study the production of vegetable seeds.	6 months
5.	FRG side will send and Indian side will receive 3 Forestry experts for exchanging ideas and knowledge in Silviculture, Forest Management, Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources.	3 months each (1973-74)
6.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one expert to acquaint himself with the latest technological advancements made in the field of Dairy Technology.	8 weeks
7.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive one expert to study the latest techniques in Horticulture.	3 months (in 1972)
3.	Indian side will send and FRG side will receive two officers of the ONG Commission for observation of deep well drilling in Rhine valley.	1 month

University Grants Commission

Confidential

Meeting :

353

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 57 : To receive a statement of the grants (capital) so far paid by the Commission to the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, came under the purview of the University Grants Commission, for payment of grants w.e.f. 1970-71.

A statement showing the grants (capital) so far paid to the University by the Commission is attached (Annexure).

The statement is placed before the Commission for information.

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Statement of the grants (Capital) so far paid by the
Commission to the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

354

-4-

Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost	Grants paid so far	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Procurement and stocking of materials for the construction works in the Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus	15,00,000/-	15,00,000/-	
Construction of temporary site office, garage and store yard for steel and pipes etc.	33,278/-	25,000/-	
Watch and Ward for plantations in the Jawaharlal Nehru University campus	4,26,915/-	3,99,915/-	
Provision for 10 tubewells, static tanks etc. for water supply for horticultural works in the Jawaharlal Nehru University campus	14,01,000/-	14,01,000/-	
Supply of filtered water for the Jawaharlal Nehru University campus	1,56,250/-	1,56,250/-	
Construction of three Hostel blocks for 600 students, 12 wardens quarters and 72 quarters for the faculty staff in the university campus (Sector IV)	1,20,17,200/-	10,00,000/-	
Maintenance of Plantation and Nursery in the University Campus	1,47,220/-	1,47,220/-	
Construction of main trunk sewer by M.C. 2, along the outer Ring road for the benefit of Jawaharlal Nehru University campus	3,41,500/-	3,41,500/-	
Development of the Academic Complex and Sector IV of the Residential Complex as per Master Plan of the University campus	49,61,482/-	28,64,000/-	

355

1	2	3	4
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Survey of the University Campus of the University through Surveyor General of India	71,939/-	71,939/-	
Additions and alterations of the buildings in the Campus of National Academy of Administration	1,00,900/-	1,00,000/-	
Digging of the holes and plantation of trees on the roads in Sector I & IV of the Jawaharlal Nehru University campus	29,500/-	20,500/-	
Construction of additional 72 quarters for the faculty staff and other officers in Sector I of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus	48,14,566/-		
Construction of temporary cement godown in the Campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.	1,11,400/-		
Construction of Library-cum-Computer Centre			Accepted in Principle. Plans & estimates awaited
Construction of one school building for the school of Life Sciences in the Univ. Campus			Accepted in Principle. Plans and estimates awaited.
Construction of 81 quarters for Lower category staff			Accepted in principle. Plans and estimates referred to the C.P.W.D.
Construction of Teachers and Married Research Scholars' Hostel			Accepted in principle
Additions and alterations to the Professors and Tutorial Block in the Campus of National Academy of Administration for providing Laboratory facilities for the school of Life Sciences of the University			Accepted in principle. Plans and estimates referred to the C.P.W.D.

CONFIDENTIAL

356

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 58: To receive a note on the specialised studies sponsored by the Planning Commission to be carried out through the State Governments.

The Planning Commission has sponsored certain research studies in the field of education to facilitate plan formulation and implementation. A list of the studies is attached (Annexure). The Planning Commission has requested the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to entrust the study to an Institution/Organisation under its control, such as Institute of Education, Department of a University, a Secondary Training College, etc., or to a competent individual/scholar. The Planning Commission has agreed to reimburse the full cost incurred by the State Government for the study. The Planning Commission has also informed the State Governments that if they have any research scheme on similar lines, they may send them to the Planning Commission for consideration.

The matter is reported to the Commission for information.

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357

Annexure to It. No. 58

List of Study

1. A study of the administrative structure of the Education Department in Haryana State.
2. A study of the administrative structure of the Education Department in Assam State.
3. A critical study of elementary teacher training programmes in Gujarat with a view to suggesting a programme of action during the next 10 years.
4. A critical appraisal of the present programme of work experience and Vocationalisation of Education in Maharashtra State with a view to drawing up a programme of action during the next 10 years.
5. A study of the employment position of engineering graduates and diploma holders in Tamil Nadu.
6. A study of the graduate unemployment in eastern region in U.P.
7. A review of programmes of scholarship, freeships and other financial concessions at the secondary and higher education stages in one district of Bihar.

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BOOKS ON
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

A Report on Publishing,
Printing and Demand

U. S. MOHAN RAO



NATIONAL BOOK TRUST, INDIA
NEW DELHI

August 1971 (Sravana 1893)

© *Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, 1971* 1

FOREWORD

AS READERS of this Ministry's publication "Milestones in Book Promotion" (Ed. 1971, Publication Number 913) may have gathered, many steps have been taken in the recent past to meet the growing book needs of the country and to foster indigenous authorship and publishing.

As part of a co-ordinated programme in this direction, it was considered desirable to have a quick survey made of the present and prospective needs for books on science and technology required for educational purposes.

The carrying out of such a survey was entrusted by this Ministry in 1970 to Shri U. S. Mohan Rao, who, till recently until his retirement, had held with distinction the post of Director, Publications Division, Government of India. This Report, which is now being published, is the report submitted by Shri Mohan Rao.

The Ministry is grateful to Shri Rao for the pains he has taken, the time he has devoted to it, despite his other commitments, and the expertise that he has brought to this work. It shall be my hope that educationists and publishers will benefit by the vast material he has gathered and analysed.

In conclusion, it may be added that the views contained in the report are Shri Rao's and do not represent those of Government.

KANTI CHOUDHURI
*Joint Secretary, Ministry of
Education and Social Welfare*

NEW DELHI,
May 20, 1971

INTRODUCTION

EARLY IN 1970, the then Ministry of Education and Youth Services did me the signal honour of asking me to undertake a survey of the publishing and printing facilities available in India for the production of books on science and technology and to examine the need for setting up a science printing press. It was agreed during discussion in the Ministry that the problem needed to be studied in greater depth and that a survey of this kind, to be comprehensive and purposeful, must make an estimate of the present and future requirements of the country in the field of scientific and technical books; find out in what proportion this demand is met by imports and by indigenous production; assess the size and quality of such literature produced within the country; and suggest how the country's present writing, publishing and printing resources should be mobilised and augmented in order to raise the production and quality of Indian books on science and technology, and to progressively reduce the reliance on imports in this important sector.

I was asked to complete the survey and submit my report in about three months, but when I began the work, I observed that to study the problem in all its dimensions it would take much more time. The Ministry of Education appreciated this fact and were kind enough to extend the period.

Although my experience of publishing in India is spread over three decades, this work afforded me fresh opportunities to perceive and recognise the variety and complexity of problems involved in producing a standard text-book. This survey brought me in touch with some of my old friends in publishing and printing and helped me to

CONTENTS

		<i>Page</i>
<i>Chapter</i>	<i>I</i> — THE PROBLEM AND ITS MAGNITUDE	1
	<i>II</i> — AUTHORSHIP	17
	<i>III</i> — PUBLISHING	23
	<i>IV</i> — PRINTING	36
	<i>V</i> — CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48
<i>Appendix</i>	<i>I</i> — NOTE ON THE NEED, OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY	71
„	<i>II</i> — A NOTE ON THE PHOTO-FILM SETTING UNIT	77
„	<i>III</i> — A NOTE ON JOURNALS	84

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS MAGNITUDE

TO MAKE the Report comprehensive, self-contained and purposeful, it was necessary to place the concept of a National Publishing House, with a Science Press attached, in its proper perspective by relating it to the wider questions connected with (a) the demand for science and technical literature, especially at the university level; (b) the likely growth in this demand in the next fifteen years; (c) the manner in which this demand is being met now and the steps necessary to meet the future increase in this demand; (d) the reason for the present predominance of foreign books in higher science instruction; (e) the quality and suitability of Indian books available; (f) the changing situation in the country regarding authorship, publishing and printing of books on science and technology; and (g) the measures (immediate as well as long-term) required to raise the quantum of production and improve the quality of technical literature in the country.

These questions were studied in the light of facts regarding the rise in enrolments, governmental expenditure on the promotions of science and technological education, the size of import of science and technical books, the quantum and quality of science and technical literature published within the country, the overall printing capacity in the country and the capacity taken up by science and technical literature.

These questions were also discussed, personally and through correspondence, with a large number of individuals and institutions connected with science and technological

education and research, and with the creation, production and consumption of technical literature in the country.

As a first step, communications were sent out to individuals and institutions belonging to the four major components that make up the book production industry—writers, publishers, printers, and buyers and users of books. The first category included over four hundred eminent science teachers, professors, research scholars, administrators and technologists. In the second and third categories, over a hundred publishers and booksellers and about an equal number of printers were approached. From among the users of books a large number of students and selected libraries were contacted.

Apart from the replies to our communications received, a large number of persons belonging to all the four categories were personally met and interviewed. In addition, contact was maintained with officials of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services and the University Grants Commission, the National Council of Science Education and the Publication Units of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A mass of facts, opinions and reactions was collected, studied and analysed. This Report is based on the compilation, study and interpretation of this data.

To understand the magnitude of the demand for science and technical books at the university and research levels in India, it is necessary to look at the rate of expansion of science and technological education as reflected in the expenditure on such education, and the enrolments in the science faculties of universities, in medical and agricultural colleges and at the engineering colleges and the institutes of technology.

INDIA is one of the few countries in Asia where serious efforts are being made to make education science-based and to fully recognise the importance of education in science in the processes of national development. This is reflected in the progressive increase in the allocation for university education made in our Five-Year Plans. In the Second Five-Year Plan, this allocation was Rs. 19 crores. In the Third Plan it was Rs. 37 crores and in the Fourth Plan it is Rs. 115 crores.

Economic development acts as a spur to science and technical education through the creation of a demand for technical personnel and for new processes and techniques of production. Technical education, and invention and perfection of techniques, in their turn, encourage and support economic growth.

From 1950 onwards, there has been a phenomenal expansion in university education in the country. This is reflected, among other things, in the progressive increase in enrolments in the science faculties of universities, in medical and agricultural colleges, and in engineering colleges and institutes of technology. The following table gives us figures of enrolment growth and distribution for a period of twenty years, from 1950 to 1970 :

Year	Science	Engineering and Technology	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary Science
1950-51	1,27,168	12,094	15,260	4,744	1,101
1951-52	3,43,124	58,168	39,569	32,992	5,214
1953-54	5,65,254	85,555	70,088	51,190	6,257
1955-56	6,54,899	95,422	77,286	52,935	6,553
1957-58	7,37,858	1,04,266	83,422	51,639	6,610
1959-60	8,02,369	1,01,380	90,470	53,120	6,590
1961-62	9,14,739	97,889	95,017	43,415	6,131

The number of universities has gone up from 29 in 1950-51 to 83 in 1970-71. The number of colleges (both undergraduate and post-graduate) was 548 in 1950-51. At the end of 1969, their number rose to 2,361. In addition to these, the number of engineering, medical, agricultural and veterinary colleges has also gone up, as the following table will show :

Year	No. of engg. colleges	No. of medical colleges	No. of agricultural colleges	No. of veterinary colleges	No. of institutions of national importance
1950-51	31	34	16	7	—
1969-70	106	125	54	23	17

Besides purely academic institutions like the universities and colleges, a large number of laboratories and other institutions dealing with various aspects of science and technology have also come up. There are as many as 223 research establishments working under the CSIR; 23 Central Research Institutes controlled by the ICAR; 7 permanent research institutions and 22 research units under the Indian Council of Medical Research; 36 research organisations under the Research and Development Wing of the Defence Ministry; about 80 Central and about 300 State Government research institutions; 20 research institutes in the private sector and 14 in the co-operative sector.

In addition to the above, industries both in the public and private sectors have research and development units attached to them. Their number is about 80 in the public sector and about the same in the private sector.

Correspondingly, there has been an increase in the size of the UGC grants to universities and technical education

institutions. The following table gives the figures of the total UGC grants in rupees showing how these grants are apportioned under various heads of higher education in science and technology :

Year	Total UGC grant for University Education	UGC grant for Higher Science and Research	UGC grant for Engineering and Technology
1960-61	6,10,30,656	1,22,78,499	96,98,412
1965-66	12,87,91,008	2,50,73,860	1,91,57,436
1969-70	14,94,63,713	3,60,56,319	2,68,13,687

Another set of figures is of relevance here. This is about the proportion of science, engineering, medical, agricultural and veterinary science students to the total enrolment at universities.

Year	Total enrolment	Enrolment in science, engineering and technology, medicine, agricultural and veterinary sciences	Percentage
1950-51	3,96,745	1,60,367	40.5
1961-62	11,55,380	4,79,067	41.5
1965-66	17,28,773	7,78,344	45.0
1966-67	19,49,012	8,87,095	45.5
1967-68	22,18,972	9,83,795	44.4
1968-69	24,73,264	10,53,929	42.7
1969-70	27,92,630	11,57,391	41.5

These tables give us not only the measure of the progressive increase in enrolments to different science and technological courses and the number of students in different disciplines at a given time, but it also helps us to estimate the accumulated total of the number of degree-holders in science, medicine and technology in the country. Those persons, who may be working in professions like science teaching, research, engineering, medicine or industry

constitute, next to students, the most important body of buyers and users of technical literature.

The figures given in these tables also help us in making projections about future trends in enrolments. The Education Commission's Report, which came out in 1967-68, made certain projections. These projections were made five years ago and were based on figures up to 1965-66. We are now in possession of the actual figures for the five-year period from 1965-66 to 1969-70. The yearly percentage increase in enrolments in science and technology, according to these figures, is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Enrolments</i>	<i>Percentage of increase on the previous year</i>
1965-66	7,78,344	—
1966-67	8,87,095	14
1967-68	9,83,795	11
1968-69	10,53,929	7
1969-70	11,57,391	13

Making allowance for minor fluctuations in rates of growth in individual sectors of enrolment, the projections for the future can be made reasonably assuredly on the basis of the rates registered during the last ten years. This yields an average increase of about 10 per cent per year.

The estimated annual increase of 10 per cent will give us the following order of enrolments in science, medicine and technology in 1974-75 and 1984-85 :

1974-75	1.86 million
1984-85	4.84 million

Besides the size of enrolments in science and technology at undergraduate and post-graduate levels, there is another important and considerable component in the demand for

technical books to which we have already referred. This is the large body of trained scientists and technologists, with science and technological degrees, who after finishing their education, are engaged in teaching and research and are working with various departments of administration, agriculture, small and large-scale industries. This number is considerable already, and every year thousands are added to this number as more and more degree-holders come out of our universities and institutes. This large body of potential book-buyers and book-users would primarily be interested in standard and reference books.

Another component in the demand for science and technical literature is the libraries maintained by the Government, universities and colleges, science and technical institutes, laboratories, research institutes, industrial and manufacturing establishments. The number of these libraries is growing. A new feature in the demand for technical books is that almost all the leading industrial undertakings, both in the private and public sectors, have libraries of technical books relating to their special needs. Some of these libraries spend as much as Rs. 2 lakhs annually for the purchase of books and journals.

The UGC has been making special allocations to the university libraries for the purchase of books on science and research. In 1960-61, the allocation was Rs. 14.6 lakhs; in 1968-69, it became Rs. 31.36 lakhs; and in 1969-70, it shot up to Rs. 74.25 lakhs, more than double the allocation in the preceding year. In addition, separate grants are made to colleges individually for purchase of books. This grant is today of the order of Rs. 1.25 crores, of which about 50 per cent is for books on science. Engineering colleges and Institutes of Technology get separate grants for this purpose from the UGC as well as from the Ministry of Education

directly. This is estimated at about a crore of rupees annually. All this means that in the aggregate, a sum approximately Rs. 2.5 crores is available each year for libraries in our universities, colleges and institutes for purchase of books on science and technology from the allocations alone. This constitutes a huge standing demand for science and technical books.

A new and growing area, where the demand for technical literature exists, is the increasing number of technicians, mechanics, and small-scale self-employed engineers and industrialists in rural and semi-urban areas. Their number also is increasing rapidly with the spread of mechanisation in farming and small-scale industry and with the growth of self-employment among engineers.

In order to understand how this increasing demand is being met, it is necessary to find out the foreign and Indian books recommended for reading and reference in the science and technological courses of different colleges, universities and institutes in the country, together with books actually used by students and bought by libraries; the number of science and technical books imported from abroad, together with Indian reprints of books written and originally published abroad; and the number of science and technical books written and published within the country.

As a first step in this exercise, the syllabi of fifteen universities were studied and analysed to discover the proportion of Indian and foreign books recommended for reading and reference in different disciplines both at the undergraduate and the post-graduate levels. The following pattern was observed :

For B. Sc. Courses

Mathematics:	Out of 77 books, 35 are Indian.
Statistics:	Out of 22 books, 8 are Indian.

Chemistry:	Out of 15 books, 3 are Indian.
Geology:	Out of 27 books, 3 are Indian.
Botany:	Out of 49 books, 18 are Indian.
Zoology:	Out of 70 books, 24 are Indian.

For M.Sc. Courses

Mathematics:	Out of 110 books, 5 are Indian.
Statistics:	Out of 40 books, 5 are Indian.
Chemistry:	None out of 28 books listed is Indian.
Geology:	Out of 33 books listed, 3 are Indian.
Botany:	Out of 63 books, 5 are Indian.
Zoology:	Out of 46 books, 4 are Indian.

In *Physics B. Sc. (Hons.)* and *M. Sc.* courses, none out of a total 67 books listed is Indian.

In *Engineering and Technology*, out of a total of 237 books listed, only 14 are Indian.

In *Medicine*, only 35 out of 374 books are Indian.

From these figures it is clear that the proportion of Indian books to foreign books recommended for reading in B. Sc. and M. Sc. courses in our universities is extremely low. At the undergraduate level, it is higher, on an average about 30 Indian books as against 70 foreign. At the post-graduate level the proportion is much less, the number of Indian books recommended being not more than 7 per cent of the total.

Here a distinction is necessary between the books recommended for reading and the books actually used by students. On the basis of a sample survey made among science, engineering and medical students at various colleges in Delhi, it was observed that most of the students, particularly at the undergraduate level, go beyond the list of books recom-

mended to read and refer to a number of Indian books which do not find a place in the recommended lists. So far as books actually used by students are concerned, the proportion of Indian books is higher than what it is in the lists of recommended books. We observed that it is as high as 60 Indian books to 40 foreign books at the undergraduate level. At the post-graduate level, it is about 70 Indian books to 30 foreign books.

This is confirmed by the pattern of sale of Indian and foreign text-books on science and technology. A survey of sales of undergraduate-level books conducted by us revealed that the proportion of Indian to foreign books sold in bookshops in a place like Old Delhi is 60 : 40. In the smaller towns, where a variety of locally produced Indian text-books are more in vogue, the proportion of Indian books sold would be higher. In some places it may be as high as 80 : 20.

From the above, it is obvious that anything from 30 to 80 per cent of the books recommended to and used by Indian students in various faculties and at various levels of university education are books imported from abroad. The import component is high in the case of standard and reference books, books for post-graduate courses and engineering and medical books, and the lowest in the case of text-books at the undergraduate level.

The proportion of Indian books to foreign books on science and technology purchased by college and institute libraries is also very low. A survey made by us revealed that generally the number of Indian books is seldom more than 20 per cent of the total number of books purchased. At some places like the Delhi University Library, it is less than 10 per cent.

There are 730 established importers of books in India. Besides, there are another 300 or so who import books on

on *ad hoc* basis. The licensing system for the import of books in India is very liberal, but almost half of the value of licences issued remains unutilised. In 1968-69, licences for the import of books (science and technological as well as others) of the value of Rs. 11.4 crores were issued, out of which only Rs. 5.5 crore worth of licences were actually utilised. The bulk of the books imported were from the U. K. and the U.S.A. This excludes low-priced reprints under the PL 480 programme.

According to the figures given to us by some of the leading importers, out of these Rs. 5.5 crore worth of imported books in 1968-69, about 40 to 50 per cent, that is, books worth Rs. 2.00 to 2.75 crores were on science, medical and technological subjects, 40 to 50 per cent on humanities and about 10 per cent fiction. The number of titles imported is difficult to estimate, because import licences are issued categorywise and not titlewise, but according to the record of some of the major importers, about 12,000 titles in science and technology are imported into the country every year in various quantities.

Compared to the size of literature on science and technology imported annually, the size of literature on these subjects produced within the country is rather small. Out of a total of 12,500 titles in English listed in *Indian Books in Print 1955-67*, prepared by the Indian Bureau of Bibliographers, about 1,100 were books on science and technology. This means that about 10 per cent of the books published between 1955 and 1967 (and listed by IBB) were science and technical books. According to the *UNESCO Statistical Year Book*, the estimated world book production in 1968 was 44,87,000 titles, of which India contributed about 11,400 titles. (This takes into account only those books which have 50 or more pages.) Of these, only 1,350 titles fall

under science and technology; of these, 600 are on pure science and 750 on applied science. The percentage of science and technical books to the total works set out is about 12.

The latest source of information on the production of university-level books in India is the list compiled by the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers' Associations in India, earlier this year. The period covered by this list is broadly the five-year period between 1965 and 1970. It includes books in English, Hindi and other Indian languages and on all subjects, both in science and humanities, taught at the university level. Some of them would be reprints of old books, and some low-priced reprints of foreign books. Out of a total of 7,102 titles listed in this compilation, 3,991 are in the English language. Out of these, as many as 1,500 titles deal with different branches of science and technology—1,300 text-books and about 200 reference books.

The proportion of science and technical books to the total has, it is clear from these three sets of figures, registered a sharp rise. It was 10 per cent during the period 1955-1967, it was 12 per cent in 1968, and in the period 1965-70, on the basis of the Federation's compilation, it has risen to 35 per cent. Since, however, it is likely that a few titles published earlier than 1965 might have been included in this compilation, we might reasonably allow for a reduction of ten per cent. This seems to be confirmed by the comprehensive list of books published during 1969 by the *Indian Book Industry*. They have listed in all about 2,300 titles, out of which 530 are books on science and technology.

The basic problem that emerges from the data we have been examining so far is that the demand for science and technical books, particularly at the level of university

Instruction, has been growing in India; that the production of science and technical books within the country has also been rising; and that this rise is not reflected adequately in the lists of books recommended for reading and reference in our science and technological courses at the university-level, although at the undergraduate level more and more Indian books are being used by our students.

What are the factors responsible for this situation? This question was put to a large number of students, teachers, professors and research scholars, technologists and science administrators. From the replies received from them, and from the discussion we had with them, the following notable points emerge:

1. The utilisation of books written and published abroad is inevitable to a considerable extent. It is neither possible nor desirable to discourage or curtail their use. Teachers and students would naturally like to go to the best and the most up-to-date material available on any subject, and if it is to be found only in books written and published abroad, they have no choice but to have recourse to them. Moreover, the basic concepts in science and technology are the same all over the world and, therefore, a good book wherever published should be equally useful to all students. Nothing should be done to hamper the inflow of information on latest developments in science and technology abroad.

2. In spite of this, the predominance of foreign books in the teaching of science and technology in Indian institutions is not a happy phenomenon. There is no dearth of talent in the country and with a concerted effort good standard books in various branches of science and technology can be produced inside the country.

3. Many of the books which are imported are oriented to the methods of teaching, approach to subjects, and scope of

syllabi, in the respective countries. They may be good in themselves, but may not be able to meet the requirements of students and teachers. This is particularly true of agricultural and biological sciences where conditions from one country to another differ widely. According to a professor of India's leading research institutions, "Foreign books which are written in the light of the needs of the local educational systems, are often not adequate to meet our needs. It is often difficult to find U. S. books which meet our requirements for some of the courses at the M. Sc. level. One of the reasons for this is the fact that the level of many of our M. Sc. courses is neither as low as the undergraduate level in the USA, nor as high as the first level of the graduate courses there... There is, therefore, a genuine need for books written by Indians to suit our needs."

4. There are, among foreign books, only a few that deal with all the points with which an Indian student in any branch of science is concerned. This is so because of the differences in syllabi and methods of teaching abroad and in our universities. The Indian student then is forced to have recourse to a number of books on any given aspect of subject. A student in the USA or the UK can afford it; an average Indian student, with his very limited means, cannot. He is in need of one or two comprehensive books reasonably low-priced that will give him all the information that he seeks on any aspect of a subject.

5. Quite a few Indian books figure in the recommended lists for courses in various subjects at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels in our universities, colleges and institutes. Many more are used by our students as textbooks and aids. Some of them are highly regarded; but the same cannot be said about the general run of the Indian textbooks. The only use they seem to have is to help the students pass

their examinations, because these books are 'complete' in the sense that they are totally tailored to specific syllabi. In a majority of such cases, not enough attention seems to have been paid to standards of writing, editing and printing. Good students find them not sufficiently "interest-generating". There are complaints that some of them contain not only printing errors but also "conceptual mistakes".

6. There are many areas of science and technology which are not covered by Indian books. Also, there are hardly any standard and reference books published in India to meet the higher research and professional needs of our scientists and technologists as distinct from the purely textbook needs of university students.

This, then, is the situation regarding the quantum and quality of Indian books on science and technology. A realistic examination of this situation, however, will have to take into consideration the following factors :

One, that the really top-class Indian writers on science and technical subjects prefer to get their works published abroad; because by publishing abroad they get a wider readership and international recognition, as well as better monetary returns.

Two, that in India no concerted and large-scale effort has been made so far to locate and encourage good writers; to offer them facilities for research, reference, typing, illustrations, and editing; and to ensure to them sufficient recognition and remuneration.

Three, most Indian publishers have not yet built up the skill and expertise required in the production of science and technical literature and those who possess this skill and expertise have not shown enough enterprise and preparedness to take risks demanded by the situation.

Four, for a variety of reasons, the average standard printing in India is low. Those presses which have the requisite capacity and skill are preoccupied with meeting the ever-increasing demands made upon them by industries and Government and in printing school-level text-books.

These factors are being mentioned here only in passing. They are examined and analysed in greater detail in the following chapters on Authorship, Publishing and Printing.

CHAPTER II

AUTHORSHIP

THROUGHOUT the survey, no one even remotely suggested that India does not have the requisite talent in science, medicine and technology to produce a sizeable proportion of the kind of literature that is needed. Almost everyone we contacted agreed that there was no dearth of first-class writing talent among Indian scientists and technologists. During the post-Independence period, a large number of our engineers and scientists have been sent to some of the best institutions in the world, but only a handful of them have cared to write. In most of the cases in which they have done so, they have got their books published abroad. The major reasons given for this are : (i) the wider readership and international recognition that comes to the author through publication abroad; (ii) an efficient marketing organisation resulting in higher sales and larger royalties to the author; and (iii) a higher standard of production and get-up.

Amongst our scientists and technologists, there are a large number of persons who are not only capable of writing standard books on their subject but would also like to do so if proper incentives and assistance are offered to them. Presently, a systematic approach has not been made to this either by the universities or by the publishers. Only recently, we have witnessed the beginning of an effort in this direction by the University Grants Commission through its Fellowship Scheme. Private publishers also have started approaching some of our more talented scientists and technologists for writing standard books.

All those who were contacted are agreed that, so far as the writing of suitable technical literature for our science students

at the university level is concerned, persons belonging to teaching and research professions have to be principally relied upon, because of their experience and scholarship. But writing demands a certain freedom from routine work. This, it was pointed out, is not easily available in circumstances in which most of our teachers and research scholars are placed.

In many foreign countries, as one of our correspondents points out, well-known authors are those who are associated with universities, with high-level research institutions, with technology-based industries, as teachers, researchers or technicians. They gather the requisite material during course of their normal professional duties. But systematisation and presentation of that material cannot be done while they are totally preoccupied with teaching, research and administration. Many of them utilise special periods of leave for writing and arranging their material in book form. Such leave extends sometimes for over a year. And this isolated period of time suffices for concentration on the writing of books. In our country, we have no such system or facility whereby a renowned teacher or research scholar or scientist or administrator could be spared for a sufficiently long period to concentrate wholly on writing.

While it is acknowledged that the publishing industry in India has made some progress in recent years, many feel that our publishers are not yet fully equipped to undertake the printing of technical literature on an adequate scale. There are some publishers now who are interested in bringing out such literature but they have yet to evolve fully a systematic way of locating, approaching and assisting authors.

An opinion that is widely shared among writers on science and technology is that Indian publishers lack professional standards. They expect quick and easy returns. Therefore

they are unwilling to take the calculated risk involved in publishing a book by a not-so-renowned author howsoever good he may be in his field, or on a subject which may not have a wide and ready sale.

Authors are busy people. They cannot be and should not be expected to do anything beyond writing the manuscript. Editing it, illustrating it, designing its layout and reading proofs are specialised tasks calling for separate and expert treatment. This service and expertise, it was felt, should be available with all good publishers. There should be a suitable agency for developing this expertise and for placing it at the disposal of authors and publishers. This will be of great assistance to authors, and will also help to improve the production standards of our books. Another kind of assistance that is suggested is advancing to authors adequate sums of money, while they are writing a book, to meet typing, travel and other out-of-pocket expenses.

The need for a suitable organisation and for adequate measures for collecting information regarding the subjects on which books are needed to be written and for locating suitable authors for writing these books was repeatedly stressed in the course of our correspondence and personal discussions with teachers, professors, research scholars and technologists. A series of other suggestions were made in this regard. These are presented in the following paragraphs. :

(i) If we must have good books written in India, we must first recognise our own talent and standards and encourage them. At present we do not encourage or give enough recognition to the writing work done by our scientists and technologists. Better recognition is the basic necessity for getting books written in India. Many potential writers among our teachers and research scientists do not think that writing books is part of their job. Adequate recognition

accompanied by reasonable monetary returns, may induce capable men to come forward in greater number.

(ii) Research is regarded as a part of scholarship in science and technology. It is encouraged by the award of fellowships and grants. Promotion of scientists is determined by the quality of their research work. Writing of books, like research, should also be recognised as a special qualification of scientists, to be rewarded in the same fashion as research work is.

(iii) There are two ways of getting good books produced in India and both have to be attempted. The first is to invite manuscripts from interested men and publish the best ones among them after proper scrutiny and refereeing. The second is to assign the task of writing good books to competent men. In both cases, rewards should be instituted for really high quality manuscripts.

(iv) Panels of experts, drawn from universities, research institutions and industry should be set up, one panel for each branch of science, medicine and technology. Each of these panels should go thoroughly into the question of what literature, Indian or foreign, is available in each particular subject. It should draw up a list of books that are good and useful and which need not be replaced immediately, though the ultimate object is to be totally self-sufficient at least in the case of undergraduate text-books. It should locate those subjects where good books are not available now. For these areas, it should prepare synopses of the kind of books that are needed based on a careful study of the syllabi of different universities, and should then prepare a list of capable men who could be entrusted with the writing of these books.

(v) For locating these writers, universities may be invited to furnish lists of experts in different branches of science,

medicine and technology who also have inclination and aptitude for writing. Scientific institutions like the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, National Laboratories and the research and development departments of various industries—where some of our best brains in science and technology are employed—provide other sources of potential authors of technical books.

(vi) Only those persons who are authorities in their fields and who have both a genuine interest and ability to write books should be chosen and given all possible encouragement and facilities like the assistance of typists, draftsmen, artists and editors.

(vii) There seems to be at present no appreciable exchange of talent and ideas between the universities on the one hand and the research bodies and industrial houses on the other. There is need for greater collaboration between these three wings of science and technology. Writing of books is one area where such collaboration can be easily and profitably brought about. The scientists and technologists working in our industries have a contribution to make in the production of good books in science, medicine and technology. Teachers at the science faculties may be combined with the scientists and engineers working in the science institutes and research and development wings of industries to create a pool of talent for the creation of good books. Books produced by this collaboration will contain both the theoretical as well as the practical aspects of a problem, and will also be able to draw meaningful illustrations and examples in support of the text from the actual processes and techniques employed in our industries.

(viii) Text-books for post-graduate students may be prepared by teams of authors. A senior scientist in each

branch of knowledge may be assigned the work and allowed to collaborate with one or more colleagues to him in the preparation of the manuscript.

(ix) Among the factors that discourage production of good comprehensive standard books and a wide-scale use of such books by our students is the 'needless diversity of syllabi of science subjects in different Indian universities

(x) Most of the syllabi now in force in different universities and the several branches of science and technology are out of date. They do not reflect the latest advances in the content of a subject as also in the method of learning and teaching it. The growth of a scientific and technological outlook in the country is going to be determined, to a great extent, by the kind of science literature that is made available to our students, particularly at the university level. If this literature remains confined to books tailored to the needs of outdated syllabi and methods of teaching, it will perpetuate the existing defects in our educational system and will not help in raising the standards of education. Books should not be reduced to the level of mechanical aids in preparing for examinations; they should serve as educational tools. Here, a certain experimentation and intelligent innovation in methods of teaching should be encouraged. And this experimentation and innovation should get reflected in our text-books.

(xi) There is another advantage in freeing the writing of books in science and technology from rigid adherence to existing syllabi. Standard books with a more general approach should be able to command a wider appeal not only among Indian students but also students outside India. This will lead to the extension of the market for good Indian books outside the country, and will serve as a great source of satisfaction and encouragement to our authors and publishers.

PUBLISHING

IN ORDER to appreciate the peculiar problems which Indian publishing faces today, it is necessary to understand the circumstances in which it has grown over the last fifty years.

About the time India attained Independence and prior to it, the university-level demand for books on science, medicine and technology was not as high as it is today, and this was met almost entirely by books written and published abroad. Within the country, the publishing scene was dominated by a handful of British publishing houses which held a virtual monopoly in the production of text-books, both for school-level and university-level education. A few pioneering Indian entrepreneurs had entered the field early. But they did not make any significant impact. They were not able to attract a sufficient number of good authors, nor were they able to compete with the more resourceful and better patronised foreign publishers operating in India.

Since Independence, however, a more favourable climate for the growth of publishing has come into existence. The explosion in education, the rise in literacy generating a general thirst for information and knowledge, the renaissance in literary and cultural activities in general, have all contributed towards creating a big demand for books and journals. This has provided a great impetus to the growth of publishing. Some of the older publishing houses have expanded and diversified their activities, and many new publishers have entered the field.

According to the figures compiled by the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations of India, there are

as many as 10,000 publishers and booksellers in the country. About 8,000 of them are small-scale units doing bookselling. About 2,000 are medium-size units who also are basically booksellers but who do occasional publishing primarily to meet local and regional demand. The number of organisations that can be regarded as large-scale publishers is not more than 300. Only one-third of these, that is, about a hundred, are publishers of English books, the remaining publish books only in Hindi and other Indian languages. Many of the large-scale publishing houses also combine the publishing function with the bookselling function. Some of the larger publishing houses even today own bookshops with branches in more than one place. The number of those engaged only in publishing is very small.

The growth of publishing industry in India has been both in the private sector and the public sector. The public sector publishing is on a fairly large-scale and is carried out through organisations like the publication units of ICAR, CSIR and NCERT, Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the National Book Trust, India and a few others. The publication units of ICAR and CSIR are chiefly concerned with the production of books on agriculture, science and technology. The NCERT produces books for school-level education. The Publications Division and the National Book Trust bring out books and pamphlets of informative, cultural and general interest. Besides, some of the universities also have publishing and printing units attached to them.

As a result of the vast expansion in technical education and research and consequently in the demand for science and technical books in the course of the last ten to fifteen years, more and more publishers have been taking up

the publication of science and technical books. In the last two or three years this trend has become more marked. There is no doubt that in the next five to ten years, the pace of growth of publishing in the science and technical sector will be faster than it is now.

The overall situation at present, however, is still far from satisfactory. As we have seen, the production of technical literature, in several areas and at some levels, still lags far behind the demand for it. The problem is particularly acute in the case of medical books and books on engineering and technology.

What are the factors responsible for this situation? Why have the Indian publishers not taken up the publication of technical literature on the scale required? What are the difficulties they face in this field? What are they doing to overcome those difficulties? What kind or degree of help do they need? These questions were discussed in all their aspects with a number of publishers in the course of the Survey. The analysis that follows is based on these discussions and on a careful study of the operation of several representative publishing houses and official agencies.

Indian publishers complain in very strong terms of the unhelpfulness and apathy which in the past characterised the Government's attitude towards the publishing industry. According to them, there was, until very recently, little evidence of any effort on the part of the Government to understand and appreciate the problems and handicaps with which publishers in India had been functioning under alien rule and even for some time after the attainment of Independence. Publishers were subjected to unfair criticism; they were often dubbed as unscrupulous profiteers. And this was at a time when the Indian publishers were

fighting against such heavy odds as the dominance of Indian publishing by foreign publishing houses, absence of governmental sympathy and patronage, lack of financial and material resources, an under-developed market, and serious uncertainties and fluctuations in the demand for books.

The attitude of our authors, at least until very recently has also been rather unhelpful. They harboured, and some of them still harbour, strong prejudices against Indian publishers. Many of them preferred to get their work published either abroad or by foreign publishers operating in this country. The result was that good authors and the books that sold well were not available to the Indian publishers. For a long time, practically the entire text-book market was in the hands of foreign publishing houses. The Indian publishers generally had to be content with 'scraps' and with second-line authors. As they had to price their books low in order to survive in a hostile and highly competitive market, they could not afford the best printers. They could not build up enough resources and expertise and were unable to maintain quality in production or market their books effectively. This further damaged their reputation in the eyes of Indian authors. Some of the Indian authors who went to Indian publishers started questioning their (publishers') integrity when they found that the royalties they got from their books were meagre compared to the royalties earned by those who got their books published by foreign houses. Thus, Indian publishing found itself caught in a vicious circle. Fortunately, during recent years some genuine effort is being made to break this vicious circle, and today more and more of the better Indian authors are getting their books published through Indian publishers.

Butt the foreign publishing houses with their branches, agents and representatives in our country still continue to dominate the Indian book world, and books, particularly on science and technology, are being imported on a fairly large scale. This has been and continues to be inevitable in the absence of equally good Indian books on these subjects available in the country. The result is that today, as we have seen, a large number of foreign books are firmly entrenched in the reading and reference courses prescribed by our universities and institutes. To replace even a part of them would call for an all-out national effort.

The PL 480, ELBS and other programmes for the sale to Indian students of reprints of American, British and Soviet books at subsidised prices, although they served the short-term purpose of making available to Indian students standard books at low prices, have nevertheless created a circumstance that is adverse to the emergence of Indian authorship and to the growth of Indian publishing.

Foreign books generally carry high prices. Prices of Indian books are comparatively low. On the basis of the price structure, Indian books are favourably placed. But what is happening under the PL 480 and ELBS schemes is that foreign books are made available to Indian students at one-third and one-fourth of their original prices, which are much lower than the prevailing price levels of Indian books.

According to many publishers and some authors and professors, this is likely to have the unfortunate effect of securing a permanent place for foreign books in our university courses and of slowing down the incursion of good Indian books into the mainstream of university-level literature. The hold of foreign publishers on the Indian market is being strengthened and Indian authors and publishers are placed at a disadvantage by having to compete with

artificially low-priced books written and published abroad.

Barring a handful of Indian publishers benefiting directly from these reprint programmes, our publishers and authors feel that the time perhaps has come to review the scope of these programmes and, if necessary, to reduce the scope or stop their operation altogether. There has been some criticism of the selection of titles for reprints under these programmes, and the utility of some of the books reprinted is also in question.

Indian publishing is still at a developing stage. It is facing numerous odds. Having to face extremely unfair competition from powerful foreign publishers in this manner merely adds to its difficulties.

If some of the steps to encourage Indian authors and publishers that are now being taken had been taken ten years ago when these reprint programmes were launched, by now they would have been able to fill at least a part of the vacuum in the availability of good standard Indian books on science and technology.

Import of foreign books and competition with them, is a fact of life which Indian publishers will have to live with. There can be no protected market for books. This competition should be taken as a challenge by Indian publishers and they should do everything possible to raise the quality and standard of Indian books to the internationally accepted levels. Only a good Indian book can replace a good foreign book. As Indian publishing grows in confidence and experience, it should be able to produce a large number of books equal to the foreign books holding the field in the curricula of our universities and institutes.

Government and all those agencies interested in making good science and technical books available to our students, at the university level have a clear responsibility in this

matter. The most important thing is to create the right climate for the growth of the publishing industry in India, particularly in the technical book sector, and to work for bringing about a situation in which most of the demand for books at the university level is met by Indian books, and only a very small portion by suitable adaptations or reprints in India of really useful foreign books.

Until very recently, the area in which Indian publishing has been most active is the examination-oriented text-books, since this is the area where a market is assured, and an economically viable print order is possible. Also, these are the kind of books that do not demand too large resources nor do they impose any particularly high standards of writing, editing or production.

It is only recently that the more enterprising of our publishers have extended their activity beyond the area of purely examination-oriented text-books to produce good standard books in certain branches of science and technology, to raise the standard of such publications and to explore wider markets for them. But this effort is still not large enough. The demand for such books may not be as large or as obvious as that for plain text-books, but it has been growing with the increase in the size of enrolments in higher science, medicine and technology and in the number of science institutes and libraries. This is evident from the large number of foreign books on science and technology that are bought by our students, scholars, institutes and libraries.

There is, therefore, no reason why science and technical books produced in India should fail to sell in adequate quantities, given the rising level of demand for them. The only thing demanded of them is that they should be of a sufficiently high quality, both in terms of treatment of the subject

and production standards, and should be able to to rep foreign books now in use in various subjects. This challenge to Indian authors and publishers to show a more awareness of the country's needs and a little enterprise in meeting these needs.

In any case, in those branches of science, medicine and technology where there are a sufficiently large number of students, where the demand is reasonably high and where economic risks are low, private publishers are automatically coming in and will continue to come in. No special encouragement to them is necessary here. It is necessary only where the demand is low, or where the cost of production is high, or where competition from foreign books is stiff, or where the production of standard books is in the national interest and has to be done irrespective of economic aspect.

The comparatively low demand for certain types of technical books, the comparatively high cost of producing these books, and the lack of special equipment and skill required in these jobs : are the three most important reasons cited by publishers for their reluctance to take up these jobs with greater vigour and on a larger scale. On close examination, their fears seem to be rather exaggerated. The fact of the matter is that the demand for science and technical books is growing and will continue to grow, even in the higher and less popular disciplines. In any case, our libraries, particularly libraries attached to colleges, universities and institutes, have large budgets for buying books of all technical subjects. They constitute a permanent source of demand for such literature. The unfortunate fact is that the Indian market for technical books has not been adequately tapped by Indian publishers. Here a more vigorous salesmanship—the kind which foreign publishers command

and employ to capture and retain book markets—is called for. Indian books, at least the better ones among them, deserve to be better known not only to users in India but also to users in other countries.

Within the country, the reason why foreign books are so much in demand (besides any qualitative superiority some of them may have over Indian books) is simply that they are promoted and marketed with greater skill and vigour. Our publishers, with a few exceptions, have not shown sufficient enterprise in this direction.

But another consideration here is that of resources and organisation. Considerable marketing research has to be made, and a vast sales organisation created. The internationally known British and American publishing houses have at their disposal experience, profits and resources accumulated and built over several decades. A part of these resources they have been spending in exploring markets in those parts of the world where English is known and used. They have a big lead here over their Indian counterparts. They have the additional advantage of having large print orders which are determined by a world market.

We have already referred to the circumstances in which Indian publishing has grown and is struggling to grow. If any 'prosperity' is visible among them, it is a recent phenomenon. Collaboration with foreign publishers, specially in the publication of low-priced reprints of foreign publications, has contributed not a little to it. But for a large majority of Indian publishers it is still a hard struggle. With their existing resources and at the present level of their development, they have not been able to build up adequate marketing enterprise and apparatus for the promotion of their publications even within the country. How then can we expect them to explore and extend the foreign markets? It

is here that our publishers expect some assistance, and it to be provided if Indian publishing is to prosper and consolidate its position. Some of our more enterprising publishers have already taken the initiative in this direction. As a result of their effort, the sale of Indian books abroad has been going up. Its value was Rs. 76 lakhs in 1967-68; and in 1968-69, it stood at Rs. 114 lakhs. This can be increased considerably with help from our missions abroad and the official and semi-official agencies engaged in export promotion of Indian products.

Our students and teachers speak of the low standard of Indian books. Up to a point, this is inevitable considering the adverse circumstances under which Indian publishing was functioning until recently. Every single item in book production costs money—reading and assessing a manuscript, its editorial treatment, book-design and layout, illustrations, production and printing, paper and binding material, sales promotion and marketing. How many of our publishers even now earn enough money to build these resources in an adequate measure? Not many. Most of our publishers are under-capitalised and cannot easily get bank credits. Publishing is not even classified as an industry. At present, it is classified as a trade and thereby excluded from many avenues of Government fiscal assistance available to industry. The high taxation levels constitute another hindrance; and it was a wise decision, taken recently on the recommendation of the Book Development Board, to allow Indian publishers a rebate of 20 per cent on their taxable income.

Before summing up the situation regarding publishing, it will be useful to define the various functions of a standard publishing house. They are :

- (1) To locate and approach potential authors in different disciplines.
- (2) To assess, before accepting it for publication, the worth and saleability of a manuscript.
- (3) To get the accepted manuscript properly edited and prepared for the press.
- (4) To maintain a high production standard by properly designing the layout of the book, and by selecting the right typography and illustrations.
- (5) To ensure that the right kind of raw materials are procured.
- (6) To arrange for proper and speedy printing and to ensure that production schedules are maintained.
- (7) To supervise effectively all the stages of printing and production, including proof-reading.
- (8) To maintain constant liaison with the universities, the teaching community and the students in various disciplines, and the libraries and other book-buying bodies, in order to assess their requirements.
- (9) To arrange all the necessary sales promotional measures to attain the maximum sales.

For all these jobs, the publisher will need an adequate measure of finance, managerial ability, editing and production expertise, a proper book-designing unit, and a sales-promotion machinery capable of exploring and exploiting internal as well as foreign markets.

Very few publishing houses in India, even today, come up to these standards of publishing. As we have already noticed, most of them operate on a small scale and on a local or regional basis. Their publishing activity is limited to a few text-books, which generally have a sale in the local and neighbouring colleges. They get these books printed at comparatively small local presses at a low cost. In

most such cases, the publisher is neither able to devote attention to, nor has he the resources to arrange for the proper editing of the manuscript; nor is he able to ensure a reasonable standard of production and printing. In many cases, the author himself has to look after the various stages of proof-reading. Most of the books are, as a result, indifferently produced with many printing errors. But these books sell in the region because they are primarily designed and written to suit the requirements of the average student with the sole aim of helping him pass examinations.

In the course of the last ten or fifteen years, however, a few enterprising publishers have been progressively building up the requisite enterprise, skill and resources for the production of quality books. They have evolved more or less systematic methods of assessing the demand for books, of locating and approaching authors, and of assessing manuscripts before their acceptance. In the handling of manuscripts also, there has been a vast improvement. Better professional attention is being paid to editing, illustrations, designing and proof-reading. Top-class authors are less hesitant today than they were a few years ago to get their works published in India. Some of the Indian publishers enjoy a very high reputation and are sought after by authors. State awards for excellence in publishing and printing have served to draw attention to outstanding publishing achievements and to encourage healthy competition in the improvement of standards in the production of books.

But all this is true of only a very small sector of the publishing industry in India. A great majority of publishing houses continue to suffer from a shortage of almost everything—money, materials and organisational resources, editing and book-designing expertise, good printing facilities, and a proper sales-promotion apparatus.

There is still considerable *ad hocism* in the production of books on science, medicine and technology. The production of such books has to be planned and organised in a systematic manner with targets fixed and schedules carefully drawn up, in order to obtain the maximum results in the minimum time. To achieve this aim, many of our publishers feel that a fuller appreciation and understanding of the problems facing the publishing industry and a realistic approach to their solution are necessary. At their present stage of development, and with their present resources, the private publishing industry in India will not be able to bring about by itself, and without intelligent and purposeful Governmental assistance, the kind of revolution in the publication of technical literature that is needed.

The Government will have to step in, either in the capacity of an aid-giving and promotive agency or directly as publisher or as both. What precise form this should take has been discussed in the last chapter, 'Conclusions and Recommendations'.

CHAPTER IV

PRINTING

Now we come to the third important component—after authorship and publishing—of book production, namely printing. It is important to know how much printing capacity exists in the country today and how well developed and organised it is to cope with the rising demand for high-quality Indian books on science, medicine and technology; and also to examine what the printers have to say on the problem that we have been discussing in this Report and what they think should be done to solve this problem. Can it be solved by setting up a separate Science Press exclusively for the printing of technical literature? If so, what kind and size of press should it be? What are the measures necessary to attract more printing capacity for production of books on science and technology?

This part of the Survey is based upon replies to special enquiries addressed to a cross-section of printers in the country; records of discussions and interviews with their representatives, including the President and Secretary of the All-India Master Printers Association; and the experience of book production that the author of this Report has acquired during his long career as publisher, both in the private and public sectors.

There are today approximately 30,000 printing presses in the country. A majority of them, about 90 per cent of the total number, are small-scale units employing five to ten persons, and having one or two printing and cutting machines. They do not have Lino and Mono casting

and setting machines for composing; all composing is done by hand. These presses are spread widely all over the country. They accept small jobs which do not involve large-scale setting-up of matter, and which do not demand any special kind of layout or a particularly high standard of printing. These presses are content with meeting the local demand for routine printed material. Almost all of them find these jobs profitable and feel no particular advantage in taking up the work of book production. Nor have they the necessary resources to do this work.

The second largest number of presses is that of medium-size units, employing 50 to 100 workers. These are to be found in some of the bigger towns. Three to four thousand presses in the country can be said to belong to this category. Although some of the medium-size units still depend upon hand-composing, many of them have their own equipment for mechanical composing in the shape of Lino or Mono machines, and also fairly modern printing equipment.

The number of large-scale printing establishments is still very small, hardly 100 to 150 in the whole of the country. These are the presses that employ 150 or more persons. A few at the top have more than 500 persons in their establishments. They also possess large and modern mechanised composing, printing and binding capacity. These presses have come into being along with the establishment and growth of large industrial and commercial enterprises, and are concentrated, like them, in a few big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta.

Besides the presses in the private sector, there are a few large-scale presses in the public sector also. The Government of India runs large printing establishments in Delhi, Calcutta, Nasik, Coimbatore, Simla and one or

two other places. Three or four new ones are being set up. Besides, most of the State Governments have their own printing presses of their own.

These public sector presses are mainly preoccupied with meeting the basic needs of Governmental printing such as the printing of official stationery, reports of various ministries and departments, parliamentary and legislative debates and routine publicity literature. Printing of books constitutes an insignificant part of their total work. In the nature of things, the work done by Government presses is what might be called 'utility' work and not 'quality' work. This is how it was described in 1960 by the Committee on Improvement in Quality and Economy in Production in the Government of India Presses of which the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery in the Government of India was the Chairman and the author of this Report was a member. Because of this, almost the whole of the Government's own 'quality' printing work, which requires high production standards and special expertise, is being passed on to printers in the private sector. One single department of the Government of India—the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity—alone gets its job work done by private printers of the value of over one crore of rupees annually.

There are about 3,000 Mono casting and setting machines installed in the country. There are another 2,000 Lino setting machines. The composing capacity available in the country is, therefore, enormous. On an average, one machine can set up 20 pages in demy octavo size in one shift of 8 hours made ready for printing. In two shifts it can set up 40 pages. On this basis, during 25 working days in a month, one Mono machine can set up 1,000 pages. This will give us 12,000 pages a year, or to be on the

safe side, 10,000 pages, from one Mono machine alone. The capacity of a Lino machine is slightly more, but for our purposes we will take it as equal to that of a Mono. This would mean that the aggregate mechanised composing capacity in the country is of the order of five crore pages annually, working in two shifts. This is over and above the hand-composing capacity which it is not possible to estimate. Giving a twenty per cent allowance for breakdowns and other stoppages, one could reasonably put this figure at about four crore pages annually. This is a colossal figure. But all printing presses are not likely to work in two shifts. Even on the basis of a single shift the composing capacity available in the country is considerable.

The printing capacity of the presses, more or less, corresponds to their composing capacity. In recent years, with the increasing adoption of the offset process, many presses have considerably enhanced their printing capacity. There are about a thousand offset printing machines in the country today.

Printing is one of the growing industries in India. This growth has been particularly rapid during the last fifteen years. During these years, several small presses have expanded their business, and some of the bigger presses have been renovating and increasing their equipment. Government has been helping them to import and install new equipment both for replacement and for expansion. Several new and resourceful entrepreneurs have entered the printing field.

Along with the printing industry, some of the ancillary industries, producing the raw material and equipment required in printing, have also been growing to keep pace with it. A variety of printing paper and paper and board used in binding is being manufactured in India

market. So are process cameras and allied photo-litho and photo-engraving equipments as also paper-cutting guillotines, wire-stitching machines and paper folding machines.

A beginning has also been made in the training of personnel required by the printing industry. There are four regional schools of Printing Technology, one each at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Allahabad. But the shortage of skilled production personnel to handle a variety of high-quality book production work persists. This can be met by diversifying the courses at our printing institutes and by introducing advanced courses for specialisation in the production of quality books.

From what we have seen so far, it is clear that an enormous composing and printing capacity is available in the country today. Let us now examine how this huge capacity is being utilised. The smaller presses are the largest in number but such capacity as they have is of a kind which is best suited to the jobs they handle on behalf of small local indentors. The medium-scale printing houses, which are considerable in number, handle this kind of jobs along with a certain measure of book printing. University-level books, specially higher science and technical books, constitute a very small percentage of it. But still, the majority of university-level text-books in the country today get printed at these medium-size second-rank presses, because of their comparatively lower rates (often less than a half of the rates quoted by big presses) and because of their willingness to do these jobs. But many of them are not able to do full justice to these jobs because of lack of adequate expertise and resources at their command. Hence the indifferent quality of most of our university-level books on science and technology. It is, therefore, here at the medium scale printing level that the need for improvement

of existing resources and facilities is most acutely felt and it is here that Governmental assistance is likely to pay rich dividends.

The bigger presses we discovered in the course of our Survey handle very little book production work in proportion to their total capacity; and the number of higher science and technical books going to them is negligible. We took a large number of Indian books now in use at university-level instruction in science, medicine and engineering. Barring a handful, none of them carries the imprint of any of the big, top-class presses. The big presses are evidently busy handling the vast inflow of big print order jobs coming from commercial and industrial houses, the publicity departments of Central and State Governments and from the nationalised school-level text-books.

To take the school-level text-books alone, the demand for this class of literature is colossal in the country, and it has been growing at a rapid rate. In the nature of things, a school-level text-book has fewer pages (80 on an average) and very large print orders, running into lakhs. Big presses, with their fast-moving printing apparatus, find these jobs easier to handle and more profitable.

The same is true of the other—that is, printed publicity—jobs that the big presses like to handle. The big strides in industry and commerce that this country has witnessed over the last decade or so have multiplied the demand for printed publicity literature and for commercial and industrial printing manifold.

Another class of jobs flowing into our bigger and better printing houses is Governmental printing work—both publicity and other kinds. The big presses owned by the Central and State Governments, as we have already seen.

are able to handle only a very small proportion of this huge work. This work includes publicity literature, including tourist promotion books and folders, brochures and posters, pictorial albums, prestigious books on art and culture, books on science and agriculture produced by CSIR and ICAR, nationalised school-level text-books produced by NCERT and the State Governments, telephone directories, and millions and millions of State lottery tickets. The situation at present is that the bulk of this work is being farmed out mostly to big private presses. Besides, a large number of public undertakings like the Railways, the two Airlines and the big public sector undertakings also go to the big presses for meeting their publicity and commercial printing requirements.

Printing work of this nature has been growing very rapidly; and the printing industry draws its sustenance and impetus for growth mainly from this type of work. This is, therefore, the kind of work for which they are best organised, equipped and willing.

Apart from the high and quick profits that such work yields to the presses, there are a few other reasons why most of the presses prefer this work to the production of books other than school-level text-books.

This type of work, for instance, is not as time-consuming as the printing of higher-level technical books. A folder of four or eight pages can be composed and printed off in two or three days; a school-level text-book of 80 pages within two or three weeks; while a 300 or 400-page book in science or engineering can take anything between three and six months because of the elaborate and complicated composing, page-making and proof-reading involved in such jobs.

The print orders for commercial-publicity literature and

school-level text-books run into lakhs.' This keeps the machines constantly and properly fed and utilised. On the other hand, the highest print order that a science or technical book can take is 5,000, which can go up to 10,000 in exceptional cases, while most of them have print orders ranging from 1,000 to 3,000. For a printing press, it is much easier and more profitable to produce a brochure of 16 pages with a print order of 25,000 to 50,000 or a school-level text-book with a print order of two lakhs than to undertake the printing of a technical book of 300 pages with a print order of 2,000 or 3,000.

The printing industry in India has been experiencing a few other difficulties in the printing of science and technical literature to which our attention was drawn by the office-bearers of the All-India Master Printers Association and some other representatives of the printing industry.

We begin with a quotation from a communication received from the Secretary of the Federation :

"Printing and book production capacity in the private sector," he says, "is not only adequate but has also been steadily and continuously expanding, more so in the small and medium sectors. There are a sufficient number of printers in the country who have the necessary expertise and equipment to produce scientific and technological books. In the case of highly technical books, the printers sometimes require some special matrices for use in Monotype and Lino casting machines—a common phenomenon everywhere. A liberalisation of the import of such special matrices would enable the existing printing industry to take up printing of such scientific and technological books without difficulty. There is no necessity for Government to set up a separate printing press exclusively for publishing scientific, technical and medical books. What is needed is the strengthening of the

existing printing industry by grant of licences to import balancing equipment and printing machines and other ancillaries. All this is necessary for modernisation of the existing printing industry in order to meet the needs for publishing such books. The Indian printers and publishers are capable of producing and publishing scientific and technical books to compare favourably with similar books printed and published anywhere abroad such as in Japan, the United States or Europe. Lack of availability of suitable quality of paper, process copper and zinc sheets and certain chemicals is no doubt coming in the way of good quality production. There is need, therefore, to make available these essential raw materials."

Another interesting point is made by the manager of one of the biggest presses in the country. He says : "Besides the lack of printing facilities in this country for the production of scientific literature, there are certain other aspects to the problem. Those presses which have the facilities are overburdened with work. But they are probably not overburdened with this kind of work for two reasons : (i) such presses with high overheads cannot compete in those short-run (large number of pages) books; and (ii) we must do something to educate our editors sufficiently to see that the copy, before being sent to the printer, is really print-ready and that heavy author's corrections are not indulged in. Also, at the private sector level, procedures for importing small gadgets and other essential spares for doing higher technical work must be made absolutely simple to be attractive to printers to go in for this kind of work. To start with, these are not quick turnover jobs anywhere in the world, and the profit is certainly not large enough. Therefore, with a certain amount of altruism and the hope that by specialisation this would become a large business in the future, printers must have some kind of incentive instead of blockades put in their path."

Another point stressed by the printers is that the flow of work on the production of scientific and technical literature to the presses should be steady. It should be sufficiently regular and big enough to make it worthwhile for the presses to install special equipment for doing the job.

Many of these are valid points. We will have occasion to return to some of them in our last chapter. Here it is important to measure, as far as we can, the size and extent of printing involved in the production of science and technical literature at present and in the next ten years. According to the figures available for 1968, the annual production of science and technical books in India is 1,350. On the basis of an average of 300 pages in each book, the total number of pages that are annually composed and printed comes to about 4,05,000. To this should be added the printing of scientific and technological journals. There are about 800 journals published in the country (*see* Appendix III), half of which are monthlies. There are 230 quarterlies and 106 half-yearlies. The rest are a few weeklies and fortnightlies. Striking an average by reducing all non-monthlies to 'monthlies', the number of 'monthlies' will come to 560. Calculating on the basis of an average of 60 pages for each journal, the total number of pages covered by the journals in one year would be $560 \times 60 \times 12$, that is, 4,03,200 pages. In the aggregate, the overall number of pages of scientific and technological books and journals produced in the country comes to about 8,08,200. In any case, it may not exceed nine lakh pages. The composing capacity of mechanised composing alone (about 3,000 Monos and 2,000 Linos) on the basis of a two-shift working day comes to about four crore pages annually. Thus it will be seen that about two per cent of the total capacity available in the country is actually utilised for science and technical books and journals. This situation is not likely to change signi-

significantly even if the production of science and technical books in this country doubles itself in the next ten years. Even if the total printing capacity remains the same—which is highly unlikely—the capacity needed for printing science and technical literature would still be less than four per cent of the total.

The Indian printing industry, there is no doubt, should be able to take on this additional work if some of its demands, which are of a marginal nature, are met.

As we have already noted, the growth of the printing industry in India has been conditioned primarily by the growth of the demand for school-level text-books and commercial publicity literature. Such capacity and expertise that the Indian presses possess is aligned to this demand rather than to the demand for university-level technical books. However, as the demand for such literature grows, and as more and more publishers take on its production, the printing industry cannot remain unaffected. More and more printers are likely to be drawn into book printing, as book production becomes more insistent, better organised and more lucrative.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

WE HAVE been examining the situation regarding the demand at university-level education in India for books on different branches of science, medicine and technology and the manner in which this is being met. As we mentioned at the beginning of the Survey, this was necessary before we could go into the question of the need for setting up a National Publishing House, with a Science Press attached to it and, if one was needed, of what form and size it should be and what its scope and function would be. In the course of our Survey, a variety of problems and issues connected with the creation and consumption of science and technical literature came to light. These have already found mention at appropriate places in the chapters on Authorship, Publishing and Printing.

The fundamental problem that the Survey brought into sharp focus is that the development of book production in India is not keeping pace with the rise in demand for technical literature in the country, both in respect of quality and quantity and that a considerably high proportion of this demand is being met by imports from abroad.

In the interest of healthy growth of higher science and technical education in the country, it is important to find a solution to this problem by creating conditions for a more vigorous and systematic development of book production (and this includes authorship, publishing and printing) and to bring it to a level where it is able to meet if not all at least most of the demand for books on science, medicine and technology at the university-level education in India.

While talking about self-reliance in technical literature and 'dependence' on foreign books, it is important to bear in mind one or two basic considerations.

The most important of these considerations is that nothing should be done to interrupt the free flow of knowledge and ideas from the more advanced countries into this country. Our students and scholars should experience no hindrance in having access to reference material and literature of high quality and utility irrespective of where it is produced. A certain measure of dependence on foreign books at the post-graduate and research and reference level is, therefore, both inevitable and desirable. In different subjects taught at that level, there is and will always be a body of good, high-standard books published abroad that are and will be useful to Indian students. It will be futile, expensive and harmful to attempt to replace all of them. Within certain limits, however, the flow of foreign books will have to be controlled in the interest of development and encouragement of Indian authorship and Indian publishing and in the larger interest of the evolution and expansion of science and technical education in the country.

For instance, the arrangements which the Government of India had entered into with American, British and other Governments about a decade ago for bringing out heavily subsidised and low-priced foreign books, were obviously initiated at a time when no indigenous alternatives were available. There is a feeling among many of our scientists, science teachers and science administrators that these collaboration arrangements have outlived their original purpose. It might now be necessary and appropriate that these Schemes should be reviewed, assessed and realigned — not only from the point of view of the relevance to our science education, but also to the development of indigenous

writing and publishing—in the context of the efforts that are being made by the Government of India as well as Indian publishing industry, in the direction of creation of suitable Indian books on science and technology. The new Fellowship Scheme initiated by the U. G. C. for the creation of standard books on various branches of science and technology is a welcome innovation and it reasonably ensures that the most qualified persons under most favourable conditions and proper supervision are being encouraged to write books specifically suited to the needs of an educational system which is progressively being modernized. Obviously, books of the kind envisaged here really cannot be produced outside the country. All these efforts are likely to bear fruit in the next three or five years. A review and reassessment of the earlier collaboration arrangements is urgently called for at this juncture. It is, therefore, suggested that a responsible body of scientists and science teachers should review the entire list of titles covered by all the earlier Schemes, reduce it only to those which are indispensable and necessary for the next three or five years. We have no doubt that within the next five years, as a result of the present efforts of the Government, augmented by the recommendations contained in this report, it will be possible to replace a reasonable number of foreign titles by Indian books.

It is also suggested that the recent arrangements entered into by the Government with foreign publishers regarding Indian Language Translation Rights, may be extended with suitable modifications, to cover reprint of titles which have an average sale of 500 or more copies annually.

No country can afford to remain dependent on other countries in the matter of text-books and books required for reading and reference by its students. The national aim clearly is

to be self-sufficient totally in the matter of text-books at the undergraduate level and to the optimum extent in the matter of post-graduate and reference books.

The proportion of Indian books to foreign books, based on lists of books recommended by fifteen universities in different science and technical subjects, has been described in some detail in the first chapter. We find that for the B.Sc. courses in six basic science subjects—mathematics, statistics, chemistry, geology, botany and zoology—out of a total of 260 books recommended, only 91 (about 30 per cent) are Indian; for the M. Sc. courses in these subjects, out of a total of 386 books recommended, only 22 (about 5%) are Indian. In medicine, out of a total of 374 books recommended, 35 (about 11%) are Indian. In engineering courses, out of a total of 237, only 14 (about 6%) are Indian.

This is more or less the pattern that obtains today, and it will have to be radically altered. This cannot be done in one year or two years. It will have to be done gradually but according to plan and with a sustained tempo. Taking the period of the next ten years from now, the minimum that should be attempted is to double the number of Indian books recommended in the B. Sc. courses. This means that about 500 essential books in all subjects taught at the B. Sc. level will have to be produced. Even then, about 20 per cent of the recommended text and reference books at that level will continue to be foreign books.

At the M. Sc. level the problem is much more acute. The percentage of Indian books to the total recommended for reading and reference at that level is only 5. In the next ten years, it will have to be raised to at least 50 per cent. On a rough estimate this would mean production of at least 400 new books, including monographs and reviews, for use at the

M. Sc. level in all subjects. In medicine and engineering, the number of books recommended is 374 and 237, respectively. Out of these only 35 and 14 are Indian. Here again, even a modest addition of 200 Indian books in these courses during the next ten years will bring up their proportion to merely one-third of the total.

In addition to these, every four years or so, a fairly big proportion of new books will have to be revised, brought up-to-date, and reproduced as fresh editions. Besides the books for university students, a certain number of standard reference books in each subject under higher science, medicine and technology will have to be produced to meet the needs of the more serious students, research scholars and professionals. Keeping all these needs in view, the aim should be to create, in the course of the next ten years or so, at least 2,500 titles in different branches of science and technology for various levels. This is the absolute minimum that needs to be attempted considering the nature and urgency of the problem; and our view is that it is not an unattainable target if a concerted national effort is made that involves universities, technical institutes, professional science bodies, teachers and scholars, publishers and printers.

Some effort, as we have seen, has already been made in this direction. We have noted and examined the various schemes and programmes taken up during the last ten or fifteen years by the Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission, the universities and other organisations, as also the efforts being made by private publishers to raise the quantum and quality of science and technical literature. Our survey has clearly shown us that these efforts—although many of them are in the right direction—are not systematic and vigorous enough to meet

the shortages in good quality science and technical books for university-level consumption. Most of the measures that have been taken have been of an *ad hoc* and limited nature. There are too many organisations operating in the field and handling similar or connected problems. This gives rise to what in Quantum Mechanics they call the 'many-body problem'.

What the nature and size of the task demands is a more co-ordinated approach and a more concerted effort. There is a strong and widely-felt need here for a single agency to draw up a phased programme for the creation of science and technical literature for university-level consumption in those subjects where there is a shortage of it or where there is an unduly heavy dependence on imported books; to pool all the requisite resources and information in one place; and to co-ordinate and conduct the complex operations at various levels and in various fields that the production, improvement and promotion of technical literature involves. Our major recommendation, therefore, is the establishment of such an agency to be called *Science and Technology Literature Foundation of India*.

Before we go on to define the more specific aims, organisation and functions of the proposed Foundation, there are a few issues of a more general nature that need to be mentioned here.

The first of these relates to the revision of syllabi in science subjects in our university education. In the opinion of some of our best teachers and scholars, the syllabi in most of the Indian universities do not reflect the latest advancements in their subjects as also in the method of teaching them. They need to be made more up-to-date and, as far as possible, more uniform. In planning a set of new books in any subject, these two factors will have to be

borne in mind. If books continue to be written purely to suit the existing syllabi, their utility will be to that extent narrow and short-lived. The University Grants Commission is evidently fully seized of this problem and has initiated measures towards integrating syllabi and bringing them up-to-date and towards reforming the methods of teaching and examination. We have no doubt that these measures will be extended and pursued with greater vigour. This will, among other things, enable eminent teachers and scholars in each branch of science and technology to come together and determine the basic scope of 'core' books in each subject that would find a place in the largest number of recommended lists.

The problem of diversity of syllabi is part of the larger problem arising from insufficient co-ordination and contact between institutions engaged in the teaching of higher science and technology and those engaged in research in and application of science and technology. As we have mentioned in the chapter on authorship, even among universities and within groups of professional science bodies and research institutes, adequate inter-communication does not seem to exist. Exchange of scholars and technologists between the teaching profession and research and industry could certainly be wider and more frequent. Such exchange can be particularly beneficial in the field of book production, and the proposed Foundation can provide a forum for it.

After all the facts and opinions we have examined in this Report, the importance and urgency of setting up a separate, independent Foundation for the promotion of science and technical literature for university-level education is obvious. The promotion of higher education in science and medical and technological education is a major national objective, of which the creation of suitable lite-

ature is an inalienable part. The Government is already putting a great deal of money and effort into the various schemes and programmes designed to meet this objective. It is in the interest of efficient, expeditious and the most productive utilisation of this investment that a Science and Technology Literature Foundation is being proposed.

The Foundation will be an autonomous body, fully and clearly charged with the responsibility of promoting the production within the country of science and technical literature of the size and quality required for university-level and higher education in science and technology. For the creation of this Foundation and to enable it to carry out its responsibility in the best possible manner, the Government will have to put adequate financial, material and organisational resources at its disposal.

Broadly speaking, the Foundation will have three major functions : planning and programming; institution of a regular consultancy and information service for authors and publishers; and direct publishing of selected manuscripts. To carry out these functions, it will have three major departments or units :

(1) A Planning and Programming Unit which will have panels of experts on each subject in higher science, medicine, and technology.

(2) A Consultancy and Information Unit which will have cells for all major areas of book production, namely, authors, publishers, printers and book buyers (universities, professional bodies and libraries).

(3) A self-contained Publishing Unit to undertake direct publishing of specially commissioned and carefully selected manuscripts as also of those manuscripts which private publishers for some reason are unable to handle. The Publishing Unit, in our view, does not need a full-fledged

printing press but will have a small Composing and Setting Unit attached to it.

Once it is decided to set up this Foundation, the first step will be to hand all the current schemes and programmes operated by the U. G. C. and other official or semi-official bodies over to this new body. We have had occasion to refer to some of these schemes earlier in this Report. The task of the Foundation will be to bring to these schemes a greater measure of professionalism and expertise and, what is more important, to fit these schemes into a larger and more comprehensive programme for the production of university-level books in science and technology. With the taking over of these schemes by the Foundation, the financial and other resources attached to them will also need to be transferred to the Foundation.

The drawing-up of a comprehensive programme will be the first responsibility of the Foundation. And in the formulation and implementation of it, the Foundation will work in close collaboration with the U. G. C., the universities, other professional science bodies, publishers and printers.

As a first step in drawing up this programme, the Foundation will set up panels of experts, one for each branch of science and technology, with the help of the U.G.C. and other bodies concerned with science education. These panels will consist of four or five of the most eminent teachers and scholars working in each field. With the help of these panels, the Foundation will (a) prepare a central registry of all books, foreign and Indian, available for reading and reference in each subject; (b) make an assessment of the quality and suitability of these books; (c) make a list of foreign books which need not be replaced immediately; (d) mark out those areas and subjects where good Indian books are available; and (e) mark out those

disciplines and subjects where good Indian books are not available or need replacement by better books.

The second step in the drawing-up of the programme will be the compilation, again with the help of the panels of experts, of a central directory of potential authors in each subject. The Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur keeps a register of faculty members drawn up on the basis of their special field of work, special area of interest and list of publications. This is called 'Who Knows What in I. I. T., Kanpur'. Something like this could be attempted for the entire country institutionwise and subjectwise.

The third step will be the actual drawing-up of a phased programme of publication with fixed priorities, targets and schedules. The highest priority will be given to those disciplines where the need for good Indian books is most urgent. A major list of titles will be drawn up for production within the next ten years. And on the basis of this list, smaller lists will be prepared, according to carefully determined priorities, for production in phased yearly or two-yearly programmes. It must be reiterated here that any list prepared in this manner by the Foundation cannot be an exhaustive list. These lists will merely include the high-priority and the most urgently needed titles. The private publishers, no doubt, will have their own programmes of publications and lists of science and technical books to be produced on their own initiative from year to year. The Foundation's aim is not to replace these programmes or lists. It is only to supplement and reinforce them and give the entire book production effort a more purposeful direction.

The preparation of a publication programme for each year by the Foundation will naturally be a continuous process, and its lists will be prepared on a yearly or two-yearly basis. These lists, from time to time, will be made available to all the established publishers to enable those

who are interested and who possess the necessary resources to come forward to take up the titles of their choice, and negotiate with the authors either directly or through the Foundation. The Foundation's job then will be to ensure (a) that the publisher is able to conform to the schedule laid down; (b) that a reasonably good standard of production is maintained; and (c) that the book is priced at a reasonable level. Publishers, if they so desire, can have the manuscripts of titles accepted by them critically assessed and approved by the Foundation at a nominal fee. Those books whose manuscripts are thus assessed and approved by the Foundation will carry an imprint declaring that the book has been approved by the Foundation. A list of books bearing this imprint may, from time to time, be circulated by the U.G.C. to the universities and colleges for possible inclusion in their recommended lists. This should help these books to have a wider acceptance and larger sales.

In this manner, the Foundation will be able to motivate and mobilise the publishing industry and draw Indian publishers into a programme of great national importance.

In the case of those titles which do not attract private publishers or where the private publishers are not able to adhere to the standards and schedules laid down, the Foundation may have to take up the publication of such titles direct through the publishing unit attached to it. Also, in the case of a few other titles of great urgency and importance, the Foundation will commission authors, assess and edit the manuscripts, and publish them directly.

We would like to make it very clear here that the Foundation is not being set up as a rival publishing house competing with private publishers. It is essentially a consultancy, co-ordinating and promotive agency. Its primary function is to help authors, publishers, and printers

to play a more substantial and more effective role in the production of science and technical literature for university-level consumption, and to improve its standard. Publishing for the Foundation is a secondary activity confined strictly to those areas where private publishing is unable or unwilling to enter. But in those areas where private publishing is active and is willing to play a bigger role, the Foundation will serve as a co-ordinating, consultancy and information-giving agency, and maintain liaison between authors and publishers on the one hand, and between publishers and the educational bodies on the other.

The Foundation will provide to publishers information about courses in different science and technological subjects at different levels, changes in syllabi and methods of teaching, the number of students in different subjects and institutions at any given time, trends in enrolments and in the size and nature of the demand for books, location and qualification of potential authors, and marketability of books on science and technology both in India and abroad. This will be a much more effective way of helping the publishers than giving them financial aid. Even according to them, it is this kind of help that the Indian publishers are anxious to have.

We have already said that the work being done under the various schemes being operated by the U.G.C., the N.B.T. and others for the reprinting of low-priced foreign books, for the grant of fellowships to authors, and for subsidising publishers with a view to reducing prices of Indian books, should be centralised and placed under the proposed Foundation. To carry out these schemes with such modifications as may be necessary to align these schemes to the overall programme, will be another important function of the Foundation.

Another problem of great relevance here is the demand for and availability of science and technical books in Hindi and

other Indian languages. The bulk of the demand for science and technical books at the university and research level is and will continue for a long time to be in English. But a nucleus of demand for such books in Hindi and other languages is already forming. The situation here is a little fluid at present. The declared national policy is to make the Indian languages the medium of instruction at all levels of education. In pursuance of this policy, many of our universities have decided to switch to regional languages at the undergraduate level. But except in the universities in U.P. and Bihar, the percentage of students actually appearing through the medium of regional languages is not yet significantly large. In science subjects at the undergraduate level, it is even less, not more than 10 per cent of the total. At the post-graduate level and in engineering, medicine and technology, by and large English continues to be in use. Considering that at some time or other in the future, science and technical education, at least up to the undergraduate level, will have to switch to Hindi and other Indian languages, we have to be ready with a few 'core books' in each subject in every language. A beginning has already been made in this direction in the form of a programme financed by the Central Government and run by the State Governments. It is a comprehensive programme providing for the writing and translation of books in Indian languages, creation of scientific terminology in Indian languages, and the training and orientation of teachers. Priority is being given to the production of textbooks directly linked with the syllabi in different subjects. Some of the State Governments and a few universities have set up a special machinery for the implementation of this programme. Here the Foundation can help the State Governments by placing at their disposal all its information and built-in expertise. Besides, many of the manuscripts selected

to be published by the Foundation could also be made available to them for adaptation into Indian languages.

The creation of a core of good books in the languages will naturally take time. Meanwhile, in an anxiety to introduce the regional languages as the medium of instruction, there is a danger that whatever books are available irrespective of their quality or suitability might get prescribed. This inherent danger should be recognised and guarded against by organizing production programmes which will ensure both relevance and quality. In this context, whatever the proposed Foundation does for the creation of suitable books in English and for improving their standards of presentation and production can also be of benefit in improving the quality of science and technical books produced in the languages.

For the vast body of potential authors on science and technology in the country, the Foundation will serve as a sort of 'literary agency'. With the information at its disposal, it should be able to advise authors on the situation regarding the demand for university-level books in their subjects, and on the sales potential of any title in the light of this demand. Besides, it could, with the help of experienced science editors, assist them in the finalisation of manuscripts for the press.

We have noted in one of the earlier chapters that there is in the country an acute shortage of trained science editors, and of good proof-readers, required for science and technical books. Here, the Foundation will have to initiate some action for the creation of suitable cadres of trained science editors. Every year it will draw into its fold a certain number of young scientists from universities and professions and train them to handle manuscripts under expert supervision. After three years, these scientists will go back to their original jobs, and their place in the Foundation

taken by a fresh batch. Thus, in the course of a few years, a nucleus of trained science editors will be automatically built up.

The Foundation will have only a small number of science editors on its staff. Most of its work will be done on an *ad hoc* basis and on payment through science editors trained in the manner we have just described.

Another way in which the Foundation can help authors is by setting up a Central Library of illustrative material like photographs, charts and diagrams, and make the services of the library available to authors. These illustrations will be based as far as possible on processes and techniques actually in use in our laboratories and industries. This will help our authors to place scientific concepts in an Indian setting. This material will be available to private publishers also.

Yet another kind of assistance that the Foundation can provide to authors is advancing them some money at the beginning of any writing assignment given to them by the Foundation to meet the expenses on travel, research, typing, etc.

The Foundation will also have to evolve some procedure for the dissemination of information regarding the latest developments in each subject and results of important researches for the benefit of authors and students alike. For this purpose it could prepare a yearly digest of the latest information collected from laboratories and other science bodies, industries, etc., and also from foreign and Indian science journals. Besides being of use to students, research scholars and teachers, it would greatly help authors to make their manuscripts and revised editions of their books more up-to-date.

To help in the raising of standards of science and technical book-writing, the Foundation will institute special

awards for manuscripts and published books judged to be the best each year more or less on the lines of the State Awards for Printing and Book-designing. The award should be in the form of a sum of money to be given to the author and a citation to be given to the publisher.

Now we come to printing. In this matter, the first step that the proposed Foundation will have to take is to locate those printing presses in the country that have the requisite resources and interest in the printing of science and technical books and journals. This should be followed by an assessment of their performance in this field and an examination of the difficulties that they have been experiencing and the handicaps they have had to face in handling this kind of work.

We have already referred to some of these difficulties in the chapter on printing, as also to the suggestions received from the printers in this regard. They need a more liberal licensing for the import of machines and specially for the import of matrices of mathematical symbols, etc., required for the printing of books on science and technology. Here the Foundation can make suitable recommendations to the Government based on its own assessment of actual needs.

Another way the Foundation can be of use to the presses is in helping them to get the right quality of raw material, mainly paper. The quality of paper used can make all the difference to the look of a book. Science and technical books have a special requirement in this matter. The best paper for heavily illustrated books like them would be a medium-weight paper with a smooth and white surface. Here again, the Foundation can make an assessment of the quantity of such paper that would be needed from year to year and recommend to the Government to arrange for its manufacture within the country.

As we have seen earlier, the existing composing and printing capacity in the country is enormous. The production of science and technical books for university-level consumption takes only a very small portion of this capacity. Considering the future increase in the production of science and technical literature and the rate of expansion of the printing industry in the country, we can be reasonably sure that the printing capacity required for the production of science and technical literature will always be available.

By and large, what is lacking here, particularly in the medium-size presses, is the professional and mechanical skill involved in that part of book production which has to do with preparing a manuscript for the press, setting it up neatly and correctly, preparing page layouts with a variety of illustrative material, editorial proof-reading and finalising the set-up pages for printing. It is this part of the book-production process which makes all the difference between a well-produced book and a badly-produced book, and it is this which requires a degree of time, skill, attention and patience which the medium-size presses do not generally possess and which the big presses, which possess them, do not find it worthwhile to spend on science and technical books which are generally low print-order jobs.

More than anything else, it is this factor which is responsible for the generally low production standards of Indian books on science and technology, and it is here that a creation of a little expertise and mechanical capacity within the Foundation itself will be highly beneficial in setting and sustaining better standards.

To bring this about, we do not need to burden the Foundation with a full-fledged press with large machines for printing and binding. Printing and binding are mainly mechanical operations and the kind of expertise and skill

needed there is abundantly available with private presses at a reasonable price. The area where such skill and expertise is scarce covers the stages preceding the actual printing stage. It is here, that is, in the setting-up of a small and compact composing and page-setting unit, that the Foundation should spend its resources. It need not fritter them away on setting up a full-fledged press with its costly and massive printing and binding apparatus and establishment.

In the interest of the best possible and most economic exploitation of the resources at our command, the proposed Foundation should concentrate on creating a degree of excellence only in those processes of creation and production of manuscripts which, as we have noted, make all the difference between a good book and a bad one.

We have already referred to the kind of role the Foundation can play in the improvement of editorial processes involved in the preparation of a manuscript. For the improvement of the production processes from the finalisation of the manuscript to the finalisation of the pages for printing, we propose the setting up of a small Composing and Setting Unit as a part of the Foundation instead of a full-fledged printing press.

We have given a great deal of thought to the kind of machinery and organisation that will be most suitable to our needs. We examined the relative advantages and disadvantages of various processes of 'setting up' manuscript pages, and discussed it with several experienced printers and production experts. Our considered view is that the Photo-Film-Setting process will be the most suitable process for the type of work the Publishing Unit of the Foundation will be called upon to do. This is the latest and most efficient mechanism for setting science and technical books. A few top presses in the country have recently acquired it and are using it successfully.

There are several types of makes available in the Photo-Film-Setting process. Of these, we would recommend the Mono-Photo-Film-Setting apparatus. (A detailed note on the working and the advantages of a Mono-Photo-Film Setter is given in Appendix II. It also gives details of the cost of machinery, the staff-pattern and the broad financial implications.) We feel that, to begin with, the Setting Unit of the Foundation should be equipped with two such machines with all its accessories. These would be able to handle about 150 books (with an average of 300 pages) annually, working in two daily shifts. In this manner, the Foundation would convert manuscripts into films of finally made-up pages, putting all the expertise and skill into this process. These films will then be passed on to private printing presses for actual printing. The quality of the book would already have been determined, and only a certain measure of supervision will be necessary at that stage to ensure really high class production standards. For the binding operation one need not depend on the presses; there are excellent binding houses in the country to undertake this work and to do it well.

Keeping in view the objectives, and the scope and nature of functions envisaged for the proposed Science and Technology Literature Foundation of India, we recommend the following structure and staffing pattern for the Foundation :

The Foundation will be set up by the Government of India as an autonomous body charged with clearly laid down objectives and functions.

To enable all the various institutions and groups concerned with the creation, production and consumption of science and technical literature to be represented on it, the Foundation will have a General Council which will concern itself

with broader policy matters and which will meet at least once a year. The General Council will consist of :

- The Minister of Education and Social Welfare
—Chairman.
- Representatives of Ministries of Education, Health, Finance and Science and Technology.
- The Chairman, University Grants Commission.
- Five representatives of University science teachers—one from each zone.
- Two representatives of the five Institutes of Technology.
- One representative of the All-India Council of Technical Education.
- One representative of the Indian Medical Council.
- One representative of the Indian Council of Medical Research.
- Director-General, C.S.I.R.
- Director-General, I.C.A.R.
- Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence.
- One representative of the National Council of Science Education.
- Two eminent persons from each of the following fields nominated by the Government of India :
 - Medicine
 - Engineering
 - Agriculture, and
 - Industry.
- President of the All-India Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India.
- President of the All-India Master Printers Association.
- The Executive Director of the Foundation—Member-Secretary.

This will make a total of 31 members of the General Council.

For a closer supervision of the Foundation's work, a smaller body to be called the Governing Body will be set up consisting of the following :

- The Chairman, U.G.C. —Chairman
- Representatives of the Ministries of Education, Health, Finance and Science and Technology.
- Four nominees of the General Council's representatives in four major fields, science, technology, medicine, and agriculture.
- The Executive Director of the Foundation —Member-Secretary.

The Governing Body will meet at least once in three months.

The day-to-day control and direction of the Foundation's work will be entrusted to the Governing Body.

The Executive Director will be the Chief Executive of the Foundation. He will be a paid wholetime officer. The Chairman of the Governing Body and the Executive Director will be responsible for the day-to-day functioning of the Foundation.

Keeping in view the objective of the Foundation and its various functions, the following staff-pattern will be necessary at the initial stage :

- The Executive Director — in the grade Rs. 2000-125-2500
- The Deputy Director (Academic) } in the grade
- The Deputy Director (Publishing) } Rs. 1300-1800
- Asstt. Director (Academic) } in the grade
- Asstt. Director (Publishing) } Rs. 1100-1400.
- Asstt. Director (Administration) } Astd. Directors
- Asstt. Director (Production) } (Production) will
- } be appointed later
- } when the produc-
- } tion work starts.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| ←Scientific Officer (Pure Science) | } | in the grade
Rs. 700-1250 |
| —Scientific Officer (Applied Science) | | |
| —Scientific Officer (Technology) | | |
| —Scientific Officer (Medicine) | | |
| —Scientific Officer (Agriculture) | | |
| —Science Editors | —in the grade Rs. 700-1250 | |
- (two to begin with but more as and when science editing work increases)

—A few Junior Scientific Officers and Junior Science Editors in the grade Rs. 400-950 will be required later when manuscripts start coming in for editorial work. Their number will depend on the quantum of work.

—Senior Accounts Officer —(on deputation from AGCR)

—Librarian (senior, trained) —in the grade Rs. 1100-1400.

Later, when books start getting produced, an adequate business and sales unit under an Assistant Director (Marketing) will have to be added.

The division of functions between the two Deputy Directors will correspond to the broad division of functions of the Foundation itself. The Deputy Director (Academic) will be assisted by the Assistant Director (Academic), the four Scientific Officers, the Science Editors and the Junior Scientific Officers and Junior Science Editors. This group will be responsible for establishing liaison with the universities and other educational and research institutions, with authors and panels of experts, and for commissioning, assessing, editing and finalising manuscripts. The Deputy Director (Publishing) will look after the production aspects of these manuscripts and will deal with publishers and printers. He will be helped by the Assistant Director (Production), an Art Executive assisted by artists and draughtsmen, and junior production officers to be placed in the Foundation later

when the production work starts.

Besides, as and when the different schemes now being operated by the Government for the promotion of technical literature are transferred to the Foundation, their attached staff, equipment and other resources can also become available to it. The staff thus acquired will be adjusted against the overall staff requirements of the Foundation.

Regarding the financial implications of this pattern and size of staff, we have made rough calculations, according to which the yearly expenditure on the staff will be of the order of Rs. 3 lakhs. This does not include expenditure on accommodation, stationery, office equipment, electricity and other establishment charges. These along with the financial layout on the assessing, vetting and finalisation of manuscripts, monetary assistance to authors, etc., can be worked out later when a detailed blue-print for the project is prepared by the Foundation after its inception.

The Composing and Setting^g Unit that we are envisaging as part of the Foundation will be required only after a period of one to two years from the setting up of the Foundation. The staff and equipment it will need with broad financial implications are given in Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

NOTE ON THE NEED, OBJECTIVE, SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

NEED FOR THE SURVEY

EVEN over two decades after the attainment of independence, India is largely dependent on the import of literature on scientific, medical and technical subjects. This situation has to be progressively remedied.

A certain amount of dependence on foreign technical literature is bound to stay in order to sustain a continuous flow of scientific ideas and knowledge from abroad. But there is a large area, particularly text-books and extra-curricular reading material required in the field of technical education, where there is an urgent need to develop self-reliance.

For doing so, it is necessary (i) to assess the present and future requirements of technical literature in the country; (ii) to know how much of the present requirement is being met by import; (iii) to find out what encouragement, equipment and other facilities Indian publishing needs to be able to meet the internal demand for technical literature; and how and to what extent these can be created; and (iv) to investigate and assess the feasibility of establishing a National Publishing House exclusively for publishing scientific, technical and medical books and journals for various levels of readership, with an up-to-date printing press attached to it, and the likely output it can turn out, consistent with efficiency and production standards.

The demand in India for literature on scientific, medical and technical subjects has been rapidly growing and the pace of this growth in the coming years is likely to be more rapid. This is inevitable as a result of the rapid industrial and technological progress in the country (and this progress is gaining and will continue to gain momentum), and as a result of the manifold increase in the number of institutions imparting technical education and in the number of students and trainees being admitted to these institutions. In 1951, the number of institutions of higher learning imparting training in engineering, medicine and agriculture was 193. In 1965 it rose to 607. The number of admissions to these institutions grew from 14,000 in 1951 to nearly 89,000 in 1965.

On the other hand, production of scientific and technical literature within the country has not shown any marked expansion and the indigenous effort in this regard seems to be totally inadequate. This has created a serious gap between the demand for scientific literature in India and the output of such literature within the country. Only a very small fraction of the gap is being filled by books brought out by Indian publishers, the average standard of which both in regard to content and production leaves much to be desired. A few publishing houses have also brought out special editions of foreign books. Largely, however, this gap is being filled by the import of books from abroad.

So large and persistent a dependence on import of books in a vital field like science, technology and medicine is bad in itself for an independent country of India's size. It has two other evil consequences. One is the strain on foreign exchange. The other is that most of the books on science and technology that come to this country from

abroad are slanted to the needs and purposes of the countries where they are produced. They are not invariably suitable for Indian conditions.

Moreover, we cannot expect scientific books produced abroad to show full appreciation of India's contribution to the growth of science and technology. They tend to draw illustrations and examples mainly from achievements in their own countries. Total dependence on these books leaves our students somewhat ignorant of the achievements of our own country. These achievements are not inconsiderable. In special fields like Civil Engineering (construction of dams, buildings and bridges) and atomic energy, India's achievements are no meaner than the achievements of the more advanced countries. Unfortunately, progress in these fields is not fully reflected in the output of technical literature within the country. Our scientific and technological achievements and the talent behind them have not yielded comparable literature.

It would be in the national interest and in the interest of the advancement of science and technology and furtherance of technical education and research, if standard books on various branches of science and technology are written and produced within the country. This is necessary to meet the growing internal demand for scientific and technical literature in English as well as in various Indian languages; and to some extent to reduce the existing imbalance created by the one-way traffic of scientific and technical books between this country and abroad.

Evidently, sufficient effort has not yet been made to discover and exploit indigenous talent for the production of scientific and technical literature. There are some cases of eminent Indian scientists and technologists having their books published by British or American publishers,

obviously for want of suitable facilities available in the country. One of the factors responsible for limited effort in this direction, by Indian publishers, is said to be the high cost of production of books of this nature and the limited demand for them at present.

There can, thus, be no two opinions about the existence of a great and urgent need for developing self-reliance in the field of literature on scientific, medical and other technical subjects. This need must be assessed and proper measures formulated to meet the need. It is, therefore, submitted that it would be in the interest of advancement of scientific education and knowledge in India if a thorough survey is made in this field to enable the Government to draw up a suitable plan in this behalf.

OBJECTIVES

- (a) To make an estimate of the present and future requirements of the country in the field of scientific and technical books for various levels of readership—undergraduate, graduate, post-graduate, research and professional; in English and in Indian languages;
- (b) to estimate the total import of scientific and technical books into the country and its relation to indigenous production; and to assess the magnitude of the dependence in technical literature on foreign sources;
- (c) to examine and to assess the type of scientific and technical books produced in the country at present and the general quality of their content and get-up;
- (d) to survey the existing scientific and technical journals and to assess their adequacy and impact on the various levels of readership;
- (e) to make a survey of the availability of talent within the country to write books on science and technology

and find out why those who could write standard books on the various scientific subjects have not come forward to write them;

- (f) to examine and to assess whether and to what extent the existing publishing houses and printing presses, both in the public and the private sectors, are equipped to meet the overall need of the country in the production of scientific literature; and to study and assess the difficulties encountered by the existing publishing houses and printing presses, and to find out what assistance or encouragement they need to undertake this task;
- (g) to investigate the feasibility of setting up a National Publishing House, with an adequate printing press attached to it, for producing high-standard technical books for Indian readers in English and major Indian languages; and
- (h) to recommend measures to ensure that India's demand for scientific and technical literature is met largely from such literature produced within the country.

METHODOLOGY

- (a) Desk Research : Relevant material as well as data will be collected through various published and unpublished sources. The syllabi of all the Indian universities will have to be studied and the list of text-books prescribed for various courses of science and technology will have to be classified and analysed. Reports of the Government (like the Education Commission Report) and documents by other specialised agencies will have to be studied.
- ((b) Questionnaire : A detailed questionnaire will have to be addressed to Vice-Chancellors of all Indian

universities; eminent persons in the field of science and technology and medicine; institutions engaged in scientific and medical education and research; professionals in these fields like engineers and doctors; directors of national laboratories; publishers of technical books; teachers and research scholars; Directors-General, CSIR and ICAR, etc.

- (c) Inventory of all technical and scientific books and journals will also have to be made with the help of the publishers' lists, libraries, and all relevant documents.
- (d) Discussions : Personal discussions will have to be held with selected groups of persons and individuals referred to in para (b) above.
- (e) Expert Comment : The draft of the report will be circulated amongst the selected experts for their comments before finalisation.

APPENDIX II

A NOTE ON THE PHOTO-FILM-SETTING UNIT

THE PHOTO-FILM-SETTER is one of the latest mechanisms for setting books in type. It has a high level of competence and accuracy. It is ideally suited for composing books on science and technology.

There are several advantages in a Photo-Film-Setter :

(1) Reproduction quality of the character images projected on a Photo-Film-Setter is superior to images resulting from types set by any other process. The type grooves are sharper and give a better impression. The images do not suffer by enlargement and continue to retain all the typographical characteristics, the process being photographic. The printed pages look much cleaner. There is no loss of details, since the whole process is photographic, while in the case of hot-metal types, it being a moulding process, the quality and the temperature of the metal play a very big part along with the matrix in producing sharp clear type faces.

(2) All mathematical signs involving four-line mathematical setting, and symbols used in different branches of science can be handled easily and much more successfully on a Film-Setter. According to experts there is no comparison between the two processes in terms of mathematical scientific formulae setting, as the photo-films can be superimposed one on the top of the other to get the desired results according to the critical spacing. In mathematics, where the letters and the symbols or signs have to be fitted in

closely and in alignment along with superiors and inferiors, photo-setting is the only answer for precision in reproduction.

(3) The alignments come out perfectly, which is very important in all science and technical books. This is because the alignments set by the photo-setter will remain the same as they have been keyed, while in the case of the hot metal the types being in the form of metal pieces are likely to change from their initial alignments at the locking-up stage affecting adversely smooth legible printing with accurate backing up.

(4) Whereas in the case of the hot metal setters the range of type sizes is limited to 8 to 14 pts. in English and 10 to 16 pts. in Hindi, in the case of the Photo-Setters the type range is from 8 to 24 pts. both in English and in Hindi.

(5) It ensures greater simplicity in the make-up of pages. Many jobs, which take hours to make up in hot metal setting, can be completed in much less time and with greater precision with film. This is particularly true of jobs where a number of illustrations—photographs, drawings, graphs, etc.—are interspersed with text matter, as is the case in most of the medical, science and technical books.

(6) In film-setting, there is no appreciable wear and tear in film matrices as is the case in hot-bed Mono or Lino setting, resulting in the same type heights.

(7) A two-dimensional positive is much more flexible than a galley of type. There is a big saving of physical space. Hundreds of pages of film can be stored in a single drawer of a filing cabinet as against the vast space required for tons of type formes. Apart from taking up space, locking up of metal in the form of galleys costs money; the cost of metal is today as high as about Rs 12,000 a ton. This expense is saved in the photo-film process.

(8) A Photo-Setting machine can set 11,000 to 14,000 ens per hour which is almost double the capacity of a hot metal caster.

(9) The conditions of a Film-Setting Plant are very much cleaner and healthier than those of a hot metal installation, and it is much more pleasant to work in. There will be no accumulation of dust.

(10) In the case of the hot metal type casting machine, two moulds for each size of type are needed, for, when one of the moulds develops trouble or shows wear in the matrix setting, it has to be got repaired which normally takes about two or three months and to that extent production suffers. Normally, moulds have to be repaired once a year at a cost of about Rs. 1,800. In the case of photo-setting, this particular eventuality does not arise.

There are many types of Photo-Setting Machines available in the market like the Mono Photo Film-Setter, the Lino Film-Setter, Fotomatic Intertype, etc. But unlike in the case of hot metal setters, in film-setting the end product is the same : a galley of film with type matter. The only difference is that a Lino Film-Setter works with the rolled film, while the Mono Type Film-Setter works with cut film. This will not materially affect the speed in respect of books on science and technology. Whether it is a slug, as in the Lino, or a single type, as in the case of the Mono, it does not matter. It makes no difference in photo-setting either way. Corrections are made in both cases on a line basis; whether it is one line or one word or an alphabet, all the photographic processes have to be gone through. Also it ensures perfect alignment while working on graph sheets at the page make-up stage.

For book work and particularly for science and technological books, the Mono Photo Film-Setter (manufactured by the

Monotype Corporation Ltd., U. K.), the Lino Film (manufactured by the Lino Type and Machinery Co., U.S.A.), Fotomatic Intertype (manufactured by the Inter Type Co., U.S.A.), etc., are in regular use. For the type and volume of work envisaged for the Foundation, Mono Photo would be more suitable.

Although there is a basic difference between the Lino Setter and Mono Type-Setter in the hot metal setting process, there is no such difference between these two processes in film-setting since, as mentioned above, the end product of both is the same, i.e., type matter in galleys reproduced on films.

The main difference between the two is as under :

- (i) The Lino Film works with a rolled film, while the Mono Photo works with cut film.
- (ii) The Mono Photo exposures are on the single letter basis, while the Lino Film exposes one line at a time (for our purpose these differences are really immaterial).
- (iii) Corrections in both cases are being done on a line basis; as such there is no difference between the two as in the case of the Hot Metal Lino and Mono Setters.
- (iv) The Mono Photo has a basic advantage in this manner, i.e., one operation (keying) can continue independent of another operation (setting). This also ensures flexibility in switching from job to job. On the other hand, the Lino has the advantage of setting and checking simultaneously since the processes are combined and continuous.
- (v) In the Mono Film-Setting there are two stations of operation : key boarding and film setting. In the Lino Film-Setting the key boarding and film setting

operate as a combined process—one single operation by the same operator. The other advantage is that the Lino operator can check back during the process of setting, while the Mono Key Board operator must complete his part of the job before the spool can be used for film-setting.

But a very important consideration in favour of a Mono Type Film-Setter is the availability of servicing facilities in the country provided by the Monotype Corporation. They have a large establishment all over the country including Delhi, providing all facilities, and have a team of trained personnel to look after the machines. The Lino Film-Setting Company has no machinery providing such technical facilities in the country.

We have examined the actual working of the Mono Film-Setters and have compared the books printed by the film-setting process and other processes. We have discussed with experts in this type of work. Our considered view is that the Mono Type Film-Setter may be installed in the proposed Foundation.

To begin with, we recommend the setting up of two such machines in combination with four key boards. These can turn out 150 books annually of an average of 300 pages, working in two shifts a day. If the load of work demands it, additional machines can be installed at any time.

With regard to film development, the recent trend all over the world is to eliminate the hand operation in photographic development since this manual process brings irregularities in the end product. There are a large number of automatic photo processing machines that are being used, of which the most popular are a Pakorol of Agfa-Gevaert Company and Versamat of Kodak Company, both well-known film manufacturing companies of the world. With

these, the clarity and uniformity of the entire type-set matter are mechanically standardised.

For a monthly target of about 4,000 to 4,500 printed pages in demy octavo size, the following machines would be required :

Photo Composing Part :

(i) Key Boards	4
(ii) Film Setters	2
(iii) Photo Processing Machine	1
(iv) Make-up Tables	8
(v) Proof Making Machines	2

Illustration Processing and Type Enlargement Part : :

(i) Dark Room Camera	1
(ii) Enlarger	1
(iii) Contact Box	2
(iv) Retouching Tables	6
(v) Lay-out Tables	2

The cost of procuring and installing these machines will be of the order of Rs. 15 lakhs. To this should be added the recurring expenditure on accommodation and staff required to operate these machines.

The accommodation required would not be more than 5,000 square feet.

The staff for operating these machines, *in one shift*, will be as under :

Photo-Setting Unit

Superintendent	1	Rs. 700-12500
Ms. Editor	1	Rs. 700-12500

Photo-Setting Unit

Key Board Operators	4	Rs. 350-800
Film Setter	2	Rs. 350-800

Helper	3	Rs. 210-470
Dark Room Operator	1	Rs. 350-800
Dark Room Assistant	2	Rs. 210-470
Process Camera Operator	1	Rs. 350-800
Enlarger Operator	2	Rs. 350-800
Retouchers	4	Rs. 350-800
Junior Retouchers	4	Rs. 210-470
Senior Page Make-up Technicians	4	Rs. 325-575
Junior technicians	2	Rs. 210-470
Head Proof-reader	1	Rs. 350-800
Proof-reader	1	Rs. 325-575
Copy-holder	1	Rs. 210-470
Contact Box Operator	1	Rs. 210-470
Lay-out Man	2	Rs. 210-470

The annual expenditure on the staff will be of the order of Rs 2.5 lakhs.

As mentioned in the Report, the setting up of this unit will be required only after a year or two of the inception of the Foundation.

APPENDIX III

A NOTE ON JOURNALS

WHILE our Survey was primarily concerned with the situation regarding science and technical books available for university-level and higher education, we did collect some data and opinions on technical journals published in India, their range and quality and the extent and level of their utilization.

Out of 9,579 periodicals listed in the Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for 1970, the number of journals devoted to medicine, health, agriculture, animal husbandry, engineering and other branches of science and technology totalled 796. In number, the technical journals take up less than 10 per cent of the total; and in terms of circulation, about 8 per cent.

The following table gives the number and circulation of technical journals grouped categorywise for the year 1969 :

<i>Category</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Circulation (approx.)</i>	<i>Average circulation (approx.)</i>
Science	101	1,61,000	1,600
Engineering and Technology	184	1,76,000	1,000
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	167	3,47,000	2,100
Medicine and Health	344	7,48,000	2,200

We find that the combined total circulation of all the technical journals in the country does not exceed 15 lakhs, the average circulation being less than 1,500.

Four hundred and seventy-two out of the total of 796 technical journals published in India are in English, 82 in Hindi and the rest in other Indian languages ranging from one in Assamese to 25 in Bengali. Circulationwise, Hindi and Malayalam enjoy the largest average circulation of about 4,000 each.

Periodicitywise, out of a total of 796 journals, nine are weeklies, 21 fortnightlies, 406 monthlies, 230 quarterlies, 106 half-yearlies, and 24 annuals.

The largest number of technical journals in English are publications dealing with results of original research and brought out by the CSIR, the ICAR, various national laboratories and science bodies, and associations of professionals belonging to different fields of research and work in science, medicine and technology. These are learned publications with an appeal limited to specialists in each field.

In the course of our Survey, we gathered a few opinions on the subject of technical journals expressed by a cross-section of scientists, science teachers and administrators, research scholars and students. The more notable of these observations are summarised below :

- (1) Considering the size of the country, the demand for technical literature, and the research and development work being done in different areas of pure and applied science in the country today, the number of science and technical journals, their circulation and scope are too small. The amount and variety of research and scholarship that the country possesses today do not get fully reflected in our technical journals.
- (2) With a few notable exceptions, our top scientists and research scholars prefer to get their more significant works published in technical journals abroad, which

command greater circulation, appeal and prestige. This naturally brings them and their work better recognition and returns.

- (3) Very few of our technical journals employ professional editors, designers, illustrators and proof-readers. This results in a certain degree of 'amateurishness' in the production of most of our technical journals and gives them a slightly untidy look. Editing and production of a technical journal is a highly professional job and should be handled by trained 'Science Editors'. There are very few professional and experienced science editors in the country today. Creation of a cadre of trained science editors is a necessity if the standard of our journals and books is to improve.
- (4) The utility of technical journals in bringing the latest developments in different branches of science and technology to the notice of those interested in these developments is obvious. They constitute an important source of supplementary reading particularly at the M. Sc. and research levels. Consulting the journals is frequently recommended by our teachers and regularly resorted to by students at these levels. The importance given to technical journals in higher science and technological education is evident from the fact that at the Institute of Technology in Kanpur alone, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is spent every year on the purchase of more than 1,300 journals. This is one-third of the total money spent by the Institute on the purchase of books and journals for its library. The unfortunate fact, however, is that Indian technical journals constitute an infinitely small proportion of it. As

much as 95 per cent of the Kanpur Institute's total budget for the purchase of journals is spent on foreign journals. This is also more or less true of the utilisation of technical journals in higher science and technical courses in our universities and institutes. The journals most frequently consulted by our students and teachers are foreign journals.

The strong and urgent need for improving the standard of our technical journals and for raising the level of their circulation and utilisation is recognised and stressed by one and all. The truth is that Indian science and technical journals comprise less than 5 per cent of the journals required and used by our universities and science bodies. This situation has to be remedied. This is a big task calling for a highly co-ordinated effort at various levels. The Science and Technological Literature Foundation that we are proposing in this Report could set up a Committee of Experts to go into this whole question and make suitable recommendations regarding improving the existing journals and starting new journals for covering areas left out by the existing journals.

There is an urgent need to bring out a few journals in certain branches of science and technology that would be competent enough to attract contributions from our best scientists and research scholars on their latest studies and research. The Publication Unit of the proposed Foundation could take some initiative in this direction, and could also create facilities for the training of science writers and editors.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

359

Meeting:

Dated

July 5, 1972.

Item No. 60: To receive the minutes of the meeting of the committee appointed by the Commission to examine the questions relating to the programme of students welfare.

...

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following members, to examine various questions relating to programmes of students welfare:

1. Prof. Tapas Majumdar
Member UGC,
Professor of Economics
Presidency College, Calcutta.
2. Dr. J. N. Kapur
Vice-Chancellor
Meerut University
Meerut.
3. Shri V. V. John
Vice-Chancellor
Jodhpur University
Jodhpur.
4. Shri Chandran D S. Devanesan
~~Principal~~
Madras Christian College
Madras.

A meeting of the committee was held on 16th March, 1972 in New Delhi. Professor Tapas Majumdar could not attend the meeting. The main observations and recommendations of the committee are as under:-

- (a) Under the students aid fund programme, assistance may also be provided for payment of hostel fees, transport charges, advancement of loans and for remuneration to students for doing work in the college office, library or laboratory, in addition to tuition and examination fees and purchase of books for which assistance is provided under the existing rules.
- (b) The possibility of introducing new slabs for colleges with enrolment of more than 1000 may be examined.
- (c) Student aid fund should be paid to the colleges invariably before the 31st July except in the case of colleges whose accounts for the previous years have not been settled.
- (d) The committee welcomed the Commission's scheme of book bank and emphasised the need to provide appropriate grants periodically for replenishment of books.



- (e) Colleges of some standing which have small enrolment should be held to improve their library facilities.
- (f) The possibility of promoting exchange of visits by students of selected institutions for a limited period may be explored.
- (g) It would be advantageous to have a full time dean of students services in each university, to be assisted by an advisory committee consisting of students and teachers. The dean may be in the pay scale of a professor or a reader. Assistance may be provided for the purpose for a minimum period of three years outside the Fourth Plan allocations.
- (h) Selected colleges with an enrolment of more than 1000 may be assisted by the Commission for appointing directors of students services. A lecturer who has an aptitude for this kind of work may be designated as director and may be paid an allowance of Rs.100/-p.m. Assistance may be provided for a period of three years and thereafter the post may continue from the resources of the college.
- (i) An opportunity should be provided for periodical meetings of deans/directors. Short orientation courses could also be organised.
- (j) In all programmes of student welfare the institutions should consult the students, preferably by setting up a representative students council.
- (k) Proposals received from the universities for the establishment of students welfare boards/departments may be examined in the light of the above recommendations.
- (l) The Committee considered the proposal of the M.S. University of Baroda for the programme of integrated students personnel services and desired that the university may be requested to review its proposals and make a modest beginning in the light of the above recommendations. (The proposal of the university involves a recurring expenditure of Rs.1,60,000/- p.a. and non-recurring expenditure of Rs.1,70,000/-)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(SA)/D.O(SA)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

361

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No : 61: To consider the recommendations made by the Law Seminar organised by the Poona University on February, 20-24, 1972.

The Advisory committee appointed by the university Grants Commission on the development of teaching and research in law, *inter-alia*, recommended that a seminar on education and research in law may be organised and the head of law departments of the universities, the Bar Council and other interested law institutions and experts may be associated with the seminar.

/ including curriculum reform, methods of teaching etc.,

The Department of law at the Poona University agreed to organise the seminar and also formulated a proposal in this regard.

The Commission appointed a Committee, consisting of the following members, to work out the details of the proposed seminar :-

1. Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar,
Vice-Chancellor,
Bombay University,
Bombay.
2. Dr. G.S. Sharma,
Dean,
Faculty of Law,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur.
3. Dr. S.K. Agrawala,
Head of the Department of Law,
University of Poona,
Poona.
4. Professor A.T. Markose,
Head of the Deptt. of Law,
Kerala University Centre,
Ernakulam.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 1st September, 1971 agreed to support the proposal of the Poona University for organising a seminar on legal education within the norms prescribed by the UGC (Resolution No. 42).

The seminar was organised by the Poona University on February, 20-24, 1972. The main recommendations of the seminar are attached: (Enclosure)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

P.F.O.

ALL INDIA SEMINAR ON LEGAL EDUCATION

362

UNIVERSITY OF POONA (February 20 to
February 24, 1972).SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS:(A) "GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS"

1. ... There should be only one LL.B. degree of three years' duration. The Universities which had started the two-year B.G.L. or other degrees ought to be asked to wind up the degree (Please refer to the discussion on the Objectives of Legal Education.)

2. LL.B. degree ought to be treated as a post-graduate degree, and it ought to be accorded that status by the University Grants Commission and the Universities.

3. Deans and Heads of Departments should be whole-time law teachers.

4. Law classes should be conducted in separate and independent institutions, and not as subsidiary to Arts and Commerce Colleges.

5. The Universities should explore the possibility of taking over the large number of private affiliated colleges without adequate facilities.

In future, the Universities should endeavour to establish only University law Colleges.

6 (a) Permanent, whole-time law teachers should have a limited right of practice, to get acquainted with the forensic aspect of law.

(b) In jobs needing legal knowledge, academic lawyers ought to be considered on par with practising lawyers, for the full utilisation of their potentialities.

(c) A law teacher of ten years' standing should be made eligible for appointment as a High Court Judge, by constitutional amendment.

7. The University Grants Commission should constitute a Committee of 3 law teachers, one University Grants Commission representative and one Bar Council of India representative, to collect statistics regarding the law colleges in India and conditions under which they operate.

(363)

8. The law teaching and research in all its aspects ought to be regularly reviewed by the law schools in conferences and study groups.

B) POST GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH:

LL. M. DEGREE

- i) There should be a single LL.M. degree only.
- ii) The study for the degree should be by course work and thesis only. Research-work ought to be an essential requirement for the LL.M. degree.
- iii) The LL.M. degree may be studied either full time or part time. - The minimum period of full time study be two years and for part time study, it be 3 years.
- iv) (a) Adequate financial grants be made by the University Grants Commission, the State Governments and other authorities, to support LL.M. and Ph.D. students.
(b) Substantial funds be allocated to enable the teaching staff to undertake research.
- v) (a) The programme of Summer work-shops and refresher courses should be adopted by the University Grants Commission to train law teachers and research workers particularly in sociological, behavioural and comparative methods of study and research.
(b) Proper emphasis ought to be placed on empirical, problem-oriented research.
- vi) The University Grants Commission should establish some centres for Advanced Legal Studies and Research, keeping in view the regional requirements.
- vii) For Post-graduate departments of Law the minimum number of teachers ought to be 8. This recommendation ought to be implemented forthwith.
- viii) All the senior teachers of the department should be intimately associated with the appointment process in the department. The universities should consider the methods and modalities for the purpose.

- (ix) (a) In the composite departments, LL.M. teaching should be assigned to a teacher holding a LL.M. degree with three years of LL.B. teaching experience.
- (b) Research assistants should be assigned a teaching of three hours a week in the subjects of their specialisation.
- (c) STANDARDS FOR RECRUITMENT OF TEACHERS, RECRUITMENT PROCEDURE, TEACHERS' TRAINING, FACILITIES OF RESEARCH FOR TEACHERS.

QUALIFICATIONS:

1. (a) For full time teachers in any legal institution the minimum qualification should be the LL.M. degree.
- (b) For part time teachers - LL.B. degree with 5 years' experience at the bar.

RECRUITMENT PROCEDURE:

2. Senior members of the department or the institution should be associated with the appointment process.
3. (a) In the case of appointment in private colleges the Head of the University department should be on the Selection Committee.
- (b) The management should be required to send a report containing specific recommendations of the Selection Committee, to the Registrar of the affiliating University.
- (c) The management should not issue appointment letters until the approval of the University.
- (d) The University should not approve the appointment until it is satisfied that the qualifications, recruitment procedures and the required ratio between part time and full time teachers, have all been adhered to.

PART TIME TEACHERS

4. (a) A part time teacher should not be appointed for a term of more than 3 years at one time.
- (b) He should not be assigned more than 3 hours of teaching per week, and should not be paid less than Rs. 400/- per month.
- (c) He may be appointed either through advertisement or by invitation.

TEACHERS' TRAINING

5. (a) Teachers' fellowship programmes be instituted with the financial support of the University Grants Commission and the state governments, at some University Centres where it could be organised.
- (b) Summer Schools ought to be organised on a regional

basis by the University Grants Commission for teachers to train them in teaching and research methods and techniques.

FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH FOR TEACHERS:

6. (a) One year's sabbatical leave after 7 years of continuous service, ought to be given to teachers. University Grants Commission ought to provide sufficient funds for the purpose.
- (b) The Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils should give annual grants to Universities for legal research and publications.

STAFFING PATTERN

7. (a) The minimum number of teachers in any law teaching institution should be 6, (except in an exclusive post-graduate department where it ought to be 8).
- (b) The teacher-student ratio ought to be 1:20
- (c) There should not be more than 25% of the teachers as part-time teachers in any institution.
- (d) The proportion of senior to junior posts should not be less than 40:60 in composite departments, and ought to be much higher in postgraduate departments.

IMPLEMENTATION MACHINERY

8. (a) If a private college fails to observe the norms regarding recruitment, the affiliating University should recommend to the State Government to stop the grants to the College,
- (b) The University should de-recognise a college in default;
- (c) In case of the failure of the University to implement the norms, the Bar Council should de-recognise its LL.B. degree.

(b) EXAMINATION AND STUDENT WORK ASSESSMENT

1. The present dominance of examinations over education ought to be reduced, through the introduction and gradual increase of the system of continuous assessment.
- (2) The techniques of assessment ought to be correlated to the objectives of each one of the courses which ought to be spelled out in detail in terms of both contents and the skills desired.
3. The present system of examinations should be in part replaced by objective tests and other scientific methods including computerised objective testing, where suitable.

4. The question papers ought to be redesigned. Most papers should contain problems and/or specific questions covering the entire course.

5. The numerical marking and awarding of division should be refrained.

6. Machinery for providing technical know-how to law teachers in this respect ought to be developed e.g. summer schools and conferences on law examinations, cooperation between departments of law and education, setting up of a Central Advising Unit for the purpose.

7. The teacher concerned should be substantially involved in the setting and marking of the examinations. This should be supplemented by a system of external assessment.

E. LIBRARIES:

1. For colleges the minimum holding (apart from multiple copies should be 5000 volumes (including books, journals etc.), with an acquisition rate of at least 200 books per year, in addition.

This minimum ought to be a pre-condition of affiliation, with the sanction of dis-affiliation of the defaulting institution by the University, and the de-recognition of the degree by the Bar Council

2. For University Departments: the minimum holding ought to be 15000 volumes, with an acquisition rate of 750 annually, in addition, For composite departments (with LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D. and other research programmes, the minimum ought to be 50000 volumes

The targets should be achieved by 1975

3. Regional Libraries, must be set up. But the matter required careful consideration by/between the University Grants Commission, Law schools and the Profession, at the earliest opportunity e.g., with respect to the nature of collection, staffing, management and finances etc.

4. A Central Library, at Delhi ought to be set up. The Indian Law Institute Library could serve the purpose. It ought to associate sufficient law teachers with its library committee.

5. Location. Either there ought to be a separate law library, or the law books ought to be physically located in the premises of the Law School/Department.

6. The Law Librarian ought to have graduation in law and graduation in Library Science.

7. Staff. For a University Law Department:--

(a) One Librarian of the status of the Assistant Librarian (as per the University Grants Commission grades).

(367)

(b) two assistants (as per the University Grants Commission grades).

An affiliated college must have one assistant exclusively for law books.

8. Adequate seating and other facilities, and separate carrels higher students ought to be provided.

9. The Indian Law Institute ought to provide for the training law librarians through a course of 8 to 10 months, for those holding diploma in library science.

10. Library Services. A Law Library ought to provide comprehensive library services. (see Committee recommendations).

11. The University Grants Commission and other authorities should provide foreign exchange facilities including UNESCO Coupons, to enable the libraries acquire foreign publications. (books and journals).

F. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Reorganisation of Courses, Teaching Materials, methods etc.

1. Fresh teaching materials need to be prepared in each subject of study with appropriate accent on Indian problems, laws and verdicts, and non-legal material on socio-economic-political aspects.

The programme ought to be financially supported by the University Grants Commission.

2. Courses of study and teaching ought to be subject-oriented, and not statute-oriented.

3. Where ever possible, instruction should take appropriate note of the Indian socio-political-economic conditions.

4. Lecture-cum-Socratic method of teaching supplemented by tutorials and seminar, ought to be adopted.

5. Course content ought to be designed keeping in view the LL.B. year in which it is to be taught.

The courses of study ought to be specifically and elaborately defined, and there should be no attempt at the total coverage of the subject and study.

6. (a) Arrangements ought to be made for the students to attend the courts to witness trial actions of both civil and criminal nature and also matters on appeal.

(b) Students in small batches should also be placed under advocates to familiarise them with the preparation made for the case.

(c) It is the duty of the State Bar Council to organise it at the headquarters, District and Taluqua levels, through the respective Bar Associations.

(d) Legal Aid Programmes could also be utilised for giving practical training to students.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

369

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 62 To consider the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission at its 41st session held at Trivandrum in October, 1971 regarding facilities for archival training in the universities.

.....

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd March 1971 considered the recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission meeting at its 40th session held in Madras in November 1970 regarding preservation of records and the recommendations of the UGC Advisory Committee of vice-chancellors in this regard. The Commission agreed that the note may be circulated to the universities and information obtained from them regarding archival material and present arrangements for its preservation. The Commission further desired that proposals for assistance in this regard may be considered on merits (Resolution No. 9) dated 3rd March 1971. The Commission has already agreed to provide assistance to a number of Universities for the establishment of archival cells; viz. Sri Venkateswara, Dibrugarh, Panjabi, Aligarh Muslim University, Magadh and Shivaaji University.

The Indian Historical Records Commission at its 41st session held at Trivandrum in October 1971 has adopted the following resolution regarding facilities for archival training in the Universities:-

"The Commission recommends that the universities may provide facilities for archival training, during the 5th Five Year Plan period, if the University Grants Commission could provide financial assistance for the purpose".

The Indian Historical Records Commission has requested the University Grants Commission to communicate its views on the resolution by 31st August, 1972.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O. (SA)/J.S.(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

(370)

Meeting:

Dated 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 63: To further consider the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals received from the P.P.N College, Kanpur (Kanpur University) for the development of postgraduate studies in Science subjects.

At its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 (Item-14), the Commission considered the report of the Committee appointed to examine the proposal of P.P.N. College, Kanpur for the development of its postgraduate departments of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics during the Fourth Plan period and desired that the views of the Kanpur University may be invited regarding the observations made by the Committee on the development of Postgraduate studies in Science subjects. The decision of the Commission was communicated to the Kanpur University. The observations of the Committee and the views of the University are reproduced below:-

Observations:

"There are several colleges at Kanpur doing postgraduate teaching in science and it may be helpful if the system of cooperative teaching could be introduced utilising the services of qualified postgraduate teachers available in the colleges. The Committee hopes that with the establishment of the School of Physical Sciences and in collaboration with other technological institutions (IIT and HBTI), Defence establishment and industry, cooperative teaching and research could be fruitfully developed. The University may, therefore, initiate early action to prepare/coordination with affiliated colleges and other institutions like Indian Institute of Technology, particularly. Through such cooperation, books and journals as also sophisticated and costly equipment available in one institution could be used by staff and students, for teaching and research, whenever required. Teachers and research workers would also benefit by holding periodically joint meetings, seminars and symposia under the auspices of associations of scholars in various disciplines".

Reply of the University,

"As far as the Research is concerned the institutions under Kanpur University alongwith N.B.T.I., I.I.T. & D.R.L.M. are always cooperative and share the equipments and books

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integrate a
part of cooperative

(371)

with each other with mutual arrangement."

"Since it will take time to make arrangements for cooperative teaching in the University, the necessary grants may be provided to the P.F.N. College, Kanpur".

A copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1971 is attached as Annexure.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (Sc.I)/Addl. Secretary.

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 1st December, 1972 vide item No. 14.

On the recommendations of the Visiting Committee which in May, 1968 examined the proposals of the P.P.N. College, Kanpur for development of postgraduate departments in Chemistry and Mathematics, the Commission had approved and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,19,500/- (non-recurring) to the college (Chemistry Department - Rs. 75,000/- Mathematics Department - Rs. 44,500/-). The assistance provided has been fully utilised by the college. The college has approached the Commission for further assistance for development of the new Physics department and for strengthening of the Chemistry and Mathematics Departments. The proposal was examined by an Expert Committee. The report of the Committee is attached as Appendix.

The Committee has recommended the following grants to the college during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan (upto 31-3-1974).

<u>Physics Department</u>	<u>UGC's share</u>	<u>College's share</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Equipment	60,000/-	20,000/-	80,000/-
Books & Journals	9,000/-	3,000/-	12,000/-
<u>Mathematics Department</u>			
Books and Journals	3,000/-	1,000/-	4,000/-
<u>Chemistry Department</u>			
Equipment	30,000/-	10,000/-	40,000/-
Books and Journals	4,500/-	1,500/-	6,000/-
Total:	<u>1,06,500/-</u>	<u>35,500/-</u>	<u>1,42,000/-</u>

The Committee has recommended introduction of the system of cooperative teaching among the several postgraduate colleges at Kanpur and establishing close contacts between the colleges on the one hand and the corresponding department of the I.I.T. and the University Science Department on the other.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the 4th Plan development proposals for post-graduate teaching in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at PPN College, Kanpur.

The PPN College, Kanpur, submitted proposals to the University Grants Commission for additional assistance for the development of postgraduate departments in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics during the 4th Plan period under the UGC scheme of assistance to affiliated colleges for the development of postgraduate studies in science subjects. Accordingly, the Commission constituted a Committee consisting of the following members to visit the college and assess its requirements of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics departments during the Fourth Plan period.

1. Professor B.D. Jain,
Department of Chemistry,
Delhi University
2. Professor S. Lokanathan,
Department of Physics,
Rajasthan University,
Jaipur.

Officer of the Commission

3. Shri IC Menon,
Development Officer,
University Grants Commission

The Committee visited Kanpur on 21st August, 1971 and had discussions with the Principal, Heads of the Physics and Chemistry Departments and other teachers. The Head of the Mathematics department, due to indisposition, could not participate in the deliberations.

The college was established in 1959 in memory of Pandit Prithi Nath by the PPN College Trust and Management Society, UP which controls and manages the institution. The college started with courses at undergraduate level in arts (BA) and social sciences (English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Psychology, Geography, military studies, Mathematics and in the sciences (B.Sc.) in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology and Botany.

M.Sc. Courses in Chemistry and Mathematics started in 1966-67, in Physics during 1969-70. At the time of the visit of the Committee in August 1971 the enrolment was 1650 but the Principal expected that some/effective enrolment of around 1600.

the For the last five years enrolment in the M.Sc. classes is as follows :

<u>Department</u>	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
Mathematics	81	60	45	39	32
Chemistry	64	49	50	50	51
Physics	-	-	11	20	16

(374)

Examination results for M. Sc. (Fin) 1970 and 1971 are given below :

<u>M. Sc.</u>	<u>No. appeared</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Pass %</u>	<u>No. appeared</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Pass %</u>
Mathematics	14	13	93%	12	7	58.3%
Chemistry	22	18	83	21	20	95.2%
Physics	-	-	-	8	7	87.5%

No assistance was provided to the college during the Third Plan period. During the 4th Plan, the requirements of the postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Mathematics were assessed by a visiting committee in May 1968 and on the recommendations of this Committee, the Commission approved an assistance of Rs. 1,19,500/- (non recurring) as UGC's share for the two departments as detailed below :

Chemistry

Building	Rs. 25,000/-
Furniture	Rs. 5,000/-
Equipment	Rs. 25,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000/-
Total	Rs. 75,000/-

Mathematics Department

Building	Rs. 15,000/-
Furniture	Rs. 2,000/-
Equipment	Rs. 7,500/-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000/-
Total	Rs. 44,500/-

The assistance provided has been fully utilised by the college which has now approached the Commission for further assistance :

Physics Department

Building	Rs. 60,000/-
Furniture & Equipment	Rs. 1,35,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs. 25,000/-
Total	Rs. 2,20,000/-

Chemistry Department

Building	Rs. nil
Furniture & Equipment	Rs. 30,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs. 20,000/-
Total	Rs. 1,00,000/-

Mathematics Department

Building	Rs. nil
Furniture & Equipment	Rs. 26,800/-
Books & Journals	Rs. 14,000/-
Total	Rs. 40,800/-

(5)

Department of Physics

The courses taught at the M.Sc. (Prev.) are :

(1) Mathematical Physics (2) Classical mechanics (3) Classical electro-dynamics and electronics (4) Electro magnetic theory and quantum mechanics. Every student is required to perform any 20 experiments out of the prescribed list of 27. For the M.Sc. (Fin.) the courses are : (i) Atomic and molecular spectra and Solid State Physics. (ii) Relativity and advanced quantum (iii) nuclear Physics and particle physics (iv) Electronics. The college would like to offer Solid State Physics as an optional subject in addition to electronics.

Physics M.Sc. Course was started during 1969-70 with 11 students. During 1971-72, 10 students have been admitted by 20th August in M.Sc. (Prev.) and another two are expected to join by the end of August, 1971. There are six students in M.Sc. (Final). One Research scholar has registered for Ph.D. in the department.

At present the department has equipment worth Rs. 1,10,000/-, 502 books and 7 journals. There are 7 staff members, three of them having Ph.D.

The college recently appointed a Ph.D. in the Physics department as Head of the Physics department who has specialised in Solid State Physics. It will not be judicious for the college to start another special paper in Solid State Physics within two years of starting M.Sc. in Physics. The staff is not strong enough to handle two special subjects electronics and Solid State Physics.

The M.Sc. (Physics) experiments in previous and final require more sophistication than at present. Some investment will have to be made to strengthen these.

The Committee feels that the introduction of another optional paper in M.Sc. (Fin.) or an increase in enrolment is not necessary and desirable at this stage and hence in the near future assistance for any additional space for building is not envisaged. However, the Committee suggests that a grant of Rs. 60,000/- may be given by the University Grants Commission for purchase of equipment and for strengthening the existing facilities to enable the department to set up a few Solid State Physics experiments for the general laboratory. A grant of Rs. 9,000/- for books and journals is also recommended for the Physics department. It is suggested that before placing the order for journals the college may keep in mind the journals that are available in other institutions at Kanpur. The staff may seek active help and guidance from IIT Kanpur in its instructional and research programmes :

Financial assistance recommended for Physics Department

	UGC Share	College's Share	Total
Equipment	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 80,000/-
Books and Journals	Rs. 9,000/-	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 12,000/-

(376)

Department of Mathematics

A conspicuous feature of the Mathematics department is the steady decline in enrolment from 81 in 1967-68 to 32 in 1971-72. The Principal stated that this was mostly due to lack of employment prospects for M.Sc.s in Mathematics. The results of the 1970-71 examination of M.Sc. (Prev.) in Mathematics show that pass percent was 32% whereas for M.Sc. (Final) it was 93%. It is hoped that there would be no indiscriminate increase in the M.Sc. enrolment and it would be stabilised at 32.

The department with 4 teachers (all of them First class M.Sc.s) has equipment worth Rs. 10,000/-, books worth Rs. 2,300/- and it subscribes to five journals. The courses for M.Sc. (Previous) are :- (1) real and complex analysis (2) Mathematics methods (3) Linear Algebra and Topology (4) analytical Geometry, Statistics and Dynamics, and for M.Sc. (Fin) are : (i) Analysis and Modern Algebra (ii) Dynamics and Hydro Dynamics (iii) Linear Algebra (iv) Topology (v) Special functions and advance complex analysis.

The College has sought assistance for books, journals, typewriters, cyclostyling and calculating machines. In view of the fall in the enrolment, the Committee does not recommend additional calculating machines. However, for books and journals an expenditure of Rs. 4,000/- is recommended;

Financial assistance recommended for the Mathematics Deptt.

	<u>UGC Share</u>	<u>Colleges Share</u>	<u>Total</u>
Books & Journals	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-	Rs. 4,000/-

Department of Chemistry

Enrolment in Chemistry which was 64 in 1967-68 has remained about 50 during the last three years and is 51 at present. There are 11 staff members three of whom are Ph.D. In 1968 there was no Ph.D. in the department. There are 6 research scholars in the department including some staff members. All the three branches of Chemistry are taught. In M.Sc. (Fin.) there is specialisation in Physical as well as organic Chemistry. The department has three spacious laboratories and two lecture halls.

Research work is being done in the field of electro-phoresis, polarography and surface Chemistry. The Department has equipment worth Rs. 1,70,000/-, 1500 books and seven journals. Some of the popular books are in multiple copies which appeared to be in excess of actual requirements.

The Department needs strengthening by addition of modern books to the library from time to time as well as additional equipment. The following assistance is recommended :

	<u>Total</u>	<u>UGC share</u>	<u>College Share</u>
Equipment	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 10,000/-
Books & Journals	Rs. 6,000/-	Rs. 4,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-

(377)

The Committee is of the view that space utilisation for class room and laboratory work could be better planned and be more efficient and with the existing space available for the Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics department no additional building is needed at the present stage of development of the college.

Financial implication of the recommendations.

<u>Deptt.</u>	<u>Physics</u>	<u>Chemistry</u>		<u>Total</u>
Equipment	60,000	30,000	-	90,000
Books & Journals	<u>9,000</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>16,500</u>
Total :	69,000	34,000	3,000	1,06,500

General Observations of the Committee

There are several colleges at Kanpur doing postgraduate teaching in science and it may be helpful if the system of cooperative teaching could be introduced utilising the services of qualified postgraduate teachers available in the colleges. The Committee hopes that with the establishment of the School of Physical Sciences and in collaboration with other technological institutions (IIT and USTI), Defence establishments and industry, cooperative teaching and research could be fruitfully developed. The University may, therefore, initiate early action to prepare and integrate a plan of cooperation and coordination with affiliated colleges and other institutions like IIT, particularly. Through such cooperation, books and journals as also sophisticated and costly equipment available in one institution could be used by staff and students, for teaching and research, whenever required. Teachers and research workers would also benefit by helping periodically joint meetings, seminars and symposia under the auspices of associations of scholars in various disciplines.

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No.64 To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Lucknow University for the development of its department of Education.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee, consisting of the following to examine the proposal of the Lucknow University for the development of its Department of Education during the Fourth Plan Period:

- i) Shri I.J.Patel,
Chairman,
University Books Production Board,
Capital Project Bhavan,
Ahmedabad.
- ii) Dr. M.C.Pant,
Head of the Department of Science,
National Council of Educational
Research and Training,
New Delhi.
- iii) Dr. R.H.Dave,
Head of the Department of Curriculum,
Development, Evaluation & Teacher Education,
N.C.E.R.T.,
New Delhi.
- iv) Officer of the Commission.

Dr. S.C.Goel,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the University on 29th/30th August and 1st September, 1971..

A copy of the report of the Committee is attached (Annexure I)
The Committee has recommended that the Commission may provide assistance to the Lucknow University for its Department of Education as under:-

379

<u>Item</u>	<u>Estimated expenditure for the period ending 1973-74.</u> Rs.	<u>U.G.C. share.</u> Rs.
1. Staff (2 Readers & 2 Lecturers)	90,000	90,000
2. Building	1,50,000	1,50,000
3. Books	20,000	20,000
4. Equipment	30,000	30,000
Total	<u>2,90,000</u>	<u>2,90,000</u>

3. The Lucknow University was requested to send its comments on the report. A copy of the reply received from the Lucknow University is attached (Annexure II). The University has indicated that the facilities recommended by the Committee are inadequate to meet the requirements of the education departments.

4. The Commission at its meeting held on 5th April 1972, considered the questions of the period of assistance to Universities for development of Teacher Education and agreed that the Commission's assistance for teacher Education may be provided for the period ending fifth plan i.e. upto 1978-79 (Item No. 50)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Eo(H)/Do(H)

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Report of the Committee appointed by the UGC to examine the proposal of the Lucknow University for the development of its Department of Education during the fourth plan period.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of the Lucknow University for the development of its Department of Education during the fourth plan period:-

1. Shri I. J. Patel,
Chairman,
University Book Production Board,
Capital Project Bhavan,
Ahmedabad.
2. Dr. M. C. Pant,
Head of the Department of Science,
National Council of Educational
Research and Training,
New Delhi.
3. Dr. R. H. Dave,
Head of the Department of Curriculum,
Development, Evaluation & Teacher
Education, NCERT,
New Delhi.
4. Officer of the Commission

Dr. S. C. Goel,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission.

2. The Committee visited the Lucknow University on 29/30th August and 1st September, 1971 and discussed the details of the development proposals of the department of Education with Dr. R. B. Mathur, Head of the Department of Education and his colleagues in the department. The Committee also had an opportunity of talking to Shri Johri, Education Secretary and Shri Ahmed, Special Secretary (Education), Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Committee also called upon Dr. M. B. Lal, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. It could not, however, meet the B.Ed. and M.Ed. students as admission to these courses had not been finalised. The report of the Committee follows:-

3. Basic Data

The Department of Education, Lucknow University is a full-fledged department in the faculty of Arts. Enrolment is 50 in B.Ed. and 25 in M.Ed and 150 in B.A. (Education). Ten students are registered for Ph.D. and one for D.Litt. One student obtained the Ph.D. degree in Education from the University during the past five years.

There is a great pressure for admission to the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses conducted by the University. It is understood that 750 students applied for admission to the B.Ed. course during the current academic session as against the intake of 50 laid down by the University. The University has, therefore, been admitting students to the B.Ed. course on the basis of an admission test and interview. 75 marks are assigned to a test of general intelligence, 10 marks for an essay of general interest and 15 marks for interview. 100 students are called to appear at the interview, in which apart from personality and the general intelligence of the students, some weightage is given to the performance of the students in the B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. examinations. Similarly, there were 150 applications for 25 seats in the M.Ed. class. Admissions to the M.Ed. are made on the basis of performance in High School, Intermediate, B.A., M.A. and B.Ed. and interview conducted by the department. Weightage is given to academic performance and teaching experience according to the following formula:-

	<u>1st</u> <u>div.</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>div.</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>div.</u>
High School	3	2	-
Intermediate	3	2	-
B.A.	3	2	-
M.A.	5	3	1
B.Ed. (Theory)	45	35	25
Teaching experience	5 (3 years or more)	3 (2-3 years)	2 (1-2 years)

An analysis of the students admitted to the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses during the academic session 1970-71 shows that the proportion of first class students admitted by the department is almost negligible. Of 52 students admitted to the B.Ed. course in 1970-71, 2 had 1st class and 30 had 2nd class and 20 had 3rd class. Of 25 students admitted to the M.Ed. course in 1970-71, none had a 1st class in B.Ed. (Theory), 20 had 2nd class and 5 3rd class. In B.Ed. (Practice), three had 1st class, 21 2nd class and 1 3rd class.

The following table gives the examination results of the M.Ed. examination for 1968-69 and 1969-70. It will be seen that no student was placed in the first division and that the proportion of those placed in the second and third division was almost equal in 1968-69 and the position declined further in 1969-70:

	<u>M. Ed.</u>	
	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>
1. Number appeared		
2. Number passed	26	29
3. 1st Division	19	20
4. Second Division	Nil	Nil
5. Third Division	9	7
	10	13

The staff of the department consists of one Professor, two Readers and seven Lecturers. Six members of the teaching staff have the doctoral degree and eight have taken the masters degree in Education. Only three members of the staff viz. the professor and two readers are guiding the students in their research work. The professor has six students enrolled with him for research supervision and the readers one and two respectively. The basic qualifications and fields of specialization of the members of the staff are as under:-

<u>Name of the teacher</u>	<u>Academic and Professional qualification</u>	<u>Field of Specialization</u>
1. Dr. R.B. Mathur Professor	B.A. (Hons) (London) Ph.D. (London) D.P.A. (London) Cert. Ed. (Cantab).	Sociology of Education.
2. Dr. S.N. Jha, Reader	B.Sc. (Iko) M.A. (Agra) L.T. (Alld) M.Ed. (Oregon) D.Ed. (Oregon)	Secondary Education
3. Dr. S.R. Jayaswal Reader	M.A., Iko M.Ed. (Harward) Ph.D. (Michigan)	Education Psychology & Sociology of Education.
4. Shri R.P. Gupta Lecturer	M.A., B.Ed.(Sc.)	Psychology (Practical)
5. Dr. (Smt.) S. Kaur Lecturer	M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D. (USSR)	Educational Psychology
6. Dr. (Smt.) D. Tewari Lecturer	M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D. (Lucknow)	Philosophy of Education and History. (Methods).
7. Dr. S.L. Chopra Lecturer	M.A., B.T., M.Ed., Ph.D.	Educational Sociology and Guidance.
8. Shri H.M. Mujoo Lecturer	M.A., M.Ed.	Education Psychology
9. Shri R.J. Singh Lecturer	M.A., M.Ed.	Education Philosophy & Geography
10. Smt. K. Chopra Lecturer	M.A., M.Ed.	Educational Psychology and Testing.

The members of the teaching staff of the education department have been fairly active in regard to research and publications. Dr. R.B. Mathur, the Head of the Department conducted studies relating to (a) Prejudices of High School Students of U.P. (b) A comparative study of the characteristics of Indian and American teachers and (c) Education and social change. Dr. S.R. Jayaswal has published books on (a) Comparative Education, (b) Guidance and Counselling, and (c) Educational Psychology. Dr. S. Kaur has published a book on Samaj Manovigyan and Dr. D. Tewari on Itihas Ka Addhyan. Smt. K. Chopra has published fourteen papers and Dr. S.L. Chopra eighteen papers in journals like the Journal of Educational Research, the Journal of Social Psychology, Journal of Education and Psychology, Eastern Educationist. The progress of Education etc. The department has undertaken a project on the Indian Public Schools, sponsored by the National Council of Educational Research and Training. This is expected to be completed by December, 1971.

The Department of Education is housed in a building constructed during the Third Plan period with assistance from the University Grants Commission. This building is shared by the departments of English, Economics and Education. There is no departmental library but books gifted by individual members of the staff are kept in the department and loaned out to students with the help of a lecturer in the department. Books in education are kept in the Central Library (Tagore Library), which has excellent facilities for stacking, reading seats and cubicles for research scholars and teachers. The library subscribes to thirty journals including standard journals like International Review of Education, Educational and Psychological Measurement, Alberta J. of Educational Research, Education Digest, Educational Review, Froebell Journal, Harvard Educational Review (U.S.A.), Japanese J. of Educational Psychology, Journal of Experimental Education, Pedagogica (European Year-book of Educational Research) Year-book of National Society for study in Education etc.

4. Development proposals of the Department of Education.

The Department of Education has drawn up its development proposals under four main heads viz. a) Consolidation of the existing facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate courses, b) Expansion of facilities, c) Development of the department as a centre of educational research and d) Laboratory for remedial and language teaching.

The academic bodies of the university have passed regulations for the introduction of an M.A. Course in Education and a Postgraduate Diploma in Educational Psychology but it has not been possible for the department to institute these courses owing to paucity of staff. The M.A. Course in Education will be a two-year course following B.A. in Education. The course will be academic as against the practical orientation required in the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. The purpose of the Postgraduate Diploma course in Educational Psychology is to bring the new methods of evaluation and guidance to the schools.

The department proposes to undertake research on various problems connected with testing, selection of students for university education, study of adolescents etc. It has also proposed the setting up of an experimental school. The department would also like to conduct short courses for teachers in the region for acquainting them with the methodology of research.

The university has requested the Commission to sanction posts of one Professor, two Readers, four Lecturers and two Research Fellows, in addition to ministerial and other staff. It has also sought assistance for the construction of a building (Rs. 4,00,000), contingencies (Rs. 1,50,000), tests and equipments (Rs. 40,000) contingencies (recurring Rs. 5,000 per annum) and equipment for laboratory (recurring Rs. 2,000 per annum). Grants have also been requested for setting up of a language laboratory and an experimental school including building, and personnel. The other requirements of the department are:-

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|---|------------|
| 1. Preparation of teaching aids and reading material | Rs. 25,000 |
| 2. Experimental work in cooperating school | Rs. 25,000 |
| 3. Summer Schools | Rs. 30,000 |
| 4. Publication of research materials | Rs. 20,000 |
| 5. Observations and Recommendations of the committee. | |

a) We are happy to note that the department of Education of the Lucknow University has been fairly active in regard to research and publications by the members of the teaching staff. The academic interests of the members of the staff are fairly impressive and the department has excellent library facilities. Its main short-comings are lack of adequate accommodation, and laboratories, teaching aids, equipments etc. The Committee feels that the department should be supported to strengthen its existing programmes and also enable it to identify an area of specialization around which it could build up as a centre of advanced study and research.

b) We commend the procedure followed by the department for selecting students for the B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. It is heartening to note that the department has taken a definite stand for the maintenance of standards by keeping the intake limited to the available facilities in spite of pressures of all kinds. We had a look at the test designed and administered by the department for purposes of admission to the B.Ed. course and would suggest that in view of the fact that the department has data for two or three years, it might undertake a study on the validity and predictability of the test in relation to the performance of students in the university examinations.

c) It was noted that the M.Ed. course comprises the following papers:-

- Paper I Philosophy of Education
- Paper II Advanced Educational Psychology.
- Paper III Comparative Education.
- Paper IV Personality and Adjustment.
- Paper V One of the following options or thesis:-
- a) Principles of Guidance.
 - b) Social Education.
 - c) Methodology of Educational Research.
 - d) Mental Testing and Measurement.
 - e) Educational Finance.
 - f) Educational Sociology.
 - g) Problems of Secondary Education.
 - h) Educational Administration.
- Paper VI Practical Work:-
- a) Tests & Experiments
 - b) Thesis - Each student is required to plan and execute a project bearing on some educational problem.
 - c) Viva Voce.

While the course appears to be balanced in so far as practical work including project report is concerned. It is felt that a post graduate course with four compulsory papers and only one paper in the area of specialization leaves very little scope for specialization which is its main objective. The M.Ed. programme is intended to produce not only teacher educators but specialists in various fields such as testing and measurement, vocational guidance, educational sociology, educational administration etc. In order to realise this objective, it seems highly desirable to have at least 2 to 3 papers in the field selected by the student for specialization. The other modification suggested in the M.Ed. course is based on the proposal of the University to introduce a two-year M.A. course in Education. Since this question is under the consideration of a sub-group of the Standing Advisory Committee on Teacher Education of the U.G.C., the department may incorporate some of the elements of the M.A. Course in Education in the M.Ed. course. The introduction of a separate degree in education requires much more careful consideration, keeping in view the prospect of employment and its bearing on the existing B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses and may be taken up by the University at the appropriate time at a later stage.

- d) We feel that the department of education at the Lucknow University should be supported to strengthen its present activities in regard to the M.Ed. and research programmes and the production of instructional material. This support will have an impact only after the department identifies the particular area of specialization around which the personnel and other resources could be built up.
- e) We suggested and the members of the staff agreed that in view of the emphasis on educational sociology in the M.Ed. course and the existence of strong departments of Economics, Sociology, Political Science etc. in the University, and the interest of the members of the staff, the department should develop the area relating to the social foundations of education including economics, sociology, anthropology, history of education etc. The department should have some senior positions in this area and also provide for advanced level training through two or three papers in the M.Ed. course. It should also develop material in this field and concentrate on researches in the area.
- f) As already pointed out, the most pressing problem of the department is that of lack of accommodation. It shares the existing two storeyed building with the departments of English and Economics. The Education Department has been allotted 4 lecture rooms, 5 tutorial-cum-teacher's rooms, one room for laboratory and a room for the head of the department and an office. The immediate need of the department is for a laboratory for educational psychology, testing and measurement and a good science and mathematics laboratory and a room for instructional material and a departmental library. We requested the Dean of the Faculty of Arts to meet some of the immediate requirements by re-allocation of the existing space among the department of English and Economics and by using the existing hall on the first floor of the building for tutorials etc. The Commission may provide assistance amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 for the extension of the building.
- g) It is suggested that the Commission may sanction additional posts of two readers one for mathematics and one for social foundations of education; a grant of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of books and journals and a grant of Rs. 30,000 for equipment such as teaching aids, science and mathematics equipment, tapes, tape recorder etc.
- h) It was noted that the proposal of the department for assistance towards the setting up of an experimental school does not come within the purview of the University Grants Commission. In so far as the organization of summer schools and publication of research materials are concerned, advantage may be taken of the existing schemes of the U.G.C. under which grants are available for these purposes.

The financial implications of the above recommendations of the Committee are as under:-

Item	Estimated expenditure for the period ending 1973-74.	U.G.C. share.
1. Staff (2 readers and 2 lecturers)	Rs.90,000	Rs.90,000
2. Building	Rs.1,50,000	Rs.1,50,000
3. Books	Rs.20,000	Rs.20,000
4. Equipment	Rs.30,000	Rs.30,000
	<u>Total Rs. 2,90,000</u>	<u>Rs.2,90,000</u>

The Committee would like to that the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Head of the Department and the Staff for providing all information necessary for under taking the needs of the department.

'CHUGH'

Copy of letter No. 17877 dated 13th May, 1972 from the Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow-7, addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

....

Kindly refer to your letter No. F.25-4/70(H-II) dated December 13, 1971, on the above subject, enclosing a copy of the report of the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission which examined the proposals of the University for the development of the Department of Education during the Fourth Plan period.

In this connection, I am directed to say that the above report of the Visiting Committee has been considered by the University. The Visiting Committee has recommended two posts of Readers and two posts of Lecturers but for the proper implementation of the development proposals approved under the scheme, the above staff seems to be inadequate. Besides, as already observed by the Committee, the most pressing problem of the Department of Education is lack of accommodation and it badly needs a separate building for providing suitable space for lecture rooms, tutorial-cum-teachers' rooms, departmental library etc. The grant of Rs. 1.50 lacs recommended in the above report is not sufficient to meet this pressing need of accommodation. The grants recommended for books and equipment also fall short of the requirements in this behalf.

I am, therefore, directed by the Vice-Chancellor to request that the Commission may be pleased to sanction the following for implementation of the proposals approved for the development of the Department of Education under the above scheme:-

1. Staff	- Professors	- Two
	Readers	- Two
	Lecturer	- One
2. Building	- Rs. 7.00 lacs	
3. Books	- Rs. 0.75 lacs	
4. Equipment	- Rs. 1.00 lacs.	

The favour of an early sanction will be greatly appreciated.

'CHUGH'

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

389

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No.65 : To consider the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting evening classes for undergraduate students in arts and social sciences.

The University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting evening classes for the undergraduate students in arts and social sciences.

1. Dr. J.N. Kapur,
Vice Chancellor,
Meerut University, Meerut.
2. Professor G.L. Chandratreya,
Principal,
Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) Studies,
Delhi University.
3. Professor A.J. Dastur,
Department of Civics & Politics,
Bombay University, Bombay.

Officer of the Commission

4. Dr. T.N. Hajela,
Education Officer,
U.G.C., New Delhi.

The Committee visited the Banaras Hindu University on 4th and 5th February, 1972. The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure). The main observations and recommendations of the committee are as under :

(a) The Committee noted that the university has already started evening classes in compulsory and optional Hindi, Pol. Science, Sociology, History, Economics and Compulsory English. To start with one teacher for each of the subjects has been appointed. A reader from the department of Economics has been appointed as in-charge of evening classes. The number of students admitted is 330 in B.A. Part II and 331 in B.A. Part III. Classes are at present held in the school building at the Kamachha campus.

(b) The university has started evening classes mainly to relieve itself of the pressures for admission to undergraduate classes. In this connection, the Committee suggests that the UGC/ Central Government should impress upon the State Government of U.P. the need for opening new colleges with a view to relieving the pressure on admissions on the Banaras Hindu University.

(c) The committee noted the recommendation of the Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. F. B. Gajendragadkar that the University should not run any undergraduate courses. The starting of evening classes for B.A. by the university may not be helpful in re-organising the university on the lines recommended by the Enquiry Committee.

(d) The Committee is of the view that the Banaras Hindu University should confine its teaching activities to postgraduate courses and research only, and may have a small undergraduate programme of the present size as a model programme.

(e) The committee suggests that the university may formulate a perspective plan for the development of undergraduate and post-graduate education in the university during the next 10 years, in cooperation with neighbouring universities and local institutions, Central and State Government and the UGC.

(f) So long as a permanent solution of the problem is not found, evening classes may be run either at the university campus or in the D.V. College building.

(g) The Commission may provide assistance for the appointment of essential teaching staff and for the purchase of library books as under. The administrative expenditure may be met by the university out of the fees collected from these students :

Year	Principal Es.	Lecturers Es.	Books Es.	Total Es.
1971-72	5,700	30,000 (6)	20,000	55,700
1972-73	11,400	1,15,400 (13)	15,000	1,41,800
1973-74	16,000	1,29,000 (13)	10,000	1,46,000
Total (1971-74)				<u>3,43,500</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.C. (H) / J.S. (H)

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting evening classes for the undergraduate students in Arts & Social Sciences.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to examine the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting evening classes for the undergraduate students in arts and social sciences :

1. Dr. J.N. Kapur,
Vice Chancellor,
Meerut University,
Meerut.
2. Professor G.L. Chandratreya,
Principal,
Institute of Postgraduate (Evening) Studies,
Delhi University.
3. Professor A. J. Dastur,
Department of Civics & Politics,
Bombay University.

Officer of the Commission

4. Dr. T. N. Hajela,
Education Officer,
University Grants Commission,
New Delhi.

We visited the Banaras Hindu University on the 4th and 5th February, 1972 and had discussions with teachers appointed by the University for teaching in the evening classes, In-charge Evening Classes, deans of faculties of arts and social sciences, Professors of the University and the Vice Chancellor. We also visited the Kamachha Campus where the evening classes are now being held.

General Observations :

According to the proposals submitted by the University, evening classes have been introduced for imparting instruction at the B.A. II level in compulsory Hindi, political science, sociology, history, economics and compulsory English. For the present, the classes are being held in the school building at the Kamachha Campus. To start with 6 teachers, one for each subject, has been appointed and one of the readers in the department of economics has been appointed as in-charge, Evening classes. The present pupil-teacher ratio in the evening classes is 50:1 as the number of students admitted is about 300. After two years, the pupil teacher ratio is likely to be 77:1. The expenditure per student may be less than Rs. 100/- per annum

There are only 5 lecture rooms available in the existing building. Of these, three are of good size while the remaining two are quite small. The present accommodation is just sufficient for the existing students. There appears to be no accommodation for students who will join in coming years since the rooms in the school building now being used are rather small in size.

The College is working from 4.30 to 8.30 P.M. With the increase in enrolment in coming years, the College will have to employ more teachers and then classes may have to start early and the accommodation problem will become more acute.

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The present College was started as an evening college, most probably because no accommodation was available in day time and there was tremendous pressure on the University from the students. This pressure is due to the fact that no new college has been started in Varanasi during the last two decades. This responsibility of starting new colleges should have been of the State Government. Another institution deemed to be a University in Banaras viz, Kashi Vidyapeeth may not also be able/enrol more students. Banaras Hindu University is a Central University and as such it should not assume responsibility for all the local students otherwise its standards are bound to deteriorate. In the circumstances, the present pressure of students on the Banaras Hindu University can be reduced only if the State Government can open new undergraduate and postgraduate colleges during the next two or three years.

In the present building at Kamachha no library facilities or facilities for games and sports are available. So, along with the provision of more teaching accommodation, arrangement will also have to be made for providing these basic facilities to the students and the teachers.

From the proposal of the University it appears that only B.A. II and B.A. III classes will be held in the evening at Kamachha Campus to accommodate those students who cannot be accommodated at the University campus in the day classes. This arrangement is thus meant to accommodate those students who pass Intermediate examination of the U.P. Board and who will be admitted direct to B.A. II class. To our mind this sort of arrangement is bound to create difficulties for the University in the maintenance and co-ordination of standards of teaching at the undergraduate level in both the wings viz, the University Campus and the Kamachha Campus.

Recommendations :

In the light of the above observations and on the basis of discussions that the committee had with the Vice-Chancellor and teachers of the University our recommendations on the proposal are as under :

1. The University Grants Commission/Central Government should impress upon the State Government the urgency of opening new colleges with a view to relieving pressure of students on the Banaras

Hindu University. These colleges could be affiliated to the Gorakhpur University as some of other colleges in Varanasi are already affiliated to it.

2. The Banaras Hindu University Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar recommended that there should be no undergraduate courses in the University. To quote the Committee, "In our opinion it is desirable that the University should confine its teaching activities mainly to postgraduate courses and to technical and professional courses. The starting of evening classes for B.A. II and B.A. III students at the Kamachha Campus will not be helpful in this direction and will prove to be a mere palliative for the problem and may further complicate the situation. In case the entire undergraduate classes are to be moved to the Kamachha Campus, the present school building will not at all serve the purpose and a new building with adequate facilities for library, sports etc., may have to be provided. Providing of new building for the evening classes would defeat the very purpose for which the concept of evening classes stands. Evening classes are organised either to provide facilities for education to the people of working class or to utilise the existing buildings to the maximum possible extent. From the proposal of the University it is clear that they have not started the evening classes for either of the above purposes, but merely to meet the pressure of students. In our opinion if a new building is to be provided for the evening classes, it would be advisable to start a day college. In fact, the starting of evening classes should not involve any non-recurring expenditure except some expenditure on library books, equipment and furniture.

3. Looking to the magnitude of the problem we recommend that the Banaras Hindu University should mainly confine its teaching activities to postgraduate courses and research and along with it the university may have a small undergraduate programme of the present size as a model programme. The University should, therefore, adopt a policy of restricted admissions at all levels to maintain its identity as a Central University. It should not assume responsibility for nor can it be held responsible for solving local problem which are essentially to be dealt with by the U.P. Government.

4. The Banaras Hindu University may prepare a scheme for development of undergraduate and postgraduate education during the next 10 years and seek the cooperation of the Gorakhpur University, Kashi Vidyapeeth, State Government, Central Government and the University Grants Commission for getting it implemented. It should not and cannot assume responsibility for further expansion of higher education under the pressure from the students.

5. So long as a permanent solution is not found out, the evening classes may be run either at the University Campus or in the D.A.V. College building, particularly because (i) the existing facilities at the Kamachha Campus are not at all adequate even for the present number of students and (ii) the University is already running B. Com., diploma courses in languages, M.B.M. courses and coaching classes for I.A.S. and P.C.S. competitors in the evening at the Campus and in view of the extensive buildings at the disposal

(394)

of the University it should not be difficult to provide accommodation for evening classes in the faculties of arts and social sciences. This will not involve any extra non-recurring expenditure and will also provide adequate physical facilities for the students. Moreover, the University will be able to run a class for 80 students instead of 125 students as at present in the Kamachha Campus.

If the University is prepared to accommodate the evening classes either at the University Campus or at the D.A.V. College, the Commission may provide assistance for the appointment of essential teaching staff and for the purchase of library books as under. The administrative expenditure may, however, be met by the University out of the fees collected from the students.

(Figures in Rupees)

Year	Principal	Lecturers	Books	Total
1971-72	5,700	30,000 (6)	20,000	55,700
1972-73	11,400	1,15,400 (13)	15,000	1,41,800
1973-74	16,000	1,20,000 (13)	10,000	1,46,000
			Total (1971-74)	<u>3,43,500</u>

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18/6

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

375

Meeting:

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 66 : To consider the Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the Fourth Plan Development schemes of the Guru Nanak University, Amritsar.

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The University Grants Commission appointed a visiting committee, consisting of the following members, to examine the development schemes of Guru Nanak University, Amritsar during the fourth plan period:

1. Professor M.V. Mathur,
Director,
Asian Institute of Educational Planning &
Administration,
New Delhi.
2. Dr. J.N. Kapur,
Vice-Chancellor,
Meerut University.
3. Professor S.C. Maheshwari,
Department of Botany,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.
4. Professor Rais Ahmed,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University.
5. Professor K.L. Nizami,
Centre of Advanced Study in History,
Aligarh Muslim University.
6. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
UGC.
7. Dr. S.C. Goel,
Education Officer,
UGC.

The committee visited Guru Nanak University, Amritsar on 14th/15th April, 1972 and held discussions with Shri Bishan Singh, Vice-Chancellor, Shri Bharpur Singh, Registrar, Dr. S.S. Sandhu, Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Pritam Singh, Head of the Department of Guru Nanak Studies, Dr. J.S. Grewal, Professor of History and other members of the faculty. The committee also had an opportunity of meeting the principals of some of the local colleges viz. Khalsa College, Amritsar, Hindu College, Government College for Women, D.A.V. College for Women and D.A.V. College of Education. The committee also visited the site of the new university campus and the university library which is at present housed in the

(310)

Government Poly-technic building adjacent to the new campus of the University.

The report of the Committee is attached (Annexure).

The main observations and recommendations of the Committee are summarised below:

(a) It was noted that in accordance with the Act, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, is committed to the provision of teaching and research in the humanities, social sciences, sciences and technology, promotion of Guru Nanak Studies, teaching and research in Panjabi language, literature and culture and special provision for backward classes and communities. It is with the above objectives in view that the university has planned its teaching and research programmes and proposes to expand its activities in the future.

(b) The committee was apprised that the university has already set up some departments for research like the Department of Guru Nanak Studies. It also proposes to establish a research unit for the promotion of Panjabi language, literature and culture. In this connection the committee felt that the establish of purely research institutes or units may not be conducive to the fulfilment of the objectives which the university has in view. It should be recognised that in the university set up, research can flourish only if it goes along with teaching.

(c) The State Government of Panjab has agreed to provide a grant of Rs.3 crores spread over a period of four years for capital projects of the university. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs per annum is also available to the university for expenditure of recurring nature.

(d) The university has also decided as a matter of policy not to permit postgraduate teaching in sciences in any of the affiliated colleges. The only exception is the M.Sc. Chemistry course offered by the D.A.V. College, Jullundur, which has to continue for historical reasons. Similarly the university has decided that affiliated colleges will not be permitted to offer postgraduate courses in arts, subject to the provision that courses already started by the colleges might continue.

(e) The university may consider the possibility of setting up schools like the school of social sciences, the School of Biological Sciences, the school of languages, the School of Physical Sciences etc. The Dean/Director of the school could possibly be appointed by rotation after every three years from among the professors in the school, comprising two or three related disciplines. This would be of immense advantage to the university in promoting interdisciplinary studies and researches.

(f) The committee would like to emphasise here that the University could organise its departments on an inter-disciplinary basis. A School of Physical Sciences or a School of Biological Sciences with a critical mass of faculty would prove both

advantageous and viable and would help in breaking the outmoded pattern of rigid individual departmental structures. The Committee would like to suggest to the University to keep these aspects in view at the time of recruitment of staff and also in development of laboratory and library facilities.

(g) Since the present visiting committee has been appointed at a time when hardly less than two years are left before the fourth plan comes to end, the Committee, in accordance with its terms of reference, has assessed only the immediate requirements so that the assistance that is made available could be fully utilized before the end of the Fourth Plan period. The Committee however felt that in the case of a new university, such as this one, where a visiting committee is appointed at the end of a Plan period, it may perhaps be more appropriate to request the Committee to consider the programmes upto the end of the Fifth Plan period and arrange them suitably in two successive phases, one to be taken within the Fourth Plan period and the other to be completed in the Fifth Plan period.

(h) The Guru Nanak University will be mainly engaged in developing instructional facilities in Science subjects at the B.Sc. (Hons.) level and the postgraduate classes could be started only in the Fifth Plan period. The assistance for the Science Faculty has, therefore, to be on a sharing basis applicable in the case of those universities which have both undergraduate and postgraduate teaching but largely leading to postgraduate work and research. In the case of the Humanities Departments, the University's attention will be mainly at the postgraduate level and therefore assistance for these departments may be on a 100% basis. In the case of the other schemes, the usual sharing basis laid down by the Commission would be applicable.

(i) The Committee noted that the Guru Nanak University, in anticipation of the Commission's grants, has proceeded with construction of several buildings. The facilities proposed to be created by the University are based on the long range requirements probably extending over next ten to fifteen years. The Committee realises that keeping in view the general pattern of assistance and norms of the Commission, it would be difficult to assist the University on such large scale particularly at the end of the Plan period. In view of this, the Committee has based its recommendations and suggested grants to be made available in accordance with the general pattern for similar purposes in other Universities.

(378)

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are listed below:

Item	Total estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	UGC Share (Rs. in lakhs)
Chemistry and Physics Block	12.00	8.00
Biological Sciences Block	6.00	4.00
Guest House	1.50	1.00
Library Building	9.00	6.00
Furniture for library	1.80	1.20
Boys' hostel for 200 students including furniture.	12.00	6.00
Girls' hostel for 140 including furniture.	6.00	4.50
Staff quarters	10.00	5.00
Gas Plant	1.50	1.00
Workshop	1.50	1.00
Grand Total:-	<u>61.30</u>	<u>37.70</u>

(B) Equipment, Books and Journals

Name of the Department	Equipment (Rs. in lakhs)		Books & Journals (Rs. in lakhs)	100%
	Total	UGC Share (2/3rd)		
Biological Sciences	3.0	2.0	1.00X X	
Chemistry	4.5	3.0	1.00X X	
Physics	4.5	3.0	1.00X X	100%
Mathematics	0.30	0.20	0.50X X	
Economics	-	UGC share 100%	0.25	
English	0.15	0.15	0.25	
Guru Nanak Studies	-	-	0.25	
Hindi	-	-	0.20	
History	-	-	0.20	

1.	2.	3.	4.
Law	-	-	0.20
Linguistics	-	-	0.20
Punjabi	-	-	0.20
Psychology	0.35	0.35	0.25
Political Science	-	-	0.25

(C) Additional Staff

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff recommended</u>				
	P	R	L	X	
Physics	1	2	3	X	UGC share 50%
Chemistry	1	2	3	X	
Biology	1	2	3	X	
Mathematics	1	1	2	X	
				X	

Workshop

1. Supdt. (Rs. 250-500)				X	
1 Mechanic (Rs. 200-400)				X	UGC share 50%
1 Electrician (Rs. 200-400)				X	
1 Carpenter (Rs. 200-400)				X	
History	-	1	1	X	UGC share 100%
Psychology	1	-	-	X	
English	1	-	3	X	
Hindi	1	-	3	X	
Punjabi	1	-	3	X	
Economics	1	1	3	X	
Pol. Science	1	1	3	X	

Abstract

	<u>Estimated expenditure</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>UGC Share</u> (Rs. in lakhs)
A - Staff	12.00	9.00
B - Buildings	61.30	37.70
C - Equipment	12.80	8.70
D - Books & Journals	5.75	5.75
	<u>91.85</u>	<u>61.15</u>

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Do (H)

408

III Summary of allocation (U.G.C. share) to the University for the IV Plan

University/ Institution	Commit- ted expen. on develop- ment	Cost of Schemes already appro- ved in IV Plan	New Schemes								General Admini- stra-
			Posts		Library		Equipment		Deptt. Bldgs.		
			Sc.	Hum.	Bldg.	Books	Sc.	Hum.	Sc.	Hum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Guru Nanak University	-	-	296	603	600	575	820	50	1300	-	150
					120(*)						

21/5

Report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the fourth plan development schemes of Guru Nanak University, Amritsar.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Visiting Committee, consisting of the following members, to examine the development schemes of Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, during the fourth plan period :

1. Professor M.V. Mathur,
Director,
Asian Institute of Educational Planning & Administration,
New Delhi.
2. Dr. J. N. Kapur,
Vice Chancellor,
Meerut University.
3. Professor S.C. Maheshwari,
Department of Botany,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.
4. Professor Rais Ahmed,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University.
5. Professor K.A. Nizami,
Centre of Advanced Study in History,
Aligarh Muslim University.
6. Dr. D. Shankar Narayan,
Additional Secretary,
UGC.
7. Dr. S.C. Goel,
Education Officer,
U.G.C.

2. The Committee visited Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, on 14th/15th April, 1972 and held discussions with Shri Bishan Singh Samundri, Vice Chancellor, Shri Bharpur Singh, Registrar, Dr. S.S. Sandhu, Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Pritam Singh, Head of the Department of Guru Nanak Studies, Dr. J.S. Grewal, Professor of History and other members of the faculty. The Committee also had an opportunity of meeting the principals of some of the local colleges viz. Khalsa College, Amritsar, Linda College, Government College for Women, D.A.V. College for Women and D.A.V. College of Education. The committee also visited the site of the new university campus and the university library which is at present housed in the Government Poly-technic building adjacent to the new campus of the university. Information regarding establishment, teaching departments etc. of the university is given below :

Sl. No.	Colleges	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total
1.	Arts and Science	5	50	55
2.	Education	1	6	7
3.	Medical	1	-	1
4.	Dental	1	-	1
	Total	8	56	64

The total enrolment in the affiliated colleges was 45,939 as on 31st December, 1971, consisting of 14,111 girls and 31,828 boys. Twelve colleges have been permitted to offer postgraduate courses as detailed below :

Name of College	Subjects of Postgraduate classes
1. Khalsa College, Amritsar	English, Punjabi, Pol. Science, Economics, M.Sc. Agr. (Agronomy) (Horticulture) (Agric. Economics)
2. Hindu College, Amritsar	Economics
3. Govt. College for Women, Amritsar	Music
4. D.A.V. College, Amritsar	Hindi English, Mathematics, Economics, English
5. B.M.C. College, Batala	English
6. D.A.V. College, Jullundur	English, Mathematics, Economics, Pol. Science, Punjabi, Hindi, Sanskrit, History, M.Sc., Chem.
7. Doaba College, Jullundur	Mathematics, Pol. Sc., English, Economics, Hindi.
8. Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur	Mathematics, History, Pol. Science, Hindi, Punjabi.
9. Hans Raj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur	Hindi, Pol. Science, Music
10. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur	English, Hindi, Music
11. Govt. College, Kapurthala	English
12. Bangarhia College, Bhagwara	History

(7) The proposals

The proposals made by the University for the fourth plan period involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,37,76,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,40,00,000 for the period ending 1973-74. This

3. Establishment of the University : Guru Nanak University, Amritsar was established in November, 1969 vide Act No. 21 of the Punjab (1969) Government to mark the quinqucentenary celebration of Shri Guru Nanak Dev. The tutorial jurisdiction of the university extends to the four districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jullundur and Kapurthala. The colleges situated in these districts, which were affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh became affiliated to the Guru Nanak University with effect from 30th June, 1970. Sardar Bishan Singh Samundari took over charge of the office of Vice Chancellor from 1st November, 1969.

4. Bodies of the University :

The University has set up the following bodies for its academic and administrative functioning :

1. Senate
2. Syndicate
3. Finance Committee
4. Academic Council
5. Faculties (science, medicine, dental science, agriculture and forestry, arts and social sciences, languages, education, fine arts and architecture).

Boards of Studies (Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Zoology for Science, Mathematics, medicine, dental science, Agriculture and Forestry, Agr. Geography, History, Philosophy, Pol. Science, Public Administration, Psychology, Sociology, English, Hindi, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian Education, Library Sc., Fine Arts, Music, Postgraduate Agriculture Education & Research Board).

5. Teaching Departments:

The University has so far set up the following teaching departments

<u>Name of the Department</u>	<u>Location</u>
1. Chemistry	Khalsa College, Amritsar
2. Guru Nanak Studies	Government Polytechnic, Amritsar.
3. History	Khalsa College of Education, Amritsar
4. Mathematics	Hindu College, Amritsar
5. Psychology	Government College for Women, Amritsar.

Besides these University Departments, three Reader-Coordinaiores are co-ordinating the Postgraduate teaching in English, Hindi and Punjabi in the local colleges.

6. Affiliated colleges

There are 64 affiliated colleges of the University, of which 8 are government colleges and 56 are non-government colleges as detailed below :-

- ii. Boys' hostel for 260 students at a cost of Rs. 30.52 lakhs.
- iii. Twenty B type houses for readers at a cost of Rs. 15.10 lakhs.
- iv. Thirty C type houses for lecturers at a cost of Rs. 14.03 lakhs.

The construction of roads is in progress. Three tube-wells have been bored for supply of water for drinking and irrigation. The construction of three pumps house chambers has been nearly completed.

9. University Library

The Central Library of the university is at present housed in the Government Poly-technic, adjacent to the new campus of the university. It has 33,804 books. The departments having more than 1000 books are : Chemistry (1399), Mathematics (1808), Physics (1335), Economics (1068) History (2071), Political Science (1111), Psychology (1101), English (3598), Hindi (3993) and Panjabi (6418). The average number of books issued by the library varies from 600 to 1200 per month. The university subscribes to 611 journals : Botany (44), Chemistry (57), Mathematics (63), Physics (39), Zoology (61), Economics (44), Education (26), History (24), Library science (32), Philosophy (5), Pol. Science (11), Psychology (40), Sociology (14), English (47), Hindi (26), the Panjabi (21) etc. The budget of the university library for new books, manuscripts, rare books, back number of journals and current periodicals was Rs. 1,50,000/- in 1969-70, Rs. 4,87,000/- in 1970-71, and Rs. 8,60,000/- in 1971-72. This includes a grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- paid by the Commission for the purchase of books and journals in the humanities, social sciences and science subjects.

10. Teaching departments - staff and students

<u>Name of the Department</u>	<u>Existing Staff</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
Department of Chemistry	1 Professor 3 Lecturers and 3 Research fellows	6 (B.Sc. Hons)
Guru Nanak Studies	1 Professor	It is a research department
Department of History	1. Professor 2. Lecturers 1 Research fellow	28 (M.A. Part I)
Department of Mathematics	1 Reader 1 Lecturer 1 Research fellow	20 M.A. Part I
Psychology	1 Reader 3 Lecturers 2 Research fellows	22 in M.A. Part I, 18 in M.A. Part II

The University has also appointed three readers, one each in English, Hindi and Panjabi for coordinating teaching work in the

includes establishment of 15 teaching departments viz. Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, Economics, English, Guru Nanak Studies, Hindi, History, Law, Library Science, Linguistics, Panjabi, Psychology and Political Science and other schemes like physical education, studies, and researches in Panjabi language, literature and culture, youth welfare, establishment of regional centre at Jullundur, correspondence courses etc. Some of these schemes mentioned above do not come within the purview of the visiting committee and others like research projects, organisation of seminars and conferences, travel grants, publication of research works etc. are schemes for which assistance is provided by the Commission within the framework of its rules and regulations.

A sum of Rs. 5.50 crores has been sanctioned by the State Government and this includes Rs. three crores as capital grant for construction of buildings and Rs. 2.5 crores as recurring grant with a minimum annual grant of Rs. 50 lakhs p.a. The University has so far drawn about Rs. 150 lakhs (recurring) and Rs. 80 lakhs for capital works. The university has revenue income of about Rs. 30 lakhs annually.

The details of proposals made by the university are given in Appendix I and II.

8. Buildings under construction :

The university has acquired an area of 500 acres, 323 acres from the Khalsa College, Amritsar and 177 acres from private owners. The campus is situated between Amritsar and Chhacharta on the Grand Truck Road on one side and Jan Tirtha Road on the other. The University has prepared a Master plan and has proceeded with construction of some buildings with the help of the capital grant of Rs. 3 crores made available by the State Government and in anticipation of grants to be made available by the University Grants Commission.

The construction of the physics laboratory at an approximate cost of Rs. 21.55 lakhs is in progress. The building is in two blocks, one comprising three storeys and the other comprising four storeys. The roofing of the three storeyed block has been completed and the roofing of the first floor of the four storeyed block is in progress. The building is expected to be completed by July, 1972.

The Chemistry laboratory is also under construction and expected to cost approximately Rs. 23.19 lakhs. The construction is at the same stage as in the case of Physics laboratory. The biological sciences laboratories are expected to cost Rs. 21.55 lakhs. The foundations of this block has been completed.

The work on construction of the university guest house at a cost of Rs. 7.57 lakhs is also in progress. The flooring and plastering on the ground floor has been completed. The building is expected to be ready by May, 1972. It is a two storeyed structure consisting of 16 rooms, lounge, dining hall, kitchen etc. The following other works are also in progress and at various stages of construction :

- i. Ten (i) type houses for professors at a cost of Rs. 10.45 lakhs.

affiliated colleges of the university. From the information supplied by the university, it seems that the staff appointed so far possess requisite academic qualifications and teaching experience. A number of them have attended academic seminars and conferences and also have a large number of publications to their credit.

A statement giving the staff requirements of the university for the existing and new departments is enclosed (Appendix III).

11. Observations and Recommendations

(a) It was noted that in accordance with the Act, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar is committed to the provision of teaching and research in the humanities, social sciences, sciences and technology promotion of Guru Nanak Studies, teaching and research in Panjabi language, literature and culture and special provision for backward classes and communities. It is with the above objectives in view that the university has planned its teaching and research programmes and proposes to expand its activities in the future.

(b) The Committee was apprised that the university has already set up some departments for research like the Department of Guru Nanak Studies. It also proposes to establish a research unit for the promotion of Panjabi language, literature and culture. In this connection, the committee felt that the establishment of purely research institutes or units may not be conducive to the fulfilment of the objectives which the university has in view. It should be recognised that in the university set up, research can flourish only if it goes along with teaching.

(c) The State Government of Panjab has agreed to provide a grant of Rs. 3 crores spread over a period of four years for capital projects of the university. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs per annum is also available to the university for expenditure of recurring nature.

(d) The Vice Chancellor of the University stated with some emphasis that in planning for its expansion the university would avoid all possible duplication, insofar as facilities in certain areas and branches of study are already available either in the colleges of the university or in the neighbouring universities. For example, the university does not propose to go in for courses in agriculture in view of the fact that the Panjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, already has excellent facilities in the area. This decision has been taken in spite of the fact that the Khalsa College, Amritsar, has a well-established department of Agriculture, comprising Agronomy, Horticulture and Agricultural education.

(e) The university has also decided as a matter of policy not to permit postgraduates teaching in sciences in any of the affiliated colleges. The only exception is the M.Sc. Chemistry course offered by the D.A.V. College, Jullundur, which has to continue for historical reasons. Similarly, the university has decided that affiliated colleges will not be permitted to offer postgraduate courses in arts, subject to the provision that courses already started by the colleges might continue.

(f) The Committee would like to emphasise here that the University could organise its departments on an inter-disciplinary basis. A School of Physical Sciences or a School of Biological Sciences with a critical size of faculty would prove both advantageous and viable and would help in breaking the outmoded pattern of rigid individual departmental structures. The School of Physical Sciences could have persons interested in the general fields of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and the inter-disciplinary areas related to these basic subjects, such as, Theoretical and Structural Chemistry, Quantum Chemistry, Chemical Physics etc. etc. Similarly the Division of Biological Sciences could include units dealing with Plant Sciences and Animal Sciences, fully utilizing the supporting disciplines of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Biostatistics and also Microbiology. If on the other hand, individual departments were to be established in each of the subjects, the department would have a staff strength which is not of a critical size and therefore, would take considerably long time before it can become really active and self-generating in its activities. Yet another advantage of having such integrated schools of related subjects would be to develop several common facilities by way of laboratories, sophisticated instrumentation and also supporting workshop and technical personnel. The committee would like to suggest to the university to keep these aspects in view at the time of recruitment of staff and also in development of laboratory and library facilities.

(g) The university also proposes to fulfil its obligations to the colleges affiliated to it by helping them in maintaining high standards and by enabling them to improve the qualifications and competence of their teachers. This could be done in a variety of ways, by organising refresher courses for college teachers, by enabling selected colleges to try new methods of assessment on an experimental basis, by organising summer institutes and by supplying literature including synopsis of articles etc.

(h) The committee noted that so far the university has not done any exercise in what might be termed as academic planning, insofar as the introduction of new areas like borderline disciplines, areas of an inter-disciplinary character, combination courses, job-oriented courses etc. are concerned. The University has also not taken any firm decision in regard to the structure of the Honours School, which could be 4 + 1 as in the Panjab University, Chandigarh or 3 + 2 as has been suggested by the Education Commission and educationists from time to time for various academic considerations.

(i) It would seem to be highly appropriate and desirable for a new university like Guru Nanak University to take advantage of the recommendations contained in the reports of the various review committees and panels in planning the introduction of courses in the university to keep the syllabi etc. abreast of recent developments. Similarly, the university should take advantage of the recommendations of the Education Commission in regard to various issues such as admission qualifications, methods of teaching, methods of assessment, introduction of an intermediary degree between the masters courses

and Ph.D.) institution of honours schools in the humanities and social sciences etc. There would seem to be many advantages if the university organises a series of seminars to discuss these issues from an academic point of view, for a new university has the advantage of experimentation and innovations, which are not applicable to the same degree in the case of an established university which has by and large to function, on the basis of status-quo.

(j) The university may also consider the possibility of setting up schools like the school of social sciences, the School of Biological Sciences, the school of languages, the School of Physical Sciences etc. The Dean/Director of the school could possibly be appointed by rotation after every three years from among the professors in the school, comprising two or three related disciplines. This would be of immense advantage to the university in promoting interdisciplinary studies and researches.

(k) It was noted that the university has advertised all the posts mentioned in its proposals. Assuming that it is able to appoint some senior members of the staff before the next academic session, it would be difficult to obtain equipment etc. for specialised post-graduate level work, especially in the science subjects. The university should, therefore, explore the possibility of asking its senior staff members to formulate courses of studies etc. during the next one or two years. Though the university has proposed the institution of postgraduate courses in a number of disciplines from 1972-73, it seems that in view of various limitations including the availability of staff and equipment, it could at best think of starting post-graduate courses in some selected social sciences like Economics and Political Science, humanities subjects like English, Hindi and Panjabi and honours classes in science subjects from the academic session 1972-73.

(l) The university may also consider the possibility of setting up a central workshop in the university campus, in the vicinity of the Physics, Chemistry and Biological laboratories to enable designing and fabrication of instruments.

(m) The University has submitted a number of research projects in the humanities and social sciences for the consideration of the committee. These include (a) Project for the Survey of Manuscripts lying in private and rural religious institutions in the Punjab - by the department of Guru Nanak Studies (b) Micro-history (local as well as regional) - by the department of History (c) Publication of "the Granth" by Hari Das or Haria - a saint poet of the 17th century A.D. - by the department of Guru Nanak Studies (d) Socio-Religious History of the Punjab during the 15th and 16th centuries by the department of History and the department of Guru Nanak Studies and (e) Translation of Jari Guru Granth Sahib in Hindi - by the department of Hindi. It is suggested that the University may refer these projects to two or three experts in the field concerned for their advice regarding academic value, feasibility, financial estimates etc. and then send them to the Commission for consideration under the existing scheme of support for research in the humanities and social sciences. Some of the projects could also be sent for the

consideration of the Indian Council of Social Science Research/Indian Council of Historical Studies.

Proposals relating to Teachers' Hostel, Health Centre, Students Study Centre, Gymnasium and sport pavilion are not generally considered as part of the plan proposals since assistance for such purposes is made on the merit of each case in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Commission for assisting universities towards these facilities. The University may therefore send proposals for consideration of the Commission in response to the circulars issued by the Commission in this regard.

Since the present visiting committee has been appointed at a time when hardly less than two years are left before the fourth plan comes to an end, the Committee, in accordance with its terms of reference, has assessed only the immediate requirements so that the assistance that is made available could be fully utilised before the end of the Fourth Plan period. The Committee however felt that in the case of a new university, such as this one, where a visiting committee is appointed at the end of a Plan period, it may perhaps be more appropriate to request the Committee to consider the programmes upto the end of the Fifth Plan period and arrange them suitably in two successive phases, one to be taken within the Fourth Plan period and the other to be completed in the Fifth Plan period. The funds for the latter purpose could however be committed at the beginning of the Fifth Plan period. On the other hand, in the present situation, the Committee would like to suggest, in order that the University may not lose advantage of activities initiated in the Fourth Plan period, the UGC could send its visiting committee for Fifth Plan period within the first year of the Fifth Plan itself. The Committee realizes that the Commission would have to formulate a suitable policy with regard to assessment of the development proposals of newer universities and established universities during the Fifth Plan period.

As indicated above, the Guru Nanak University will be mainly engaged in developing instructional facilities in Science subjects at the B.Sc. (Hons) level and the postgraduate classes will be started only in the Fifth Plan period. The assistance for the Science Faculty has, therefore, to be on a sharing basis applicable in the case of those universities which have both undergraduate and postgraduate teaching but largely loading to postgraduate work and research. In the case of the Humanities Departments, the University's attention will be mainly at the postgraduate level and therefore, assistance for these departments may be on a 100% basis. In the case of the other schemes, the usual sharing basis laid by the Commission would be applicable.

The Committee noted that the Guru Nanak University, in anticipation of the Commission's grants, has proceeded with construction of several buildings. The facilities proposed to be created by the University are based on the long range requirements probably extending over next ten to fifteen years. The Committee realizes that keeping in view the general pattern of assistance and norms of the Commission, it would be difficult to assist the

(48)

University on such large scale particularly at the end of the Fifth Plan period. In view of this, the Committee has based its recommendation and suggested grants to be made available in accordance with the general pattern for similar purposes in other universities. It would therefore, become necessary for the Guru Nanak University to substantially supplement the grants from the UGC with the capital grant already available to it from the State Government of Punjab. In the case of academic staff, the Committee has taken note of the persons already appointed by the University and has, therefore, suggested staff that may be added during the Fourth Plan period to each of the departments.

The financial implications of the recommendations of the Committee are listed below :

Item	Total Estimated costs (Rs. in lakhs)	UGC Share (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
Chemistry and Physics Block	12.00	8.00
Biological Sciences Block	6.00	4.00
Guest House	1.50	1.00
Library Building	9.00	6.00
Furniture for library	1.80	1.20
Boys' hostel for 200 students, including furniture	12.00	6.00
Girls' hostel for 140 including furniture	6.00	4.50
Staff quarters	10.00	5.00
Gas Plant	1.50	1.00
Workshop	1.50	1.00
Grand Total :	61.30	37.70

(3) Equipment Books and Journals

Name of the Department	Equipment (Rs. in lakhs) (2/3)		Books and Journals (Rs. in lakhs) (100%)	
	Total	UGC		
Biological Sciences	3.0	2.0	1.00	100%
Chemistry	4.5	3.0	1.00	
Physics	4.5	3.0	1.00	
Mathematics	0.30	0.20	0.50	
Economics	-	100%	0.25	
English	0.15	0.15	0.25	
Guru Nanak Studies	-	-	0.25	
Hindi	-	-	0.20	
History	-	-	0.20	
Law	-	-	0.20	
Linguistics	-	-	0.20	
Punjabi	-	-	0.20	
Psychology	0.35	0.35	0.25	
Political Science	-	-	0.25	
	<u>2.00</u>	<u>8.70</u>	<u>5.75</u>	

(C) Additional Staff

<u>Department</u>	<u>Staff Recommended</u>			
	P	R	L	
Physics	1	2	3	I
Chemistry	1	2	3	I
Biology	1	2	3	I UGC share 50%
Mathematics	1	1	2	I

Workshop

1 Superintendent (Es. 250-500)				I
1 Mechanic (Es. 200-400)				I
1 Carpenter (Es. 200-400)				I UGC Share 50%
1 Electrician (Es. 200-400)				I

History	-	1	1	I
Psychology	1	-	-	I
English	1-	-	3	I UGC Share 100%
Hindi	1	-	3	I
Punjabi	1	-	3	I
Economics	1	1	3	I
Pol. Science	1	1	3	I

Abstract

	<u>Estimate expenditure</u> (Es. in lakhs)	<u>UGC Share</u> (Es. in lakhs)
A - Staff	12.00	9.04
B - Buildings	61.30	37.70
C - Equipment	12.90	8.70
D - Books & Journals	5.75	5.75
Total	<u>91.85</u>	<u>61.19</u>

Proposed budget for the year 1971-72, 1972-73 & 1973-74 for the construction of buildings and roads in the Guru Nanak University Campus at Amritsar.

APPENDIX-I

(Showing share of UGC)

Name of building	Estimated amount in lakhs.	Plinth Area sq.ft.	Total Exp.	Total share of the UGC	
				Percentage	Amount
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Chemistry & Physics Block.	44.74	48645 46221	44.74	100%	44.74
Furniture	1.40	—	1.40	100%	1.40
Water Cooler	0.10	—	0.10	50%	0.05
Lift	0.75	—	0.75	100%	0.75
Biology Block	22.10	46221	22.10	100%	22.10
Furniture	0.70	—	0.70	100%	0.70
Water-cooler	0.05	—	0.05	50%	0.025
Guest House	7.57	15238	7.57	—	1.00
Furniture	1.10	—	1.10	—	—
Library Block	70.00	1,50000	70.00	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	46.67
Furniture	30.92	—	30.92	100%	30.92
Boys Hostel for 280 students with dining hall (1st Phase)	30.52	70004	30.52	50%	15.26
Furniture for 280 students @ Rs.250/- each.	0.70	—	—	100%	0.70
Boys hostel for 280 students except dining hall (2nd Phase).	27.00	57343	6.00	50%	13.50
Furniture for 280 students @ Rs. 250/- each.	0.70	—	—	100%	0.70
Girls hostel for 140 students including dining hall (1st Phase)	17.63	40466	17.63	75%	13.22
Furniture for 140 students including dining hall (1st Phase)	0.40	—	—	100%	0.40
Girls hostel for 140 students including dining hall (2ndPhase)	15.00	30389	5.00	75%	11.25
Furniture for 140 students @ Rs. 250/- each (2nd Phase)	0.35	—	—	100%	0.35
Residential houses for teaching staff (1st Phase).	35.00	—	35.00	50%	17.50
Teacher's Home	11.50 (Drgs. yet to be finalised)	—	11.50	—	4.50

415

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
11.	Teachers' flats	15.00	(Drgs. yet to be finalised).	15.00	---	
12.	Health Centre	6.50	-do-	6.50	---	1.00
13.	Student Centre Study Home.	10.00	-do-	10.00	---	1.00
14.	Gymnasium and sport pavilion.	10.00	-do-	10.00	---	3.125
15.	Swimming pool	6.00	-do-	6.00	---	2.50
16.	Estate Gas Supply	3.38	-do-	3.58	100%	3.38
17.	Overhead water reservior	2.80	-do-	2.80	100%	2.80
				<u>337.73</u>		<u>221.950</u>

Statement showing the requirements of the university departments in respect of staff, apparatus and equipment, library books and journals, furniture etc. during the Fourth Five Year Plan ending 31.5.1974

S. No.	Department	Staff	Apparatus & Equipment.	Books & Journals	Furniture	Gas Plant	Herbarium & Museum	Workshop	Memorial Lecturers	Research Scheme.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1.	Biology	2,92,178	5,00,000	3,00,000	—	—	6,00,000	—	—	—	16,92,178
2.	Chemistry	3,80,799	16,00,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	30,30,799
3.	Mathematics	1,49,652	20,000	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,99,652
4.	Physics	2,01,903	8,00,000	3,00,000	—	—	—	2,50,000	—	—	15,51,903
5.	Botany	1,55,003	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,83,003
6.	English	1,46,536	15,000	25,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,96,536
7.	Art & Natak Studies	1,74,861	—	50,000	20,000	—	—	—	25,000	—	2,69,861
8.	Hindi	1,68,571	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	2,75,000	4,09,571
9.	History	1,68,571	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,98,571
10.	Laws	1,58,212	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,88,212
11.	Library Sc.	75,800	—	50,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,800
12.	Linguistics	1,62,930	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,92,930
13.	Punjabi	1,13,428	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,43,428
14.	Psychology	1,50,613	1,00,000	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,10,613
15.	Pol. Sc.	1,33,952	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,63,952
16.	Physical Edu.	1,71,751	2,00,000	20,000	10,000	—	—	Play fields	—	75,000	4,76,751

(41)

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1. Punjabi Language, Literature & Culture.	85,764	—	20,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,764
8. Youth Welfare	32,466	25,000	5,000	—	—	open Air theatre cultural tours	—	—	5,00,000 25,000	5,87,466
9. Regional Centre Jullundur	4,64,910	—	1,25,000	1,00,000	—	—	—	—	—	6,89,910
10. Correspondence courses.	11,33,600 & other expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,33,600
11. Guru Ram Dass School of Planning.	6,36,200	1,00,000	30,000	20,000	—	—	—	—	—	7,86,200
22. Research Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000	60,000
23. Seminars and Academic Conferences.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,000	55,000
24. Travel Grant for attending International conference	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000	16,000
25. Travel Grant for visiting Research Centres in India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000	16,000

Statement regarding additional staff requirements for the fourth plan period

<u>3 th Department</u>	<u>Existing teaching Staff.</u>	<u>Additional teaching staff requirements.</u>	<u>Total teaching staff at the end of the fourth plan.</u>
1.	2.	3.	4.

Existing Departments

(A) Deptt. of Chemistry	IP+3L	2P+6R+6L	3P+3R+9L
Deptt. of Mathematics	IR+1L	IP+IR+5L	IP+2R+6L
Guru Nanak Studies	IP	P+3R+4L	IP+1P+3R+4L
History	IP+2L	IP+3R+4L	2P+3P+6L
Psychology	IR+3L	IP+2R+3L	IP+5R+6L
English	IR	2P+IR+5L	2P+2R+5L
Hindi	IR	IP+IR+4L	IP+2R+4L
Punjabi	IR	IP+IR+4L	IP+2R+4L

(B) New Departments

Biology		3P+3R+6L	3P+3R+6L
Physics		2P+5R+3L	2P+5R+3L
Economics		2P+3R+4L	2P+3R+4L
Law		IP+2R+4L+6 part-time lecturers	IP+2R+4L+6 part-time lecturer
Library Science		2L+2 Jr. Lecturers	2L+2 Jr. Lecturers
Linguistics		IP+3R+3L	IP+3R+3L
Political Science		IP+2R+4L	IP+3R+4L
Physical Education		IP+IR+3L	IP+IR+3L
Department of Punjabi Language literature and culture.		IP+2R	IP+2R

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9	10.	11.	12.
23.	Publication of Research Work of Staff of various Deptts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	40,000
27.	Computer Assistance to staff of various Deptt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
28.	Extension lectures to members of teaching staff.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
29.	University library	1,20,000	10,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,20,000
Total		50,95,993	34,30,000	21,75,000	2,77,500	10,00,000	6,00,000	2,50,000	25,000	10,81,000	1,39,800
										Say	1,40,00,000

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 67 : To consider the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Commission to frame guidelines for "Personal promotions" in Central Universities.

The Commission at its meeting held on the 2nd February, 1972 considered the recommendations made by the Committee of Vice - Chancellors of Central Universities with regard to conversion/ upgrading of posts in Central Universities involving personal promotions and resolved as under :

"The Central Universities may provide for "personal promotions" for teachers (university/college) of outstanding merit. The number of such cases would not exceed 5% in a year of the total staff (non-plan) in each category : category of lecturers for promotion to Readerships and category of Readers for promotion to Professorships. The additional expenditure involved in the upgrading of posts would be provided by the universities within their normal revenue budget and no additional grant would be available from the University Grants Commission. It was noted that the Selection Committees, as provided by the relevant Statutes, would be involved in making the selections for "personal promotions."

It was agreed that a committee be appointed to frame guidelines for the scheme of "personal promotions" in the Central Universities.

The Commission further desired that the scheme of "personal promotions" for university and college teachers may be recommended to the State Governments/ State Universities."

In pursuance of the above decision of the Commission, a Committee consisting of the following members was appointed to frame guidelines for the scheme of "personal promotions" in the Central Universities :

1. Professor Sarup Singh,
Vice Chancellor,
Delhi University,
Delhi.
2. Professor Muhaamad Shafi,
Aligarh Muslim University,
Aligarh.

(421)

3. Professor Gurbur Singh,
Banaras Hindu University,
Varanasi-5.
4. Professor M.S. Venkataramani,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.
5. Professor A.K. De,
Visva - Bharati,
Santiniketan.
6. Dr. D.K. Banerjee,
Director,
Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
7. Professor T.S. Sadasivan,
Madras University,
Madras.
8. Professor R.P. Bambah,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.

The above Committee met on the 26th February, 1972. Subsequently, at the meeting of the Commission held on the 1st March, 1972, arising out of the minutes (Item No. 71(a)) it was suggested that the Rules of the C.S.I.R. for merit promotions may be brought to the notice of the Committee set up to prepare the guidelines for "personal promotions" and that a representative of the Ministry of Finance may also be associated with the Committee. Accordingly, Shri D.P. Mohla, Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance, was nominated by the Ministry of Finance to serve on the above Committee.

The above Committee met again on the 26th May, 1972 and a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee is attached (Annexure). The proposed guidelines indicated in para No. 3 of the minutes are for Commission's consideration.

A. S. (CU) / E. O.

422

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee appointed to frame guidelines for "Personal Promotions" in Central Universities.

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The second meeting of the Committee appointed to frame guidelines for the Scheme of Personal Promotions in the Central Universities was held on the 26th May, 1972. The following were present :

1. Professor Sarup Singh,
Vice Chancellor,
Delhi University.
2. Professor Mohd. Shafi,
Aligarh Muslim University.
3. Professor Gurbux Singh,
Banaras Hindu University.
4. Professor M.S. Venkataramani,
Jawaharlal Nehru University
5. Professor A.K. De ,
Visva Bharati
6. Shri O.P. Mohla,
Deputy Financial Adviser,
Ministry of Finance
7. Shri R. K. Chhabra,
Secretary,
University Grants Commission
8. Shri P.G.N. Nampoothiri,
Finance Officer,
University Grants Commission

Dr. D.K. Banerjee, Dr. T.S. Jadasivan and Dr. R.P. Bambah had expressed their inability to attend.

2. At the outset Shri O.P. Mohla pointed out that the scheme envisaged by the Commission was more liberal than that followed by the CSIR ; the CSIR's Scheme provides for promotion at any one time limited to 5% of the number of posts in the grade to which the promotions are made, the number of promotions in a calendar year being limited to 1/4th of that number. In this connection it was clarified by the Chairman that the Committee has to proceed on the basis of the Commission's decision taken at its meeting held on the 2nd February, 1972 according to which the percentage has been fixed with reference to the grade from which the promotions are made i.e. Lecturers and Readers. Shri Mohla suggested that ~~before~~ then the Committee will have to take a second look on the guidelines already formulated at the first meeting of the Committee, keeping in view the following considerations :

- (i) The Commission's resolution on the subject refers to the Scheme of Personal Promotions for teachers of outstanding merit. On the other hand, in the guidelines framed by the Committee more emphasis has been laid on seniority and stagnation at the maximum of the scale rather than on merit.
- (ii) The Commission's resolution of February, 1972 provides that personal promotions would not exceed 5% in a year. The Committee's recommendations of taking four years period as a unit and providing for 20% promotions in that period by varying the percentage in the earlier years would be outside the scheme as enunciated by the Commission.
- (iii) In colleges affiliated to Delhi University, provision already exists for 25% of the posts of Lecturer being placed in the Selection Grade (Rs. 700-1250). In the event of the Scheme being extended to Delhi Colleges, this pattern will be completely upset within a matter of five -six years.
- (iv) The Scheme should provide for the adjustment of the teachers given personal promotions against regular vacancies as and when they arise.

3. The Committee took note of the observations made by Shri Mohl a and after prolonged discussions recommended the following guidelines for the consideration of the Commission :-

- (a) For purposes of determining 5% 'quota' the department of a university would be the unit.
- (b) A teacher (Lecturer or Reader) who has served in a particular university as Lecturer or Reader, as the case may be, at least for eight years or has reached the maximum of the scale of pay of Lecturer/Reader as the case may be and has served for six years in the same university would be eligible for personal promotion.
- (c) The University would prepare a list of eligible candidates by 30th September every year. The list so prepared, would be circulated to the Departments and a period of two weeks will be given to enable any teacher, if he so desires, to point out if there has been omission in the list.
- (d) All eligible teachers would be required to submit information relating to their academic qualifications and academic attainments. This should be made available latest by 30th November in a year. In this connection, it was noted that for the purpose of promotions to be effected from 1st April 1972, the above procedure would be followed as on 30.9.1971 (i.e.

(424)

those eligible as on 30.9.1970, 15.10.1971 and 30.11.1971 respectively with such adjustments as may be necessary.

- Selection Committee as
- (e) List prepared as under para (c) above would be placed before to /- constituted under the Statutes for appointment of Professor/Reader as the case may be.
 - (f) The Selection Committee will make recommendations of the persons who are considered suitable for appointment as Professor/Reader as the case may be in the order of merit.
 - (g) The Executive Council would keep the following factors in view while making actual promotions on the recommendations of the Selection Committee :
 - (i) At any given time not more than 20% of the total strength of the department (Professor, Readers and Lecturers permanent posts provided for in the non-plan) will consist of persons promoted under this scheme.
 - (ii) The Committee felt that since promotion of 5% every year might create practical difficulties, the unit of time for this purpose should be 4 years and within a period of 4 years upto 20% of persons of each category could be promoted. To illustrate, the Department may be allowed to promote 15% of Readers in one year and 5% over a period of next three years or 10% in the first year and 10% in the next three years or so on.
 - (h) The Scheme of Personal Promotions shall not be applicable to teachers on extension service.

The Committee was of the view that the same procedure should be followed in the case of colleges except that the college as a whole should be treated as a Unit and that while suggesting guidelines for this, some teachers from the colleges may be associated with the Committee.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1970.

425

Item No. 68: To consider the recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee for stopping further grants to grantee institutions which do not furnish utilisation certificates within two years of their becoming due.

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1. The Public Accounts Committee in para 1.23 of the 27th Report (5th Lok Sabha) while commenting on the progress made in receipt of utilisation certificates have recommended that in cases where the grantee institutions do not furnish utilisation certificates within two years of their becoming due, the question of stopping further grants should be considered.

2. According to Government of India decision (1) (b) under G.F.R. 150 the sanctioning authority is required to furnish a utilisation certificate within a reasonable period after the grant is paid to the institution. In para (c) thereof it has further been clarified that such target dates should not be later than 15 months from the date of sanction of grant and all utilisation certificates should reach the Accounts Officer not later than 18 months from the date of sanction of the grant. It has further been stated in para (d) thereof that the release of further grants to institutions which fail to furnish proof of proper utilisation of the earlier grants within the reasonable time should be considered only in very exceptional circumstances to be kept on record by the Sanctioning Authority.

3. In this connection, more or less similar recommendations were made by the Public Accounts Committee on earlier occasions also. Extracts from the P.A.C. recommendations and the "Action taken notes" furnished to the Ministry by the University Grants Commission are enclosed as Annexure 'A'.

4. The following lines of action have already been taken for the clearance of old outstanding items:

1. A separate section has been constituted with an Accounts Officer incharge to attend to the work relating to the effective pursuit of old outstanding items as well as the current items.
2. A system of spot settlement of old outstanding items by deputing the Accounts Officer to some of the Universities with heavy outstandings has been instituted.
3. A procedure for issue of utilisation certificates with the help of documents other than audited accounts has been evolved in consultation with the C.A.G. and has been implemented.

406

4. A part from the above lines of action there has been substantial clearance in respect of the old items as may be seen from the table for the period 1.4.71 to 31.5.72 given as Annexure 'B'.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the average clearance has increased from Rs. 33.3 lakhs per month in May, 1970 to Rs. 281.14 lakhs in May, 1972..

5. As far as the specific recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee is concerned, while it will be possible to institute a system of review of old cases and examine the case for stoppage of further grants on the merits of each case, total ban on release of further grants in respect of institutions which do not furnish the utilisation certificates etc., within two years may not be desirable. Firstly, the fact that utilisation certificate has not been received does not necessarily mean that expenditure has not been incurred. Secondly, there may be circumstances outside the control of the recipient institutions in which the amount could not be utilised by them. Further it may not be quite appropriate to stop further grants on all the schemes on the ground that a small amount paid under a particular scheme has not been fully utilised. Stopping of further grants to the defaulting universities may also effect their development programmes.

6. The recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Extracts showing recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee regarding "Delay in issue of Utilisation Certificates" and action taken thereon by the Commission.

1. P.A.C. 29th Report 3rd Lok Sabha

Recommendation

The Committee feel concerned over the delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates by the Universities. The Certificates relating to the grants given during the period as far back as 1955-56 are yet to be issued. The Committee note that out of the outstanding amount of Rs. 30.93 crores as on 20th September, 1963 (pertaining to the years upto 1961-62) utilisation certificates had been submitted for more than Rs. 15 crores. They desire that the position should be kept under constant review and all out efforts should be made to clear the back log of the utilisation certificates and ensure their submission in future in time. In the cases of persistent defaults without valid reasons, the question of withholding further grants till the Utilisation Certificate are furnished should be seriously considered to ensure financial discipline.

Action taken

A statement showing the latest position of the outstanding utilisation certificates, the year to which these related and names of the Universities concerned was supplied to the Ministry of Education in connection with the Public Account Committee in August, 1964.

In regard to the outstanding utilisation certificates, the position is being kept under constant review and every effort is being made to obtain necessary information from the universities so that Utilisation Certificates in respect of grants sanctioned by the Commission may be issued expeditiously. It is now proposed to issue Utilisation Certificates for portions of the schemes or projects as and when these are completed and relevant accounts received from the institutions, instead of waiting till the project as a whole is completed.

2. P.A.C. 41st Report - Third Lok Sabha

The Committee also regret to note that Utilisation Certificates upto the year 1962-63 in respect of Rs. 34 crores covering a total of 8695 cases are still pending. In this connection they would like to draw the attention to the Ministry to their recommendations made in para 65 of the Twenty-ninth Report (Third Lok Sabha). To enforce financial discipline in the cases of persistent defaults without valid reasons, the question of withholding further grants till the utilisation certificates are furnished, should be seriously considered. The desirability of issuing of formal direction to this effect by the Central Government to the University Grants Commission under section 20 of the University Grants Commission's Act may also be examined.

The special steps taken for obtaining the audited accounts and to facilitate the issue of Utilisation Certificates are enumerated below:-

- 1.. Immediately after the close of the financial year statements showing details of grants paid during the preceding year are forwarded to the various universities and their respective audit officers with the request that the submission of the audited accounts relating there to may be expedited.
- 2.. Sometimes the issue of Utilisation Certificates is held up as the audited statements of accounts are not in the proper form and do not indicate all the relevant data required to ensure the proper utilisation of grant. For that matter, a uniform proforma for the

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compilation of accounts in respect of grants-in-aid paid by the University Grants Commission has been devised and the Universities/Colleges have been required to submit their accounts in the said proforma.

3. Correspondence has also been initiated at a suitable level with regard to the old items and the progress of clearance of such items is watched through the periodical progress reports prepared in the office.

4. A Utilisation Certificate Cell has since been created within the sanctioned existing strength of the Commission to deal specifically with outstanding Utilisation Certificates.

As regard the Osmania University the Accountant General, Andhra Pradesh has conducted the re-audit of the accounts from 1954-55 to 1958-59. The audit report in respect of the grants relating to Engineering and Technology has since been received.

To enforce financial discipline in case of persistent default a circular memorandum has since been issued under which the Universities/Institutions concerned have been advised that the Commission would have to consider seriously the steps to be taken under Section 14 of the University Grants Commission Act towards withholding further grants till the audited accounts and Utilisation Certificates in respect of grants-in-aid paid earlier are furnished by the University/Institutions concerned. An extract from the Memo. dated 28th May, 1966 is enclosed (Annexure-II)

3. P.A.C. 114th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha)

2.32 The Committee are concerned to note that the University Grants Commission has not furnished certificates of Utilisation in respect of substantial amounts of grants given

The various steps taken by the Commission towards clearance of outstanding Utilisation Certificates have already been enumerated in the Commission's earlier replies to the P.A.C. Steps

p.t.o.

to several Universities. Out of Rs. 39,526 cases of grants amounting to Rs. 115 crores given during the period 1953-54 to 1966-67, Utilisation Certificates were outstanding as on 28th February, 1970, in 23888 cases (72 percent) involving grants paid as far back as 1953-54 i.e. more than 16 years.

2.33 The Committee were assured by the University Grants Commission in the course of evidence that the non-issue of Utilisation Certificates in these cases need not be taken as implying that the universities concerned had not utilised the grants properly. The Committee would feel happier if the University Grants Commission could obtain audited accounts from the Universities in all these cases and satisfy itself that the grants given have been properly expended.

2.34. The Committee note that there are certain difficulties in taking the audited accounts as the basis for certification of expenditure incurred by the Universities against various grants. The Committee suggest that the question should be examined in consultation with the audit in all its aspects and a suitable arrangements worked out. It should also be examined as to what extent the procedural the streamlining requirements have stood in the way of issuing Utilisation Certificates so that they could be streamlined or even done away with, if they serve no essential purpose.

2.35 The main reason advanced by the Commission for delay in issue of Utilisation Certificates is the failure of the grantee institutions to supply audit certificated about the utilisation of grants paid to them. The Committee are not able to attach much weight in this plea as the Commission after tendering evidence before the Committee on the 24th January, 1970, addressed the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities on the subject and to by the 13th of March, 1970, they received audited accounts in

are also being taken to expend the WC bill. The appointment of a officer for clearance of the outstanding certificates is also being finalised. Meanwhile there has been a clearance of Rupees one crore during the last three months for the period ending 31.5.70. A statement showing the latest position as on 31.5.70 is attached. The following comparative figure would show the progress of clearance.

As on	As on	As on
31.12.69	28.2.70	31.5.70
crores	crores	crores
57.24	56.99	55.99
No.24095	23888	23525

2. The progress made towards obtaining the audited statements of accounts from the Universities is shown in the following comparative statements.

<u>As on 28.2.70</u>	<u>As on 31.5.70</u>
Total grants paid to Universities upto 1967-68.	
114.37 crore	114.37
Amount for which audited accounts have not been received.	
13.70	7.70

3. As already pointed out that audited accounts of the grantee institutions are the main requirements which enable the Commission to satisfy itself about the utilisation of the grants paid by it. In this connection (as also pointed out by the Secretary, Ministry of Education before Public Accounts Committee) the grants paid to the universities in large number of cases have been utilised and there have not been cases of non-utilisation of grants. But owing to procedural and other requirements the amount cannot be treated as having been

respect of grants for about Rs.87.54 lakhs. This gives the Committee the impression that the Commission had earlier failed to pursue the matter either energetically or at the proper level.

2.36 The Committee note that the Osmania University had still to render accounts for grants aggregating Rs.1.45 crores out of grants totaling Rs.1.90 crores paid to it. As the financial position of this university has been stated to have been not very satisfactory for a number of years, the Committee would like the University Grants Commission to have the matter specially examined.

utilised. Public Accounts Committee, in this connection has suggested that desirability of doing away with the procedural arrangement which have stood in the way of issuing the Utilisation certificates is a factor contributing to the large number of outstanding cases. Accordingly, the Commission has taken up the matter with the CAG with a view to considering changes in the existing procedure of issuing certificates of Utilisation of grants.

5. During the period from March, 70 utilisation certificates amounting to Rs.14.90 lakhs have been issued in respect of the Osmania University. The present position is as under:-

<u>Total grants paid</u>	<u>U.C. Issued</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Rs.1.96 crores	Rs.00.15 crores	Rs.1.81 crores

Audited Accounts in respect of all the period except 67-68 have been received in respect of this university. The matter is being pursued with the Auditors.

6. As regards the points regarding reappropriation of UGC funds by the Annamalai University, the position has already been explained in detail in the earlier reply. As to the payment of Rs.27,000/- which was originally objected to by the auditors, a sum of Rs.5,516.67 only out of the original objection remain to be settled. The matter is being pursued with the Auditors. The Commission is taking steps to ensure proper maintenance or records relating to University Grants Commission grants by the University.

431

Extract from the University Grants Commission's office Memo
No. F. 14-6/65 (Admn. I) dated 28th May, 1966.

In their meeting, the Public Accounts Committee had taken a very serious view of persistent default on the part of some Universities for delay in the preparation and submission of old accounts pertaining to the period 1953-54 to 1962-63. The Public Accounts Committee recommended that to enforce financial discipline in the cases of persistent default without valid reason, the questions of withholding further grants till the Utilisation Certificates are furnished, should be seriously considered.

Accordingly it has been decided that the Universities/Institutions concerned may be informed that the Commission will have to consider seriously the steps to be taken under Section 14 of the University Grants Commission Act towards withholding further grants till the audited accounts and Utilisation Certificates in respect of grants-in-aid paid earlier are furnished by the Universities/Institutions concerned.

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(432)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BOMBAY

Statement showing Utilisation Certificates issued for
the period 1.4.71 to 31.5.72.

Year to which pertains	Outstanding as on 1.4.71		No. of U.Cs issued & amt. cleared from 1.4.71 to 31.5.72		Balance outstanding as on 31.5.72	
	No. of items	Amount in lakh of Rs.	No. of U.Cs. issued	Amount in lakh of Rs.	No. of items	Amount in lakh of Rs.
1953-54	5	9.02	3	7.19	2	1.83
1954-55	26	25.87	22	15.74	4	10.13
1955-56	62	27.15	44	22.80	19	4.35
1956-57	115	42.49	91	34.24	24	8.25
1957-58	137	55.83	101	31.69	36	24.14
1958-59	381	157.58	115	64.82	266	92.76
1959-60	720	225.40	191	106.67	529	119.33
1960-61	1022	293.37	201	107.57	821	185.80
1961-62	1363	453.63	232	183.44	1131	270.19
1962-63	1870	426.74	293	230.08	1577	196.66
1963-64	2490	536.79	453	224.05	2037	306.74
1964-65	3955	649.10	599	142.58	3446	506.52
1965-66	4989	824.33	760	375.78	4229	448.55
1966-67	4672	868.42	903	484.63	3769	383.79
1967-68	6065	1369.99	1207	843.52	4858	526.47
1968-69	9013	1622.31	1946	646.50	7067	975.81
1969-70	9980	2296.50	2085	383.70	7895	1912.80
Total	46866	9878.52	9156	3904.40	37710	5974.12

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(433)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No.69 : To consider a note on the organisation of orientation courses for fresh/junior teachers of affiliated colleges.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the U.G.C. Advisory Committee of Vice-Chancellors at its meeting held on 5th September, 1968, the Commission requested the universities to forward the proposals for conducting the orientation courses for fresh/junior teachers of affiliated colleges.

During the year 1969-70, the Commission approved proposals from 12 out of 20 universities recommended by the advisory committee on orientation courses for new/junior teachers of affiliated colleges at its meeting held on 7th March, 1969. During 1970, the Commission approved 12 proposals from the universities recommended by the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 16th March, 1971.

These universities were requested to acquaint the participants with:

- (a) Psychology of learning and motivation;
- (b) Curriculum construction for PUC and first degree classes on the basis of objectives of attainment in three general areas, mainly natural sciences, social sciences and languages;
- (c) Methods of teaching with special emphasis on group methods; demonstration lessons including films; importance of library work;
- (d) Setting up question papers on modern lines using recent techniques in examination reforms and evaluation procedures;
- (e) Practices in the field of higher education viz. a comparative study of developments in advanced countries; and
- (f) Extra curricular obligations of the teacher promotion of healthy relations between the teacher and the taught and discipline among students.

The Commission on the recommendations of its advisory committee on seminars, symposia, workshop, refresher, orientation courses made at their various meetings held during 1971-72, approved 25 proposals from the following universities for the organisation of orientation courses for fresh/junior teachers of affiliated colleges during summer 1972:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Aligarh Muslim University | 13. Mysore University |
| 2. Bombay University. | 14. Mysore University |
| 3. Calcutta University | 15. Nagpur University |
| 4. Gujarat University. | 16. Panjab University |
| 5. Jiwaji University | 17. Punjabi University |

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6. Kashmir University | 18. Poona University |
| 7. Karnatak University | 19. Rajasthan University |
| 8. Kerala University | 20. Shivaji University |
| 9. M.S. University of Baroda. | 21. South Gujarat University |
| | 22. Udaipur University |
| 10. Madras University | 23. Utkal University |
| 11. Madurai University | 24. Osmania University |
| 12. Meerut University | 25. S.N.D.T. Women's University |

The financial norms admissible for these courses may be seen at Annexure. It may be seen that a provision of Rs. 1,000/- has been made for the purchase of books for reference library, of the course.

The Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 24th April, 1972 recommended that books of the value of Rs. 50/- per participant be presented to all teachers attending the orientation courses to be held during 1972 and also those to be held in future. In the recommendation has been accepted for the courses to be held in 1972. It is for Commission's consideration if this facility of presentation of books to participants may also be provided for future courses.

E.O.(SI)/J.S.(SI)

NORMS OF EXPENDITURE FOR OPERATION OF SIX-WEEKS
ORIENTATION COURSES FOR FRESH/JUNIOR COLLEGE TEACHERS
1972

1. Board & Lodging:

For Participants:

- (i) Lodging in a hostel including water, electricity and other services has to be provided free by the host institution.
- (ii) Local participants not residing in the campus with other participants are entitled to local hospitality i.e. lunch, tea, coffee, etc., subject to a limit of Rs. 4/- per participant per day.
- (iii) Rs. 8/- per head per day for board including services, if any.

For Academic Staff: (including visiting/guest lecturers)

Normally outstation academic staff may be provided free board and lodging alongwith the participants in the hostel, otherwise D.A. (for board and lodging) @ Rs. 12-50 per day is permissible.

2. T.A. and incidental expenses:-

For outstation participants and outstation academic staff:
(including visiting/guest lecturers).

Actual expenditure incurred subject to a maximum of first class rail fare on the production of certificate to the effect, and Rs. 12-50 per head for incidental expenses during journey for every 24 hours or part thereof.

3. Out-of-pocket allowance:-

Rs. 2/- per participant per day.

4. Books:

Rs. 1000/- for reference library. After the course is over, the books in the reference library will be added to the library of the institution.

5. Academic Staff:

Academic staff - participant ratio should be around 1:10. In general, the academic staff (including outstation academic staff) for a course with 60 participants should not exceed seven including the Director who is the Chief among the academic staff.

Outstation academic staff should participate in a course for not less than three weeks.

6. Honorarium:-

- (i) Rs. 800/- for the Director.
- (ii) Rs. 500/- for each Indian academic staff including deputy director, subject to a maximum of six staff members, besides the Director.

7. Visiting/Guest Lecturers:-

- (i) Visiting/Guest Lecturers are permitted only for specified fields provided the lecturers given by them are directly related to the course. They should be eminent academicians.
- (ii) Visiting/Guest lecturers should normally participate in the course for a period not less than 2-3weeks.
- (iii) Visiting/Guest lecturers should not normally exceed half of the course academic staff.
- (iv) Visiting/Guest lecturers may be considered as academic staff on a part-time basis and honoraria paid to them in proportion to their work out of the provision as in item 6 above.

For this purpose the institute can reduce the number of academic staff from seven to six or five according to needs and thus release Rs. 500/- or Rs. 1000/- as the case may be out of item 6 above, for payment of honoraria to them in relation to their work.

- (v) T.A. & D.A. will be not as per U.G.C rules, as item 2 above.

8. Miscellaneous, Contingencies, Office Supplies etc:-

Rs. 1,500/- for stationery, postage, cyclostyling of notes, miscellaneous expenses etc.

9. Secretarial, Clerical, Class IV, Library assistant, medical expenses etc:-

Rs. 1,000/- only.

University Grants Commission

437

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Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 70: To consider follow-up action on the discussions held between the University Grants Commission and the British Delegation led by the Chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February, 1972 received a note on the discussions held between the University Grants Commission and the British Delegation led by the Chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure).

The Commission noted the discussions and desired that further action as proposed may be initiated with the approval of the Government of India.

The Government of India have agreed in principle to the implementation of the programmes ensuing from the discussions. It is proposed that a Working Group may be constituted to consider the follow-up action on the discussions. The following names are suggested for consideration:-

1. Prof. R.P. Bambah,
Director,
Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics,
Panjab University.
2. Prof. Rais Ahmed,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Aligarh Muslim University.
3. Prof. M.R. Bhide,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Poona University.
4. Prof. M.C. Joshi,
Head of the Department of Physics,
Bombay University.
5. Prof. R.C. Paul,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Panjab University

(438)

6. Prof. A.B. Kulkarni,
Head of the Department of Chemistry,
Bombay University.
7. Prof. A.K. Sharma,
Head of the Department of Botany,
Calcutta University.
8. Prof. S. Krishnaswami,
Head of the Department of Biological Sciences,
Madurai University.
9. Prof. C.R. Mitra,
Director,
Birla Institute of Technology & Science,
Pilani.
10. Prof. G.S. Ladha,
Director,
I.I.T. College of Technology,
Madras.
11. Prof. K.N. Udupa,
Principal,
College of Medical Sciences,
Banaras Hindu University.
12. Prof. S. Gopal,
Professor of History,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi.
13. Prof. Ramesh Mohan,
Director,
Central Institute of English,
Hyderabad.

In addition to the above names, the Group may have the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and Additional Secretary, Department of Science and Technology as members.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

BC(CD)

'CHUCET'



Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February, 1972 vide item No.65

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Secretary, University Grants Commission, during his visit to U.K. in early November 1971 discussed with the Inter-University Council the Overseas Development Administration and the British Council regarding further cooperation between the Universities in India and the U.K. A copy of the note submitted by him on his return in this regard is at Appendix I. In pursuance of this, and with the approval of Government of India, a British delegation, led by the Chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas and comprising representatives of the Inter-University Council, the British Council and the Overseas Development Administration was invited to visit India the delegation held a series of discussions in Delhi from 7-10 January 1972 with the Chairman, University Grants Commission, members of the University Grants Commission and the Indian Vice-Chancellors and Professors invited by the University Grants Commission to consider furthering collaboration between Indian and British Universities. The following items were discussed:-

- 1) Programmes of collaboration in respect of -
 - a) Centres of Advanced Study
 - b) Exchange of visits by young scientists and
 - c) Summer Institutes (including advanced level institutes) seminars and conferences.
 - 2) Collaboration between selected University Departments of India and Britain.
 - 3) Development of instrumentation workshop for Universities including training of technicians.
 - 4) Programme of collaboration in the field of University administration.
- A copy of the record of discussions is attached (Appendix II).

The Government of India have been approached for general clearance of the programmes suggested at the meeting so that their details could be worked out and steps taken to implement the law.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO (CD)

'CHUGH'

1. During my recent visit to the United Kingdom in early November 1971, I met the Chairman, Mr. J.E. Butterworth and the Director, Mr. R.C. Griffiths of the Inter-University Council for Education Overseas. I had also met Sir Norman Alexander, Educational Adviser and Mr. C.R.O. Jones, Head of Universities and Technical Education Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Overseas Development Administration, Mr. F.H. Cawson, Assistant Director-General, British Council, in connection with the collaboration between the Indian Universities and the Universities in the UK. While I had separate discussions with the three organizations, a final meeting was convened by the British Council when all the persons mentioned above were present.

2. During discussions, it was observed that the IUC was deeply interested in cooperation with the Indian Institutions of Higher Learning. It was noted that the present area of the IUC activity had developed in territories previously under colonial rule, mainly in Africa and the Caribbean, where British Universities have been instrumental in creating local universities. Recently there have been discussions between the Overseas Development Administration, the British Council and the IUC to consider if IUC might extend some of its services to India. In this connection, it was noted that hitherto cooperation with Indian Institutions, particularly the Centres of Advanced Study, had fallen within the British Council sphere of operations, whereas in the case of IUC interest in university cooperation covered the whole field of university activities teaching as well as research - and a common pattern was the establishment of links between the universities in the UK and those in associated countries. In fact, there was no objection in principle to links being on a departmental basis. It was pointed out that the British Council has no direct contracts with the universities in the UK whereas the IUC was a creation of the universities. It was however important to bear in mind that the money for any IUC activity in India would come from aid funds, and that the developmental aspect in relation to the country as a whole would have to be kept in view. It was felt that the services of the IUC might not be required for direct recruitment of staff but could be usefully utilised for the creation of links for facilitating training in the UK. The IUC training schemes covered librarians, administrators and technicians as well as academic staff.

3. It was further explained that IUC could act as an agency for drawing together resources from the whole range of British universities for application to any agreed links or areas of cooperation. The IUC was also of the view that it was important to avoid a pattern of direct one to one exchanges for prestige reasons and that cooperation should be seen not as a system of direct reciprocity but as a general two-way movement. It was also pointed out that the IUC does not present gifts of equipment but funds are available to provide a person appointed overseas with "tools of the trade" to enable him to carry out his assignment.

4. The suggestions made by the IUC were welcomed by me and I explained that there was some preference in India for departmental links. Experience had shown that university links were generally too wide and vague to be effective. Departmental links with a concrete working relationship were; more fruitful and could create a firm basis for gradual expansion. I further pointed out that the Commission would prefer to have assistance in fields, where on its own it was going out of its way to provide additional funds to the institutions in the country, In this connection, I pointed out the scheme which the

(441)

Commission has under consideration for providing special assistance to some selected departments in Indian universities. It was pointed out that this was a new scheme designed to develop the potential of promising departments in a wide area of disciplines. The cooperative relationship would not be rigid, and is expected to provide a flexible framework for changing or varying needs. An appropriate financial system or management this cooperative relationship could be worked out through further discussions.

5. The representative of the IUC welcomed this suggestion as they felt that in a big country like India, it would be desirable to have cooperation in a few selected fields. It was also suggested that assistance of the IUC could be utilised for improvement of university administration and training of technicians.

6. Finally, it was agreed that subject to the concurrence of the Government of India, the next step in the dialogue could be an exploratory visit to India by a small IUC team. This would consist of the Chairman, the Director and two to three heads of the institutions. The team would be visiting India around about the same time when Sir Norman Alexander, Mr. Jones of ODA were likely to be in India in early January 1972. At this meeting a concrete programme of cooperation could be worked out and the team could also visit a few selected universities in India. The most suitable time suggested for this purpose was the period between 4th - 12th January 1972.

7. At this meeting, the following tentative agenda was also suggested for consideration :

1. Assistance to Centres of Advanced Study;
2. Assistance for selected departments;
3. Development of Summer Institutes;
4. Assistance for university administration;
5. Assistance for training of technicians; and
6. Younger scientists exchange programme.

It was pointed out that in any collaboration that may be agreed to, the British Council would be the operating agency on behalf of the IUC in India.

R.K. Chhabra

'CHUCH'

RECORD OF INDO-BRITISH DISCUSSION ON
UNIVERSITY COLLABORATION 4-10 JANUARY, 1972

418

A British delegation, led by the Chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas (Mr. J.B. Butterworth, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Warwick) and comprising representatives of the Inter-University Council, the British Council and the Overseas Development Administration, held a series of discussions in Delhi from 4th-10th January 1972 with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission (Professor DS Kothari), and members of the UGC and Indian Vice-Chancellors and Professors invited by the UGC to consider furthering collaboration between Indian and British Universities. A list of the participants is attached (Not attached)

1. It was agreed that there already existed, in the ongoing programmes operated by the UGC and the British Council, an extensive and firm base of collaboration between the universities of the two countries. It was also agreed that there was considerable potential for further collaboration, that exploration of this potential should be on the basis of mutual advantage and a two-way flow of benefits, and that the collaborative programme should aim at flexibility in choice of subjects, individuals and institutions so that the best use might be made of resources available and to be made available.

2. It was agreed that in the sphere of academic collaboration further benefits would be most likely to emerge from a systematic identification of more university departments and centres, in India and in Britain, with common academic interests in a particular subject area and with the active desire to cooperate through a wide range of interactions, staff exchange and the award of Fellowships and Scholarships. Links established in this way might be expanded to include such supporting resources as are now available and any increased resources which may become available, in the most effective and mutually beneficial way. Such links need not be exclusive in either country and it would be expected that the focal departments or centres in Britain and in India would involve other interested university departments in the same academic field in the programme of operations which might be generated by the two departments directly concerned, in discussion with, and with the support of, the University authorities both in India and in Britain, of the University Grants Commission, the Inter-University Council and the Local representatives in India of the British Council. The actual collaborative arrangements would be made on a planned basis with requisite flexibility to suit mutual academic needs.

3. It was agreed to recommend that two Working Groups be set up, one in India and one in Britain. The Working Groups would deal with the whole area of higher education, and their objective would be to give sustained consideration to whatever is relevant to the task of increasing fruitful academic interchange and collaboration between the two countries. The Groups would also review the schemes of Fellowships and Scholarships.

4. It was felt that it would be helpful if as a first step papers dealing with certain subject areas were prepared with a view to identify needs and fields of potential collaboration or increased collaboration. The subject areas which may be considered for the preparation of papers are (listed alphabetically) :

1. Biological and environmental studies :

- (10)
2. Engineering and technology;
 3. Indian and British Studies (including literature, history and philosophy);
 4. Mathematics and physical sciences - including the chemistry of natural products;
 5. Medical sciences - including Community Medicine and Nutritional Studies;
 6. Social Sciences - including public administration, business studies and population studies.

It was agreed that education, agriculture and rural development could be included in the programme at a subsequent stage.

5. The Younger Scientists Exchange Scheme was considered, and it was agreed to recommend for the consideration of the British Council and ODA an expansion of the scheme from an exchange of 8 Indian and 8 British younger scientists to 10 each immediately, increasing it to an eventual 20. The UGC was of the view that there could be an increase, perhaps to 12 or 15, in the number of Indian scientists going to Britain, in the immediate future. It was agreed to recommend these proposals for the consideration of the British side. It was also agreed to recommend for consideration a further expansion of this scheme to include social scientists.
6. The Summer Institute Programme of the University Grants Commission, in English Language Teaching and the teaching of science subjects, were considered. In this connection the importance of supplying, comparatively quickly, to the UGC sample kits for teaching aids and laboratory work was also mentioned.
7. It was thought that it may be possible, under the new Book Presentation Scheme of the ODA, administered by the British Council, to increase the provision of books, journals and scientific periodicals for presentation to universities.
8. It was also agreed to recommend for consideration in London the provision of reserved funds to enable a limited number of British academics to attend important conferences under the auspices of the UGC in India each year.
9. A note on the Open University was considered. The relevance of the concept to India, as also the relevance of the use of sophisticated media of communication such as CCTV to teaching in Indian Universities, was discussed. It was agreed that when, as a result of current discussion in India, the areas of useful collaboration had been identified, the British Working Group would be ready to consider proposals.
10. The training of technicians and the development of instrumentation workshops was discussed, and it was agreed that the British Working Group would be prepared to consider detailed proposals for collaborative ventures in this area.
11. Collaboration in the various fields of university administration was discussed, and it was agreed that the Indian Working Group would make

4418

proposals in due course for consideration by the British Working Group.

12. The initial two-day session concluded with some discussion of problems, common to both countries, arising from the complex relationships of universities to their societies and the communities they served. It was thought proper for the two Working Groups to have regard to these fundamental problems, and to examine the possible ways in which collaboration could help in their elucidation and solution. It was suggested that a joint meeting of Vice-Chancellors from the two countries might be appropriate.

(J.B. Butterworth)

(D.S. Kothari)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

445

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 71 : To consider the instructions issued by the Government of India for adoption of Government pattern and rates of allowances by Voluntary, Autonomous organisations etc., financed wholly or substantially out of grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Central Government.

The Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) have, after review, considered it necessary that the voluntary, autonomous, registered etc. bodies which are financed substantially (that is, where the grants given by Government account for more than 50% of the income of the institutions), should adopt Government pattern and rates of allowances (house rent allowances and other similar allowances like travelling, daily allowances) for their employees and in other cases the Governing bodies may take their own decision. To achieve the object in respect of the former category, the Administrative Ministries have been requested to issue suitable instructions to the concerned grantee institutions. Further, in order to ensure that the Institutions adopt the Government pattern of allowances, it has been desired that the administrative Ministries may consider it advisable to incorporate a fitting clause in the body of sanction letter releasing the grants-in-aid. The Ministry of Finance has also added that if any departure or deviation is proposed the Administrative Ministries should seek the advice of their Advisers. A copy of the O.M. No. 10(3)-E(Coord)/72 dated the 28th March, 1972 issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) to this effect is attached (Annexure).

The University Grants Commission is already paying such allowances to its employees at the Central Government rates. So far as the Central Universities and the Colleges affiliated to the Delhi University which are receiving maintenance grant from the University Grants Commission are concerned, their employees are entitled to draw dearness allowance, house rent allowance and compensatory (city) allowance, at the same rates as are applicable to corresponding Central Government employees. As regards Travelling and Daily allowances, the Universities have framed their own rules on the subject which are at variance from the Corresponding Government of India Rules.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(CU)/F.O.

"Bhalla"

Copy of O.M.No. 10(3)-E(Coord)/72, dated the 28th March, 1972 from the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), New Delhi.

446

Sub:- Grant House Rent, Travelling, Daily allowances etc. to employees of voluntary, Autonomous etc. Organisations financed wholly or substantially out of grants in-aid sanctioned by the Central Government - Regulating of:

The undersigned is directed to say that the matter regarding grant of house rent allowances and other similar allowances like travelling, daily allowances to the employees of voluntary, autonomous, registered etc. bodies which subsist on Government grants has been reviewed. It has been considered that the voluntary, autonomous, registered etc. bodies which are financed substantially (that is, where the grants given by Government account for more than 50% of the income of the institutions), should adopt Government pattern and rates of allowances for their employees and in other cases the Governing bodies may take their own decision. To achieve the object in respect of the former category, the Administrative Ministries are requested to issue suitable instructions to the concerned grantee institutions.

Further, to ensure that the Institutions adopt the Government pattern of allowances, the Administrative Ministries may consider it advisable to incorporate a fitting clause in the body of sanction letter releasing the grants-in-aid. If any departure or deviation is proposed either on rents or on other grounds, the Administrative Ministries should seek the advice of their Advisers.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

447

Meeting;

Dated 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 72: To consider a reference from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding the organization of Essay Competitions and debates on Population problems by the Department of Family Planning, Government of India.

...

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, has sent a letter from the Department of Family Planning, requesting the Commission to give its suggestions regarding the organization of essay competitions and debates on population problem at the all India/university levels. (Copy enclosed - Annexure).

The Department of Family Planning has been organising Essay Competitions on an all-India basis on population problems for students in universities. It has also been giving the prize money to universities which agree to organise debates on population problem; suggested by the department.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(H-II)/JS(H)

'CRUGH'

(48)

Copy of D.C. letter No.F.8-12/72.U.I. dated 31st May, 1972 from Shri H.D.Gulati, Assistant Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi, to Shri R.K.Chhabra, Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

*Appendix

I am enclosing a copy of letter No.11014-35/71-MEM dated 26th May, 1972 received from the Department of Family Planning regarding the population problem-organisation of essay competitions/debates in Universities.

I shall be grateful if you could kindly send your views in the matter as early as possible.

....

'CHUGH'

449

Copy of D.O. letter No. 11014-35/71-MEM dated 26th May, 1972 from Shri PratapKapur, Chief (Media), Department of Family Planning, Government of India, New Delhi to Shri R.S. Chitkara Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, New Delhi.

...

In order to promote interest among students in universities in the population problem, we had some time ago organised all India Essay Competitions for them in English and in Hindi. In this case, the essays were invited directly from the Centres, and assessed by an Examining Committee after which prizes were awarded.

We had also organised a couple of debating competitions for which a different methodology was followed. For debates, we had written to the Vice-Chancellors of different universities agreeing to meet the prize money if they would organise debates on the population problem. Several universities responded and organised debates.

In both cases the subjects were set by us.

We are deeply interested in creating a consciousness of the population problem in the younger age group.

Before continuing these schemes for the current financial year, we thought it may be a good idea to consult your Ministry with regard to the methodology of organising such competitions at the All India and /or university levels.

I shall be most grateful for your advice as to how best we could organise such essay and debating competitions so as to create real and genuine interest among the students in population problems. You might possibly like to consult the University Grants Commission also on the subject.

If necessary, we could perhaps meet and discuss the matter that we can finalise the approach quickly.

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

450

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 73 : To consider a reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare with regard to the scales of pay of teachers in Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun.

-.-.-

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have asked for the views of the University Grants Commission on the proposal of the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun, for sanctioning the same scale of pay for its teaching staff as are available to the teaching staff in Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar. Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun is treated as a constituent college of the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar which itself is an institution deemed to be university under section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. The Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun is included in the list of colleges prepared in terms of the regulation framed under section 2(f) read with section 26(1)(D) of the U.G.C. Act. The institution for all purposes of the U.G.C. Act is treated as an affiliated college. The Government of India have approved the following scales of pay for the teaching staff of the college w.e.f. 1.4.1970 :

Principal	Rs. 700-1400
Lecturers	Rs. 300-600

The Mahavidyalaya is getting an ad hoc grant of Rs. 30,000/- per annum from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare under the Plan Scheme of Grants to All India Institutions of Higher Learning. Over and above this, the Government of India have also sanctioned Rs. 7,000/- per annum towards the additional expenditure for the revised salary scales of teachers. The plea of the Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Dehradun, is that the teachers in the institutions should be entitled to the same scales as are available to the corresponding staff in the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, as it is a constituent college of the Vishwavidyalaya.

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare who are paying maintenance grant to Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, on cover the deficit basis, have agreed to the following scales of pay for the teaching staff of the Vishwavidyalaya in consultation with the U.G.C.

(1) Head of the Department/Reader	Rs. 700-1250
(2) Lecturer	Rs. 400-950

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

(451)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.74: To consider the following proposals of the
Delhi University:-

- i) For institution of four teacher fellowships
at the Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology;
P.452-456
- ii) For sanction of grant to meet travel expenses
etc. of persons to be sent to Trieste under
agreement between the Department of Physics,
and the International Centre of Theoretical
Physics, Trieste (Italy) at the Centre of
Advanced Study in Physics.
P.457-462
- iii) For the institution of diploma course in
dietetics and Public Health Nutrition in the
Department of Home Science of the University.
P.463-470
- iv) For starting M.Sc. Courses in Bio-Chemistry and
Microbiology in the Faculty of Science.
P.471-473
- v) For the installation of telephone connection
at the residence of the Vice-Principals of
evening classes.
P.474

'CHUGH'

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

452

Meeting:

Date : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 74(i) To consider the proposal received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology, University of Delhi, for institution of four Teacher Fellowships at the Centre.

The Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology, University of Delhi has submitted a proposal for institution of four Teacher Fellowships under the Teacher Fellowships scheme. The proposal has been recommended by the advisory committee of the Centre. The Centre has proposed that initially four Teacher Fellowships may be sanctioned from the academic year 1972-73.

According to the programme young teachers from the colleges are given opportunity for studying at the Centres for a full academic year. The selected teachers are paid each month by the University where a Centre is located, a stipend equal to the monthly salary including allowances that they would normally get in the respected parent colleges out of the grant provided by the UGC. Besides, the teachers are also entitled to:

1. A book grant of Rs 100/- (Rupees one hundred only) for the duration of the fellowship;
2. A sum of Rs 100/- (Rupees one hundred only) to cover incidental expenses.
3. Rail/bus fare by direct route to outstation teachers in accordance with permissible rules of the parent college of the teacher concerned for journeys performed for (a) joining the Centre of Advanced Study and (b) for rejoining the parent college at the conclusion of the fellowships.

A note giving details regarding teacher fellowships is attached (Annexure).

The Commission under this scheme has so far, sanctioned 33 Teacher Fellowships to be awarded each year at the following Centres of Advanced Study:

<u>Name of the Centre</u>	<u>No. of Fellowship</u>	<u>Year of Institution</u>
1. Centre of Advanced Study in Mathematics, Panjab University.	10	
2. CAS in Applied Mathematics University of Calcutta.	6	1970-71
3. Ramenujan Instt. for Advanced Study in Mathematics, University of Madras.	6	1966-67

p.t.o.

(153)

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---------|
| 4. | CAS in Mathematics, University of Bombay. | 6 | 1965-67 |
| 5. | CAS in Education M.S. University of Baroda. | 5 | 1972-73 |

Proposal regarding Teacher Fellowships as and when received from the centres are considered on the merit of each proposal.

The proposal of the Centre of Advanced Study in zoology, University of Delhi for the institution of Four Teacher Fellowships from the academic year 1972-73 is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc. II) / Addl. Secretary

Programme of Teacher Fellowships at the Centres of
Advanced Study in Indian Universities.

454

1. Object of Fellowship

Young teachers from the colleges are given an opportunity to study at the Centres of Advanced Study for a full academic year. The selected teachers are not generally encumbered with teaching duties during this period but will be free to read and study and improve their academic background by taking part in the activities of the Centre concerned relating to their subject of study, like lectures, seminars, research work, etc. The teachers would thus improve their subject matter competence, learn new methods of teaching and be able to become better teachers on their return to their parent colleges.

2. Value of fellowship

The selected teachers will be paid each month by the University where the centre is located a stipend equal to the monthly salary including allowances that they would normally get in their respective parent colleges out of the grants provided by the U.G.C. In case, the sponsoring college is unable to pay the teacher concerned for the summer vacation period immediately following the academic year because of college's obligation to pay such salary to the substitute teacher appointed by the college, the teacher-fellow participating in this scheme will be paid the salary etc. for this period also, provided the teacher continues to stay of advanced study. The teachers would also be paid the following additional expenses:-

1. A book grant of Rs 100/- (Rupees one hundred only) for the duration of the fellowship.
2. A sum of Rs 100/- (Rupees one hundred only) to cover incidental expenses.
3. Rail/bus fare by direct route to outstation teachers in accordance with permissible rules of the parent college of the teacher concerned for journeys performed for (a) joining the Centre of Advanced Study and (b) for the parent college at the conclusion of the fellowships tenure.

3. Eligibility:

Generally teachers of colleges holding permanent positions as lecturers would be entertained under this scheme. The teacher should be sponsored by the principal/Management of the College concerned.

The college authorities of the teachers to be sponsored under this fellowship scheme should agree to consider the period of teachers stay at the Centre as study leave without pay and give an undertaking that the teacher concerned will be entitled to return to his position in the college on conclusion of the programme at the centre and without any loss of his seniority, increments, etc.

4. Duration:

The fellowship shall be for a period of one academic year and in no case for more than 12 months commencing from the beginning of each academic year, and is not intended for work towards a research degree.

5. Application:

The applications are invited by the Centre of Advanced Study/ University concerned prior to the beginning of each academic session on All India basis. The Centres may also invite teachers of college with the approval of the college authorities concerned.

6. Selection and payment of stipend.

The selection of teachers shall be made from among the nominations received by the Centre of Advanced Study and the University concerned. The joining reports of the teachers (in original) along with a statement of particulars of pay, etc. shall be sent to the Commission as early as possible for purpose of drawing the amount required in each year. This should be done early so that the teachers could receive their fellowship amount without delay. The fellowship stipend is payable from the date of relief from the college up to the date of rejoining including actual period of travel.

7. At least 50% of the number of teacher fellowship approved by the Commission at each centre under this scheme are required to be awarded to teachers from colleges affiliated to universities other than the university where the centre is located. Generally not more than one teacher is to be taken in any one year from any one college though it is open to the colleges to sponsor as many teachers as desired for consideration and selection by the Centre.

8. Interview.

The outstation candidates, if called for interview, in connection with the award of fellowships may be paid rail or bus fare both ways, by direct route, in accordance with the rules of his parent college. No other allowances would, however, be available in this regard.

9. Travel

Rail or bus fare by direct route in accordance ~~permissible~~ rules of the parent college may be paid once each way to outstation teachers for the journeys performed for (a) joining the Centre and (b) for rejoining the parent colleges.

10. Leave.

The teachers will be eligible for such leave and holidays as observed by the Centre. They will not, however, be eligible for long vacations.

(456)

11. Evaluation record.

The university/Centre will send to the Commission a brief report of the work done and training etc., received by the teachers at the end of each year and also in evaluation of the programme itself as to its usefulness in improvement of standards in colleges.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

457

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item:74(ii): To consider the proposal received from the Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi for sanction of a grant to meet travel expenses of persons to be sent to Trieste under agreement between Department of Physics, Delhi University and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste (Italy).

.....

The Commission in its meeting held on 2nd April, 1969 considered (Annexure I) the proposal submitted by Delhi University for a special grant towards meeting matching contributions arising out of the implementation of the Agreement between the University of Delhi, Centre of Advanced Study in Physics and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste. The Commission desired that before any financial assistance be given, information may be obtained from the University of Delhi regarding the benefits derived from the agreement during the last two years and the matter be brought up again. The matter was referred to Professor F.C. Auluck, Head of the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics and his reply received in this regard is given below:

"The Federation Agreement between the University of Delhi and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) at Trieste came into being from the year 1968 and it was in recognition of the growing importance of the University of Delhi in the field of theoretical physics that I.C.T.P. gave such a responsibility to the University of Delhi. This agreement had the concurrence of the UGC and the Government of India. Under this agreement it is possible to send Scientific Workers on behalf of the University to I.C.T.P. On the basis of parity of financial grants, with a maximum obligation of \$ 1500 from either side which has now been raised to \$ 2,000 from this year. The matching contribution from the University does not involve any foreign exchange since at the time of the agreement, the I.C.T.P. authorities had agreed to our spending the matching amount in the form of the air-travel by our scientists to Trieste and/or Local hospitality provided to I.C.T.P. Scientists Visiting Delhi University.

Dr.V.K. Gupta, Lecturer was sent to Trieste for a 12 week Seminar on Nuclear Theory from January 1969 to March 1969, and we did not provide the matching funds and I.C.T.P. did not insist on the same. Dr.V.S. Verma and Dr. Ravinder Nath were later sent during the Summer Vacations of 1970. During the present Summer Vacations Dr.M.P. Srivastava and Dr.D. Bondyopadhyah have been sent. For the visit to Trieste by the members of the

p.t.o.

(458)

staff during 1970 and 1972 the university paid 50% of the travel grant subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000/- and the rest was met from out of the funds of the 'Centre' under sub-head Publication and Travel'.

The I.C.T.P. has been very useful meeting place for physicists from Developing Countries at both the 'Fellows' and "Scientists" levels. At a time when it is becoming increasingly hard for many of our Indian Physicists to find suitable outlets in the more traditional centres in Europe and the U.S.A. This institution has been providing a very useful forum for a good number of our physicists, enabling them to exchange ideas, keep in touch with the recent developments in this subject and obtain better publicity for their work than they would otherwise be able to secure. In this respect the role of the I.C.T.P. has been a positive one from the point of view of our physicists, who have to travel for necessary international contacts but can not normally find funds for the purpose."

for
any scienti-
sts who
may be
invited
from
Trieste.

In this connection a copy of the agreement signed by the University of Delhi with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste for the year 1968 is at (Annexure II). The International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste has increased their share from \$ 1,500/- to \$ 2,000/- per annum to represent 50% of the travel and subsistence costs of the persons going to Trieste Centre to Delhi University. The Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, Delhi University has to find a similar amount as its matching contribution as part of this agreement and approached the UGC for a grant.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(Sc.II)/Addl. Secy.

Confidential

(459)
Annexure To
Item No. 74(ii)

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd April, 1969 vide item No.15(c).

.....

The Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Delhi has approached the Commission for a special grant of Rs.22,500 (equivalent of \$ 3000) to meet matching contribution arising out of the implementation of an Agreement between the University of Delhi and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, for the two years 1968 and 1969.

Under the Agreement, the Delhi University can send Scientific workers to Trieste, on the basis of parity of financial grants, with a maximum obligation of \$ 1,500 from either side each year.

The proposal submitted by the Delhi University, which was referred to the Government of India in the Ministry of Education for clearance, did not imply any additional financial obligation be borne by the Commission. It was expected that the matching share to the extent necessary would be met from out of the grants already provided for the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, Delhi University under the heads 'Travels', 'Visiting Fellows' and 'Other Expenditure'. The Head of the Centre has now intimated that it is not possible for the Centre to meet the matching contribution under the Agreement from out of the recurring grants approved under these heads. It is understood that the I.C.T.P. authorities have agreed to defer this obligation till the end of this year when a second amount of \$ 1500 for the year 1969 will also be due. Accordingly, a special grant of Rs.22,500/- has been requested for the purpose. It has been further stated that in the absence of Commission agreeing to make available the necessary funds, the Federation Agreement may have to be terminated this year 1969. In any case the Commitments for 1968-69 will have to be met and payment of Rs.12,000 will have to be made for which a specific grant would be necessary as the Centres' funds have already been exhausted.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

COPIES

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Arrangements for the Exchange of Scientists between the University of Delhi and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste (Federation Arrangement).

The International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter called the "Agency") represented for this purpose by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy (hereinafter called the "Centre") and the University of Delhi at Delhi, India (hereinafter called the "Institution")

Hereby agree as follows:-

1. Theoretical physicists of India active in research will be received by the Centre for short periods. The duration of the visits will be determined and the scientists will be selected by a Committee consisting of the Centre's Associates in India and including the Chairman of the Department of Physics of the University of Delhi. The Institution shall inform the Director of the Centre of each selection and of the planned duration of the visit.
2. The Centre will pay up to half of the total travel and subsistence costs of visits of scientists to the Centre. Each such exchange shall be agreed upon in writing in advance by the Parties hereto, including agreement with respect to means of cost sharing, utilization of local currencies, etc.
3. Instead of the above visit of scientists to the Centre, the Institution may request that scientists from the Centre visit India for periods to be agreed upon. In such cases, the travel and daily subsistence expenses of the scientist from the Centre will be shared on the same basis as provided under paragraph 2 above.
4. Any financial contribution of the Centre under this Arrangement is subject to the condition that the Institution provides an amount of money which is at least equal to the Centre's contribution. The Institution's contribution is to be used exclusively to cover travel costs and subsistence in connection with visits under this Arrangement.
5. It is understood that the total expenditure of the Centre under this arrangement shall not exceed U.S. \$ 1,500 per calendar year.
6. Scientists coming to the Centre under this Arrangement shall not be entitled to any other payment of subsidy from the

461

Centre and the Centre shall not have any liability in the event of death, injury or illness of scientists occurring during their travel or stay in Trieste.

7. This arrangement shall enter into force upon signature by the Director of the Centre on behalf of the Agency and the authorities representative of the Institution.

8. This arrangement shall terminate on 31 December 1968 unless extended by the Parties thereto.

Done in duplicate in the English language:

For the INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY:

Sd/- Abdus Salam
(Signature)

Trieste
(Place)

25th January, 1968 .
(Date)

For the UNIVERSITY OF DELHI:

Sd/- F.C. Auluck
(Signature)

Delhi
(Place)

6th January, 1968.
(Date)

.....

'CNUGH'

(462)

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY,
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
MIRAMARE - P.O.B. 586 - 34100 TRIESTE (ITALY) - TELEPHONE: 2242281/2/3/4/5/6
CABLE: CENTRATOM

DIRECTOR
ABDUS SALAM

15th February, 1972.

My dear Auluck,

You will be pleased to hear that the Scientific Council of the Centre has agreed to discontinue the group allocation scheme and to return to the Federation Agreement. I do believe this is in keeping with your wishes.

Considering the amount of funds the Centre has at present our share will be \$ 2,000 provided that a matching contribution be made by the University of Delhi.

We are looking forward to welcoming the scientists you will wish to send during the current year.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

Professor F.C. Auluck,
Department of Physics and
Astrophysics,
University of Delhi,
Delhi-7.
India.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(463)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. ~~74C/1972~~ consider the proposal of Delhi University for the institution of diploma course in Dietetics and Public Health Nutrition in the Department of Home Science of the University.

The Delhi University has sent a proposal for the institution of diploma course in Dietetics and Public Health Nutrition in the Department of Home Science of the University. The University has informed that the Academic Council and the Executive Council at their meeting held on 17th February, 1972 and 14th April, 1972 respectively on the recommendation of the Faculty of Science have approved the institution of One-Year Diploma Course in Dietetics and Public Health Nutrition for the academic year 1972-73 subject to the approval of the University Grants Commission. A copy of the scheme is attached as Annexure.

The Inspection Committee appointed by Delhi University to examine the physical facilities available in Lady Irwin College and Institute of Home Economics for starting diploma course in Dietetics and Public Health Nutrition which visited the two institutions made the following recommendations

I. The total number of admissions in the two institutions should be limited to the extent noted below:-

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|--|
| (a) | <u>Lady Irwin College:</u> | Not more than 15 students in an academic year. |
| (b) | Institute of Home Economics. | Not more than 12 students in an academic year. |

As regards teaching staff and other supporting staff, equipment etc. the Committee, keeping in view the existing facilities available in the two institutions, recommended as follows:-

Academic Staff (for both Colleges)

1. Full-time Lecturer (Microbiologist)
one for each institution.
2. Part-time Lecturer
(Doctor with training/experience in Public Health Nutrition).

One for each institution.

(464)

Non-academic Staff

Lady Erwin College

1. Technical Assistant (Jr.)-I
(Rs. 210-10-290-35425)
(Qualifications: B.Sc. degree)

2. Lab. Assistant (Jr.)-I
(Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180)

Qualifications: Matric or equivalent examination with Science subjects.

3. Sweeper -I
(Rs. 70-1-85)

Institute of Home Economics

1. Technical Asstt. (Jr.)-I
(Projectionist)
(Rs. 210-10-290-15-425)
(Qualifications B.S.C. degree)

2. Sr. Lab. Asstt. -cum-
store-keeper- I
(Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-255-EB-8-280)

Qualifications: Hr. Soc. In Science subjects with previous experience.

3. Jr. Lab. Asstts. -2-
(Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180).

Qualifications: Matric or equivalent examination with Science subjects).

4. Lab. Attendants - 2
(Rs. 80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110)

Qualifications: Matric or equivalent examination)

5. Sweeper
(Rs. 70-1-85)

Books

Initial Grant - Rs. 5,000/-
Recurring Grant - Rs. 2,500/-
per annum.

Equipment

Nil

Transport

Nil

Books

Initial Grant - Rs. 10,000/-
Recurring Grant - Rs. 2,500 p.a.

Equipment

Rs. 10,000/-

Transport

Grant of Rs. 2,500/-
per annum for Transport facilities for the students going for field work/other institutions.

The proposals of Delhi University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS(cw)/PO.

DIPLOMA COURSE IN DIETETICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION
COURSES OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION*

465

First Semester

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Teaching per week.</u>		<u>Examination and Marks</u>	
	<u>Th.</u>	<u>Pr.</u>	<u>Th.</u>	<u>Pr.</u>
Basic Nutrition	2	-	50	-
Therapeutic Nutrition	3	6	-	-
? Physiology and Biochem.	6	2	100	-
Food Microbiology and Hygiene	3	-	50	-
Institutional Food Administration - I	3	8	50	-
Library	3	-	-	-
Seminar and Field Study	4	-	-	-
Total:-	24	16	250	-

Second Semester

Therapeutic Nutrition	3	6	100	100
Public Health Nutrition	3	2days	100	50
Institutional Food Administration Part-II	3	6	50	100
Library	3	-	-	-
Seminar and Field Trip	4	-	50	-
Total:-	16	14	300	250

Internship (Three months)

In recognised hospitals (six to eight weeks)
 in nursing homes/institutions I (four to six weeks)
 industrial canteens etc. I

Note: Selected institutions should have a kitchen that caters for not less than 100 persons.

Seminar topics: Quality control and Food Adulteration, Consumer Problems, Food spoilage and Prevention, Nutrition education, Personnel management and Food cost Accounting and Book keeping and other related details.

(Every candidate is supposed to select two topics for details study and presentation).

466

BASIC NUTRITION THEORY

No. of lecture - 24

Marks 50

Brief history of the development of science of nutrition.

Functions of food, Dietary principles - carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals;

Dietary requirements and recommended allowance; calories, proteins, and amino acids, fats, calcium, iron and iodine, rate elements, vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxine, folic acid, B 12, and ascorbic acid; elementary study of assessment of nutritive value of proteins; Factors determining requirements: age, sex, activity, environment.

Special nutritional needs through the life cycle: pregnancy, lactation, infancy, childhood, adolescence and old age.

Meal Planning: Nutritive value of different food groups; Balanced diets; socio-psychological determinant economic factors and effects of various processes involved in preparation and cooking.

Practical: Analysis of foods; use of food composition tables.

THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION (THEORY)

No. of lectures - 48

Marks 100

Principles of therapeutic nutrition; factors in patient care co-ordinated nutritional services for patient, therapeutic adaptations of normal diet, psychology of appetite.

Nutrition in diseases; over weight and under weight; febrile disorders - infections in general, typhoid and tuberculosis in particular; gastro-intestinal tract - ulcers, constipation, diarrhoea; Intestinal infestations liver and biliary tract hepatitis, cirrhosis or liver cholestasis, cholecystitis, kidney and urinary tract - glomerular nephritis, anuria, renal calculi; cardiovascular system - hypertension, atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease (acute and chronic); Deficiency disorders

- (a) Diets for Metabolic disorders; diabetes mellitus, gout, osteoarthritis, hypo and hyperthyroidism, inborn errors of metabolism.
- (b) for infancy and childhood: vomiting, diarrhoeas, dysentery constipation, infectious diseases like mumps, measles, chickenpox, diabetes and nephrotic syndrome.
- (c) Elimination diets in allergy.

PRACTICAL:

Planning, preparations and service of diets for all the conditions mentioned in the theory syllabus, keeping in mind the economic, regional and cultural factors.

APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY
PART B - BIOCHEMISTRY

467

No. of lectures - 24

Marks 50

Structure of the cell: elementary knowledge of the sub-cellular unit involved in metabolic reactions.

Intermediary metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins and nucleic acids.

Heredity and diseases: chromosomes and genes, basic principles of inheritance of genetic characteristics; inheritance of diseases such as abnormal haemoglobin, diabetes etc.

Inborn errors of metabolism.

Mechanisms of detoxication in the body.

Role of inorganic ions in metabolism.

Hormonal control of metabolism.

Vitamins ? ? : fat soluble and water soluble vitamins.

Elementary study of mechanism of action of antibiotics.

FOOD MICROBIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

No. of lectures - 24

Marks 50.

The student microscope: principles of microscopic methods applied to food, use and care of microscope.

Classification of bacteria: general classification; non-pathogenic and pathogenic bacteria contaminating food, other microbes related to Food.

Intestinal flora.

Classification of fungi: pathogenic and non-pathogenic fungi, important yeasts and moulds contaminating foods.

Contamination of foods: natural sources and environment; handling; preparation and processing; equipment and kitchen hygiene; prevention of contamination.

Spoilage of foods, perishability of foods and factors responsible; changes in foods undergoing microbial spoilage; prevention of spoilage.

Foods and diseases: role of pathogenic bacteria, fungi and parasites in foods; food infection; and food poisoning.

Prevention of food-borne disorders: carrier and case detection; Food and food plant hygiene; sanitation; employee health; food testing.

(468)

PRACTICAL

1. Demonstration of bacterial and fungal groups important in spoilage: slides, cultures, commonly affected food samples.
2. Demonstration of bacterial and parasitic groups that cause food infection and food poisoning: specimens, slides, cultures, common food organisms.
3. Microbiological testing of food, water, air and culinary equipment for detection of type and bacterial count.
4. Food testing for spoilage and infective organisms.
5. Carrier detection amongst food handlers.

INSTITUTIONAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION

PART I

No. of lectures - 24

Marks 50

Theory of organization and management.

Meal planning in institutions: basic factors in institutional meal planning - food habits as influenced by region, religion, availability and season; personnel, equipment and physical plant; financial sources.

Equipment for food services: selection, operation, and maintenance.

Organization of food services, physical plant; location; floor plans; space allowance for food preparation activity, storage, service and learning units.

Administration of food services: definition of goals and functions; tools for effective administration; factors affecting cost; importance of planning, structural organization, job analysis, job specification; direction and supervision, maintenance of work sheets and other records.

PART II

Management of resources: planning of budget, maintenance of records: book keeping; control of stores, requisition and inventory; food cost-maintenance of standard servings, menu, type of service; methods of purchasing and pricing, waste, meals for employees, wages.

Importance of good standards: criteria for evaluating quality; techniques and processes of preparation in large quantities.

Personnel and personnel management, the food director qualifications and training; type of institutions and personnel requirements; labour resources, methods, recruitment, wage agreements, personal relationships, welfare provisions and the role of employee unions.

Labour and food laws: labour laws regarding safety of employees; health examination; sanitary working conditions and welfare policies; laws regarding quality of food and adulteration.

PRACTICALS:

PARTS - II

12 Practicals (6 in each semester) to be carried out in hospital and hostel kitchens.

Visits to hospitals, hostels, hotels and cafeterias.

Project work - planning types of kitchens - diet kitchens, kitchen in cafeterias, canteens, hospitals to serve groups of different sizes and economic levels.

Public Health Nutrition

No. of Lectures - 36

Marks 100

Concept of public health nutrition; other public health programme.

Major nutrition problems, economic of malnutrition.

Nutrition programmes: contribution of national and international agencies in the national nutrition programmes; nutrition programmes organised by voluntary agencies.

Contribution of ministries of Agricultural and Health and I.C.M.R. (MNH), C.S.I.R. (CFTRI) I.C. A.R.

Factors affecting food consumption - agricultural production; socio-psychological factors - food habits, socio-economic and religious beliefs; population; distribution and storage; economic factors.

Economics of sanitation of food and nutrition: loss of food and nutrients; microbial and parasitic contamination, chemical poisons.

Diet and Nutrition surveys: Different methods of diet survey; anthropometrical measurements, bio-chemical and clinical examinations; techniques of conducting dietary and Nutrition surveys, interpretation of findings, assessment of nutritional status.

Nutrition education: study of existing dietary patterns in relation to socio-economic and psychological aspects, communication media, selection and use; methods of teaching lectures, demonstrations, discussions, individual and group contacts, displays and exhibitions; evaluation and follow up.

Efforts to combat mal nutrition: Genetic approach to improvement of food supplier; fortification of food; augmenting protein supplier prevention of loss of foods.

PRACTICAL

Surveys - class project.

Preparation and use of projected and non-projected teaching aids.

Development of new recipes.

Project in nutrition education.

APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY PART A APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY THEORY

No. of lectures 24.

Marks 50.

Heart and circulation: normal physiology.

Normal physiology of growth: regeneration and healing of tissues, factors affecting this; deviation from the normal in organs and tissues like the liver, blood, skin and mucous membranes.

Water and electrolyte balance in the body: in normal health; syndromes caused due to water and electrolyte imbalance.

Physiology of the normal defence mechanism of the body: dietetic factors responsible for derangement of this mechanism - deficiency and the malabsorption syndromes.

Metabolism: basal metabolic rate and factors affecting it.

Dietary factors affecting: hypertension; coronary heart disease; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; renal and gastrointestinal disorders.

Anaemias: types and causes with special emphasis on dietary deficiency and malabsorption factors.

Disorders due to: endocrinal imbalances; fat metabolism; mineral metabolism - iodine, calcium, phosphorus and iron.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstration of simple laboratory investigations

1. Total red blood cell count.
2. Total and differential white blood cell count
3. Haemoglobin estimation in different groups of anaemias.
4. Examination of urine.
5. Examination of stool.
6. Recording of pulse rate, respiration rate, temperature and blood pressure.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 74(iv) : To consider a proposal received from Delhi University for starting M.Sc. Courses in Bio-Chemistry and Micro-biology in the Faculty of Science.

The University of Delhi has forwarded a proposal for starting M.Sc. Courses in Bio-Chemistry and Micro-biology in the Faculty of Science from the academic year 1972-73. It has been stated that the proposal for starting M.Sc. courses in Bio-Chemistry and Micro-biology has been approved by the Academic Council, the Executive Council and the University Court. It is proposed to admit eight students to each course and the minimum requirements of admission will be as follows:

1. M.Sc. Bio-Chemistry:

B.Sc. (Honours) Chemistry examination of Delhi University or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto with 55 per cent or above marks in the main subject.

2. M.Sc. Microbiology:

(i) B.Sc. (Honours) Microbiology or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto with 55 per cent or above marks in the main subject.

OR

(ii) B.Sc. (General) Group 'B' (Chemistry-Botany Zoology) or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto with 60 per cent or above marks in the aggregate.

The financial requirements for starting the two courses for the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan period are as follows:-

1. Bio-Chemistry:

A. Non-recurring

Equipment Rs. 97,100/-

B. Recurring

Staff:(i) Academic:
Readers

Two

(472)

(ii)	Non-academic	
	Senior Lab. Asstt.	One
	Junior Lab. Asstt.	One Rs. 79,000
	Steno-Typist	One
	U.D.C.	One
	Attendant	One
(iii)	Maintenance	Rs. 37,250/-
		<hr/>
	Total (R)	Rs.1,16,250/-
		<hr/>

2. Micro-biology:

A. Non -Recurring

Equipment Rs. 80,000/-

B. Recurring:

Staff:

(i) Academic

Readers:	Two	Rs. 41,000/-
Guest Lects.		Rs. 15,000/-

(ii) Non-academic

Sr. Techn. Asstt.	Two	
Sr. Lab. Asstt.	Two	
Jr. Lab. Asstt.	Two	Rs. 19,500/-
Steno-Typist	One	
U.D.C.	One	

(iii) Chemicals and Glass ware Rs. 30,000/-

(iv) Contingencies: Rs. 15,000/-

Total (R) Rs.1,48,500/-

In this connection, it may be stated that the proposal to introduce M.Sc. courses in Bio-Chemistry and Micro-biology was originally sent by the Delhi University in May, 1970 indicating that the University desired to start the courses from 1970-71. In June 1970, the University was requested to intimate the number of students proposed to be admitted to each course, the financial requirements up to 1973-74 and the amount which the University could meet from within its Fourth Plan allocation. The University has not indicated as to what part of the expenditure could be accommodated within its revised Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. 195 lakhs.

(473)

It may be recalled here, that the Binational Conference on Life Sciences held last year (June 1971) had emphasised the need for an integrated approach to the study of Life Sciences, drawing upon the disciplines of Botany, Zoology, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology, Biophysics etc. Such an approach, it was felt, would be academically desirable and economically viable. It would appear that the Delhi University has not taken note of or made any attempt towards such integration. On the other hand, it has sent up separate proposals to start M.Sc. courses in Bio-Chemistry, Micro-biology and also Genetics, Environmental Biology etc. (item 28(iii) requesting for separate grants for each course. The University of Delhi has in its departments of Botany and Zoology, interests in areas of Cell Biology, Genetics, Plant Bio-Chemistry etc. Similarly, the Division of Bio-Chemistry in the Patel Chest Institute has been interested in areas of fundamental and applied Bio-chemistry, Medical Mycology etc. The department of Anthropology too has a Unit in Human Cyto genetics. All these have specific relevance to the courses in Life Sciences and to those now proposed by Delhi University. It would, therefore, be reasonable to expect the University to take into account the existing interests and facilities before new courses are proposed and make a serious effort to coordinate these courses on an inter-disciplinary and inter-departmental basis, thereby making a beginning towards an integrated approach to the study of Life Sciences in the Delhi University.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Additional Secretary

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

474

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July 1972

Item No. 74(v) To consider the proposal of Delhi University for the installation of telephone connection at the residence of the Vice-Principals of Evening Classes.

The Delhi University has recommended that the Vice-Principals, Incharge of Evening Classes of colleges affiliated to Delhi University, may be provided telephone connection at their residence.

Recently, Delhi University has accepted certain recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to look into the nature and extent of powers, that may be delegated to the Vice-Principals, Incharge of Evening Classes in colleges affiliated to Delhi University. According to these recommendations, certain powers have been proposed for delegation to the Vice-Principals, Incharge of Evening Classes. These include powers in respect of administrative matters, financial matters etc. The University has also recommended payment of a special allowance to the Vice-Principals, Incharge of Evening Classes as recommended by the Committee. This proposal is being considered by the Commission separately under Item No. 74(v).

The proposal for installation of a telephone connection at the residence of the Vice-Principals, Incharge of Evening Classes of colleges affiliated to Delhi University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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475

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.75: To consider the following proposals of the Banaras Hindu University:

- i) For assistance towards strengthening departmental libraries and for re-organising the manuscripts section.
P.476-478.
- ii) For the enhancement of annual recurring allocation (salary of staff) for the setting up of study centre.
P.479-480.
- iii) For starting a postgraduate course in Painting.
P.481
- iv) For financial assistance towards the introduction of Diploma Course in Journalism.
P.482-485
- v) For the development of Children's Park, in the University Area.
P.486-487
- vi) For additional facilities consequent upon the admission of full strength of undergraduate students in the Engineering and Technology in 1st Year Class.
P.488-490

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(476)

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No : 75 (i) To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for assistance towards strengthening departmental libraries and for reorganising the manuscripts section.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February, 1972 considered the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for strengthening the departmental libraries. The Commission was of the view that any expansion in so far as the staff is concerned should be considered at the time of the fifth Plan proposals of the University. The Commission, however, agreed that the question of additional funds for books and journals may be examined further in consultation with the university (Res. No. 76(1) dated 2nd February, 1972).

The Vice-Chancellor of the University has again requested the Commission to re-consider the matter, as he finds the present state of affairs so unsatisfactory that it cannot be allowed to continue till the beginning of the fifth plan period. A copy of the letter of the Vice-Chancellor is attached (Annexure I). The university has also sent a statement (Annexure-II) indicating that in some of the faculties viz. the faculty of arts and the faculty of social sciences, no staff is available for the departmental libraries.

The University also proposes to pool all the manuscripts stocked by the various departments in the Central Library. This, it is expected, will facilitate their preservation and promote research on related subjects. The financial implications of the proposals will be as under :-

1. Building (2000 sq. ft)	Rs. 50,000/-
2. Equipment (including Airconditioners, Steel Almirahs, Tables etc.	Rs. 50,000/-
3. Staff (Section Incharge, Prof. Assistant-I, Copyist-I, Clerk- cum-typist-I, Senior Library Attendant-I and Library Attendant - I).	Rs. 27,500/- per annum

The University has sought assistance for the purpose outside the fourth plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D. O(SA)/J.S(H)

Annexure to Item No. 75(i)

Copy of letter No. R/Dev/IV-FYP/1-24(IV)/633
dated 22/24.4.72 received from Vice-Chancellor,
Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi addressed
to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University
Grants Commission, New Delhi.

(477)

Kindly refer to Commission letter No. F.1-4/71(H-1) dated February, 22, 1972 in response to my D.O. letter No. R-Dev/IV-FYP/1-24(IV)/7098 dated January 19, 1972 to you regarding additional staff for Departmental Libraries.

These Libraries are finding it extremely difficult to operate efficiently in the absence of proper staff. Some of the Departmental Libraries do not possess a single hand. This would be obvious from the statement enclosed. Appointments of casual hands against the permissible percentage, out of Plan allocations for books and journals has helped in a way, but since grants for this purpose are on the low side, the services of these individuals are not continuously available.

You would agree that this unhappy state of affairs cannot be allowed to remain unattended till the advent of the V Plan.

May I request you to send a visiting team as intimated earlier, and further permit me to create some posts on an urgent basis. Unless the problem is attended to early, these Libraries with inadequate staff may generate unrest in the academic session ahead.

With best wishes.

s.k.b

(410)

Annexure - II
to Item No : 75 (i)

Faculty/Departments.	No. of students	Posts available	Grade
1) Faculty of Arts (11 Departments)	27991	-	-
2) Faculty of Social Sciences (5 Departments)	14602	-	-
3) Faculty of Science	27738		
(i) Physics and Spectroscopy		1	250-400
		2	75-95
(ii) Geography		1	130-280
(iii) Chemistry		1	130-280
iv) Geology.		-	-
v) Botany.		-	-
vi) Zoology		-	-
vii) Geophysics.		-	-
viii) Mathematics and statistics		-	-
4) Faculty of Agriculture (8 Departments)	574	1 1	130-280 110-180
5) Faculty of Law	600	1 1 1	400-950 250-400 110-180
6) Faculty of Commerce and Business Management	732	1 1	400-950 130-280
7) Women's College	966	1 1 1 1	400-950 250-400 130-280 130-280
8) Institute of Technology (9 Departments)	2035	1 4 3 2	400-950 130-280 110-180 75-95
9) Faculty of Medical Science (26 Departments)	598	1 3 3 5 3	400-950 250-475 130-280 75-95 70-85
10) Faculty of Music and Fine Arts.	381	1	130-280

.....

s.l.b

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(479)

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No : 75 (ii) To consider the proposal of Banaras Hindu University for the enhancement of annual recurring allocation (salary of staff) for the setting up of Study Centre.

In February, 1971, the Commission agreed to the setting up two study centres by the Banaras Hindu University during the current Plan period with the following assistance from the Commission for each Study Centre on a cent per cent basis:-

Non-Recurring :

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Books | Rss. 20,000/- |
| 2. Stacks/furniture | Rss. 10,000/- |

Recurring :

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Asstt. Librarian and other staff. | Rss. 10,000/- p.a. |
| 2. Contingencies (including electricity charges). | Rs. 3,000/- p.a. |

The University has already set up one study centre at Kamacha and appointed the following staff for the Centre :-

- | | |
|---|-----|
| i) Professional Assistant
(Rs. 250-400) | one |
| ii) Semi-Professional Asstt.
(Rs. 130-280) | one |
| iii) Sr. Library Attendant
(Rs. 95-155) | one |
| iv) Library Attendant
(Rs. 80-110) | one |

The University has now stated that the annual ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- provided under the scheme for staff salaries is not adequate for running the Study Centre efficiently and has requested that this may be enhanced from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- p.a. A copy of the letter received from the University is attached (Annexure).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

JS (H)

480

Copy of D.O. letter No. D.O. R-Dev/IV-FYP/762 dated 27/28.4.72¹ from the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi addressed to Shri R.C. Gupta, Jt. Secretary, University Grants Commission.

May I invite your attention to Commission's letter Nos. F.82-10/709/SA-III dated June 16, 1971 and F. 82-1/70(SA-Unit) dated 10th August 1971, sanctioning 2 Study Centres for this University.

One of the Study Centres located at Kanachha, has already begun to function and the response is very satisfactory. Furniture and books have already been procured for the second Centre. The books are being accessioned, by the staff appointed for this centre. This centre is likely to begin functioning very shortly at Dasaswamedh.

It is, however, felt that it would not be possible to run the Centres efficiently, with the present recurring grants sanctioned. The existing provision of Rs. 10,000 per annum per Centre permits the appointment of a Professional Assistant (Rs. 250-400) and a Sr. Library Attendant or Jr. Library Attendant in the grade of Rs. 95-155 or Rs. 80-110 respectively. With this meagre staff dislocations were bound to occur, in so far as the Centre may have had to remain closed, if any of the staff was on leave. Further, precautionary measures for avoiding pilferages and efficient services had to be anticipated.

In the circumstances, the university, in anticipation of an increased recurring grant, has appointed the under-noted staff :-

1) Prof. Assistant (Rs. 250-400)	1
2) Semi-Prof. Assnt. (Rs. 150-280)	1
3) Sr. Lib. Attndt. (Rs. 95-155)	1
4) Lib. Attendant. (Rs. 80-110)	1

The total expenditure on the above staff, per centre, would be Rs. 15,000 p.a.

May I request you to move the Commission to increase the recurring grant of Rs. 15,000/- p.a. or else some of the staff appointed would have to be immediately retrenched. It is feared any retrenchment is likely to cause dislocation in the functioning of the Centre bringing with it an amount of unrest.

I shall be thankful for an EARLY reply.

s. k. b.

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

481

Dated : July 5, 1972.

(iii)

Item No. 75 : To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for starting a Postgraduate course in Painting.

The Banaras Hindu University proposes to introduce a Post-graduate course in painting from the academic session 1972-73. The course and the scheme have been approved by the Executive Council of the University. The University, at present, conducts BA course in Painting, Applied Arts and Plastic Arts. The number of students in these courses is 12, 12 and 6 respectively. The staff consists of one Professor, one Reader and three Lecturers in the painting section.

It is proposed to admit six students to the MA course in Painting. No additional staff will be required by the University as the existing staff has agreed to share the teaching work. It is however, proposed to award scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/- per month. The total expenditure involved in the award of the scholarships for two years comes to Rs. 54,000/- (Rs. 18,000 for 1972-73 and Rs. 36,000/- for 1973-74). The University proposes to meet this expenditure from within the Fourth Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D. S. CH

20/6

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

482

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No 75 (iv) To consider the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for financial assistance towards the introduction of Diploma Course in Journalism.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th August, 1971 considered the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for financial assistance towards the introduction of a Diploma Course in Journalism and resolved as under :

"The Commission agreed in principle to the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for introduction of a Diploma Course in Journalism and desired that a Committee may be appointed to determine the amount of assistance which may be required for the purpose. It was noted that the assistance would be provided by the University from within its Fourth Plan allocation" (Resolution No. 55 dated 4th August, 1971).

Accordingly, a committee consisting of Shri B.S. Thakur, Reader, Department of Journalism, Panjab University, Chandigarh and Dr. S. C. Goel, Development Officer, U.G.C. visited the Banaras Hindu University on 14th and 15th May, 1972 to assess the requirements of the proposed course in Journalism. The report of the committee is attached (Annexure).

The Committee has recommended assistance amounting to Rs. 1,63,000 as detailed below to the Banaras Hindu University for the introduction of a Diploma Course in Journalism :

I. Recurring (For the period ending 1973-74)

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. One Professor, one Reader, two Lecturers and two part-time lecturers (Rs. 300/- p.m.) | Rs. 1,04,000/- |
| 2. TA/DA/Honarium to Visiting Journalist and Scholars | Rs. 10,000/- |
| 3. Publication of BHU News | Rs. 10,000/- |
| 4. Training allowance and TA to teachers and students | Rs. 10,000/- |

II. Non Recurring

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Books and Journals | Rs. 10,000/- |
| 3. Furniture and equipment | Rs. 5,000/- |
| 3. Typewriters - 5 | Rs. 7,500/- |
| 4. Duplicating Machine - 1 (electrically operated) | Rs. 6,500/- |
| Total NR + R | Rs. 1,63,000/- |

It has been noted that the expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,63,000/- will be adjusted by the University within its Fourth Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O(H)

Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to examine the quantum of assistance for the introduction of a diploma course in journalism by the Banaras Hindu University.

(483)

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 4th August, 1971 agreed "in principle" to the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for introduction of a diploma course in journalism and desired that a committee may be appointed to determine the quantum of assistance required for the purpose. It was noted that assistance will be provided to the University within the fourth plan allocation (Resolution No. 35(i)).

2. Accordingly, a committee was appointed consisting of the following members:

1. Shri Kuldip Nayar,
Resident Editor,
The Statesman,
New Delhi.
2. Shri B. S. Thakur,
Reader in Journalism,
Panjab University,
Chandigarh.

Officer of the Commission

3. Dr. S. C. Goel,
Education Officer,
UGC., New Delhi.

(Shri Nayar could not visit the university owing to unavoidable circumstances).

3. The Committee visited the Banaras Hindu University on April 14 and 15, 1972 and discussed the details of the proposal with Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Vice Chancellor, Dr. S. Bhattacharjee, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Shri A. S. Raturi, Registrar, Shri Ram Chandra Rao, Finance Officer and Shri R. C. P. Jinha, Dy. Registrar (Development). The recommendations of the Committee are as follows :-

(a) It was noted that in recent years a number of universities in India have instituted diploma/bachelors course in journalism viz. Karnataka, Jabalpur, Ravi Shankar, Nagpur and Gauhati. Two universities, namely Calcutta and Mysore also offer the M.A. course in journalism. In this context of the growing popularity of courses in journalism, the Committee welcomed the decision of the University Grants Commission to accept "in principle" the proposal of the Banaras Hindu University for introduction of a diploma course in Journalism. This step is specially significant in view of the fact that no university in the region, comprising UP and Bihar is at present offering a course in journalism. It has also to be noted that a number of leading newspapers are published from cities like Allahabad, Lucknow, Banaras, Kanpur, and Patna which are likely to provide

424
a good laboratory for a newly established department of journalism in the region. There also exist ample job opportunities for graduates qualifying themselves for a successful journalistic career.

(b) In its proposals submitted to the University Grants Commission, the university had proposed an intake of 20 students for a diploma course in journalism. The course is expected to give training to the students in the techniques of journalism, public relations, advertising, history of journalism, press laws of India, Indian constitution and practical journalism. In view of these objectives and also in order to maintain standards at a high level in a professional and specialised course like journalism, the Vice Chancellor was of the view that the intake should not be more than 15. The Committee concurs with this view and feels that for practical training in journalism and for effective liaison with important newspapers in the region, it is necessary that the number of students is limited to the available facilities and pressures for increasing the number of seats are resisted effectively.

(c) The university has proposed that admission to the course may be open to graduates of the Banaras Hindu University or of any other university. In the opinion of the committee, it would be advisable for the university to screen the students through an admission test for testing the writing ability and expression of students as well as their general interest in a journalistic career. It would also be desirable to earmark a certain percentage of marks for an assessment of the personality of the student, since personality is likely to play an important role in the journalistic career, which, among other things, includes proficiency in the art of public relations.

(d) It would be desirable to grade the students on practical exercises in reporting, sub-editing, editorial writing and article writing, besides supervising radio journalism, public relations etc. Credit has also to be given to the work of the students in the laboratory newspapers. It is, therefore, suggested that 30-40 percent of the aggregate marks be set aside for the internal assessment of the students.

(e) The Committee recommends staff of one professor, one reader, two lecturers and two part-time lecturers for the diploma course in journalism. There should also be a provision of Rs. 5000/- per month for enabling the university to invite top journalists and others for varying periods for seminars/lectures and practical training. The staff to be appointed for the course should have not only the proper academic background but also have considerable experience in the field of journalism. The minimum academic requirements could be relaxed by the university in the cases of persons with an outstanding journalistic career. The expenditure on office assistants and peons proposed to be appointed by the university for the diploma course may be met from the revenue budget in accordance with the normal procedure.

(f) It is understood that the Academic Council of the university has already passed the necessary regulations and formulated the syllabus for the diploma course in journalism. It is hoped that the head of the department and the other senior members of the department (who are yet to be appointed) would have an opportunity to look closely at the syllabus and formulate their proposals or modifications if any, for the consideration of the academic bodies of the university.

(485)

(g) There should be close cooperation and effective collaboration between the department of journalism at the Banaras Hindu University and the local newspapers in Varanasi. It should also be possible for the students and teachers of the department to visit newspaper offices in neighbouring cities of Allahabad and Lucknow for short periods for practical training. Students enrolled in the department could also be helped to secure part-time jobs in the local newspapers. This, it is expected, would be of advantage to the department as well as to the local newspapers.

(h) The university has proposed to bring out weekly issues of Banaras Hindu University News for providing practical training to the students. While recognising the need for a laboratory newspaper, the Committee is doubtful whether to start with, the news could be published weekly with the resources that are likely to be available to the department. It is suggested that the university may consider bringing out monthly issues of the Banaras Hindu University News to make the programme more realistic and of the requisite standard. It would be difficult to determine the budget for the purpose, as this would depend on whether the news is a priced or unpriced publication and whether its circulation will be confined to the campus or include a wider area. A minimum provision of Rs. 5,000/- p.a. would, however, be necessary for the purpose.

4. The financial implications of the above recommendations of the Committee for the period ending 1973-74 will be as detailed below :-

Staff

1.	1 professor, + 1 reader + 2 lecturers + 2 part-time lecturers (Rs. 300/- month fixed)	Rs.	1,04,000
2.	T/D/A/honorarium to visiting journalists and scholars	Rs.	10,000
3.	Publication of Banaras Hindu University news	Rs.	10,000
4.	Training allowance and T... to teachers and students	Rs.	10,000
5.	<u>Non-Recurring</u>		
	Books and journals	Rs.	10,000
	Furniture and equipment	Rs.	5,000
	Type-writers (5)	Rs.	7,500
	Duplicating Machine - 1 (Electricity operated)	Rs.	6,500/-
	Total	Rs.	<u>1,63,000/-</u>

The committee is grateful to the Vice Chancellor, the Registrar and his colleagues for their help and cooperation.

University Grants Commission

486

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July 1972

Item No. 75 (v) To consider the proposal of Banaras Hindu University for the development of children parks in the University area.

The Banaras Hindu University had forwarded a proposal of the development of children park in the entire University area at an estimated cost of Rs. 92,828 N.R. and Rs. 27,000 R. The University had been informed that the Commission could not accept the proposal. The University has now phased its requirements on priority basis as indicated below:

A. FIRST PHASE

1. In Medical Enclave
2. In front of Chhitupur Colony
3. Adjacent to Hyderabad gate
4. In B.H.U. Club.

Non-recurring

1. Cost of fencing 1504 Rft. @ Rs.2.12	Rs. 3,200
2. Charges for Children's game item	Rs. 8,000
3. Cost of 30 cement benches @ Rs.150 each	Rs. 4,500
4. Cost of pipe line	Rs. 3,000
5. Cost of 200 meters water hose pipe	Rs. 1,600
6. Cost of one lawn mower	Rs. 733
7. Charges for development of garden	Rs. 4,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 25,033

Recurring Grant

1. Maintenance (Contingencies)	Rs. 2,500 p.a.
2. Two malis in the scale of Rs.70-85	Rs. 4,286 p.a.

B. SECOND PHASE

1. Near Children's School at Hyderabad Colony
2. In the plot behind Gandhi Ashram near Post Office.
3. In the plot in front of double flat quarters near Central School.
4. In the corner of Old Botanical garden area near Nurses School.

Grant required for these parks.

Non-recurring

1. Cost of fencing 3629 Rft. @ Rs.2.12	Rs. 7,700
2. Charges for Children's game item	Rs. 8,000
3. Cost of 40 cement benches	Rs. 6,000
4. Cost of nine lines	Rs. 7,000

(437)

5. Cost of 200 meters water hose pipe	Rs. 1,6000 0
6. Cost of one lawn mower	Rs. 7333 3
7. Charges for dewelopment of garden	Rs.11,7000 0
	<hr/>
	Rs.42,7333 3

Recurring Grant

1. Maintenance (Contingencies)	Rs. 7,0000) p.a.
2. Three Malis in the scale of Rs.70-85	Rs. 6,4283) p.a.

C. THIRD PHASE

1. Adjacent to Medical Quarters behind Amphi Theatre.
2. Adjacent to H Quarters near boundary wall at Jodhpur Colony..
3. In the plot in front of Dr. H.D.Singh's residence.
4. In the plot near Finance Officer's residence.

Non-recurring

1. Cost of fencing	Rs. 3,7283
2. Charges for Children's game items	Rs. 6,0000
3. Cost of 30 cement benches	Rs. 4,5000
4. Cost of pipe line	Rs. 5,0000
5. Cost of 100 meters water hose pipe	Rs. 8000
6. Cost of one lawn mower	Rs. 7333
7. Charges for dewelopment	Rs. 4,3000
	<hr/>
	Rs.25,061

Recurring Grant

1. Maintenance (Contingencies)	Rs. 2,500 ip.a.
2. Two malis in tthe scale of Rs.70-85	Rs. 4,286 ip.a.

The first phase involves a non-recurring requirement of Rs.25,033 and recurring grant of Rs.6,786 p.a.

The University has requested the Commission for the acceptance of the proposal for implementation of the first phase.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(CU/F.O

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No 475 (vi) To consider a proposal from Banaras Hindu University for additional facilities consequent upon the admission of full strength of undergraduate students in Engineering and Technology in the first year class.

.....

The Banaras Hindu University has sent a proposal for providing the following additional facilities for the Institute of Technology.

It has been stated that these additional facilities would become necessary consequent upon the university admitting the full strength of 390 students to the 5 year integrated undergraduate courses in Engineering and Technology (including Pharmaceutics) at the Institute of Technology through joint entrance examination alongwith the Indian Institute of Technology from 1972-73.

Additional Requirements..

(a) Teaching posts (Recurring)

Physics	1 Reader, 3 Lecturers
Chemistry	1 Reader, 3 Lecturers
Mathematics	2 Lecturers
Drawing	1 Reader, 2 Lecturers
Workshop	2 Lecturers
Tech. Writing	1 Lecturer

(b) Non-teaching posts (Recurring)

Physics	1 Laboratory Asstt., 2 Lab. Bearers
Chemistry	1 Laboratory Asstt., 2 Lab. Bearers
Workshop	Bearers 3
Class Room	2 Instructors, 1 Draftsman, 1 Blue
Drawing	Printer/Tracer, and 2 Attendants.

(c)	<u>Laboratory Grant (Non--Recurring)</u>	<u>Recurring p.a.</u>
	Physics Rs. 775,000	Rs. 10,000
	Chemistry Rs. 550,000	Rs. 30,000
	Workshop	Rs. 20,000
	Drawing Rs. 20,000	Rs. 10,000

(d) Laboratory Space: Physics Dark room and semi-dark room, , ,
 Laboratory extension Rs. 1.5 lakhs
 Drawing: 1 Hall (separate), 3 rooms
 floor teaching staff, 1 room for non-
 teaching staff.

A copy of the letter received from the Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University is attached (Annexure).

It may be mentioned that the Commission at its meeting hold on the 5th April 1972 considered the question of creation of posts of Professors and Readers in Applied Sciences at the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University and reiterated its earlier decision that it would be desirable if the posts of Professors and Readers in Applied Sciences are instituted in the respective science departments rather than in the Institute of Technology.

The following information has been asked for from the Banaras Hindu University in May, 1972 and which is still awaited:-

- (1) Particulars of staff, (both teaching and non-teaching) sanctioned for the training of the undergraduate engineering students in science subjects (department wise including workshop and technical writing).
- (2) Whether the entire or part of the staff created for the training of the undergraduate engineering students at the Central Hindu College, Kamacha has since been transferred to the Institute of Technology. If so the particulars thereof.
- (3) Or whether the entire science staff created for the training of undergraduate engineering students at Central Hindu College, Kamacha has been retained there for running the Pre-University Course. If so justification for retaining the staff at the Central Hindu College, Kamacha specially when a major load (for training of the undergraduate engineering students in science subjects) has been shifted to the Institute of Technology.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(T)/Additional Secy.

490

Annexure to Item No. 75 (vi)

Copy of letter No. VC-43/10655 dated March 21, 1972
from Banaras Hindu University, addressed to Dr. D.S.
Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission,
New Delhi-1.

...

The teaching staff recommended by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission is for full strength of second year and 50% of the approved intake in First Year of Five Year Integrated Course, vide D.O. letter No. F.45-1/67(T), dated 13th March, 1969 from Shri P.J. Philips, Secretary, University Grants Commission addressed to the Registrar, Banaras Hindu University.

From July, 1972, we are going to admit full strength of 390 students (including Pharmaceutics) through Joint Entrance Examination along with other five Indian Institutes of Technology. This is going to increase the teaching load substantially. Further, additional laboratory facilities for Chemistry, Physics, Workshop and Drawing are also needed. In view of this change in the intake at first year level we are submitting a proposal for additional posts and grants.

I shall, therefore, be thankful if you kindly sanction this immediately so that steps necessary to recruit the required staff may be initiated to make them available at the commencement of the next session.

'CHUGH'

470-11

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

MEETING:

DATED: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.76: To consider the following proposals of the
Aligarh Muslim University:-

- i) Construction of Gandhi Bhavan. P.491-492
- ii) Grants for books and journals for development
of Engineering and Technology outside IVth
Plan allocation. P.493-494
- iii) For placing the present incumbent of the post
of superintendent of Abdullah Nursery School
in the scale of Rs. 400-800.
P.495-501

'CHUGH'

University Grants Commission

(491)

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No.76(i): To consider the proposal of construction of Gandhi Bhavan in the Aligarh Muslim University.

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The Commission in its meeting held on 7th February, 1962 (Item No. 11) accepted the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the construction of Gandhi Bhavan with a view to promote and facilitate the study of Gandhiji's ideas, ideals and his way of life and decided to assist the University upto the extent of Rs. one lakh in collaboration with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The cost was to be shared equally by the Commission and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi i.e. Rs. 50,000/- each.

During June 1967 the Aligarh Muslim University informed the Commission that they could not take up the project of constructing the Gandhi Bhavan during III Five Year Plan and as such had requested to include the same in IV Plan proposals of the University; on recommendation of Visiting Committee.

In view of the rise in prices of building materials etc., the Aligarh Muslim University forwarded the revised plan and estimates for the construction of Gandhi Bhavan at a cost of Rs. 2,50,000/- of which the first phase would cost Rs. 1,11,400/- for the first phase, the Commission's share was raised to Rs. 61,400/- in view of the fact that the Nidhi expressed its inability to provide more than Rs. 50,000/- to Aligarh Muslim University. The University agreed to adjust the additional expenditure of Rs. 11,400/- within the 4th Plan allocation. The plans and estimates were referred to CPWD, New Delhi for scrutiny. The University/further revised the plans and estimates and proposed that certain portion of Gandhi Bhavan Building (1st phase) would be constructed in Phase II, thereby reducing the construction cost to Rs. 81,600/-. The revised plans and estimates were again forwarded to the CPWD for scrutiny. The plans and estimates of Rs. 81,600/- were approved by the CPWD. The Nidhi was approached to share the construction cost of Rs. 81,600/- on 50:50 basis. Due to paucity of funds, the Nidhi withdrew the offer of providing 50% construction cost of Gandhi Bhavan. The decision of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi was conveyed to the University and it was requested to meet the entire expenditure on the construction of Gandhi Bhavan from out of the IV Plan allocation.

The University has now informed the Commission that there is no scope to accommodate the construction of Gandhi Bhavan within the IV Plan allocation as the IV Plan allocation has already been approved and certain priorities even against the uncovered amount out of this plan allocation have yet to be accommodated.

The University has now requested the Commission that Gandhi Smarak Nidhi may again be persuaded to fulfil its commitments of providing 50% matching grant towards the construction of Gandhi Bhavan, failing which, the Commission may provide funds to the

492

University towards Gandhi Bhavan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (G)/D.O. (T) / J.S. (SI)

17/6

University Grants Commission CONFIDENTIAL

Meeting :

(493)

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 76(ii) To consider a proposals from Aligarh Muslim University for sanction of grant for books and journals for development of Engineering and Technology outside IV plan allocation.

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The Aligarh Muslim University has sent a proposal for a grant of Rs. 2,20,000/- for purchase of books and journals in Engineering and Technology in addition to the grants sanctioned for Engineering and Technology during IV Five Year Plan. It is stated that the books required for postgraduate studies in Engineering and Technology are very costly, and the Postgraduate departments require a good collection of books for efficient functioning for which the grants made available by the University Grants Commission during the IV Five Year Plan are insufficient. A copy of the letter received from the Aligarh Muslim University in this connection is attached (annexure).

In this connection, it may be stated that the Commission has sanctioned the following grants to the Aligarh Muslim University for books and journals for development of Post-graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology during the IV Five Year Plan :

Special Library grant outside IV Plan allocation	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Library grant on the recommendation of the Postgraduate Board of the UCTE.	Rs. 30,000/- (NR) Rs. 10,000/- (R) p.a.

These grants have been almost fully utilised by the University.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1971 considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Library development regarding the proposals from the Universities for additional grants for books and journals during the IV Five Year Plan. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee. It was further noted that it would not be possible to provide additional grants in the year (1971-72) in view of the budgetary position.

In the circumstances it is for consideration whether the request of the Aligarh Muslim University may be acceded to. A similar proposal received from Bangalore University has been placed before the Commission separately (Item No.).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. S. (T) / Additional Secretary

494

Annexure to item No. 76(ii)

Copy of letter No. Admin/17 dated 16/18.5.1972, from the Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi, regarding Grant-in-aid for the development of Post-graduate courses in Engg. and Technology at the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Commission, vide its letter No. F. 4-3/70 (T) dated 4.3.1971, had agreed on the recommendation of the Expert Committee of the Board of Post-Graduate Engineering Studies and Research of the AICTE, to provide certain facilities for the post-graduate studies in Engineering & Technology at this University for Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Courses. These facilities include the following grants for library :-

Non-recurring	:	Rs. 0.30 lakhs
Recurring (p.a.)	:	Rs. 0.10 lakhs

2. As the Commission may probably be aware, the books, required for post-graduate studies in Engineering and Technology are very costly and post-graduate studies require a good collection of text and reference books without which neither the teachers nor the students can do full justice to the post-graduate studies. The grant of Rs. 0.30 lakhs sanctioned for library is woefully inadequate to establish a good collection of technical books for post-graduate studies in Engineering & Technology.

3. Earlier, the Commission vide its letter No. F. 29-21/70 (T) dated 5.3.70, had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs outside the IV Plan allocation for purchase of books and journals in various disciplines of Engineering & Technology including Management Education for the duration of the IV Five Year Plan. This amount has almost been fully utilised for purchasing books for the graduate courses.

4. It is felt that the Engineering Faculty is in need of at least Rs. 2.00 lakhs more to procure technical books, periodicals, journals etc. required for post-graduate studies in Engineering and Technology.

5. It is requested that the Commission may be pleased to give sympathetic consideration to this proposal and sanction a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for purchase of books etc. for the Engineering College Library at an early date.

19/6

University Grants Commission

495

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 76 (iii) : To consider the proposal of Aligarh Muslim University for placing the present incumbent of the post of Superintendent Abdullah Nursery School in the scale of Rs. 400-800.

- 1 -

The Commission at its meeting held on 1st July, 1970 accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee on establishment matters which negated the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for the placement of the present incumbent of the post of Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery School in the scale of Rs. 400-30-640-40-800. A note placed before the Establishment Committee is attached as Annexure I.

The Aligarh Muslim University under its letter No. Admin/18 dated the 17th/18th May, 1972, (copy attached as annexure II) has requested the Commission to reconsider its decision regarding the scale of pay of Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery School and has suggested that the Superintendent may be placed in the scale of Rs. 400-800 which is the prescribed scale for the post of Vice Principal of other Schools.

The University has stated that the present incumbent of the post, Mrs. S.R. Khan, was appointed as Superintendent of the School, in the scale of Rs. 250-460 in August, 1958 in view of her qualifications and experience which are given in the Appendix to the University's letter. The University has stated that, prior to her coming to India, she was a permanent teacher in London where she had gained rich experience of different types of Schools. At the time of her appointment in Abdullah Nursery School as the Superintendent, the salary of Rs. 250/- offered to her was equivalent to the initial salary of Lecturers and that of the Heads of the Schools of the University. Since then the grades of Lecturers and all other teachers including those who were in much lower grade had been revised by the Commission, but the recommendation of the University for the revision of grade of Superintendent of Abdullah Nursery School had not been acceded to. It is further stated by the University that the disparity between her scale and that of other school teachers has become greater which is causing frustration to the incumbent and that she is the only teacher among the entire staff of the University who could not get the benefit of revision from the date of her appointment from 1958.

The University has stated that the Abdullah Nursery School has a separate entity and its problems deserve consideration independent of the problems of other schools. This School was fortunate to have Mrs. Khan who is well qualified and well-trained with adequate experience of teaching in a number of schools in England. It is further stated by the University that Grade I teachers in the High Schools who were in the scale of Rs. 120-300 before 1.4.1964 are at present in the scale of Rs. 300-600, while the Superintendent of Abdullah Nursery School who was in the scale of Rs. 250-460 in 1958 is still continuing in the same scale of pay and has been deprived of the benefits

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(496)

of revision of scale of pay approved by the Commission from time to time. In view of these circumstances, Aligarh Muslim University, has requested the Commission to place the Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery School in the scale of Rs. 400-800 which is the prescribed scale for the post of Vice Principals of other schools. If on account of some reason, this is not acceptable to the Commission, the University has requested the Commission, to allow her a suitable scale of pay keeping in view the difference that existed between her scale of pay and those of other school teachers at the time of her appointment in 1958 and the differences existing now.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A. S. (CU) / F. O.

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20/6

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(Standing Committee on establishment matters
of the U.G.C. and the Central Universities)

497

Meeting :
Dated : 5th May, 1970.

Item No. 1. To consider a proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University for placement of the present incumbent of the post of Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery School in the scale of Rs. 400-30-640-40-800 on a personal basis.

...

The Abdullah Nursery School of the Aligarh Muslim University is treated as a part and parcel of the Girls High School run by the University. The scales of pay of teachers in the schools run by the Aligarh Muslim University were revised with effect from 1.4.1964 on the analogy of the scales of pay obtaining in the Central Schools, established by the Ministry of Education. The scale of pay of teachers in a Abdullah Nursery School was accordingly revised to Rs. 118-225, but it was decided that the Superintendent of the school who is in the scale of Rs. 250-15-460, may continue in that scale, as there is no such corresponding post in the Central Schools.

Since the Superintendent of the Abdullah Nursery Schools was to continue in the existing scale of Rs. 250-460, she was not eligible for revised rates of Dearness, House rent and City compensatory allowances as applicable to corresponding staff in the Central Schools established by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Youth Services and located at Aligarh. In May, 1967, the Aligarh Muslim University proposed that pending final decision regarding the revision of scale of pay of the above post, her scale of Rs. 250-15-460 may be treated as a revised scale with effect from 1.4.1964 so that she may get the allowances as admissible in the case of teachers. The proposal of the university was, however, not agreed to.

In September, 1968, the university requested that the Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery School be allowed at least the pay scale of Rs. 250-470 i.e. the grade for post-graduate teachers with effect from 1.4.1964. As she did not possess a post-graduate degree, the proposal could not be accepted.

The University, has now approached that the above post of Superintendent be allowed a revised scale of Rs. 400-30-640-40-800 from 1.4.1964 i.e. this scale be allowed as personal to the present incumbent of the post Mrs. Saira Rehman Khan. A copy of the letter dated 18.11.1969 received from the Aligarh Muslim University in this behalf is enclosed (Appendix I). A statement indicating the qualifications & experience possessed by Mrs. Saira Rehman Khan is also enclosed (Appendix II).

The matter is placed before the Standing Committee on establishment matters of the U.G.C. and Central Universities for consideration.

(440)

SECRET

Copy of letter No. 8725 dated 10.12.1979 from the Deputy Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

...

Subject : Aligarh Muslim University - Abdullah School -
Revision of scale of pay of Superintendent.

...

I am directed to invite a reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. F. 45-21/64 (CUR/CU) dated 23.12.1968 regarding the revision of scale of pay of Superintendent Abdullah Nursery School and to re-submit the case for sympathetic consideration.

2. From the statement of qualifications, experience etc. of the present incumbent of the post sent under this letter No. 8725 dated 2.12.1968, it may kindly be seen that Mrs. S.R. Khan was appointed as Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery in August, 1958 in the scale of Rs. 250-460 while the scale of pay of Head of the Schools maintained by the University was Rs. 250-500. At that time the scale of pay of Grade I Teachers of the Schools was Rs. 120-300 only. However, the scale of pay of the Principals of the Schools has been revised from Rs. 250-500 to Rs. 425-680 now maximum to Rs. 900/- and that of Grade I teachers (Post-graduate) of the Schools to Rs. 250-470 from 1.4.1964. When the Commission approved the revision of scale of pay of all the teachers in the schools with effect from 1.4.1964, a decision regarding the revision of scale of pay of Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery was not taken, but the university was informed that the Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery may continue in the original scale of Rs. 250-460. Though the Commission was again approached for the revision of the above scale of Rs. 250-460, it has not been agreed to..

3. As the Commission is aware, the pre-1959 scale of pay of every employee both teaching and non-teaching have been replaced by new scales of pay. When every employee without exception has been given the benefit of the revised scales and D.A. it is not clear now the Superintendent of the Abdullah Nursery School has been discriminated in this respect and denied the benefits. It was on account of her qualifications and experience, both in India and England that Mrs. S.R. Khan was appointed as the Superintendent in 1958, on a starting salary of Rs. 250/-. It was through her effort that the Nursery School has gained the present progress. Her position as the Superintendent was considered much higher than that of the first Grade Teachers in the University Schools. But from 1964 due to the implementation of the revised scales in respect of the other teachers, while the Superintendent has been asked to continue in her old scale, her position has been very much lowered. It may also kindly be seen that Mrs. Khan worked as a Lecturer in Education during the session 1956-57.

4. The scale of Rs. 250-500 in most cases has been revised as Rs. 425-680 or Rs. 400-800 or Rs. 400-950. In the light of parallel scales revised pay approved by the Commission it is reasonable if the Superintendent of the Abdullah Nursery is allowed a revised scale of Rs. 400-800 from 1.4.64. In case there is any difficulty in allowing the revised grade of Rs. 400-800 to the Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery School, it is further requested that the proposed scale of pay kindly be allowed as personal to the present incumbent Mrs. S.R. Khan. An early decision in the matter is requested.

Appendix II

Name : Saira Rehman Khan
Address : Falak Numa, Marris Road, Aligarh.



Qualifications

the examination	University/Board	Year	Division	Subject
School	U.P. Board	1943	II	English, Mathematics, Geography, Urdu, Domestic Science.
Intermediate	A.M.U., Aligarh	1946	II	English, Urdu, Theology, Economics, Geography, Education.
	-do-	1947	II	English, Language, English, Literature, Geography, Education, Urdu, Theology
Certificate of Domestic Science	Regent St. Polytechnic, London	1952	I	Cookery, Needlework, Dressmaking, Leatherwork, House Craft, Laundry.
Teacher's Certificate	University of London	1953	II	General Study of the Theory & Practice of Edu. & Special Study of the needs of children at Jr. School stage.
Normal Froebel Foundation Certificate one course for graduates	Maria Gray Trg. College	1953	-do-	

held the Q.T. (Status of a qualified teacher) by Education, London, on 1.7.1953.

EXPERIENCE

- Teaching :
- Worked as a supply teacher under London Country Council, Service during the session 1953-54.
 - Worked as an Asstt. Teacher in Eardley Jr. School Micham Lane, Streatham, S.W. 16 London from 30.8.54 to 30.4.55.
 - Confirmed as an Asstt. Teacher in the Council's service on 14.4.1955.
 - Worked as a Lecturer in the Deptt. of Education, A.M.U. Aligarh in the leave vacancy in the session 1956-57.

Administrative : Started and established Abdullah Nursery Primary School, AMU Aligarh in 1958 - Working as Superintendent of the above school from 1958 to date (for ten years).

500

Copy of letter No. Admin/IS dated 17/18.5.1972 from the Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

Subject : Aligarh Muslim University - Abdullah Nursery School -
Revision of scale of pay of Superintendent.

I am directed to invite a reference to the Correspondence resting with your letter No. F. 45-21/64 (Cup/CU-I) dated 15th July, 1970 regarding the revision of scale of pay of Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery School, and to resubmit the case for sympathetic consideration. (as indicated in App.II)

2. Enclosed is a statement of qualifications, experience etc. of the present incumbent of the post, Mrs. S.R. Khan, who was appointed Superintendent of the School on an initial starting salary which at the time of her appointment was equivalent to the initial salary of Lecturers and that of the Heads of the School of the University. While the starting salary for Gr. I teachers was only Rs. 120.00, Mrs. Khan, the Superintendent, was allowed the grade of Rs. 250-460 in view of her qualifications and wide experience.

3. Prior to coming to India she was a permanent teacher in London where she has gained rich experience of different types of Schools. Although the grades of all other teachers including those who were in a much lower grade and were much less qualified and experience, as compared to her, have been revised three times by the Commission, the recommendations made by the University for the revision of the grade of Superintendent, Abdullah Nursery did not receive favourable consideration even once. Mrs. S.R. Khan has again approached the authorities after the latest revision of grades of School Teachers conveyed vide UGC letter No. F. 1-2/71 (CU-I) dated 21.6.1971. The disparity between her scale and of other school teachers has become much greater now and it is naturally causing frustration to the incumbent. Moreover, she is the only teacher among the entire staff of the University who could not get benefit of revision from the date of her appointment in 1958.

4. In the last letter of the University (No. D.7665 dated 11 November, 1969) it was recommended that her scale of pay may be revised to Rs. 400-800. Unfortunately, the Commission vide its letter No. F. 45-21/64 (CUP/CU-I) dated 15th July, 1970 did not agree to it.

5. The Abdullah Nursery School has a separate entity and its problems deserve consideration independent of the problems of other schools. This school was fortunate to have a well-qualified and well-trained lady with adequate experience of teaching in a number of schools in England. She could well have chosen to serve in some High School or even in a College which would have brought her far better prospects. She has, however, held the interests of Abdullah Nursery School dearer to her.

6. The Grade II teachers in the High Schools, who prior to 1.4.1964,

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were in the scale of pay of Rs. 120-300 are now working in the scale of Rs. 300-600 while the Superintendent Abdullah Nurserry School who was in the pay scale of Rs. 260-460 in 1958 is still in the same scale of pay and has been deprived of all benefits of revision of scale of pay approved by the Commission from time to time. It is therefore, a case of great hardship.

7. It is therefore, requested that this case may please be reconsidered sympathetically and the Superintendent, Abdullah Nurserry School, be placed in the scale of pay of Rs. 400-800 which is the prescribed scale for the post of Vice Principals of other Schools. If on account of some reason this is not acceptable to the Commission she may be allowed a suitable scale of pay keeping in view the differences that existed between her scale of pay and those of other school teachers at the time of her appointment in 1958 and the differences existing now.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 77: To consider the following proposals of the
Jawaharlal Nehru University:-

- i) For a grant towards the purchase of office
furniture and equipment during 1972-73.
P.503
- ii) For extending the existing internal telephones
system by adding 50 more lines.
P.504-506
- iii) For the payment of special allowance to teachers to
be appointed in the University Centre for
postgraduate studies at Imphal.
P.507
- iv) For extending the period for which permission
has been granted in hiring residential accommo-
dation for teaching staff.
P.508-512

'CHICHE'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

503

Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No:77(i) To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for a grant towards the purchase of office furniture and equipment during 1972-73.

.....

The Commission accepted the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for a grant of Rs.3,54,578 for purchase of office furniture and equipment during the year 1971-72.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University has now intimated the Commission that the academic programmes of the University are in the process of further expansion, and fresh recruitment of the teaching and other staff is being made. In order to meet the requirements, the University has proposed the following provision in the budget estimates of the University for the financial year 1972-73:

- 1) Furniture for University Administrative Office and Faculties Rs.2,35,000/-
- 2) Office equipment for University's Administrative Office and Faculties Rs.1,53,000/-

The Commission has been requested to place funds at the disposal of the University as indicated above for purchase of furniture and equipment during 1972-73.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

AS CU/FO

!CHUGH!

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

504

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 77(ii) To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for extending the existing internal telephone system by adding 50 more lines.

.....

During 1971-72, the Commission accepted the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for installation of internal telephone exchange in the Campus of National Academy of Administration. The Commission also accepted the proposal of the University to incur an expenditure of Rs. two lakhs for installation of 150 lines in the internal telephone exchange in this Campus.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University ^{has} now sent another proposal for adding 50 more lines during the current year 1972-73 to the existing internal telephone system at an estimated cost of Rs. 66,600/- as per estimate attached as Annexure. The University has further, intimated that it has persuaded the Managing Director of the Indian Telephone Industries, to arrange supplying necessary equipment on a priority basis, and it has to make 100% advance payment to the Indian Telephone Industry. The Commission's concurrence is sought for this proposal.

Information in this connection has been obtained from Delhi University regarding the number of telephone lines provided in the University exchange, according to which there are 78 extensions and 14 junction lines working on 20+100 lines multiple P.B.X. Board in the University.

The proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (cu)/ F.O.

SCG

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

- (iii)
Item No. 77: To consider the proposal from Jawaharlal Nehru University for the payment of special allowance to teachers appointed in the University Centre for Postgraduate Studies in Imphal.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University at the instance of the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare have set up a centre for Postgraduate Studies at Imphal (Manipur). The University proposes to start Postgraduate courses in the following disciplines:-

1. English
2. History
3. Economics
4. Mathematics
5. Political Science
6. Manipuri Language and Literature
7. Education
8. Agricultural Botany

The University proposes to have a total Faculty strength of 32 as follows:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Professors/Senior Fellows | 8 |
| 2. Associate Professors/Fellows | 8 |
| 3. Assistant Professors/
Associate Fellows | 16 |

of the 32 teachers the University expects some teachers to be taken on deputation from Manipur State Service who are teaching postgraduate classes. They would be given the usual deputation allowance. Apart from these deputationists the University would need quite a few teachers to be recruited. The University has found it difficult to get persons to accept teaching posts in a place like Imphal. Apart from this the University is not sure of the period the Imphal Centre would be a part of the University. As such the University is not in a position to offer permanent post, to the teachers. The University prefers to offer posts on a contract for two years. In order to attract the good teachers to posts in the Centre which would be offered for a period of two years the University has proposed the payment of following special allowances:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Professor/Senior Fellow | Rs. 200.00 |
| 2. Associate Professor/Fellow | Rs. 150.00 |
| 3. Assistant Professor/Associate
Fellow. | Rs. 120.00 |

The additional expenditure on the payment of special allowance to teachers would be met by the University from its budget allotment. The University has asked for the concurrence of the University Grants Commission to this proposal.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Estimate for extending the existing internal telephone system at Jawaharlal Nehru
University by 50 lines
.....

Description	Quantity	Rate Rs.	Unit	Amount Rs.	Remarks
A. <u>EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS</u>					
1. Extension unit of 50 lines RAX to be added to 150 lines system			Lot	23,430.00	ITI Estimate No. BDL-1564 (50) dated 6-4-1972
2. Auto Priyadarshini Black Telephones	47 Nos.	184/-	Each	8,648.00	
3. Plan 7-A main telephone Black	3 Nos.	343/-	Each	1,029.00	I.T.I. rate
4. Auto extension for 7-A coloured	3 Nos.	223/-	Each	669.00	"
				<u>33,776.00</u>	
	Add	i)	Sales Tax @ 10%	3,377.60	
		ii)	Surcharge @ 2% on S.T.	67.55	
		iii)	Transport	70.00	
			<u>Sub-total A: Equipment..</u>	<u>37,291.15</u>	
B. <u>WIRING & CABLES</u>					
As per ITI Estimate No. BDL-1564(13) dated 17-4-1972				<u>24,941.00</u>	
C. <u>CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS</u>					
1. Excavation of cable trenches, back filling, protection with bricks, sand, etc., for 140 metres			Lot	2,000.00	
2. Making holes in walls and floors			Lot	300.00	
3. Sundry works like provision of pipes for cables, floor channels, etc.			Lot	150.00	
			<u>Sub-total C:</u>	<u>2,450.00</u>	

(506)

Abstract

A. Equipment and instruments	Rs. 37,291.15
B. Wiring and cables	Rs. 24,941.00
C. Civil Engineering Works	Rs. 2,450.00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 64,682.15
Add Contingency @ 3%	Rs. 1,940.45
	<hr/>
	Rs. 66,622.60
	<hr/>
say	Rs. 66,600/-
	<hr/>

SCG

Confidential

(508)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

(iv)

Item No. 77: To consider the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for extending the period for which permission has been granted in hiring residential accommodation for teaching staff.

.....

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May, 1972, considered the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru University for extending the period for which permission has been granted for hiring residential accommodation for teaching staff (copy of note attached as Annexure) and desired that this may be further examined and brought up at a later meeting.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University has now intimated that the total number of Faculty positions existing and sanctioned in various categories for the University as on 1-5-1972 are: Professors/Senior Fellows - 49; Associate Professors/Fellows - 95 and Asstt. Professors/Associate Fellows - 102.

The total number of Faculty houses category-wise sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to be constructed are: Professors - 49; Associate Professors - 72 and Asstt. Professors - 36. Out of these, work on 24 Professors' residences, 36 Associate Professors and 24 Asstt. Professors is already in progress while work on the remaining is expected to start after about four months.

The matter is again placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(CU)/F.O.

"Bhalla"

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May, 1972 vide Item No.60.

The Commission at its meetings held on 6th May, 1970 and 5th August 1970 considered the proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for revising the ceiling limit of rent for hiring of private accommodation (copy of the note of 5th August, 1970 attached as Appendix) and agreed, in view of the special circumstances to the proposal of the University to hire (for two years) residential accommodation for Lecturers, Readers and Professor at a maximum rent of Rs.300/-, Rs.425/- and Rs.500/- p.m. respectively. It was also noted that the allottees will pay to the University 10% of their salary towards rent.

2. The Jawaharlal Nehru University has now intimated that a number of houses have been hired by the University for the Faculty upto the end of September 1972 and has proposed that the time limit of two years may be further extended by two more years i.e. upto September, 1974. An extract of the letter received from the University is reproduced below:

"The University is, however, not yet in a position to provide residential accommodation to many. We have given top priority to the construction of accommodation for the Faculty. Construction of about 72 houses has started and they are expected to be ready about June/July, 1973. Construction of any equal number of houses will then be taken up and they will be ready only nine to ten months thereafter. It will, therefore, be necessary to renew the leases of the rented houses beyond September 1972 and to rent some more houses for those who are expected to join the Faculty soon. It will be appreciated if the approval of the Commission to extending the time limit of two years by two more years i.e. upto September, 1974 is obtained and communicated to us.

It may be mentioned that though the total number of Faculty is about 110, only 29 houses have been leased by the University at present for them. But with new members joining the Faculty next year, it may become necessary to lease some more houses".

3. The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th August 1970 vide item No.33.

(510)

The UGC at its meeting held on 6th May 1970 considered the proposal from the Jawaharlal Nehru University for revising the ceiling limit on rent for hiring of private accommodation, and desired that this may be further examined and brought up again before the Commission.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May 1967 accepted the following recommendations of the Committee appointed by it for laying down guiding principles for renting buildings by the Central Universities:

- (a) Universities should not hire accommodation for academic purposes; and
- (b) Ordinarily no accommodation should be hired even for residential purposes. However, in cases where it has to be done, the area of the accommodation to be hired should not exceed the norms laid down for construction of different types of houses and that the ceiling limit for rent may be Rs.200/-, Rs.340/- and Rs.450/- for Lecturers, Readers and Professors respectively.

The above rent was worked out by the Committee under FR45-B for the plinth area of houses approved by the UGC.

It so happened that the rent worked out was roughly 35 per cent of the average salary of the scales of pay prevalent at that time for Lecturers, Readers and Professors.

The Director of Estates fixed the market rent of the houses under FR 45-B after adopting the following formula:

"Double the standard rent under FR-45-B or double the pooled standard rent under FR-45-A, whichever is higher, plus single departmental charges plus double the additional rent for additions and alterations, if any, plus single other charges (e.g. service charge, garden charges, charges for scale furniture and extra furniture and electrical appliances) under FR 45-B including departmental charges".

A statement indicating the monthly rental value according to the C.P.W.D. current rates of hiring private residential accommodation, monthly market rent according to the Director of Estates formula and ceiling monthly rent on the basis of 35 per cent of pay is enclosed.* The Jawaharlal Nehru University during discussions had indicated that they may be permitted to hire accommodation for Lecturers, Readers and Professors at a maximum rent of Rs.300/-, Rs. 425/- and Rs.500/- respectively.

Enclosure

(511)

The allottees of these Houses will pay 10 per cent of their salary as rent. It was also indicated that as the University is giving top priority for the construction of staff quarters in its new campus, it may not need hiring of accommodation beyond a period of two years.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Enclosure 512

	Ceiling of monthly rent fixed by U.G.C. in 1967..	Monthly rental value according to the C.P.W.D. current rates of hiring private residential accommodation.	Monthly Market rent according to the Directorate of Estates formula		Ceiling monthly rent on the basis of 35% of pay.			
	(Rs.)	Floor area	Category 'B' construction @40 per sq.ft. (Rs.)	Category 'C' construction @ 35P. per sq.ft. Rs.	Type	*Rental Value	On the basis of scale of pay (Rs.)	On the basis of max. scale of pay. (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Lecturer	200	1000 Sq.ft.	400	350	(a) IV (R.K. Puram Qrs.)	390	236	332
Readers	340	1450 Sq.ft.	580	508	(b) V (Pandara Road Flats)	440	341	438
Professors	450	1650 Sq.ft.	660	578	(c) VI (Wallesley Road)	724	473	560 (Ordinary grade)
							508	630 (Selection grade).

•Rent under F.R. 45 B varies from locality to locality.

- (a) Pay range Rs. 500-799
- (b) Pay range Rs. 600-1299
- (c) Pay range Rs. 1300-2249.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL

Meeting:
Dated 5th July, 1972.

(513)

Item No. 78 To consider a proposal received from the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy, Visva-Bharati for additional requirements during the Fourth Plan period.

...

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September, 1970 (Item No. 17) considered the proposal of the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy Visva-Bharati in respect of additional academic and non-academic staff and other non-recurring requirements during the Fourth Plan period (Annexure) and desired that the proposals be referred to the Standing Committee on Centres of Advanced Study.

Subsequently on the basis of recommendations made by the Standing Advisory Committee/Commission, the following additional provision have been accepted:

Non-recurring

Books and Journals Rs. 15,000 p.a. for 1972-73 and 1973-74

Recurring

1. Research Associate One
2. Books and Journals Rs. 10,000 p.a.

The Centre has emphasized that the need for a Farash -cum-peon is most pressing so far as care and supervision of Centres building having a valuable library and a costly microfilm plant are concerned. The proposal has been accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Centre.

Against the existing provision of Rs. 15,000 p.a. for Administrative and Technical staff, the expenditure of the centre during 1970-71 was Rs. 18,791/- as per details given below:

1. Professional Junior	Rs. 8,517.70
2. Office Assistant	Rs. 3,365.43
3. Typist	Rs. 3,008.40
4. Library Attendant	Rs. 2,017.00
5. Temporary Peon	Rs. 1,883.00

Rs. 18,791.53

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February, 1972 desired that the Commission's assistance for Administrative/Technical staff

(514)

under the scheme should be limited to special needs and not for such staff as should ordinarily be provided to a department by the university.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (Sc. I) / Addl. Secy.

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

515

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd September, 1971.

The Visva-Bharati has sent for approval of the Commission the following proposals for additional staff and non-recurring grants for the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy. These proposals are based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee for the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy.

Academic Staff:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Senior Research Fellow | one |
| 2. Junior Research Fellow | one |
| 3. Readers | two |
| (one post to be occupied by a person who could be entrusted with the task of translating and editing original Sanskrit Philosophical texts). | |
| 4. Research Associate (lecturer's scale) | one
already approved |

Administrative and Technical Staff including library staff

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Clerk grade 'C' in place of Clerk | One |
| 2. Grade 'E' (Typist). | |
| 2. Assistant Librarian in Lecturer's scale | one |
| 3. Library attendant | one |
| 4. Poons. | Two |
| 5. Fresh-cum-Poon | one |

Non-Recurring:

Equipment and furniture Rs. 15,000/-

(for the new building ready for occupation - mainly for stacks and reading rooms).

The following justifications have been put forward in support of these additional requirements, in the form of resolutions of the Advisory Committee.

- (1) with the rapid expansion of the library (New library building of the Centre is going to be handed over to us shortly), huge acquisition of books and journals and to cope with increasing demands of the users of the library, one post of assistant librarian in the lecturer's grade be created for the Centre's library and the University Grants Commission be moved accordingly.

(576)

- (ii) For efficient management of the library one additional post of library attendant to be created for the library of the Centre and the University Grants Commission be moved accordingly.
- (iii) Considering the present volume of work and heavy responsibility attached to the existing ministerial posts (one in grade 'B' scale of Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-280 and the other in grade 'E' scale of Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-175-5-200) the grade 'E' post be abolished and in its place of 'C' grade post in the scale of Rs. 150-10-250-15-400) be created with the sanction of the University Grants Commission. Further, to cope with the volume of works, two posts of office peons be created with the sanction of the University Grants Commission.
- (iv) The University Grants Commission be requested to sanction two more Research Fellowships - one senior and one junior for the Centre.
- (v) One additional post of Reader be created for this Centre and University Grants Commission be moved accordingly.
- (vi) One post of reader be created for this Centre and this incumbent be entrusted with the task of translating and editing original Sanskrit philosophical texts that have not yet been translated and edited and the Commission be moved accordingly.

The present position of non-recurring and recurring grants and academic and non-academic staff approved by the Commission for the Fourth Plan period is given in Appendix.

The proposals of the Centre of Advanced Study in Philosophy are placed before the Commission for consideration

E.O(Sc.II)/JS(S)

'CHUGH'

Staff and grants approved for the CAS in Philosophy,
Visva-Bharati during Fourth Plan period.

Non-Recurring

1. Buildings	Rs. 2,00,000/-
2. Equipment & Furniture	Rs. 25,000/-
3. Books and journals	Rs. 40,000/-

Rs. 2,65,000/-

Recurring

Academic Staff:

1.	i. Professor	one
	ii. Readers	two
	iii. Senior Research Fellows	two
	iv. Junior Research Fellows	three
	v. Research Associates	Three one approved in July, 1970. for study in Jainism
	vi. Research Scholars	two
	vii. National Scholars	Four
	viii. Exchange of Teachers	Rs. 3,000/-p.a.
	ix. Visiting Fellows.	Rs.15,000/-p.a.
2.	Administrative and Technical Staff:	Rs. 15,000/- p.a. plus additional expenditure by reappropriation.
	i. Assistant Librarian	one
	ii. (lecturer's scale)	
	ii. Library attendant	one
	iii. Literary peon.	one
	iv. Temporary peon proposed to be made permanent	one
	v. Office Assistant	one
3.	Books and journals	Rs. 2,000/-p.a.
3.	Contingencies	Rs. 3,000/-p.a.
5.	Publications	Rs.10,000/-p.a.
6.	Travels	Rs. 3,000/-p.a.
7.	Seminars	Rs. 8,000/-p.a.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

518

Meeting.

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 77: To consider proposals received from Aligarh Muslim, Banaras Hindu and Delhi for creation of post of Deputy Registrar/Administrative Assistant/Assistant Registrar/Administrative Officer for the Medical Colleges established in these Universities.

.....

The Aligarh Muslim University had in November, 1971 sent a proposal for the sanction of the Commission to the creation of a post of Administrative Assistant/Assistant Registrar in the grade of Rs. 400-950 for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. Since no such Administrative post has been sanctioned for the Institute of Medical Sciences of the Banaras Hindu University, the proposal of the Aligarh Muslim University was not accepted.

The Aligarh Muslim University has now requested to reconsider the matter and to sanction the creation of a post of Administrative Assistant in the grade of Assistant Registrar i.e. Rs. 400-950 for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. A copy of the proposal received from the Aligarh Muslim University in this regard is attached (Annexure I).

The Banaras Hindu University had in February, 1972 sent a proposal for the sanction of the Commission to the creation of the following administrative posts for the Institute of Medical Sciences, in view of the heavy increase in the work-load:-

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1 Deputy Registrar | 1 | in the grade of Rs. 700-1250
(for administration, academic
and financial matters). |
| 2 Assistant Registrar | 1 | in the grade of Rs. 400-950
(for administration). |

The proposal was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on the 5th April, 1972 (Item No. 64), but the Commission regretted its inability to accept the same. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure II).

The Delhi University also started a Medical College w.e.f. the academic year 1971-72. In December, 1971, the University approached the Commission for the creation of a post of Administrative Officer in the grade of Rs. 400-950 for the Medical College, but the proposal was not accepted in view of the position prevalent in the other two Medical Colleges of the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University.

(511)

The Commission, on the recommendations of the Visiting Committees appointed to assess the requirements of the Medical Colleges at Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University had sanctioned the following staff for the office of the Principal of the Medical Colleges of these Universities.

Principal's Office including Library

1.	Principal	1
2.	P.A. to Principal	1
3.	Stenographer	1
4.	Office Supdt.	1
5.	Accountant	1
6.	Clerks Grade I/Sr. Assistant	2
7.	Clerks Grade II Clerks	8
8.	Librarian	1
9.	Asstt. Librarian	1
10.	Daftry	1
11.	Peons	6
12.	Sweepers	4
13.	Chowkidars	2

In the case of Delhi University, a Committee has been constituted to assess the requirements for non-clinical and para-clinical Departments of New Medical College. The said Committee visited the University on the 23rd May, 1972 and its report is awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

ASCU/FA

"Bhalla"

Copy of letter No D-76/Reg/G dated 18-5-1972 received from the Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh addressed to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

Subject: Proposal for creation of a post of Administrative Assistant in the scale of Rs.400-950 for the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College - Aligarh Muslim University.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No.F.16-12/71 dated 23-12-1971, on the subject mentioned above, and to request that the University's case for the creation of a post of Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Principal, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College may kindly be re-considered sympathetically.

2. As already stated in this office letter No.D-209/Reg. dated 27-11-1971, the Medical College of the University is the biggest single complex which is under the administrative control of the Principal. The Medical College has 14 fullfledged departments in addition to the Institute of Ophthalmology. The Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College also comes under the control of the Faculty of Medicine.

3. The Principal of the College is also the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine as well as the Superintendent of the Hospital attached to the College. He has innumerable and varied duties to perform which hardly spare any time for him to look after the routine administrative work of the College. The Medical College itself has become a post-graduate institution. In the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College also post-graduate course has been introduced with the assistance received from the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Government of India. The Office of the Principal is also the Office of the Dean, Faculty of Medicine, and therefore proper supervision of work and coordination between the various departments and the units of the College are very necessary. In order to effectively supervise the work of the office, and to relieve the Principal and the Dean from the routine duties, the service of a person with suitable office experience and administrative ability is very essential. Any person below the rank of an Assistant Registrar may not be able to control and supervise the work and coordinate on behalf of the Dean, Faculty of Medicine, the activities of the various Departments.

4. In the circumstances it is requested that the Commission may kindly be moved to re-consider its earlier decision, and to approve the creation of a post of Administrative Assistant in the scale of Rs.400-950 for the Office of the Principal, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College at an early a date as possible.

521

Annexure II
to Item No. 72

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972 vide item No. 64(i).

.....

The Banaras Hindu University has stated that the Institute of Medical Sciences of the University is the largest constituent institution of the university having 27 full-fledged departments and many independent units and sections equal to the status of a department. On the academic side, besides under-graduate teaching, the Institute is now imparting training for postgraduate degree courses in 22 subjects and postgraduate diploma in 7 subjects. The S.S. Hospital which is a teaching hospital of the Institute is another big establishment.

The work load in the Institute both in administrative and academic matters is increasing day by day.

In view of the heavy increase in the work load, the University has requested for the sanction of the Commission for the creation of the following posts for the Institute of Medical Sciences:-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Dy. Registrar - | 1 | (For administration, academic and financial matters). |
| (Rs. 700-50-1250) | | |
| 2. Assistant Registrar - | 1 | (for administration) |
| (Rs. 400-40-800-50-950) | | |

The University proposes to meet the expenditure involved on the above account out of the savings likely to accrue out of the recurring grants sanctioned by the Commission under 'plan' for the Institute.

The proposal of the University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

522

Dated: July 5, 1972.

Item No: 80 To consider a proposal from the university of Rajasthan for assistance for the development of its department of Adult Education.

.....

The University of Rajasthan has sent the following proposals of programmes of adult education proposed to be undertaken by the university department of Adult Education (Extension Wing):

1. Continuing education for vocational and personality development:

Under this scheme there will be two formal courses of study with university examinations leading to (a) certificate course consisting of three units spread over half a year of study and (b) diploma course of six units spread over one year of study. The courses of study will be offered in home sciences, languages, commerce and fine arts. The estimated expenditure will be Rs.88,800/-p.a.

2. Courses in Human Relations, leadership and Management scheme.

The department has already organised two courses in sensitivity training and leadership development. Under the proposed scheme, the department would plan two such courses viz (a) a one week short course in human relations and leadership development for 25 participants and (b) a two week residential workshop for 25 participants. The estimated expenditure will be Rs.20,000/- for 1972-73 and 1973-74.

3. Teaching of Indian languages.

It is proposed to provide for the teaching of Tamil, Malayalam, Sindhi, Telugu and Sanskrit. The course will be of eight months duration with three classes per week. The total expenditure will be Rs.12,800/-. Taking into consideration the income from fees viz. Rs.2,000/-, the university has requested for a grant of Rs.10,800/- from the University Grants Commission.

4. Continuing Education for professions.

Since 1965, the department has been offering short courses and programmes for continuing education of professions like engineers, doctors, executives, law personnel and others. The department would like to build up this programme and expand its activities. The estimated expenditure will be Rs.73,280/- for the period ending 1973-74.

5. Cultural activities in National Integration programmes.

The focus in this programme will be on unity in diversity and the programme would include extension lectures by scholars on unifying aspects of the country, talks on the problems and achievement of each stage and stage performances presenting the cultural life of different States. The total expenditure will be Rs.24,500/-.

(523)

6. Civic Education Programme of the Community.

This will include classes at different centres of the city on such topics as health, sanitation, civic and democratic responsibilities, current affairs etc. The estimated expenditure will be Rs.25,750/-.

7. Establishment of University Adult Education Centres in rural and urban areas.

It is proposed to start four centres in the city of Jaipur and three in the affiliated colleges in different parts of the State. In addition, the department will also start four rural centres in areas near the city of Jaipur. The estimated expenditure for the period ending 1973-74 will be Rs.69,600/-.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the assistance of the University Grants Commission to the universities for programmes of adult education is provided on 75:25 sharing basis, provided the share of the Commission does not exceed Rs. 3 lakhs for the fourth plan period (Resolution No.31 dated 5th May, 1971).

The university of Rajasthan has informed that it is willing to provide 25% matching contribution in respect of proposals No.1-4 but would not be able to do so for proposals No.5-7. The estimated expenditure of proposals 1-4 comes to Rs.3,32,160/-. If the proposal of the university is accepted the share of the University Grants Commission will be Rs.2,49,120/- on the usual sharing basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O.(H)/J.S. (H)

CONFIDENTIALUNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No.81: To consider the following proposals of the Saugar University:

- i) For placing the Research Assistants appointed under Fourth Plan Development Schemes in the scale of pay of Rs.300-25-600 instead of Rs.300/- per month fixed.
P.525-526
- ii) For increasing the allocation for the purchase of a Station Wagon for the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archeology.
P.527
- iii) Regarding changes in the provisions approved by the Commission for the Department of Anthropology and Sociology under the programme of Special assistance to selected departments.
P.528-529

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CONFIDENTIAL

525

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

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Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 81(i) To consider the proposal of the University of Saugar for placing the research assistants appointed under fourth plan development schemes in the scale of pay of Rs. 300-25-600 instead of Rs. 300/- p.m. (fixed).

The Commission has approved the appointment of research assistants in the following departments of the university of Saugar under fourth plan development schemes:-

Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology	-	2
Commerce	-	1
Economics	-	1
History	-	1
Hindi and Linguistics	-	2

In April, 1971, the university enquired if the research assistants appointed against the posts sanctioned by the University Grants Commission on a consolidated salary of Rs. 300/- p.m. are entitled to the payment of dearness allowance on par with the other employees of the University. It was suggested to the university that they may be paid on the same basis as in the case of junior fellows i.e. Rs. 300/- p.m. fixed.

The University has now proposed that the research assistants may be placed in the regular scale of pay of Rs. 300-25-600 with D.A. and provident fund benefits according to university rules, instead of Rs. 300/- p.m. fixed as at present. The research assistants, besides attending to this research work, are stated to be participating in the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching of the departments incurred. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that in some cases, e.g. in the case of Jodhpur University, the Commission has agreed to provide assistance towards the salaries of research assistants/fellows

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526

in the regular scales of pay under fourth plan development schemes. The university of Saugar agrees to accommodate the additional expenditure involved in placing the research assistants in a regular scale within its fourth plan allocations.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

527

Meeting:

Dated : July 5, 1972.

(ii)

Item No. 81: To consider the proposal of the University of Saugar for increasing the allocation for the purchase of a station wagon for the department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology.

.....

As part of the fourth plan development schemes of the University of Saugar, the Commission accepted the proposal of the University of Saugar for the purchase of a station wagon for the department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology at a total cost of Rs. 30,000/-; the share of the UGC being limited to Rs. 20,000/-.

In August, 1971, the university informed the Commission that it had not been able to get the matching grant of Rs. 10,000/- from the State Government. The university further pointed out that the wagon is essentially required for archaeological excavations and exploration work which are undertaken in connection with postgraduate studies and research. It was, therefore, agreed that grant for the purchase of station wagon may be provided on 100% basis subject to the condition that the additional amount of Rs. 10,000/- is provided by the university within its fourth plan allocation. (Item 2-9-1 dated 1st December, 1971).

In December 1971, the university informed that the cost of the wagon would be Rs. 48,000/- on the basis of quotations. It is prepared to adjust the amount of Rs. 28,000/- (Rs. 20,000/- already provided in the fourth plan allocation) within its overall fourth plan ceiling. This is proposed to be adjusted against savings in respect of some posts in the department of Political Science and Public Administration which have been lying vacant. These posts were approved by the Commission under the fourth plan development schemes but the government of Madhya Pradesh has not agreed to meet the expenditure on the continuance of the staff after the fourth plan.

It is for the Commission's consideration if the adjustment of expenditure on the station wagon against the savings on posts as proposed by the university may be agreed to.

D.O. (SA)/J.S. (H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting: 528
Dated 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 81(ii) To consider the proposal received from the University of Saugar regarding changes in the provisions approved by the Commission for the Department of Anthropology & Sociology under the programme of Special Assistance to Selected Departments.

....

The Commission at its meeting held on 2nd February, 1972 accepted the recommendations made by the Expert Committee in its report on the Department of Anthropology and Sociology (copy enclosed as Annexure) and approved the following provisions of grants for the Department under the Programme of Special Assistance to selected departments:

I. Non-Recurring :

1. Any other Rs. 35,000
(purchase of station wagon)

II. Recurring :

- | | | |
|---|------------|---|
| 1. Academic Staff | | |
| a. Readers | Three | } Grants payable on the basis of actual expenditure in respect of posts filled. |
| b. Sr. Research Fellowships
(Rs. 500 P.M fixed) | One | |
| c. Jr. Research Fellowships
(Rs. 300 P.M fixed) | Two | |
| 2. Technical/Workshop staff | Rs. 10,000 | p.a. |
| 3. Books and Journals | Rs. 10,000 | p.a. |
| 4. Chemicals Glassware materials and other working expenses | Rs. 5,000 | p.a. |
| 5. Contingencies | Rs. 5,000 | p.a. |

The University has now suggested changes with regard to the utilisation of grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission as per details given below:

1. Non-Recurring

- | | |
|---|------------|
| i) Minimum grant for station wagon | Rs. 50,000 |
| ii) Purchase of a few items of essential equipment | Rs. 15,000 |
| iii) Purchase of books and back number of journals: | Rs. 25,000 |

Total

Rs. 90,000



Meeting,
Dated: July 5, 1972.

Item No. 82 To consider the proposal of the Utkal University to construct lecture halls in place of the library building approved by the Commission in connection with the proposal of the University to start the LL.M. course.

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The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 6th October, 1971 agreed to provide the following assistance to the Utkal University for starting the LL.M. Course, on condition that the expenditure will be accommodated within the fourth plan allocation of the University and the recommendations made by the Committee are accepted by the University:

Recurring

1 Professor, 1 Reader and 2 lecturers	For the period ending 1973-74.
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Non-Recurring

Library building including furniture	Rs. 3,00,000
Books and Journals	Rs. 40,000
	<u>Rs. 3,40,000</u>

The Utkal University accepted the recommendations of the committee and agreed to adjust the expenditure within the fourth plan allocation and to continue the posts after 31st March, 1974 when the assistance of the Commission will cease. The University however, requested the Commission to sanction its share of Rs. two lakhs (@ 2/3 of the estimate cost of Rs. three lakhs) for the construction of the lecture halls instead of the library building, in view of the fact that the M.S. Law College, Cuttack/constituent college under the direct mangament of the University has separately approached the Commission for approving the construction of a library building at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,10,500/- and sought the Commission's assistance for this under the fourth plan costing of Rs. three lakhs admissible for a college. The university has also clarified that the development proposals of the college have not been included in the fourth five year plan schemes of the university assessed by the visiting committee. However, the LL.M. course would be a postgraduate department of the university and the scheme has been included in the fourth plan development proposal of the university. Since the university intends to provide library facilities under the programme of assistance to the M.S. Law College, it is for consideration if the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs (UGC share Rs. 2 lakhs) provided for a library building may be utilized by the university for the construction of class-rooms.

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The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

531

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 83: To consider the proposal of the Lucknow University for additional allocation towards the extension of the University Library building.

In May 1972, the Commission accepted the plans and preliminary estimates for the extension of the library building at the Lucknow University at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,06,720 the share of the University Grants Commission being limited to Rs. three lakhs as provided by the university in its fourth plan allocation.

The share of the Commission towards the extension of the library building comes to Rs. 4,04,480/- on the usual sharing basis of Rs. 2/3:1/3, but it is at present limited to Rs. 3 lakhs, being the amount provided by the university in its fourth plan allocation. The university has now proposed to provide an additional amount of Rs. 1,04,480/- for extension of the library building from savings since certain posts in the humanities and social sciences and science subjects under fourth plan development schemes could not be filled up. The posts remained vacant from July 1970 to June 1972 and the university estimates savings amounting to Rs. 7 lakhs approximately on this account. If the proposal of the university is accepted, the share of the University Grants Commission towards the extension of the library building will be raised from Rs. three lakhs to Rs. 4,04,480/- and the allocation for staff will be reduced by Rs. 1,04,480/-.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O.(H)/J.S.(H)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

532

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 28/ To consider further the proposals of Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for assistance for studies in population and Family Planning.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February, 1971 considered a letter received from the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, regarding Ford Foundation assistance to the University of Bombay and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for setting up centres of population, family studies (Item No. 82). The Commission supported the setting up of centres of Population/Family studies, as proposed, at the Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay and agreed that UGC assistance for the purpose would be outside the Fourth Plan allocation. As regards the pattern and quantum of Ford Foundation assistance, the Commission desired that the matter may be discussed with the Ministry of Education and brought up again before the Commission. A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure - I).

Accordingly, a meeting was held on 9th June, 1971 which was attended by the representatives of the University Grants Commission Department of Family Planning, Department of Economic Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. It was, inter alia, agreed in the meeting that the proposals concerned may be referred to the Department of Family Planning to see if they could assist the universities in these projects. It was also felt that the assistance if any given to the universities by the department of family planning may be routed through the University Grants Commission.

In case, some assistance from the Ford Foundation is required for acquiring books and equipment, and for fellowship and travel abroad in connection with the work of the project, the proposal may be examined separately.

Accordingly in July 1971, the Commission requested the Department of family Planning to indicate the quantum of assistance that may be available from the Department towards the implementation of these proposals.

In the meantime, the Commission, at its meeting held on 5th April, 1972 further considered the proposals of Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for assistance towards studies on Population and Family Planning and agreed that this may be further discussed with the Department of Family Planning, Govt. of India (Item No. 29). A copy of the note placed before the Commission is attached (Annexure - II).

533

The Department of Family Planning has now agreed in principle to support any sound research proposal from the Tata Institute of Social Science, if the research is of interest to the Department. The Department has suggested that the Institute may prepare a project design for research on a specific aspect, on the lines recommended by a seminar of Demographers. The Department has further informed that the proposals from the Bombay University will be considered along with other research proposals received by the department. A copy of the letter received from the Department of Family Planning is attached (Annexure-III). A copy of this letter has been sent to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for its consideration.

In view of the fact that the Department of Family Planning is prepared to give some limited assistance for specific research projects the commission may consider the need and pattern of its own financial assistance to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and the University of Bombay.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February, 1971 vide item No : 82.

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1970, accepted in principle the proposal of the Bombay University for setting up an inter-disciplinary research unit in the field of population studies, family planning and socio economic change. The Commission supported the university's proposal for assistance from the Ford Foundation for this purpose, and desired that it should be referred to the Government of India for necessary clearance. The note placed before the Commission is attached (Appendix-I).

The University Grants Commission, at its meeting held on 5th August 1970 also accepted the proposal of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for obtaining assistance from the Ford Foundation for the establishment of a unit for family studies and agreed that the expenditure on the salary of the staff, consequent on ceasing of assistance from Ford Foundation may be provided during the Fifth plan by the University Grants Commission. (Resolution No. 35 dated 5th August, 1970) The note placed before the Commission is attached (Appendix-II).

The Ford Foundation has agreed to make an initial grant of Rs. one lakh each to University of Bombay and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and has approached the Government of India for clearance. The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has expressed the view that where rupee expenditure alone is involved, no foreign aid will normally be obtained the idea being that foreign aid is necessarily to be limited to expert, training abroad and equipment not available in India. The department, however, has no objection to rupee support in a limited way. It also desires to know the arrangements for continuing the projects after the Ford Foundation assistance ceases. In this connection a copy of the memorandum of understanding from the Ford Foundation regarding the development of a programme of population studies at the Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay is attached (Appendix-III).

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the Ford Foundation has agreed to a grant to the Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for a total period of five years, the details of which are to be worked out.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

EO(H)/DO(H).

535

Appendix - I.

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1970 vide item No. 35.

Item No : 35 : To consider the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards the setting up of an inter-disciplinary research unit in the field of population, family planning and socio-economic change.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 considered the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards the setting up of an Inter disciplinary Social Science Research Unit in the field of population, family planning and Socio-economic change and desired that a committee may be appointed to examine the proposal of the University. The Commission also desired that the clearance of the Government of India for obtaining Ford Foundation's assistance be obtained, in the first instance. (Resolution No. 53 dated 3rd December, 1969).

The Ministry of Education and Youth services which was addressed in the matter suggested that it would be advisable to refer the proposal of the University of Bombay to the Expert Committee envisaged in the resolution of the Commission, in the first instance. The Ministry also desired to have precise information regarding the continuance of staff after assistance from the Ford Foundation.

The University Grants Commission appointed a Committee, consisting of the following members, to visit the University of Bombay and discuss the details of the proposal with the Heads of Departments concerned as also with representatives of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay now named as the International Institute for Population Studies.

1. Dr. D. Anand,
Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine,
Lady Hardinge Medical College,
New Delhi.
2. Shri S.M. Ranade,
Principal,
Delhi School of Social Work,
Delhi.
3. Professor S.B. Rangnekar,
Head of the Economic Department,
Punjab University,
Chandigarh.

(536)

Professor S.B. Rangnekar could not visit the Bombay University owing to unavoidable circumstances. The Committee consisting of Dr. Anand and Principal Ramade visited the University on 25th and 26 July, 1970 and held discussions with Professor M.L. Dantwala, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Dr. (Miss) A.J. Dastur, Professor of Civics and Politics, Professor A.R. Desai, Professor of Sociology, Professor P.K. Irani, Professor of Law, Dr. S.V. Kale, Professor of applied Psychology, Dr. S.N. Agarwala, Director, International Institute for Population Studies, Professor P. Ramachandran and Shri A. Subramaniam Registrar of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The report of the committee is attached (Enclosure). The main observations and recommendations of the committee are as under :-

- (a) It was noted that the Social Science Department of the University have shown genuine interest in studying different aspects of the population problem especially at the research level and the setting up of the proposed centre would go along way in strengthening and coordinating their efforts in this direction.
- (b) The committee felt that the University of Bombay would provide good facilities for coordinating the interest of different science and social science departments in population Studies and for providing a core programme of seminars, research and possibly teaching.
- (c) The proposed centre on Population Studies at the University of Bombay will also have the advantage of drawing on the resources and expertise of two important institutions in Bombay viz. the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the International Institute for Population Studies.
- (d) During the course of discussion with the heads of departments concerned, the committee found an awareness and conscious effort to take a comprehensive view of the population problem and of complex inter-play between social, economic, cultural and sociological factors which affect population growth and attitudes of people towards population planning and dynamics.
- (e) It was noted that the main objective of the Centre would be to encourage individual scholars and scientists to undertake research in factors in individual, institutional and national life in relation to social change and the strategy for bringing about social changes. Another important activity of the centre would be to organise lectures, seminars, discussions, workshops etc. in cooperation with the eminent scholars and scientists interested in population studies. It is suggested that the centre may also offer optional courses for the benefit of research scholars from various departments and also evolve a course in research methodology with special reference to research in social sciences.

The committee has recommended a total expenditure of Rs. 21,08,312/- for a period of five years as detailed below :-

Academic Staff	During the first two years	During the next three years.
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a. Professor-cum -Director	1	1
b. Visiting Professor	1	1
c. Readers	3*	4*

*The figures includes one post of a Statistician provided in the original proposal.

d. Senior Research Fellows	2	2
e. Junior Research Fellows	2	3
f. Statistical Assistants.	3	4
g. Library Assistants	1	1

Administrative Staff :

a. Head Clerk	1	1
b. Senior Steno typist	1	1
c. Typist Clerk	1	1
d. Clerk.	1	1
e. Peons.	3	3

Technical Staff :

a. Operator-Machinic	1	1
b. Cameraman	-	1
c. Recordist	-	1

The total estimated expenditure on the centre for a period of 5 years would be Rs. 21,08,312/- is detailed below :-

A. Personnel.

Research Staff :	Rs. 6,70,415/-**
Fellowships	Rs. 1,29,800/-
Administrative Staff :	Rs. 1,72,118/-**
Technical Staff :	Rs. 96,249/-
Visiting Scientists	Rs. 25,000/-
	<u>Rs. 10,93,312/-</u>

B. Research Activities and Ancillary Facilities.

Field work and Travel (inclusive of Salaries of field investigators).	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Seminars, Conferences and Workshops	Rs. 60,000/-
Books and Journals.	Rs. 50,000/-

(538)

B/F	Rs. 2,10,000/-
Stationery, Postage, Exchange of Publications etc.	Rs. 30,000/-
Maintenance and servicing of Equipment.	Rs. 25,000/-
Contingencies and Miscellaneous.	Rs. 25,000/-
Sub-total :	Rs. 2,90,000/-

C. Non-Recurring Needs.

Calculating Machines :	Rs. 50,000/-
Accommodation/Building	Rs. 3,00,000/-
Furniture and Fixtures.	Rs. 75,000/-
Library and Audio-Visual Materials and Related Equipment.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
	Rs. 6,25,000/-

Total : Rs. 20,08,312/-

University's Overheads @ 5% of total expenditure : Rs. 1,00,000/-

Grand Total Rs. 21,08,312/-

It is understood that the Centre would be supported by grant from the Ford Foundation for a period of five years. The University Grants Commission may review the position at the end of five years, on the basis of the performance of the Centre and sanction suitable grants for its continuation during the next five years. The committee has recommended that the commission, may, agree in principle, to support the centre at the end of the five year period when assistance from the Ford Foundation would cease.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Enclosure:

539

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Report of the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the proposal of the University of Bombay for setting up an interdisciplinary social sciences research centre in the field of population, family planning and socio-economic change.

In October, 1969 the Bombay University sent a proposal for assistance towards the setting up of an inter-disciplinary social science research centre in the field of population, family planning and socio-economic change at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,25,278/- over a period of five years. It was reported that Dr. Douglas Ensminger, then regional representative in India of the Ford Foundations and Mr. Harold Howe, Programme Adviser in Education of the Ford Foundation, visited Bombay University in January 1969 and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor and the Directors/Heads of Departments of Economics, Sociology, Civics and Politics, Law and Applied Psychology and as also with the other members of the teaching staff of these departments. As a result of these discussions, the University desired to take suitable steps with the collaboration of the University Grants Commission and the Ford Foundation to initiate inter-disciplinary social science research in the area of family planning and socio-economic change.

The University of Bombay appointed a committee consisting of the Directors/Heads of Departments concerned to prepare a scheme for setting up the proposed centre.

The proposals of the Bombay University for assistance from the Commission and clearance by the Govt. of India for receiving funds from the Ford Foundation was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd December, 1969 (item No. 52). The Commission desired that a committee may be appointed to examine the proposal of the University for undertaking inter-disciplinary social science research in the field of population/family planning and socio-economic change, for which assistance may be available from the Ford Foundation. The Commission also desired that clearance of the Govt. of India for obtaining Ford Foundation's assistance be obtained, in the first instance.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services which was addressed in the matter suggested that it would be advisable to refer the proposal of the University of Bombay to the Expert committee envisaged in the resolution of the commission, in the first instance. The Ministry also desired to have precise information regarding the continuance of staff after assistance from the Ford Foundation ceases.

Accordingly, the University Grants Commission appointed a committee consisting of the following members, to visit the University of Bombay and discuss the details of the proposal with the Heads of the Departments concerned as also with representatives of the Tata Institute of Social

Sciences. Bombay and the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay now named as the International Institute for Population Studies :-

1. Dr. A. Anand,
Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine,
Lady Hardinge Medical College,
New Delhi.
2. Shri S.M. Ranade,
Principal,
Delhi School of Social Work,
Delhi.
3. Professor S.B. Rangnekar,
Head of the Economics Department,
Punjab University,
Chandigarh.

Professor S.B. Rangnekar could not visit the Bombay University owing to unavoidable circumstances. The Committee consisting of Dr. Anand and Principal Ranade visited the University on 25th and 26th July, 1970, and held discussions with Professor M.L. Dantwala, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Dr. (Mrs.) A.J. Dastur, Professor of Civics and Politics, Professor A.R. Desai, Professor of Sociology Professor P.K. Irani, Professor of Law, Dr. S.V. Kale, Professor of Applied Psychology, Dr. S.N. Agrawala, Director, International Institute for Population Studies. Professor P. Ramachandran and Shri A. Subramaniam Registrar of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The main observations and recommendations of the Committee as under :-

- a) It was noted that the Social Sciences Departments of the University have evinced a genuine interest in a study of different aspects of the population problem especially at the research level and the setting up of the proposed centre would go a long way in strengthening and co-ordinating their efforts in this direction. Students of economics have been naturally interested in the subjects of population as it constitutes the basis of the supply of one of the major factors of production viz., labour. Prior to 1947, one Ph.D and 4 M.A theses were completed in the department relating to the subject of population. In recent years research and teaching in demography has become a regular activity of the department. The department has instituted a readership in demography and also offers two optional papers in demography for the M.A. examination. Research projects on the working force in Maharashtra, Bihar and Bengal according to the 1961 census and a demographic survey of selected villages in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra and Kutch District in Gujarat have been completed, apart from a number of Ph.D and M.A theses and papers by the members of the staff. The department of Sociology has recently instituted a readership in social Demography with financial support provided by the Population Council, New York. The department of Law

has undertaken a specialised study of family law. An examination of the titles of doctoral and M.A dissertations in other social science departments e.g. political Science and applied psychology shows that study of population problems engaged sufficient attention on the part of students and research scholars in these departments.

b. In the original proposal submitted to the University Grants Commission, the University had proposed the study of problems relating to population, family planning and socio-economic change. It is understood that the main focus of these studies would be on promoting a better and deeper understanding of the relationship between population growth and socio-economic changes, involving active collaboration of the various social science departments, such as Economics, Sociology, Political Science, History, Psychology etc. An effort could be made to involve other departments like law, Statistics, Biology and the medical discipline. The Committee felt that there was a distinct possibility under the University of Bombay of coordinating the interest of different science and social science subjects in population studies and for providing a core programme of seminars, research and possibly teaching. It may be mentioned in this connection that in the scheme formulated by the Bombay University, there already existed the provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, and representatives from the various departments in the Social Sciences and Science subjects concerned.

c) The proposed centre on Population Studies at the University of Bombay will also have the advantage of drawing on the resources and expertise of two important institutions in Bombay viz. the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the International Institute for Population Studies. The Tata International Institute for Population Studies. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, it is understood, has already submitted a scheme to the Government of India for establishing a unit in family studies. As the family group is the unit of action in many diverse fields-social, religious, political and economic, the proposed unit would essentially be inter-disciplinary in nature. The International Instt. for Population Studies is jointly sponsored by the Govt. of India, the United Nations and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and functions as the Regional Centre for Asia and the Far-East for training and research in Demography. The Centre offers Courses leading to :-

- a) Certificate in Demography :
- b) Diploma in Demography.
- c) Diploma in Family Planning Communication Action Research .

The Centre has prepared annotated bibliographies on Sterilisation, KAP, Fertility, Cost-Benefit analysis and IUCD Studies and has also brought out a number of research monographs on various aspects of population problems, such as, rural migration pattern, labour force projections, attitude towards small family planning norms etc. From

a purely training institute, the Centre has now moved towards teaching from Demography to Population Studies. In view of the expertise available in both the institutions viz. the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the International Institute for Population Studies and the physical and academic facilities available there, it would be a distinct advantage for the Centre proposed to be set up by the University of Bombay to formulate its programmes in collaboration with them and also to draw their resources whenever necessary :-

In this connection, it was noted the Dr. P.B. Gajendragadkar, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University and Professor M.L. Dantwala, Professor Economics, Bombay University were already associated with the International Institute for Population Studies and some lecturers from the University departments of Economics and Sociology also lectured at the Institute. The Institute is also recognised by the University of Bombay in so far as its Ph.D programme is concerned. It should therefore be possible to forge some links between the University of Bombay and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the International Institute for Population studies at the organisational level as well as to have academic consultation on a continuing basis in so far as the programme of developing studies and research in population problems is concerned. In this connection the committee welcomed the proposal of the University to associate with other institutions also in the city such as the Family Planning Institute of the Govt. of India (Bombay University). The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay and the medical institutions of the University.

d) During the course of discussion with the heads of departments concerned, the committee found an awareness and conscious effort to take a comprehensive view of the population problem and of the complex inter-play between social, economic, cultural and sociological factors which affect population growth and attitudes of people towards population planning and dynamics.

e) In view of what has been stated above, the committee fully supports the proposal of the University of Bombay to set up a centre for studies in population, family planning and socio-economic change with reference to sociological, psychological, economic, political and historical perspectives. It was noted that the main objectives of the centre would be to encourage individual scholars and scientists to undertake research in factors in individual, institutional and national life in relation to social change and the strategy for bringing about social changes, including changes in family planning, population and communities in rural and urban areas. Another important activity the centre would be to organise lectures, seminars, discussions, workshops etc. in cooperation with eminent scholars and scientists interested in population studies. It is suggested that the Centre may also offer optional courses for the benefit of research scholars from various departments and also evolve a course in research methodology with special reference to research in social sciences.

f) While the committee fully agrees with the view of the University that the specific areas of research to be undertaken by the proposed Centre would depend largely on the research interests of the staff members of the Centre, it felt that there would be several advantages

in having a broad idea of some of the important areas of research even at the preliminary stage. The Heads of Social Sciences Departments of the University agreed with above view and have now indicated the following areas of Inter-Disciplinary Research that could possibly be envisaged in the programme of the Centre :

- i. Interrelations of modernisation of agriculture and demographic behaviour ;
 - ii. Urbanisation and Adoption of Small Family norm ; and
 - iii. A semantic differential scale analysis of some mass media of communication (like slogans and symbols) used in Family Planning campaigns.
- g) The Committee felt that in order to promote Inter-disciplinary studies and researches by the proposed Centre, it would be advisable to have a post of Visiting Professor in addition to the Professor-cum-Director of the Research Centre, who would necessarily belong to a single discipline. The visiting Professorship may be for a duration of one year so that in a period of five years, the Centre will have the advantage of direction from Social Scientists belonging to different disciplines e.g. Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science etc.
- h) The Committee suggested that instead of having a Museum to collect and maintain display materials as indicated in the original proposal of the University, it would be more advantageous if the University established a library of Audio-Visual materials like Films, Film-Strips, Audio-Tape, Video-Tape etc. This suggestion has been made in the revised proposal for Audio Visual equipment like Camera, Tape-Recorders, Projectors, etc. and for the appointment of 3 technicians viz. Cameraman, recordist and operator-mechanic and a library assistant.
- i) The Committee felt that in the original proposal of the University adequate provisions were not made for accommodation for the centre and for administrative staff. The University has, accordingly, modified the proposal and made provision for floor area of 7,500 sq.ft. which is reasonable, considering that the Centre will have a staff of research personnel (15), technical personnel (4), administrative staff (7) and would also have to provide for an audio visual library. Suitable changes have also been made by the University in the revised proposal for the appointment of the Administrative staff. Funds have also been provided for enabling visiting scientists to visit the Centre for enabling visiting scientists to visit the centre from the early stage of its functioning instead of the last two years as in the original proposal.
- j) The Committee suggests that the proposed Centre on population studies may have the following staff, as indicated by the University in its revised proposal.

(544)

<u>Academic Staff</u>	<u>During the first two years.</u>	<u>During the next three years.</u>
a. Professor-cum-Director	1	1
b. Visiting Professor	1	1
c. Readers	3*	4*
d. Senior Res. Fellows	2	2
e. Junior Res. Fellows	2	3
f. Statistical Asstt.	3	4
g. Library Assistant	1	1
<u>Administrative Staff:</u>		
a. Head Clerk	1	1
b. Senior Steno-typist	1	1
c. Typist-Clerk	1	1
d. Clerk	1	1
e. Peons	3	3
<u>Technical Staff:</u>		
a. Operator-Mechanic	1	1
b. Cameraman	-	1
e. Recordist	-	1

The total estimated expenditure on the Centre for a period of 5 years would be Rs. 21,08,312/- as detailed below:

<u>A. Personnel</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Research Staff	6,70,145/- **
Fellowships	1,29,800/-
Administrative Staff	1,72,118/-**
Technical Staff	96,249/-
Visiting Scientists	25,000/-
Sub-Total	<u>10,93,312</u>

** The figure includes one post of a Statistician provided in the original proposal.

Figures include an upward adjustment by 10 percent for the grant of advance increments to attract appropriate staff.

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545

B. Research Activities and Ancillary Facilities.

Field work and Travel (inclusive of salaries of field investigators).	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Seminars, Conferences & Workshops	Rs. 60,000/-
Books and Journals	Rs. 50,000/-
Stationary, Postage, Exchange of Publications etc.	Rs. 30,000/-
Maintenance and Servicing of equipment	Rs. 25,000/-
Contingencies and Miscellaneous	Rs. 25,000/-
Sub-Total:	<u>Rs. 2,90,000/-</u>

C. Non-Recurring Needs.

Calculating Machine.	Rs. 50,000/-
Accommodation/Building.	Rs. 3,00,000/-
Furniture and Fixtures.	Rs. 75,000/-
Library for Audio-Visual Materials and Related Equipment.	<u>Rs. 2,00,000/-</u>
	<u>Rs. 6,25,000/-</u>

Total: Rs. 20,08,312/-

University's Overheads @ Percent of the Total Expenditure. Rs. 1,00,000/-

Grand Total. Rs. 21,00,312/-

The Committee agrees with the proposal of the University that in order to provide some stability to the staff of the Centre, financial commitment should be on a long term basis i.e. at least for a period of 10 years. It is understood that the Centre would be supported by grants from the Ford Foundation for a period of five years. The University Grants Commission may review the position at the end of five years. On the basis of the performance of the Centre and sanction suitable grants for its continuation during the next five years. The Commission may, however, agree in principle, to support the Centre at the end of the five year period when assistance from the Ford Foundation would cease.

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Appendix - II

(546)

Copy of note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 5th August 1970 vide item No.35.

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The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Yough Services have asked for the views of the UGC on the proposal of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay which is an Institution, demand to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act for assistance from the Ford Foundation for the establishment of a 'Unit' for Family Studies. A copy of the proposal sent by the Institute is attached (encl). The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs over 5-year period. The details of the financial implications are given below:

Estimated cost for a period of five years, 1970-75.

I. Pay of establishment Rs. 3,30,000

A. Professional staff:

	No. of post	Annual cost	Cost for 5 years
i. Professor	1	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 1,20,000
ii. Readers	2	Rs. 30,000	Rs. 1,50,000

B. Office Staff

i. Accounts Assistant	1	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 20,000
Assistant	2	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 40,000
ii. Steno-typist.			

II. Three seminars Rs. 1,00,000

III. Publications Rs. 50,000

IV. Office contingencies: Stationery, postage telephones, lights fans etc. Rs. 1,75,000

V. Research Fund for employing field staff, machine processing of data etc. Rs. 2,00,000

VI. Library development Rs. 75,000

Total recurrent Rs. 9,30,000

Non-recurrent

VII. Equipment Rs. 70,000
Rs. 10,00,000

(547)

The Institute has intimated that the Ford Foundation have shown interest in the project and agreed to consider proposal for assistance for financing the project. It has also been intimated that the annual expenditure on the salaries of staff is less than Rs.75,000/- and that this would be provided by the Institute itself as part of its next five year development plan which would begin from 1974-75. After the end of the Fifth Plan the expenditure on the salaries of staff employed will become the liability of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services who are at present paying maintenance grant to the Institute. The Tata Trusts have also agreed to make a suitable grant of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs towards the project which would be utilised for providing necessary housing and office space for additional staff.

The proposal had been considered by the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research and has its support.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Enclourse

548

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

BOMBAY

UNIT FOR FAMILY STUDIES

INTRODUCTION

A. FAMILY - AN IMPORTANT SOCIAL INSTITUTION

1. All behavioural sciences have generally emphasised the central significance of the family in understanding individual and social behaviour. In the simpler undifferentiated societies the family subserved a wide multiplicity of functions. The family group was the unit of action in many diverse fields - social, religious, political and economic. The family was the unit for child rearing and socialisation; it was the basis of occupational allocation, a unit for production and consumption of goods and services, a place of worship and an agency for the inculcation of religious values. It determined political affiliation and loyalty to persons, lineages or kingdoms.

2. In the more differentiated societies of the present day the family does not determine and regulate the behaviour of its members to the same degree in all these spheres of life. However, the family continues to be an important unit of the social system. It is still regarded as a major socialising agency and for all its members it continues to be a major source of emotional support and gratification.

B. SCOPE OF FAMILY RESEARCH.

3. So far students of the family in India have focussed their attention on studies and speculations about the composition of the family. This has been a particular preoccupation of sociologists.

4. While this aspect of family life is important there is much greater need today to turn one's attention to the study of the family as a system of social introduction. Studies of husband-wife relationship and the changing nature of the conjugal tie, studies of parent-child relationships, of relationships among brothers and between brothers and sisters need to be undertaken.

5. Equally important are studies of the decision making processes in the family. This decision-making may relate to questions of child up-bringing, education, allocation and utilisation of money resources, or to marriage negotiations.

6. A third area of study would relate to the institution of marriages. Studies of inter-caste and inter-religious marriages, of courtship and arrangement in marriage, of the new patterns of match-making through newspaper advertisements, marriage bureaus, etc. and studies of the roles that young men and women expect to play as husband and wife would be useful in understanding family dynamics.

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C. IMPORTANCE FOR PROGRAMMES OF CHANGE.

7. In a developing society an understanding of the relationship between the family and the larger social system of considerable practical importance. The success of many of the efforts at bringing about social change in the areas of family planning, education occupational aspirations and occupational achievement is at least partially related to and dependent upon the manner in which the family promotes or impedes these societies. For the holding professions in the related areas of social welfare and social services an understanding of the structure of the family and the changes it is undergoing is a necessary basis for action.

8. The four major areas of practice which are likely to gain as a result of the better understanding of family life are family planning, family social work, education and employee relations.

9. Family planning research has focussed a great deal on family size norms and on attitudes of men and women to contraceptive devices. Studies of decision making, of the relative statuses of husband and wife, of the differential significance of parent-child relationships to the father and to the mother would add new insights which might help promote family planning programmes.

10. For family social workers a better understanding of the dynamics of family life, particularly the different types of relationships characterising nuclear and joint residential households may prove to be of special value. Of equal importance are studies of relationship between family social background and the behaviour problems of children.

11. The significance of family studies for the field of education lies in the fact that the family is the major agency determining the aspirational levels of children. It serves as a constant point of reference. The kind of facilities and the continual support that a family can give to a child in school is likely to make a difference in the letter's scholastic performance. An insight into the linkage between the family and the educational systems is of great value in understanding the problems of early drop-outs, educational wastage and difficulties in school adjustment.

12. From the point of view of employee relationships in industry the influence of the family on the work behaviour of employees is found to be important. In the case of women workers the demands made by the conflicting roles of house wife and industrial employee have consequences for work efficiency and regularity in attendance. Some recent experience in the area of employee counselling has suggested that even in the case of men employees family problems influence the behaviour of workers in factories.

530

THE PROPOSAL

D. A UNIT FOR FAMILY STUDIES.

13. While the importance of family studies has generally been recognised there is so far only a limited emphasis laid upon them in practice. Neither the departments of sociology nor the schools of social work in India have made systematic efforts to develop family studies. It is proposed to meet at least a part of this need by establishing a Unit for family studies in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

E. SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNIT.

14. The proposed unit will undertake three types of activities. It will naturally devote its major time to undertaking individual and collaborative research in the areas of marriage, family and family planning and their relationship to different programmes and different aspects of the social system. Some of the researches may be undertaken directly by the members of the Unit. Some others may be undertaken collaboratively with scholars in other universities and centres of learning. The latter type of research would need considerable prior preparation and joint thinking.

15. It is, therefore, suggested about the Unit may undertake to organise one or two seminars during the course of an year which can help stimulate interest in family research, throw up new themes for research and also help the planning and stock taking of specific collaborative research projects. This method was tried out and found most fruitful to the studies done with the joint efforts of several scholars it was found possible to undertake extensive studies in 8 States in the country and the reports on these various studies, including an all-India report, are now under print.

16. The third type of capacity closely related to research materials. The Unit should plan to publish collected papers submitted to the seminars that it would organise. Additionally, the Unit may plan a series of publications consisting of readings on different aspects of family research undertaken in India. For instance, there has been some research reported upon in the area of family planning. It would be useful to put together that the better papers subscribed to journals and otherwise published so that they can be used as reference material by administrators and research scholars. Another type of publication that the Unit would undertake would be based upon its own research work. Naturally, this work can begin only at the end of the first two or three years when some of the research projects undertaken by the Unit will have been completed.

F. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

17. The research work of the Unit will be limited to India. Recently there has been a great deal of interest in cross-cultural studies of the family. The Institute has received enquiries from

(551)

at least one source to find out whether we would be interested in collaborating in a cross-cultural study. While it is not intended that the proposed Unit should itself undertake studies extending beyond the borders of the country, it may be useful for the Unit to keep in touch with the data that become available through current research in other societies. The Unit in its own turn may be able to offer assistance by planning some of its studies in such a way that they include items in which the scholars working in other countries may have a special interest. Naturally in the planning of any collaboration between the proposed Unit and other international agencies the advice of the Indian Council of Social Science Research would be sought.

G. COMPOSITION OF STAFF.

18. The Unit will have an inter-disciplinary staff drawn from the fields of sociology, psychology and social work. It may consist of three professionals one of whom will be appointed in the grade of a professor and the other two will be readers. Additionally the Unit will have two research assistants.

19. For the field studies directly undertaken by the Unit it may become necessary to employ investigators from time to time. While a provision may have to be made in the budget for this additional staff it is proposed to draw them as and when necessary from a pool that the Institute will otherwise maintain.

20. From time to time it may also become necessary to invite consultants on individual projects. Such consultants would be paid honoraria for their services.

H. DURATION OF THE UNIT.

21. In the first instance, the Unit is planned for a period of five years. It will work on the basis of defined projects which will be spelt out during the first nine months of its existence. It is hoped, however, that if the results of the work of the Unit are satisfactory, it will be possible to provide for a continuation of the Unit on a long term basis. Decisions in this respect will have to be taken in consultation with the University Grants Commission and Ministry of Education.

I. 22. In order to ensure the efficient working of the Unit, certain other facilities will have to be provided. It will be necessary to employ two or three stenotypists and one accounts assistant who will help in the maintenance of the books of the Unit, in the main office of the Institute. Arrangements will also have to be made to augment the library collection in books and journals on family sociology, psychology and related areas.

23. Office facilities will have to be extended to accommodate the members of the professionals staff plus the additional secretarial staff that will be recruited. Moreover, since the professional staff will have to be recruited from different parts of the country, it may be important to provide additional housing facilities for at least one or two of the members. This is particularly important because of the acute housing shortage in Bombay. It will be difficult to attract scholars from other parts of the country unless the Institute can offer some help in this direction.

J. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

24. It is estimated that the total expenditure on the Unit over a five year period covering various activities will be approximately Rs.10,00,000/-. It is proposed to approach the Ford Foundation for a grant Rs.10,00,000/- for this activity.

UNIT FOR FAMILY STUDIES

Estimated cost for a period of five years, 1970-1975.

I. Pay of establishment Rs.3,30,000/-
A. Professional staff:

	<u>No. of post</u>	<u>Annual Cost for</u>	<u>cost 5 years</u>
i) Professor	1	Rs.24,000/-	Rs.1,20,000/-
ii) Readers	2	Rs.30,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-

B. Office staff:

i) Accounts Ass. stant	1	Rs. 4,000/-	Rs.20,000/-
ii) Steno-typist	2	Rs. 8,000/-	Rs.40,000/-
II. Three Seminars			Rs. 1,00,000/-
III. Publications			Rs. 50,000/-
IV. Office contingencies: Stationery, Postage, Telephones, lights, Fans, etc.			Rs.1,75,000/-

V. Research fund for employing field staff, machine processing of data, etc. Rs.2,00,000/-

VI. Library development Rs. 75,000/-

Total recurrent Rs.9,30,000/-

Non-recurrent:

VII. Equipment Rs. 70,000/-

Total Rs.10,00,000/-

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS

553

Copy of note placed before
meeting held on 5th April, 1972

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1970 had considered the proposal of the University of Bombay for assistance towards setting up of an inter-disciplinary research unit in the field of population studies, family planning and socio-economic change, in the light of the report of the Committee which had been appointed by the Commission in this behalf. The Committee had recommended a total expenditure of Rs. 21.08 lakhs for a period of five years. It was understood, then, that the Centre

would be supported by the grant from the Ford Foundation for a period of five years. The Commission accepted in principle the proposal of the University of Bombay and also agreed that the assistance from the Ford Foundation for this purpose may be obtained and desired that it should be referred to the Government of India for necessary clearance.

Earlier, the Commission at its meeting held on 5th August, 1970 had also considered a reference from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare on the proposal of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for assistance from the Ford Foundation for the establishment of a Unit for Family Studies. The proposal involved an expenditure of Rs. ten lakhs over a five years period. The Ford Foundation had shown interest in the project and agreed to consider the proposal for assistance for financing the project. The Commission accepted the proposal of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences for obtaining assistance from the Ford Foundation and agreed that the Expenditure on the salary of the staff consequent on ceasing assistance from Ford Foundation may be provided during the Fifth Plan by the U.G.C.

The Ford Foundation had agreed to make financial help of Rs. one lakh each to the University of Bombay and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and had approached the Government of India for clearance. A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding from Ford Foundation regarding the development of programme of Population Studies at Bombay University and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, is attached (Appendix-I). The Department of Economic Affairs Ministry of Finance, expressed the view that where rupee expenditure alone was involved no foreign aid should normally be obtained, the idea being that foreign aid should necessarily be limited to exports, training abroad and equipment not available in India. The Department, however, had no objection to rupee support from Ford Foundation in a limited way. It also desired to know the arrangements for continuing the projects after the Ford Foundation assistance ceased. The Department of Economic Affairs had also suggested that it would be necessary to consult the Ministry of Health and Family Planning in regard to implementation of the proposals.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd February, 1971 had considered the above matter and supported the setting up of

(504)

Centres of Population and Family Studies as proposed by the Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. The Commission also agreed that the UGC assistance for the schemes could be outside the Fourth Plan allocation. As regards the pattern and quantum of Fourth Plan assistance, the Commission desired that the matter may be discussed with the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and brought up again.

The matter was discussed with the Ministry of Education & S.W. and the Department of Family Planning in June, 1971. It was understood that the Department of Family Planning and adequate funds for family planning projects and some of the funds could be left at the disposal of the Commission for assistance to the Universities which the Commission would support for population and family planning studies. It was also agreed that in case some assistance from the Ford Foundation was required for acquiring books and equipment and for fellowships and travel abroad in connection with these projects, the proposal could be examined separately. In the light of this, the Commission requested the Department of Family Planning in July, 1971 to indicate the quantum of assistance that would be available from them towards studies of population education. In spite of repeated reminders, there has been no reply from the Department of Family Planning. They have been requested again to intimate to the Commission if they are still interested in assisting these projects. It, however, seems unlikely that funds would be provided by the Department of Family Planning for supporting these projects.

The question of implementing the two proposals had been discussed with the Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at one stage and it had been agreed as under:-

1. It would be advisable to plan for an initial grant to each Institution for two years. Towards the end of this period, a review would be made of the progress made, along with an assessment of the level of support required for the remaining three years of the five year grant.
2. After the initial five year time period, the University Grants Commission would assume responsibility for financing the scheme in cooperation with other appropriate agencies.
3. The Ford Foundation would not be in a position to share in the building construction cost for the Bombay University at this stage. Any assistance for construction cost would be considered after an evaluation of the progress made during the first two years. Both the institutions would have a budget of Rs. 3.20 lakhs during the first two years. The expenditure would be shared between the Foundation and the U.G.C. as determined by the Commission.
4. If either or both of the institutions develop programmes at a speed such that additional funds are needed during the initial two year period, it should be possible to consider an upward revision of expenditure.

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5. Both the Institutions generally agreed to the budget for the two year period and an extension of the scheme to three more years after evaluation (copy of the budget attached - ~~Appendix-II~~).
 6. The Budget for the two year period may be treated as one whole and adjustments should be possible within the budgets of the two years without any increase in the total expenditure.

The Commission, in consultation with the Government of India have laid down the following guidelines for assistance from foreign foundations:-

"Foreign Foundations or agencies which wish to give financial assistance to Universities/Colleges, may indicate their areas of interest, the amount of assistance and the period for which it would be available, and other relevant information. They may indicate their preference as regards institutions to which assistance is to be given by them. The UGC would prepare an overall plan for for utilisation of the proposed assistance in consultation with representatives of the Foundation offering assistance. The plan would be submitted to the Government of India for clearance. Foreign assistance to institutions should be for specified purpose and period. The selection of institutions to be assisted would be made by the Commission keeping in view the preference, if any, indicated by the Foundation/Agency.

- (a) The foreign assistance to University/College would ordinarily be used for books and journals, and for equipment not available indigenously.
- (b) Foreign assistance should ordinarily not be used for appointment of staff, award of scholarships and for constructing of buildings.
- (c) Proposals for visits abroad or inviting persons from abroad, as also the need for such visits, should be clearly indicated in the proposed plan for assistance."

The matter is placed before the Commission, it is for consideration whether in view of the importance of the projects assistance may be provided to the two institutions outside the fourth plan allocation out of the UGC funds. Ford Foundation assistance, if any, could be utilised in accordance with the guidelines indicated above.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A PROGRAM OF POPULATION STUDIES AT BOMBAY UNIVERSITY
AND THE TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND INITIAL
GRANTS FOR THE PURPOSE.

The Ford Foundation and the University Grants Commission have discussed the idea of encouraging further research and teaching related to India's population problems and have plans to assist the development of collaboration and cooperation among Bombay University, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, and the International Institute of Population Studies in developing inter-disciplinary efforts in Population Studies which will include research, training, course development and other activities. This will involve the three institutions in a series of plans and agreements to make efficient use of funds grants in appropriate areas, to keep mutually informed and to share strengths in useful ways.

We expect soon to be providing Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences with funds to get started with implementing their plans in this area, and we understand from our conversations that they are interested in working together so that plans for collaboration can be developed before we make the longer term grants we foresee for both Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Science.

It is our plan and intention (subject to the approval of the Government of India) to joint with the U.G.C. in providing the necessary funds to the Tata Institute and to Bombay University to establish a cooperative programme of population studies in Bombay. We expect to provide a portion of the support for these activities over a five year period, and in order to give assurance in recruiting personnel, we will guarantee salaries of a Professor and two Readers at the Tata Institute and a Professor and three Readers at Bombay University for five years. We expect, however, that the UGC will carry a portion this compensation as more detailed plans are made.

The initial grant we propose to make will have the components listed below. In arriving at these we have assumed that it will take about six months to advertise for and recruit new faculty so that in suggesting that this amount would cover a year we have allowed six months of actual salary for professional staff. We have assumed that office staff might be recruited more quickly.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences:

1.	Professional salaries	Rs. 27,000/-
2.	Supporting Staff	Rs. 6,000/-
3.	Senior activity	Rs. 30,000/-
4.	Office support	Rs. 10,000/-
5.	Equipment & Library Support	Rs. 27,000/-
		<u>Rs. 1,00,000/-</u>

(557)

Bombay University

1.	Professional Salaries including Statistical Assistant and Research Fellows.	Rs. 45,200/-
2.	Supporting Staff	Rs. 15,800/-
3.	Seminar Activity	Rs. 6,000/-
4.	Office Support	Rs. 5,000/-
5.	Equipment & Library Support	Rs. 28,000/-

Rs. 1,00,000/-

Approved for the Ford Foundation _____ Date _____

Approved for Tata Institute of Social Sciences _____ Date _____

Approved for Bombay University _____ Date _____

Proposed Budget for Population Family Studies at the
Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social
Sciences, Bombay.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TWO YEAR GRANT PROPOSAL

	Ist year	2nd Year	Total
1. One Professor	16,000/-	16,000/-	32,000/-
2. Three Readers	36,000/-	36,000/-	72,000/-
3. One Visiting Professor	8,000/-	8,000/-	16,000/-
4. Research Fellowships Senior & Junior	24,000/-	24,000/-	48,000/-
5. One Statistical Assistant	6,000/-	6,000/-	12,000/-
6. Field workers and research activities	6,000/-	6,000/-	12,000/-
7. Seminars	15,000/-	15,000/-	30,000/-
8. Equipment	25,000/-	25,000/-	50,000/-
9. Books	10,000/-	10,000/-	20,000/-
Sub-Total	1,46,000/-	1,46,000/-	2,92,000/-
10. Office staff, supplies and contingencies	14,000/-	14,000/-	28,000/-
Total	1,60,000/-	1,60,000/-	3,20,000/-

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

	Ist Year	2nd Year	Total
1. One Professor	16,000/-	16,000/-	32,000/-
2. Two Readers	24,000/-	24,000/-	48,000/-
3. Research Fellowships Senior & Junior	24,000/-	24,000/-	48,000/-
4. One Statistical Assistant	6,000/-	6,000/-	12,000/-

(559)

5.	Field Work and research activity.	11,000/-	11,000/-	22,000/-
6.	Seminars	15,000/-	15,000/-	30,000/-
7.	Equipment	25,000/-	25,000/-	50,000/-
8.	Books	25,000/-	25,000/-	50,000/-
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	TOTAL	1,43,000/-	1,46,000/-	2,82,000/-
9.	Office Staff, supplies & contingencies	14,000/-	14,000/-	28,000/-
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	Total	1,60,000/-	1,60,000/-	3,20,000/-
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Copy of the letter D.O.No.5-1/71-AP dated the 22nd April, 1972 received from Shri R.N. Madhok, Additional Secretary, Department of Family Planning, New Delhi, addressed to Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, U.G.C., New Delhi. (560)

Kindly refer to your letter d.o. No.F.20-7/70(H-II) dated February 5, 1972, regarding the proposals for assistance towards studies on population and family planning from the Bombay University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. We agree in principle to any sound research proposal from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences if the research is of interest of us. I think it will be better if the Institute prepares at least a project design for research on a specific aspect for examination. In this connection, I am also enclosing herewith (Appendix) recommendations of the Seminar of Demographers which may be useful for the Institute to pick up a specific topic. As regards the research proposals from Bombay University are concerned, we will be considering it along with other research proposals received by the Department.

SUMMARY REPORT OF DISCUSSION OF THE SEMINAR OF
DEMOGRAPHERS HELD ON 16TH & 17TH FEBRUARY, 1972
AT NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

561

The participants in the Seminar on 16th & 17th February, 1972, included the Demographers/Statisticians from the State D & E Cells, DRCs, CAR Centres and Universities and institutions where demographic or related research is undertaken. The list of participants is given in Appendix.

Shri K.K. Dass, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning inaugurated the Seminar on 16th February. He welcomed the participants and thanked them for finding time out of their busy schedule to participate in the Seminar. He mentioned that the work done by demographers is of great interest to the Department of family planning particularly in view of the changing picture of socio-economic conditions in our country. He urged the participants to examine critically the background papers, especially the papers pertaining to cost-benefit analysis in the family planning programme.

The discussion on the first item on the agenda namely, current demographic situation and inter-relationship between socio-economic change and demographic variables as well as the existing deficiencies in demographic statistics and priority areas of research was initiated by Dr. K.C. Seal, Director (Planning).

The discussants felt that demography is something more than family planning and this meeting had recognised that fact by devoting one full session to demographic aspects alone.

A good deal of time was spent on the need for coordinating demographic research in the country instead of having piece-meal research undertaken now which has not been very effective. The Department of Family Planning has to provide a lead to research workers by suggesting priority areas of research. It should guide and direct various research centres/institutions and take steps to orient the policy on the basis of the results obtained through various States. A concern was voiced on the need for a proper system for feeding back the research findings to various research workers and institutions in time.

Various participants came out with suggestions regarding the priority areas of research. It was suggested that there is a need for analysis of existing data with a view to finding out the present situation and to study what has happened during the last two decades and what factors were responsible for the same. Inconsistencies in the data presented by various States in India should be reconciled and the data should be brought up-to-date. Some areas were suggested on which a need was felt for research on priority basis.

In the afternoon of 16.2.1972, the second item in the agenda namely: "Review of Family Planning Programme with special reference to its impact on Demographic situation" was initiated by Dr. K.C. Seal, Dr. N.T. Mathew, Director, C.S.O., chaired the session. Dr. Seal mentioned in brief, the objectives of the session and also gave a brief account of the progress of the family planning

programme. The objective of the programme to reduce the birth rate to 32 by 1973-74 and to 25 in another 5 to 7 years was mentioned by him. He further posed the question to be examined by the participants whether the birth rate of 32 and 25 will be achieved by 1973-74 and 1980-81, respectively at the All-India level keeping in view the shortfall in achievement of targets during the last three years and the recent increase in tempo of performance in vasectomies with the help of mass sterilisation. The major problems listed for discussions along with the areas of research which need emphasis were also indicated.

It was expressed that the Family Planning statistics available suffers from incompleteness and inaccuracies. An effort should be made to improve the quality and quantity of data which should then be made available to research workers. These additional data will provide more flexibility for providing new indices for evaluation of the family programme. The question of usefulness of the figures on births averted as an index of performance of the family planning programme was discussed in detail.

A part of the discussion was on means to improve the acceptance of the family planning programme. It was suggested that efforts and strategy of communication should be made more effective. The present publicity has created awareness but has not induced people to start practising family planning. There is a large gap between knowledge of family planning and its practice. Also the involvement of the agencies like staff of the departments of Community Development, Cooperative and education should be sought. This has been demonstrated by the much improved performance in sterilisation camps recently organised in various States. Some people suggested the need for providing preference in all walks of life to those who accept family planning, for example, a suggestion was made that the rate of interest on bank deposits should be higher for those with smaller family size than others. It was also suggested that the amount of incentive should be more to those who accept family planning in their earlier life.

The need for guiding and coordinating research pertaining to family planning programme and for collection, collation and feed-back of research findings was again stressed.

Several areas of research to be undertaken on priority basis were suggested.

On 17th February, 1972, Professor D.P. Chatopadhyaya, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning addressed the conference and chaired the session on 'Review of work of DRGs and CAR Centres - their problems and future directions'. He wanted to know the specific views of the demographers and the social scientists regarding the family planning policy and the activities of the Department of Family Planning. He also wanted to know the difficulties they encounter in their dealing with the department which stand in the way of smooth functioning of the

of the research institutions. He stressed the need for a constant dialogue between the workers in the department and those outside as there is a feeling in the minds of research workers outside the Department that their voice is not heard and their plans are not being heeded to in formulating the policy for implementing the programme. He admitted that the purpose of inviting the experts to this Seminar was to have a first hand knowledge of the state of affairs and to know their frank and critical views which will help in improving the policies. This preliminary address was followed by discussion on the agenda item.

The participants felt that the present staff in the DRCs and D&E Cells is not adequate to pursue useful research and that the same should be augmented. The Chief of the centre gets very little time for doing justice to all the items of work and hence the Department of Family Planning may provide guidelines to the Centres. As the heads of some centres were not adequately trained, there is a need to provide in-service training facilities for them.

It was suggested that research institutions should expand their field of research so that ultimately State level and national level estimates can be built up. The difficulties in undertaking field work and supervision were pointed out. In this connection, the necessity to provide a vehicle to each institution was brought out.

The problem of independent assessment of the impact of the programme was discussed at length. Some demographers of the D&E Cells felt that if they form a part of the State Family Planning Bureau, as it is now, they cannot function as independent evaluating agency and hence a suggestion was made to place it directly under the Director of Health Services. There is also a need for coordinating the activities of demographic research centres, Communication Action Research Centres and D&E Cells.

The following recommendations were made in the Seminar:-

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. METHODOLOGY:

- 1. There is an urgent need of developing new techniques for analysing available data which are often efficient in many respect.
- 2. Analysis in depth may be undertaken of available data especially those from the Population Census, National sample Survey and Sample Registration so as to bring out the inter-relations of demographic variables among themselves and to socio-economic and cultural variables.
- 3. Trend analysis on a regular basis should be taken up, using uniform concepts and definitions so as to apprise



the planners of the demographic situation over a period of the using refined techniques of time series analysis.

4. As there is a need for improving current estimates of birth and death rate obtained from S.R.S., methodology for netting all the events may be worked out and implemented.
5. Operational research methods and cost control systems may be introduced in evaluating the progress of family planning.

B. ANALYTICAL STUDIES & SAMPLE SURVEYS:

1. Studies on sex-ratio at regional, State and district levels and their inter-relationship with migration may be undertaken.
2. Fertility and mortality estimates of regional, State and district level by various socio-economic classes may be provided.
3. The effects of current economic development plans on fertility and mortality may be studied.
4. Studies on the effect of mortality on fertility may be undertaken with the help of appropriate analytical models.
5. Studies of incidence of childlessness and sterility are necessary.
6. Studies to delineate the factors responsible for the gap between knowledge and practice of family planning methods may be carried out.
7. There should be some studies relating to evaluation of various mass media on communication and to determine the best mix of media for propagating family planning programme.
8. Studies may be carried out to find out reasons for high birth and death rates in selected areas with special reference to the performance of the family planning programme.
9. For proper family planning strategy there should be some studies which will highlight the factors that differentiate potential acceptance and potential rejectors.

C. PUBLICATION OF REPORTS & FEED BACK OF INFORMATION:

1. The research reports/papers should have their findings in non-technical language and should bring out the implications so that they are easily understood and appreciated by the policy makers.

- 2. There is a need to ensure regular feed-back of the research findings into the family planning programme after proper evaluation.
- 3. The consolidated research findings along with their implications should be sent to all research workers on a regular basis.

D. COORDINATION SUPPLY OF DATA AND COLLABORATION:

- 1. There is a need for greater involvement of universities in demographic research.
- 2. Un-published data lying with government agencies should be made available to research institutions and individual research workers as and when required.
- 3. The implementation of the suggestions made on priority areas of research should be done quickly by coordinating the findings and discussing with policy makers.
- 4. To accelerate adoption of family planning methods, the involvement of other agencies like staff of the Community Development, Co-operation and Education Departments will be useful.

E. ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS:

- 1. There is a need for re-organisation of DRCs and CAR Centres in respect of staffing pattern and facilities so that they may be able to specialise in certain areas of research.
- 2. Certain proportion of work at the Centre should be devoted to framing demographic estimates for the States. There should be flexibility in choice of topics for research at the various centres depending upon the specialities of the experts available at the Centre.
- 3. The continuation of at least a part of the financial grant should be assured so that the core staff at the research centres feel secure.
- 4. All the facilities for getting State-wise demographic picture should be made available to the research centres. The facilities include:
 - (i) Rapport with the data collecting agencies in the State at various levels.
 - (ii) Provision of vehicle for field work and supervision of work in rural and urban areas.
- 5. The D & E Cell of the State should be re-organised as to become a clearing house of all demographic and family planning information regarding the State. Enough facilities may be provided for this.

(566)

CONFIDENTIAL

Revised

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July 1972

Item No.85: To consider the proposal from the Roorkee University to provide funds for establishment of a Computer Centre for Training in Computer Sciences outside IVth Plan allocation.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 1st March, 1972 considered the report of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to assess the requirements of the Roorkee University for establishment of a Computer Centre for Training in Computer Sciences. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Visiting Committee and agreed to provide the following grants on 100% basis provided the same could be met within the Fourth Plan allocation of the University.

Non-Recurring:

(A)	(1) Building 5,000 sq.ft. (inclusive of furniture & services)	Rs.1,50,000/-
	(2) Air conditioning	Rs. 20,000/-
	(3) Flooring, ducting, ceiling etc.	Rs. 8,000/-
(B)	Equipment	Rs.3,00,000/-
(C)	Library books and Journals	Rs.1,00,000/-
	Tptal	Rs.5,78,000/-

Recurring: p.a.

(D)	(1) Professor 1 Computer Engineer (Professor's scale) 1, reader-2, Lecturers 2 plus technical supporting staff.	Rs.1,20,000/-
	(2) Scholarships : Senior Research Fellowship at Rs.400/- p.m. Two Junior Fellowship at Rs.250/- p.m. for 20 P.G. students in Computer Science.	Rs. 70,000/-
	(3) Maintenance at Rs.500/- per student per annum	Rs. 10,000/-

(567)

It may be mentioned in this connection that the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed by the Commission to examine the IV Plan requirements of Roorkee University in Engineering and Technology an outlay of Rs. 2.30 crores has been approved for Engineering and Technology for the period 1966-74. This included a spillover of Rs.1,77,28,853/- being commitments on schemes already approved in earlier plans. Against this, the University has already incurred an expenditure of Rs.1.90 crores and has committed expenditure to the tune of Rs.0.50 crores. The University has therefore, informed that the outlay approved for the IV Plan is fully committed and as such, it may not be feasible for the university to meet the additional expenditure for establishment of a Computer Centre for Training in Computer Sciences from the IV Plan allocation. The University has therefore, approached the Commission to provide funds for the scheme outside IV Plan. The University has also mentioned that the scheme is inter-disciplinary for science as well as technology group and hence funds may be provided by the Commission from the development funds for science/technology. The question of obtaining a major computer for the Roorkee University is separately under consideration in consultation with Electronics Commission.

It is for consideration whether additional funds of Rs.5.78 lakh (NR) and Rs.2.00 lakh (recurring p.a.) may be provided to the Roorkee University outside the Fourth Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(T)/Additional Secretary

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(568)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 86 To consider the proposal of the University of Kashmir for advancement of Urdu studies.

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The University of Kashmir has sent a proposal for undertaking various projects in connection with the advancement of teaching and research in Urdu, which is the official language of the State. The proposal envisages the setting up of the following units:

1. Improvement of Syllabus:

The University proposes to examine the present syllabus and to modify it according to the educational and vocational needs of Urdu students at the graduate and postgraduate levels. The financial implications of the project are as under:

	Rs.
1. One Project Officer in the grade of a Reader for a period of two years.	16,800/-
2. One research assistant in the grade of a University Lecturer for two years:	9,100/-
3. One Typist	1,680/-
4. Typing charges (Stationery)	2,000/-
5. Contingencies	2,000/-
6. Publication of reports and books for B.A. and M.A. Classes.	10,000/-
Grant Total:	<u>41,580/-</u>

2. Manuscript Preservation Unit.

The University proposes to arrange microfilming of manuscripts in Urdu and Persian which are scattered throughout the country and are mostly in the hands of individuals and dargahs, who have no resources for their preservation. It is, therefore, proposed to set up the unit for a period of five years on an experimental basis. The financial implications will be as under:

	Rs.
1. <u>Non-recurring</u>	
1. Microfilming Apparatus.	10,000/-

Contd.....2/-

(73)

'B'	<u>Recurring</u>	Rs.
1.	One Project Incharge in Reader's grade	8,400/-
2.	Two Technical Assistants in lecturers grade	9,600/-
3.	One Clerk-cum-Typist in usual grade	1,800/-
		<u>19,800/-</u> p.a.

'C'	<u>Recurring General</u>	Rs.
1.	Films.	1,000/-
2.	Developing charges	500/-
3.	Travelling charges	1,000/-
4.	Miscellaneous	2,000/-
5.	Contingency	1,000/-
		<u>5,500/-</u>

Total 'A' , 'B' and 'C': 35,300/-

(3) The University proposes to undertake projects on (a) Urdu Encyclopaedia, (b) Dictionary of Technical Terms, (c) English Urdu Dictionary and (d) An Anthology of Basic Critical Texts. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 36,400/- as detailed below:

Estimated Expenditure	Rs.
1. Project Officer in the grade of a Reader	8,400/- p.a.
2. Stationery & Contingencies	5,000/- p.a.
3. Seminars of Specialists and remuneration for contribution	5,000/- p.a.
4. Printing	15,000/- p.a.
5. Typing charges	2,000/-
6. Miscellaneous	-1,000/-
Total	<u>36,400/-</u>

The Department of Urdu of the University of Kashmir offers the M.A. and Ph.D. programmes and has a staff of one professor, one reader and three lecturers. The enrolment is 74 in M.A. and 6 in Ph.D.

The University has sought assistance for the purposes mentioned above outside the fourth plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O. (SA)/J.S.(H)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(570)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 37 : To consider a proposal from Bangalore University for sanction of grant for books and journals for development of Engineering and Technology outside Fourth Plan allocation.

The Bangalore University has sent a proposal for a grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- for purchase of books and journals in Engineering and Technology in addition to the grants sanctioned for Engineering and Technology during Fourth Five Year Plan.

In this connection, it may be stated that the Commission has sanctioned the following grants to the Bangalore University for books and journals for development of Postgraduate Courses in Engineering and Technology during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Special library grant sanctioned by U.G.C.	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Library grant on the recommendation of the Postgraduate Board of the AICTE.	Rs. 30,000/- (NR)
	Rs. 4,000/- (R)

These grants have been almost fully utilised by the University.

It may also be mentioned in this connection that the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd December, 1971 considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Library development regarding the proposals from Universities for additional grants for books and journals during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee. It was further noted that it would not be possible to provide additional grants in the year (1971-72) in view of the budgetary position.

In the circumstances it is for consideration whether the proposal of the Bangalore University may be acceded to. A similar proposal from Aligarh Muslim University has also been placed before the Commission separately (Item No.).

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (T) Additional Secretary

'CHUGH'

571

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 38: To consider the proposal of the Kurukshetra University for financial assistance towards the provision of two additional wards in the existing Health Centre.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held in April and December, 1971 agreed that assistance may be provided to universities and selected colleges (two colleges per university) for the establishment/development of Health Centres on the following basis:-

I. Non-Recurring

	<u>Commission's assistance for University Health Centre</u>	<u>Commission's assistance for College Health Centre</u>
i) Building	On 75:25 sharing basis to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000	On 75:25 sharing basis to the extent of Rs. 75,000.
ii) Equipment		

II. Recurring

Salary of staff and allowances etc.	On 50:50 sharing basis to the extent of Rs. 30,000 p.a. upto the end of IV Plan period.	On 50:50 sharing basis to the extent of Rs. 20,000 p.a. upto the end of IV Plan period.
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The Commission also decided that in the first phase the provision of an emergency ward in the University Health Centre may be deferred.

The Kurukshetra University has sent a proposal for the construction of two new wards - one for male and the other for

P.T.O.

(573)

'B'	<u>Recurring</u>	Rs.
1.	One Project Incharge in Reader's grade	8,400/-
2.	Two Technical Assistants in lecturers grade	9,600/-
3.	One Clerk-cum-Typist in usual grade	1,800/-
		<u>19,800/-</u> p.a.
'C'	<u>Recurring General</u>	
1.	Films.	1,000/-
2.	Developing charges	500/-
3.	Travelling charges	1,000/-
4.	Miscellaneous	2,000/-
5.	Contingency	1,000/-
		<u>5,500/-</u>
	Total 'A' , 'B' and 'C':	<u>35,300/-</u>

(3) The University proposes to undertake projects on (a) Urdu Encyclopaedia, (b) Dictionary of Technical Terms, (c) English Urdu Dictionary and (d) An Anthology of Basic Critical Texts. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 36,400/- as detailed below:

Estimated Expenditure	Rs.
1. Project Officer in the grade of a Reader	8,400/- p.a.
2. Stationery & Contingencies	5,000/- p.a.
3. Seminars of Specialists and remuneration for contribution	5,000/- p.a.
4. Printing	15,000/- p.a.
5. Typing charges	2,000/-
6. Miscellaneous	-1,000/-
Total	<u>36,400/-</u>

The Department of Urdu of the University of Kashmir offers the M.A. and Ph.D. programmes and has a staff of one professor, one reader and three lecturers. The enrolment is 74 in M.A. and 6 in Ph.D.

The University has sought assistance for the purposes mentioned above outside the fourth plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O. (SA)/J.S. (H)

573

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|--|-------------|-------------|-----|
| 4. Dispensary and another consultation room and waiting hall | 1200 sq.ft. | 200 sq. ft. | Nil |
| 5. X-ray | 1200 sq.ft. | 250 sq. ft. | Nil |

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(A.I)/J.S.(H)

'CHUGH'

University Grants Commission

Confidential

574

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 89 : To consider the proposal of the Jadavpur University, Calcutta, for assistance towards the construction of a gymnasium.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th October, 1970 (Item No. 37) accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals of universities and colleges for the construction of gymnasium and agreed to assist 12 universities and 81 colleges as under :

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
i. For a university	Rs. 2.5 lakh	75%
ii. For a college with an enrolment of 1500 or more	Rs. 1.5 lakh	75%
iii. Smaller college	Rs. 0.75 lakh	75%

Subsequently, the proposals of 9 more universities and 3 colleges were accepted by the Commission.

The Jadavpur University has now approached the Commission for assistance towards the construction of a gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,08,572/-. The Vice Chancellor in his letter has stated that the University does not have any gymnasium for the students on the campus although a large number of students are interested in gymnasium.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the faculty-wise enrolment in the Jadavpur University is as under :

Arts	1532
Poly. Sc.	44
Commerce	681
Engg./Tech.	2282
Pharmacy	221
	<u>4760</u>

The number of students residing in the hostels is 885.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S. (AD) / J.S. (H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL

575

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 90 To consider the proposal of the Director, Gandhi Bhawan, Allahabad University for non-recurring grant for activities of Gandhi Bhawan.

In April, 1958 the University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi had approved a scheme for the establishment of Gandhi Bhawans in different universities. It was estimated that each Bhawan would cost Rs. one lakh, 50% of which i.e., Rs. 50,000/- would be met by the Commission and the remaining Rs. 50,000/- by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, New Delhi. Though originally it was expected that all the universities would set up these Bhawans, but later on, with the withdrawal of offer by the Nidhi, the commitment was limited to 13 universities. The object of the scheme was to furnish the university campus a suitable place with the ideas and methods of life of Gandhi Ji.

In January, 1967 the Chairman, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi discussed with the Chairman, U.G.C. as to the steps that be taken for activating functioning of Gandhi Bhawans and during discussion following emerged:

- i. There should be a whole-time person in addition to the Honorary Director of Gandhi Bhawan in the University who may look after the activities of the Bhawan.
- ii. Each University, which has a Gandhi Bhawan, be paid a grant of Rs. 12,000/- p.a. for three years w.e.f. 1967-68 towards their recurring expenditure. This should be shared as under:

Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.	Rs. 5,000/-
U.G.C.	Rs. 5,000/-
University concerned	Rs. 2,000/-
- iii. The persons concerned with functioning of Gandhi Bhawan in the University as indicated in (i) above may be called for ten days for reorientation camp at Delhi to make them more familiar with the role and usefulness of Gandhi Bhawan.

This was placed before the Commission in its meeting held on 1.3. 1967 and it was agreed that the Universities, which accepted the proposal, may be assisted for a period of three years to the extent of Rs. 12,000/- p.a. w.e.f. 1967-68 on the following sharing basis:

p.t.o.

(576)

Gandhi Samarak Nidhi	Rs. 5,000/-
U.G.C.	Rs. 5,000/-
University concerned	Rs. 2,000/-

Later in April, 1969, it was agreed that the above assistance may be given to the Universities for a period of three years, subject to the condition that grant will not be provided beyond 1973-74. However, as the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi expressed its inability to provide the matching share beyond 31.3.1970, the universities concerned were informed that it might not be possible to provide recurring assistance beyond 31.3.1970.

The Commission had also agreed to assist the universities under the Gandhi Centenary Programme, for some fellowships and for organising seminars and lecturers.

In August, 1971, the Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University sent a proposal from the Honorary Director, Gandhi Bhawan, suggesting setting up of the Department of Gandhian Studies and that if this was not possible, the maintenance grant may be raised from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- p.a. and even if this was not possible, the grant of Rs. 10,000/- p.a. which was originally upto 31.3.1970 may be continued for two more years.

A somewhat similar proposal was made to the Ministry of Education which was forwarded to the Commission. The Ministry of Education had been informed that the following assistance has been agreed to by the Commission for various activities of Gandhi Bhawan at Allahabad University:-

- i. Two Junior Research Fellowships on Gandhi Economics.
- ii. Rs. 10,000/- for Seminar on " Gandhian Thought and Contemporary Society ".
- iii. Rs. 10,000/- for Library Books.
- iv. Rs. 9,750/- for Seminar on 'Non-Violence and Social Change.
This has not yet been implemented by the University.
- v. Rs. 20,000/- for visiting Professorships in Gandhian Thought.

The University could also for this purpose avail of the scheme for assistance to the universities for organising seminars etc., Studentship Scheme for arranging tours, and Extension lecturers.

The Allahabad University has now forwarded to the Commission the following proposals of the Honorary Director, Gandhi Bhawan:

- i. Non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,000/- for Library

(511)

Books to build up a research and reference Library on Gandhian thought and purchase of equipment etc. as also payment to part time Librarian (the Commission had sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10,000/- for this purchase and the University had also obtained Rs. 8,500/- from other sources.)

- ii. A non-recurring grant for Rs. 11,550/- to organise a Conference of Honorary Directors of Gandhi Bhavans, Scholars and thinkers to discuss the future pattern of the organisation of studies on Gandhian thought at various levels.
- iii. A special grant of Rs. 32,000/- for setting up of a Department of Gandhian studies and the continuation of the functions of Gandhi Bhavan.
- iv. Rs. 20,000/- for setting up Gandhi Memorial Chair and for visiting Professorships in Gandhian thought.

In view of the fact that the Commission is not providing recurring grant to any University for the functioning of Gandhi Bhavan beyond 31st March, 1970 (due to the decision of the Gandhi Samarak Midhi to discontinue the matching grant with effect from 31st March, 1970), the proposals of the Allahabad University for non-recurring grant as mentioned above is for Commission's consideration.

Eo(G)/JSS2

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI

578

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 91 : To consider the proposal of the University of Madras for financial assistance towards strengthening the Department of Tamil.

The University of Madras has sent a proposal for additional staff and publication grant for the development of its Department of Tamil. The University proposes to appoint two Professor, two Readers, three Lecturers and three Research Assistants in addition to the present staff consisting of one Professor, two Readers and one Lecturer. The appointment of the additional staff has been necessitated by the introduction of some new courses by the University viz., one year certificate course in Tamil introduced from July, 1969 with an enrolment of 9 students and the diploma course started from July, 1970 with 1 students. The Department also undertakes inter-collegiate teaching for H.A. Tamil course in collaboration with the local colleges. This is in addition to postgraduate teaching and research work including guidance to students registered for M.Litt. and Ph.D. The additional staff will also look after the work connected with the study and compilation of an Etymological Dictionary the need for which has been felt for a long time and is particularly great at the present moment in the context of the general policy of the Government to gradually switch over to instructions through the regional language.

The estimated expenditure will be Rs. 1,05,052/- (Recurring per annum) and Rs. 40,000/- (Non-Recurring) for publications. The University is willing to adjust the expenditure within its Fourth Plan allocation.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O. (H)

'CHUGH'

579

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No.92: To consider proposals for the following colleges for Commission's assistance for their development projects under Rs. three lakhs ceiling in relaxation of the minimum student enrolment condition:-

- i) Borsad College, Borsad (Gujarat University) - for construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre; P.580
- ii) S.P.U. College, Falna (Rajasthan University) - for construction of a Teachers' Hostel; P.581
- iii) Larambha College, Larambha (Sambalpur University)- for construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre and a Teachers' Hostel; P.582
- iv) Godavaris College, Banpur(Utkal University) - for construction of Additional Teaching Accommodation and a Women's Hostel; P.583
- v) Govt. College, Rajgarh (Vikram University) - for construction of Library and Laboratories; P.584
- vi) B.L.M. Girls College, Nawanshahr Doaba (Guru Nanak University) - for construction of a Women's Hostel; P.585
- vii) Gyan Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Neemuch (Vikram University) - for construction of Library Building; P.586
- viii) Smt. G.J.Sheth Commerce College, Morvi (Saurashtra University) - for the construction of additional teaching accommodation; P.587
- ix) Lajpat Rai Centenary College, Dhudike (Panjab University) - for extension of Laboratories and purchase of Laboratory furniture and equipment. P.588

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

580

Meeting :
Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No : 92(i) To consider a proposal of Borsad Science and Law College, Borsad (Gujarat University) for grant towards construction of an N.R.S.C.

The Gujarat University has forwarded a proposal from Borsad Science and Law College, Borsad seeking the Commission's assistance (Rs. 35,000/-) towards construction of Non-Resident Student Centre estimated to cost Rs. 50,555/- according to Commission's norms.

The College, established in 1966, and temporarily affiliated to Gujarat University has received a grant of Rs. 69,476/- during the current Plan period towards purchase of laboratory equipment, furniture and books. Its enrolment last year was only 255 students. The Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University has recommended acceptance of this proposal in relaxation of the minimum enrolment condition stating that "the college is meeting educational needs of the area which is industrially and economically backward and very poor in agricultural production.

It is for Commission's consideration if in view of the special recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor the proposal of Borsad Science and Law College, Borsad for the construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre may be accepted. The Commission's share would be limited to Rs. 35,000/- only in view of the enrolment of the college.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(C-I)/D.O(C)

s.k.b

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

(581)

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 92(ii) To consider the proposal of S.P.U. College, Falna (Rajasthan University) for assistance towards the construction of a Teachers' Hostel.

The Rajasthan University has forwarded a proposal from S.P.U. College, Falna for Commission's assistance towards the construction of a Teacher's Hostel of 10 units at an admissible estimated cost of Rs. 1,16,815/- according to Commission's norms.

The College established in 1958 is temporarily affiliated to Rajasthan University for courses upto 1st Degree in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. The College had an enrolment of 275 students during 1971-72 and 23 teachers on the staff. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has recommended consideration of the proposal in relaxation of the minimum enrolment condition for the reason that the College is situated in a backward rural area from the educational point of view and has further certified that the College is running on sound lines. It may be stated that the Commission has already accepted a proposal of the College for the construction of the library building and has sanctioned as its share a sum of Rs. 1,43,530/- in April, 1972. The proposal was accepted in relaxation of the minimum enrolment condition.

In case the Commission accepts the proposal of the College for constructing Teacher's Hostel, the Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 77,876/- or 2/3rd of the actual cost whichever is less, subject to the usual terms and conditions.

CONFIDENTIAL

582

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No 92(iii) To consider the proposals of Larambha College, Larambha (Sambalpur University) for assistance towards - i) construction of Teachers' Hostel and ii) construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre.

The Sambalpur University has forwarded two proposals from Larambha College, Larambha for assistance under the Rs. 3 lakhs scheme - i) construction of Teachers' Hostel (4 units) at an estimated cost of Rs. 57,121 and ii) construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 76,400/-.

The College established in 1964 is permanently affiliated to Sambalpur University but the enrolment of the College was only 136 during 1971-72 and the College has 12 teachers at present on its staff. The college has informed that 3 students appeared for B.Sc. in 1971-72 and 2 came out successful if it has basic facilities. As the College is situated in a backward area of Western Orissa the Vice-Chancellor has recommended that the condition of minimum student enrolment may be waived in the case of this College and grant sanctioned in favour of Larambha College, Larambha for construction of a Teachers' Hostel and a Non-Resident Students Centre. The University has certified that the College has managerial ability to execute and complete the project applied for, has been functioning well and the University is satisfied with its progress and performance. The University has further certified that the assistance sought by the College is not towards fulfilling any of the conditions of affiliation. The Commission has already sanctioned as its share a sum of Rs. 41,166/- to this College during the current plan period for purchase of library books, laboratory equipment and furniture and these projects are nearing completion.

In case the two proposals of the College are accepted the Commission's share would be limited to Rs. 77,432/- as below:-

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
i) Teachers' Hostel	Rs. 57,121	Rs. 38,080
ii) Non-Resident Student Centre.	Rs. 76,400	Rs. 35,000
	<u>Rs. 1,33,521</u>	<u>Rs. 73,080</u>

E.O.(C-I)/D.O.(C)

University Grants Commission

Confidential

Meeting :

583

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 92(iv) To consider the proposals of Godvaris College, Bampur (Utkal University) for assistance towards (i) construction of a Women's Hostel for 64 students and (ii) Extension of teaching accommodation.

The Utkal University has forwarded two proposals from Godvaris College, Godavaris for assistance from the Commission under the Rs. three lakhs ceiling - (i) construction of Women's Hostel for 64 students at an admissible estimated cost of Rs. 2,71,941/- and (ii) Construction of additional teaching accommodation at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,29,026/-.

The College established in 1963 is permanently affiliated to Utkal University. The students enrolment for the year 1971-72 was 214. The Vice Chancellor of the university while recommending the two proposals has stated as below :-

"The college meets the educational needs of backward areas and is located in a rural and backward area of the state which has been the victim of periodical floods, draught and cyclone. Since its establishment during 1963-64, it has not been able to develop its resources to the extent desired mainly on account of the educational and economic backwardness of the area. The University Grants Commission's Visiting Committee which paid a visit to the college on 16th September, 1969 has also made a similar observation on its report which may also be referred to".

The college had nine women students on its rolls in 1971-72, but has stated that lack of residential facilities has forced it to refuse admission to many others. There is no college within a radius of 50 miles with a women's hostel and enrolment of women is expected to increase if hostel facilities are available. The College also anticipates a rise in women's enrolment when the naval training centre is started at Chilka, which is close to the College.

No grant has been sanctioned to this college under the Rs. three lakhs scheme. If the proposals are accepted, the Commission's assistance will be as below

<u>Name of the Project</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>UGC's Share</u>
1. Women's Hostel for 64 students	Rs. 2,71,941/-	Rs. 2,03,955/- (@ 75%)
2. Construction of an additional teaching accommodation	Rs. 1,29,026/-	Rs. 86,017/- (2/3rd)
Total	<u>Rs. 4,00,967/-</u>	<u>Rs. 2,89,972/-</u>

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

584

Meeting :
Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No : 92(v) To consider the proposals of Government Degree College, Rajgarh (Vikram University) for assistance for the construction of Library and Laboratory buildings.

The Vikram University has forwarded two proposals from Government Degree College, Rajgarh for assistance towards construction of i) a library building at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,330/- and ii) a laboratory building at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,39,445/-.

The college established in 1958 is permanently affiliated to Vikram University for imparting instruction in B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., and has also been accorded temporary affiliation for running postgraduate courses. The college, nevertheless, had only an enrolment of 294 during 1971-72. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has, therefore, stated that the minimum enrolment condition in respect of this college may be relaxed and the proposals considered favourably as the College is catering to the needs of higher education in the backward areas of the state.

It is for consideration if the proposals of the college may be accepted in view of the special recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor. If approved, the Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 30,253/- for the construction of the Library building and Rs. 92,963/- for the construction of the Laboratory building. No development grant has been sanctioned to this college so far under this programme.

E.O(C-I)/D.C(C).

s.k.b

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

585

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No.92(vi): To consider the proposal of B.L.M. Girls' College, Nawanshahr Doaba, Jullundur (Guru Nanak University) for assistance towards the construction of Women's Hostel.

The Guru Nanak University has forwarded a proposal from B.L.M. Girls' College, Nawanshahr Doaba, Jullundur for assistance towards the construction of a Women's Hostel for 51 students at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,73,030/-.

The College established in 1959 is permanently affiliated to Guru Nanak University and is imparting instruction upto degree level in Arts subjects. The College however, had only an enrolment of 258 during 1971-72 as against 245 in 1969-70. The Vice Chancellor of Guru Nanak University has stated that "B.L.M. Girls College, Nawanshahr Doaba, Jullundur is meeting the educational needs of girl students residing mostly in the rural areas for which the Commission do not insist on strict adherence to the condition of minimum enrolment."

In case the proposal of the College is accepted, the Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 1,29,772/- or 75% of the total cost whichever is less. No grant has been sanctioned to this college so far under the Rs. three lakhs scheme.

E.O. (C-I) / E.O. (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

586

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 92(vii) : To consider the proposal of Gyan Mandir College, Neemuch (Vikram University) for assistance for the construction of Library Building including Library furniture.

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The Vikram University has forwarded a proposal from Gyan Mandir College, Neemuch for Commission's assistance for constructing a Library building and for purchase of library furniture at an estimated cost of Rs. 91,368/-.

This college, established in 1965, is temporarily affiliated to Vikram University which has certified that the College is running on sound lines and is expected to secure permanent affiliation in due course. The College has at present courses in B.A. (Arts) subjects and Law but had an enrolment of only 348 during 1971-72. The enrolment was 234 in the year 1969-70. The Vice Chancellor has recommended consideration of the proposal of the College in relaxation of the minimum enrolment condition as the College is catering to the needs for the development of higher education in a backward area of the State. The University has further certified that the grant sought is not towards fulfilling any of the conditions of affiliation.

If the proposal of the College is accepted, the Commission's assistance would be limited to Rs. 60,912/- or 2/3rd of the actual expenditure whichever is less.

F.O. (C-I) / D.O. (C)

University Grants Commission

CONFIDENTIAL

Meeting :

587

Dated : July 5, 1972,

Item No.92^(viii) To consider a proposal of Smt. G.J. Sheth Commerce College, Morvi (Saurashtra University) for the grant towards construction of additional teaching accommodation.

The Saurashtra University has forwarded a proposal from Smt. G.J. Sheth Commerce College, Morvi, seeking the Commission's assistance towards construction of additional accommodation. The College has at present four class-rooms covering an area of 3,000 sq. ft. Against this, it proposes to construct three additional class-rooms covering an area of 2,074 sq. ft. under the present proposal.

This College established in 1962 and temporarily affiliated to the Saurashtra University has received a grant of Rs. 49,748/- during the current Plan period towards construction of a Library Building, purchase of Library furniture and Books. Its enrolment in 1971-72 was only 362 students. However, the Vice Chancellor, Saurashtra University has recommended the acceptance of this proposal in relaxation of the minimum enrolment condition stating that "the college is situated in a backward area and meets the educational needs of the backward area in which it is situated."

It is for the Commission's consideration if in view of the special recommendation of the Vice Chancellor, Saurashtra University, the proposal of Smt. G.J. Sheth Commerce College, Morvi, for the construction of additional teaching accommodation may be accepted at an estimated cost of Rs. 76,853/- worked out according to the UGC norms. The Commission's share would be limited to Rs. 51,235/- or 66.2/3% of the actual cost, whichever is less.

E.O. (CI)/D.O.(C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

588

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

- Item No. 92 (ix) : To consider the proposal of Lajpat Rai Centenary College, Dhudike (Panjab University) for assistance towards the purchase of laboratory equipment, laboratory furniture and extension of laboratories.

The Panjab University ^{has} recommended proposals for expansion of laboratories of Lajpat Rai Centenary College, Dhudike (estimated cost Rs. 1,79,700/-). The College established in 1967 is permanently affiliated to Panjab University but had only an enrolment of 321 during 1970-71. The College is imparting instruction upto degree level in Arts and Science subjects. No grant has been sanctioned to this College under the Rs. 3 lakhs scheme so far.

The College is situated in a backward area and the Vice-Chancellor of the Panjab University has recommended that the proposal of the College may be considered as a special case in relaxation of the minimum enrolment condition. The University has further certified that the assistance sought for the college is not for fulfilling any of the conditions of affiliation. The University is satisfied with its progress and performance and has certified its managerial ability to execute and complete the projects for which Commission's assistance has been sought. In case the proposals are accepted, the Commission's assistance will be Rs. 1,21,796/- as indicated below:-

S. N.	Item	<u>Estimated cost</u> of U.G.C. norms.	<u>U.G.C. Share.</u>
1.	Extension of lab. building.	Rs. 85,820/-	Rs. 57,213/-
2.	Purchase of lab. equipment	Rs. 55,000/-	Rs. 41,250/-
3.	Purchase of lab. furniture.	Rs. 35,000/-	Rs. 23,333/-
		<u>Rs. 1,75,820/-</u>	<u>Rs. 1,21,796/-</u>

E.O. (CI)/D.O(C)

589

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:
Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No.93: To consider proposals of the following colleges for Commission's assistance beyond the IVth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs:-

- i) P.P.N. College, Kanpur (Kanpur University)- for construction of Laboratories, Science workshop, tubewell and over head tank and purchase of Laboratory equipment, furniture and chalk boards. P.590-591
- ii) Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain (Vikram University) - for construction of Men's Hostel. P.592

'CHUGY'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(590)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 93(i) To consider the proposal of P.P.N. College, Kanpur (Kanpur University) for assistance beyond the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Kanpur University has forwarded from P.P.N. College, Kanpur the following proposals at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,36,558/- for assistance from the Commission beyond the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs:-

- | | <u>Estimated Cost</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Science Workshop | Rs. 18,652/- | The College has at present no Workshop and is spending a considerable amount of money to be spent on purchase and repairs of ordinary apparatus and instruments which can be fabricated and assembled in the Workshop itself. The College, therefore, wants to establish a workshop which will help train the students in designing and fabrication of apparatus and instruments. |
| 2. Tube-Well & Over-head Tank. | Rs. 30,000/- | Since the College has at present only a temporary arrangement for water supply to the laboratory there is considerable difficulty to ensure continuous supply of water for laboratory work. Provision of Tube-well and Over-head tank has, therefore, been proposed. |
| 3. Extension of Laboratory building | Rs. 46,406/- | Since the number of students in B.Sc. classes in Biology has increased three times, the building accommodation for laboratory and class-room has become totally inadequate. Hence the College has proposed construction of a Lecture Theatre and a Laboratory. |

(91)

4. Purchase of Laboratory equipment. Rs. 40,000/- Since the number of students offering Science courses has increased considerably since 1966 the College is in urgent need of purchasing the needed equipment to improve the efficiency of laboratory work.
5. Purchase of improved type of chalk boards. Rs. 1,500/-

Rs. 1,36,558/-

The College established in 1963 is permanently affiliated to the Kanpur University for imparting instruction in Arts and Science subjects upto postgraduate level. The College had an enrolment of 2021 students during 1971-72. During the current plan period the College has already received grants totalling to Rs. 2,99,501/- under the Rs. 3 lakhs scheme for the construction of a Non-Resident Student Centre and for purchase of laboratory equipment and extension of laboratory accommodation. In the University's letter recommending assistance to this College beyond the ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs the Vice-Chancellor has stated that the recommendation is being made considering the performance of the College in the field of science education. The University has also stated that the College has been functioning well and it is satisfied with its progress and performance and assistance sought is not towards fulfilling any of the conditions of affiliation and the College has managerial ability to execute and complete the project. If the proposal is accepted the Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 91,412/- on the usual sharing basis as indicated below:-

	<u>Estimated Cost.</u>	<u>U.G.C. Share.</u>
	according to norms	
1. Science Workshop	Rs. 18,652/-	Rs. 13,989/-
2. Tube-well & over-head tank.	Rs. 29,973/-	Rs. 14,986/-
3. Extension of Laboratory building	Rs. 46,406/-	Rs. 30,937/-
4. Purchase of Laboratory equipment.	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 30,000/-
5. Purchase of improved type of chalk boards	Rs. 1,500/-	Rs. 1,500/-
	<hr/> Rs. 1,36,531/-	<hr/> Rs. 91,412/-

University Grants Commission

Confidential

Meeting :

592

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 93(i) To consider the proposal of Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain (Vikram University) for assistance towards the construction of Men's Hostel beyond the IVth Plan ceiling of Rs. three lakhs.

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The Vikram University has forwarded a proposal from Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya, Ujjain, for construction of a Men's Hostel to accommodate 76 students at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,37,400/-. This is a University college which came into being in 1969 when Madhav College was bifurcated. It had an enrolment of 773 students during 1971-72.

The Commission has already sanctioned as its share a sum of Rs. 2,12,500/- to this college towards purchase of laboratory, library and class-room furniture and fittings as also purchase of books and equipment and a sum of Rs. 1,80,000/- has already been released. The projects are nearing completion. A sum of Rs. 87,500/- is thus available within the Rs. three lakhs ceiling to the College. The Vice Chancellor of Vikram University has recommended the proposal for a Men's Hostel for assistance of the Commission beyond the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs. The University has indicated while recommending the proposal that the College is eligible to receive Rs. 1,87,500/- if the proposal for assistance beyond the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs is accepted by the Commission. The University has further certified that it will be possible for it/State Government to meet the expenditure over and above the Commission's grant to complete the project.

In case the proposal is accepted for assistance beyond the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs, the Commission's share would be limited to Rs. 1,87,500/-.

E.O. (C-I) / D.O. (C)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

593

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 94 : To consider the proposal of Deogarh College, Deogarh for acceptance of the revised estimates for the construction of a laboratory building sanctioned in 1970.

The Commission had accepted in February, 1970 a proposal from Deogarh College, Deogarh for the construction of a laboratory building at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,49,200/- with Commission's share limited to Rs. 99,467/-. After the commencement of the construction work, the college intimated the Commission about the increase in prices of construction materials as also rise in labour charges and sought the concurrence of the Commission for forwarding the revised estimates which was agreed to. The College accordingly forwarded revised estimates for the construction of the laboratory building totalling Rs. 2,55,300/-. The P.W.D. which has certified the rise in cost has given the following reasons for the increase in the estimated cost (a) rise in cost of construction material (b) Calculation error in the original estimate (c) Deviation from the original estimate, necessitated for having different frames of doors, ventilators, shutters and (d) the premia of 10% allowed on specified items of the estimate. The PWD has further worked out a comparative statement justifying the rise in cost in each individual item.

In view of the P.W.D. certificate, it is for consideration whether the revised estimates amounting to Rs. 2,55,300/- be accepted by the Commission. In case the proposal is accepted the Commission's share after deducting inadmissible items will increase from Rs. 99,467/- to Rs. 1,62,300/-.

E.O. (CI)/D.O. (C)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(594)

Meeting:
Dated 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 95 To consider a proposal of Shri S.K. Shah and Shrikrishna O.M. Arts College and Shri H.S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa (Gujarat University) for grant towards construction of a staff quarter for the College principal.

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During the Third Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 1,48,673/- was sanctioned to Shri S.K. Shah and Shrikrishna O.M. Arts College and Shri H.S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa, permanently affiliated to the Gujarat University. Out of this a sum of Rs. 27,571/- was paid during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. In addition to these the following projects have been sanctioned during the current plan period, the total UGC share on this account being Rs. 2,55,610/-

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| (a) | Construction of additional teaching accommodation. | Rs. 62,619 |
| (b) | Construction of a Teachers' Hostel (with 8 flats) | Rs. 94,320 |
| (c) | Construction of a bigger Non-resident Students Centre | Rs. 70,000 |

According to the progress report received it is seen that the project regarding additional teaching accommodation has been completed by the College and only the completion documents are awaited. Construction work of both the Teachers' Hostel and Non-Resident Students Centre have been started and the college expects to complete the work according to schedule Teachers' hostel by 31st October, 1972 and the Non-Residential Students Centre (sanctioned in April 1972) by 30th April, 1973.

The Gujarat University has now forwarded one more proposal seeking Commission's assistance towards construction of a staff quarter at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,907.39. The University while recommending the proposal has not been able to give the usual certificate that the project is not towards fulfilling any conditions of affiliation and has stated as below:

"The University has been almost since its inception insisting on providing rent-free house to the principals of affiliated colleges as their availability for all the 24 hours in the day is of genuine help to the cause of education. A convention has, therefore, developed in this University that provision of a rent-free residence for the Principal has been made a part of the condition of affiliation. It is, in view of this position, felt that a certificate that providing the Principal with residential accommodation is a part of the conditions

595

for affiliation may not be insisted upon. You will please appreciate that though insisting on such a certificate would be necessary for other projects, it would be a merely technical requirement so far as the Principal's residence is concerned. This matter came up for consideration by the Syndicate of my University in its last meeting. May I, following its resolution in this behalf, request you to waive the requirements of a certificate regarding a part of conditions for affiliation so far as the construction of a residence for the Principal is concerned in respect of the afore-mentioned college as well as for other affiliated colleges".

It may be noted that the college was established in 1960 and is permanently affiliated to the Gujarat University.

In view of the above position it is for Commission's consideration if the proposal of Shri S.K. Shah and Shri Krishna O.M. Arts College and Shri H.S. Shah College of Commerce, Modasa for the construction of a staff quarter may be accepted. It may also be stated that of three projects sanctioned, two projects, viz., Teachers' Hostel and Non-Resident Students Centre are under construction. The Gujarat University on a specific request from the Commission - whether University is satisfied that the college has managerial ability as also the financial capacity to undertake more than two construction projects have accordingly endorsed the proposal of the College indicating it has both managerial ability as also the financial capacity and has also forwarded an undertaking from the College that the construction projects sanctioned would be completed within the prescribed time limit.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. If the proposal is accepted, the Commission's share will be Rs. 20,4533.

E.O(CI)/D.O(C)

'CHUGH'

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(596)

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No : 96 To consider a proposal of Banaskantha Arts and Science College, Palanpur (Gujarat University) for grant towards construction of an Over-Head Tank and a Tube-Well.

The Gujarat University has recommended a proposal of Banaskantha Arts and Science College, Palanpur seeking Commission's assistance towards construction of an over head Tank and Tube Well at an estimated cost of Rs. 74,316/-. The University has certified that the college is temporarily affiliated to it upto 14th January 1974 but it has fulfilled the conditions of affiliation, is running on sand lines, is expected to secure permanent affiliation in due course, and the grant sought is not to fulfil conditions of affiliation.

The college is constructing a new building to provide teaching and other accommodation needs of the college from its own resources. The new building is being constructed to fulfil affiliation conditions but the provision of Tube-Well and Over-Head water tank meant to serve the premises of the college is not a part of these conditions. The college, established in 1964, has at present an enrolment of 480 students and no grant has been sanctioned to this college under the Rs. three lakhs scheme so far.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration. If accepted, the Commission's share for this project would be Rs. 37,158/-.

E.O(G-I)/D.O(G).

Secretary
University Grants Commission

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

(597)

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 97 : To consider a proposal of Vanita Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad (Osmania University) for assistance towards construction of Teaching and laboratory accommodation under Rs. three lakhs ceiling.

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The Osmania University forwarded in October, 1971 a proposal from Vanita Mahavidyalaya, Hyderabad for the construction of class-rooms and laboratory building. The college was established in 1957 as University Women's Cultural Association College. In 1960 when the Osmania Graduates' Association took over the management for the benefit of women students, it was renamed as Vanita Mahavidyalaya. It is temporarily affiliated to Osmania University but permanent affiliation is under consideration. In 1971-72 the enrolment was 1,864. It is providing instruction in arts & Science upto the first degree level.

On examination, it was found that the college was housed in some semi-permanent structures provided rent free by the local exhibition society. On representation by the college, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have allotted 3.8 acres of land to the college for its own building. The college proposes to construct a building complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.03 lakhs to meet its requirements for teaching and administrative accommodation. Since the Commission's assistance is normally provided only for development projects and not for initial facilities, the proposal was referred to the Osmania University for clarification. The Osmania University has recommended the proposal and stated that the college has already met all the basic requirements with regard to laboratory-equipment, furniture and library books as detailed below :

Lab. equipment	Rs. 2,50,000
Library books	Rs. 83,000
Furniture	Rs. 75,000

The University has also certified that the college has fulfilled most of the conditions of affiliation and that the grant sought for provision of a permanent teaching block will not be used to fulfil the conditions of affiliation. Permanent affiliation is under consideration by the university and may be granted in due course. The university has also certified the managerial ability and matching resources of the college to complete the project.

It is for the Commission's consideration whether in view of the recommendations of the Osmania University and the special circumstances of this college (established 15 years earlier without a permanent building of its own) it may be provided a grant towards the construction of teaching accommodation and

598

laboratory that it now proposes to provide in the land allotted to it by the State Government.

The proposed building complex will have a floor area of 34,670 sq. ft. including an administrative block for which the Commission does not provide any assistance. After deducting the cost of the administrative block, the estimated cost of the project would be Rs. 6,47,400/-. The U.G.C. share would be limited to Rs. 2,31,413/- or 2/3rd of the actual cost whichever is less. The College has so far been paid Rs. 68,587/- for books and laboratory equipment within the development ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for the fourth plan period and is eligible for assistance upto Rs. 2,31,413/- only during the current plan.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (CI)/D.O. (C)

16/6

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

599

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 98 : To consider a note regarding selection of colleges for assistance for the construction of Residential Flats for teachers under 80:20 sharing basis ~~at~~ outside the ceiling of Rs. three lakhs.

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The Commission at its meeting held on the 2nd December, 1970 (Resolution No. 47) agreed to assist colleges for the construction of Teachers' Hostels (Residential flats for teachers) on a sharing basis of 80 (UGC) : 20 (Colleges) outside the financial ceiling of Rs. three lakhs for the IV Plan period ending 1973-74. The matter was reviewed subsequently (at the Commission's meeting held on the 5th May, 1971) and it was decided that :

- (a) The Commission's assistance to a college for construction of Teachers' Hostel on the approved sharing basis of 80:20 would be limited to Rs. 3,00,000/-;
- (b) A college if it so desired may provide for an area per unit of accommodation upto 50 p.c. above the norm of 720 sq. ft. as provided in the scheme already in operation ;
- (c) Colleges with at least 10 years standing would be eligible for assistance under the scheme and ordinarily the strength of the teaching staff should not be less than 2000 (Resolution No. 57).

The proposals received under this scheme were placed before a Screening Committee which met on 21st August, 1971. The Committee considered the proposals in the light of the criteria decided by the Commission and recommended allocations of grants (UGC share) amounting to Rs. 1,55,07,000/- in respect of the proposals of 116 colleges. Allocation per college ranged from Rs. 59,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/- depending generally upon the number of teachers in the colleges and the nature of the proposals. These recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Commission at its meeting held on the 6th October, 1971 (Resolution No. 38) when it was also decided that fresh proposals from colleges for assistance for construction of teachers' hostel (residential flats for teachers) outside the fourth plan ceiling of Rs. 3 lakhs be invited during 1972-73.

However, some of the proposals for assistance on 80:20 sharing basis which had been received after August, 1971 could not be considered by the Screening Committee and these pending proposals included some from very old and established

600

institutions. On a representation by some of these institutions when the Chairman visited them it was decided that such of the pending proposals from colleges which had been selected under 'the College Science Improvement Programme' could be examined so that a decision could be taken in respect of such proposals. Accordingly a proposal from the Meerut College has been accepted for the construction of 16 residential flats for teachers at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,73,472/- with Commission's grant limited to Rs. 2 lakhs. A few more proposals from colleges which have been selected under College Science Improvement Programme are pending consideration of the Commission. It is proposed that they may also be examined and if the proposals are found in order, admissible grants may be sanctioned as per terms and conditions.

It is also for the Commission's consideration that more proposals may now be invited from other colleges for consideration, as desired by Commission's Resolution No. 38, dated 6th October, 1971.

E.O. (CI) / D.O. (CI)

16/6

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

(601)

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 99 : To consider a note for special programme of assistance for the development of Colleges in the North-Eastern Hill Region of India.

The University Grants Commission has been showing concern for sometime about the need to strengthen and develop Collegiate education in the North-Eastern Hill Region of the country. The problems and difficulties of colleges situated in this region were discussed in detail at a conference of Principals of Colleges of this region held in October, 1970 at Imphal.

During the discussions at the Conference the difficulties experienced by the colleges were highlighted. It was noted that the enrolment of the colleges in these areas was uneven and out of the 31 colleges only 11 colleges had student enrolment ; above 500 and only 11 colleges had received some assistance from the Commission under the three lakhs scheme for development of colleges (Annexure I). Even among these 11 colleges only 5 colleges had taken up some sizeable programmes for development.

There have been difficulties for the Gauhati University to assess the development needs of these colleges situated in far flung areas. It has also not been possible for the University to get to know the difficulties of these colleges. Most of the colleges did not have adequate number of books and required items of equipment ; accommodation was inadequate in most of the institutions. It was also reported that some of the colleges which have come into being in the region for some years had not yet been included in the list of colleges prepared under section 2(f) of the UGC Act to become eligible for UGC assistance. The Conference, therefore, had recommended that it would be necessary to strengthen the existing small colleges to enable them to become viable academic units and to ensure maximum use of the existing facilities. The Conference desired that expansion of facilities for science education in the colleges of the region should be given a high priority. Considering the special needs of the particular region the Conference further recommended that the UGC may use its good offices with the States concerned to ensure speedy liberalisation of the grants-in-aid system and the scheme of assistance similar to that of Delhi colleges may be introduced for the colleges of the region.

The recommendations of the Conference (Annexure II) were considered by the Commission at its meeting held in February, 1971. The Commission had desired that the recommendations may be pursued further in consultation/cooperation with the University of Gauhati and the State Governments concerned. The Colleges numbering more than 31 are situated in Nagaland, Arunachal, Manipur, Meghalaya and other hill areas of Assam and they are at present affiliated to Gauhati University (Annexure III).

(602)

In the light of the recommendations made at the Conference of the Principals and in view of the fact that colleges in the region have not been able to take advantage of the UGC's programmes of development of colleges, it is suggested that an Expert Committee including representatives of the State Governments concerned and Gauhati University may be set up by the Commission immediately and the Committee may be requested to visit these colleges to assess their development needs and draw up in order of priority a development programme for each of these colleges. This may be completed before the end of September, 1972. It may be tentatively indicated to the Committee that the assistance available to each college would be upto the extent of Rs. four lakhs which the Commission has been allowing for the development of individual colleges in all states outside the Union territory of Delhi. Since matching contribution is also expected from the State Governments the programmes which the Committee may suggest may be within an outlay of Rs. six lakhs for each college which may be taken up for implementation during the current plan period itself on a priority basis. The development needs of Fifth Five Year plan may also be assessed separately. Based on the recommendations of the visiting committee projects could be sanctioned to the colleges under intimation to the Gauhati University.

The Commission had received proposals from Kohima Science College in April, 1972 for purchase of books, chalkboards and for the construction of an N.R.S.C. The proposals for purchase of books and chalkboards have already been accepted and a sum of Rs. 36,144/- sanctioned as Commission's share subject to Gauhati University's concurrence. Identical action is proposed to be taken if similar proposals are received from colleges of this region in the meanwhile.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Statement of grants paid to colleges of North
Eastern Hill Areas during the Fourth Plan
period - Gauhati University.

Name of the College	UGC's Share		
	Building	Equip- ment	Library books
1. Chura Chandpur College, Chura	3,00,000 (Men's hostel)	-	-
2. Haflong College, Haflong (Men's Hostel)	13,116/- (Lib. Bldg., & furniture)	-	4,500/-
3. Imphal College, Imphal	10,458 (Cycle shed)	-	-
4. Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat	2,20,915/- (Staff Q r. Lib. Bldg., Principal bungalow, cycle shed)	-	-
5. Kohima Science College, Kohima	6,144 (Chalkboard)	-	30,000/-
6. Lady Kean Girls' College, Shillong	1,49,688/- (Women's Hostel)	-	-
7. L.M.S. Law College, Imphal	27,166/- (Cycle shed) 1,86,559/- (Lib. building)	-	-
8. Modern College, Imphal	-	-	7,500/-
9. St. Anthony's College, Shillong	2,50,000/- (Science Labs.)	-	-
10. Shankar Deo College, Shillong	35,000/- (N. R. S. C.)	-	-
11. St. Mary's Girls College, Shillong	-	20,000/-	-

Main recommendations of the Conference of Principals of Colleges in the North-Eastern Hill Region of India held in October, 1970 at Imphal.

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The main observations and recommendations of the Conference are summarised below :-

I. Need for expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facilities in specific field relevant to the area.

- (a) In planning the expansion of additional facilities, it would be necessary to strengthen existing small colleges to enable them to become viable academic units and to ensure the maximum use of existing facilities. Wherever necessary, liberal provision should be made for scholarships and stipends and for inexpensive boarding arrangements for students from distant areas in the region.
- (b) Creating additional places for arts students in the region does not seem to have high priority, except in those disciplines which have not yet found a place in the curriculum of colleges in the region. These courses are sociology, anthropology, psychology, business administration, commerce and various specialisations in economics.
- (c) Expansion of facilities for science education in the colleges of the region should be given a high priority. Arts Colleges should be helped to add science courses even if it be a P.U. level, only and existing science departments in the colleges should be expanded and strengthened to provide for at least 30% of the total enrolment in the colleges.
- (d) Facilities for professional courses in agriculture, forestry, engineering, medicine, veterinary science, physical education and library science are urgently required in the region.
- (e) Provision of new courses at a fairly advanced level in fields which are of particular relevance to the region should be given a high priority. These courses are geography, botany, agronomy, animal husbandry, etc. and they should be intimately related to the minerals, agriculture, forestry, horticulture, agro-based industries, arts and crafts and the entire economic life of the region.
- (f) A planned development of university level institutions for performing arts like music, drama and dance may be taken up on a priority basis.

II. Improvement of Standards of Education

- (g) There is a case for reviewing the desirability of

(605)

continuing two science streams, namely the pass course and honours, at the undergraduate level. It should be possible to devise a fairly strong B.Sc. course for all students offering science courses after a reasonably selective test with opportunities for talented students for a more enriched curriculum, extra studies and individual research projects.

- (h) The colleges in the region should be encouraged to make increasing use of the existing facilities of UGC Summer Institutes/Schools and, when found necessary, special institutes may be organised in Winter vacation for the benefit of various subjects teachers.
- (i) Liberal provision should be made by the State Government concerned for scholarships to enable students of the region to pursue higher education in the colleges of the region and to enable the talented students to pursue higher education in colleges and universities in the country. The UGC may also increase the number of its undergraduate and postgraduate scholarships at present available to students of the region.
- (j) Opportunities should be found for the teachers of the colleges in the region to visit and teach in some outstanding colleges in the country for short periods, say 4 to 6 weeks at a time and noted and interested teachers from outside the region may be invited to teach in the colleges of this area for short periods.
- (k) Arrangements may be made at some selected centres in the region for organisation of orientation courses for new teachers and new principals of the colleges, the duration of the course to be determined on the merits of each particular situation. The UGC may be requested to support one or two such refresher courses and extend their coverage as the need arises.
- (l) Assistance towards the acquisition and development of teaching and other audio-visual aids may be included under the Rupees three lakh Scheme of assistance to colleges, and assistance for this should be on a 100% basis.
- (m) The U.G.C. should explore the possibilities of providing special assistance outside the usual ceilings to the outstanding colleges in the region.
- (n) The Conference desired that the concerned Governments may be requested to review the system of payment of scholarships dues to students and grant-in-aid bills of colleges and ensure that all due payments are made in time.

III. Financial assistance to colleges

- (o) Considering the special needs and problems of the region, the scheme of assistance to Delhi Colleges may be introduced for the Colleges of the region. The University Grants Commission may use its good offices with the States concerned to ensure speedy liberalisation of the grants-in-aid system.

IV. Establishment of a new University for the Region.

- (p) The proposal for establishing a new University for the region, which has been accepted "in principle" by the Government of India and University Grants Commission, may be implemented at an early date.

V. Relationship between the University and Colleges in the region.

- (q) The existing arrangement of having one Inspector of Colleges to look after the interests of a large number of Colleges affiliated to the University seems to be inadequate, specially in view of the peculiar problems faced by the colleges in the North-Eastern Hill Region. It would be an advantage if an additional Inspector is appointed for the colleges located in the Hill areas.
- (r) It was noted that the Gauhati University has fairly comprehensive rules in regard to the affiliation of Colleges, including the provision for buildings, laboratories, library facilities, number of teachers, reserve fund etc. These rules are generally operating satisfactorily. In regard to the number of teachers, the Conference felt that in the case of colleges in remote areas where the enrolment is not likely to be large, it may be possible to conduct the pass courses and in some cases even the honours courses with lesser number of teachers, provided proper care is taken to appoint the right type of teachers suited to the needs of the college.
- (s) It is suggested that the University in consultation with the State Governments may set up an advisory committee, consisting of representatives of the University and colleges and the U.G.C. for the colleges of the North-Eastern hill region for assessing the need for establishing new colleges and for advising the concerned agencies regarding the development problems of the existing ones including the starting of new courses, including courses specially relevant to the region such as music and dance, forestry, geology, sociology and linguistics.

(601)

- (t) College teachers should be given greater opportunities for refreshing their knowledge and bringing it up-to-date by encouraging young lecturers and others to attend Seminars, Summer Institutes, Conference, Workshops, etc. Preparatory work should be started immediately so that the institutes could be helped in 1971-72.
- (u) In order to widen the mental horizon of students, some of the colleges may send their students for short periods to another college. A Committee may be set up by the U.G.C. and the University to work out the details of this programme.
- (v) In view of the fruitful purpose served by the present Conference, it is recommended that a Conference of Principals of Colleges in the region may be organized annually by the U.G.C. at least during the next three to four years, with participation of Vice Chancellors and Professors of the Universities.

VI. Role of Private Agencies

- (w) It was noted that the State Government has recently modified the rules regarding the composition of governing bodies of private colleges in consultation with the University under Section 21(g) of the University Act. The Conference felt that there should be greater representation for the teachers on the governing bodies.
- (x) Instead of multiplying ill-equipped arts colleges, voluntary agencies should mobilise resources and support to provide those educational facilities which are totally absent in the area. If they are not in a position to start full-fledged colleges, they could institute scholarships to depute deserving students for training at places where such facilities are available.
- (y) It is recommended that a Committee consisting of the representatives of the State Government, scholars and scientists, social workers and representatives of the Directorate of College Education and Board of Secondary Education may be appointed to formulate a programme of meaningful and effective coordination between the schools and colleges, with special reference to the following :-
 - (a) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education.
 - (b) Formulation of suitable courses of study and curricula and text-books.

608

- (c) Orientation programmes for college entrants.
- (d) Special remedial courses in English and Mathematics.

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16/6

Annexure III to Item No.99

Colleges located in the North-Eastern hill
Region of India.

MEGHALAYA

LOCATION

1.	Commerce College	Shillong
2.	Lady Keane Girls College	Shillong
3.	St. Edmund's College	Shillong
4.	St. Antony's College	Shillong
5.	St. Mary's College	Shillong.
6.	Shillong College	Shillong
7.	Sankar Dev. College	Shillong
8.	Tura College	Tura
9.	Union Christian College	Barapani
10.	Synod College	Shillong
11.	Jowai Govt. College	Jowai
12.	P.G. Training College	Shillong

MANIPUR

13.	D.M. College	Imphal
14.	G.P. Women's College	Imphal
15.	Imphal College	Imphal
16.	Manipur College	Imphal
17.	Modern College	Imphal
18.	Moirang College	Moirang
19.	Oriental College	Imphal
20.	Charuchandpur College	Charuchandpur
21.	KHA Manipur College	Kakching
22.	Nambol L. Sonai College,	Nambol
23.	Thoubal College	Thoubal
24.	L.M.S. Law College.	Imphal

NAGALAND

25.	F.A. College	Ma Kokchung
26.	Kohima Science College	Kohima
27.	Dimapur College	Dimapur
28.	Kohima College	Kohima

MIZORAM

29.	Lungleh College	Lungleh
30.	P.M. College	Aijal

ARUNCHAL PRADESH

31.	J.N. College	Pasighat
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MIKIR HILLS

32.	Haflong College	Haflong
33.	Diphu College.	Diphu

Confidential

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

610

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 100 : To consider proposals for sanction of centenary grant received from :

- (A) St. Agnes College, Mangalore (Mysore University) for extension of teaching accommodation and construction of Non-Resident Students Centre.
- (B) Isabella Thoburn college, Lucknow (Lucknow University) for construction of a block of four staff quarters.

The Commission has been providing a grant upto Rs. 1,00,000/- to a college which has served the cause of education for hundred years. The institution claiming a grant should have either existed as a college affiliated to a university for 100 years or should have completed atleast 50 years of existence as an affiliated college and the remaining period as a recognised school. The grant is provided for projects of 'a durable character.'

- (a) The St. Agnes College, Mangalore has requested the Commission to sanction a sum of Rs. 1,27,000/- (Rs. 92,000/- for additional teaching accommodation : class-rooms and Lecture theatres, and Rs. 35,000/- for the extension of Non Resident Students Centre). The proposals have been recommended by the University of Mysore.

It has been stated that the Institution started originally as St. Ann's High School which completed its centenary in 1970. The college was opened in 1920 as St. Ann's College. The name of the college was later changed to St. Agnes College. It was affiliated in 1921 to the Madras University. In 1924 it became a first grade college. In 1956, consequent on the reorganisation of States, the college was affiliated to the Kamatak University. In 1958, with the introduction of three years degree course, the college became an affiliated college of the Mysore University. This is the only Women's College in the city of Mangalore, with an enrolment of 1392, and staff strength of 51. It is conducting the following courses :

1. Pre-University (two years) Art, Science and Commerce
2. B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com.

(617)

The college has already availed of a grant of Rs. 35,000/- for the construction of a Non-Resident Students Centre out of the allocation of Rs. three lakhs for development during the IV Plan. The proposal is for its extension. Since its high enrolment entitles it to a larger Non Resident Students Centre (for which the University Grants Commission provides a grant upto Rs. 70,000), it is for the Commission's consideration if the College's proposals may be accepted, and a total grant of Rs. 1,27,000/- provided for the two projects (Centenary grant Rs. 1 lakh and development grant within 3 lakhs ceiling - Rs. 27,000/-). No other grant has been sanctioned to this college within Rs. three lakhs ceiling during the current plan.

- (b) The Lucknow University has recommended the proposal of Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow to construct a block of four staff quarters estimated to cost Rs. 1,28,827/- with the centenary grant of Rs. 1 lakh due to the college.

Isabella Thoburn college was started in 1870 as one of the first women's colleges in the "Eastern world" to provide higher education to young women of India. The college was first affiliated to Calcutta University, later to Allahabad University (1894). In 1921 it became one of the three constituent colleges of the Lucknow University. Under the ordinance of 1956 the college became an affiliated college of the Lucknow University. The college is conducting B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed. and B.Lib. Sc. courses. It has a student enrolment of 500 and a staff strength of 38.

The request of the college for a centenary grant of Rs. one lakh for construction of four staff quarters (estimated cost Rs. 1,28,827/-) is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(612)

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 101 : To consider the proposal of the Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut for financial assistance for the Development of Postgraduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

In January 1964, the University Grants Commission 'interalia' approved 'in principle' the proposal of Raghunath Girls' College (Meerut University), Meerut, for construction of postgraduate block, under the Scheme of Development of Postgraduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences at an estimated cost of Rs. 77,000/- (the share of the Commission being limited to Rs. 47,157/-).

The college was requested to send the plans and detailed estimates drawn up by a qualified engineer/architect and a certificate from the local P.W.D. to the effect that the rates provided in the estimates are according to the P.W.D. schedule of rates. Since these were not received, it was presumed that the college had not started the construction work and it was, therefore, advised to postpone the construction work for six months after which the position was to be reviewed depending on the availability of funds.

The college, however, informed that it had already gone ahead with the construction work and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 11,067.46 upto August, 1966. In this connection, it was noted that the college started the construction work without sending the plans and estimates to the Commission for acceptance. Accordingly, it was decided that an Officer of the Commission may visit the college and submit a report to the Commission.

Shri R.C. Banerji, Education Officer, visited the college on 13th May, 1971, and has made the following points in his report (Annexure-I).

(a) The college has constructed an office room, store room and class room under the University Grants Commission scheme of Development of Postgraduate Studies in the Humanities

P.T.O.

613

and Social Sciences. It seems, however, that the construction of these rooms was done long back.

(b) The Commission has at not stage accepted the plans and estimates and in fact in July, 1966 it had clearly requested the college not to take up the construction work. The constructed work includes an office room and a store for which the Commission does not provide any assistance under the Scheme.

(e) The college has recently covered an open varandah in front of the class room, store room and the office room stated to have been constructed under the scheme. The college has, however, not asked for any financial assistance from the Commission for the purpose.

(d) In view of the above considerations, it may be difficult for the Commission to give grants for the construction work undertaken by the college.

A letter stating the points included in this report was sent to the Meerut University for its comments and recommendation to the Commission regarding assistance towards the construction work undertaken by the college (copy attached Annexure-II). The Meerut University referred the matter to the college which has admitted the points made in the report, subject to the following comments:

- (a) The college started the construction of the building as and when it got the sanction of this grant. The portion of the building was nearing completion when the University Grants Commission asked the college to postpone the building construction.
- (b) The Executive Engineer P.W.D., Meerut, did not agree to verify the rates for various reasons
- (c) The store room and office room are essential for the development of Postgraduate Departments of Drawing and Painting to keep the daily painting work of the students for storing and drying.

A copy of the comments sent by the college is attached (Annexure-III). The University has recommended that the Commission may provide assistance to the college for construction already completed.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Report submitted by Shri R.C. Banerji, Education Officer regarding his visit to Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut.

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During my visit to the Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut, I discussed with the Principal of the college the matter regarding the construction on work and posts approved by the Commission. The Accountant of the college was also present during the discussion. The case is as under:-

During the Third Plan period the college requested the Commission for assistance towards the following projects for the development of its postgraduate departments in English, Psychology and Arts (Drawing and Painting):-

	<u>Total Cost</u>
1. Staff (> lecturers in English, 2 lecturers in Psychology and one lecturer in Drawing and Painting)	Rs.20,000(recurring per annum)
2. Building (Addition to the college building).	Rs.77,000
3. Equipment and Furniture.	Rs.28,000
4. Books and Journals.	Rs.25,000

The Commission in January 1964 approved a provision of Rs.1,70,000 (R and NR) for the development of postgraduate studies in English, Psychology and Arts (Drawing and Painting) in the college during the 3rd Plan period as detailed below:-

	<u>Amount approved</u>	<u>UGC Share</u>
1. Strengthening of teaching departments.	Rs.40,000	Rs.20,000
ii. Building	Rs.77,000	Rs.47,167
iii. Furniture and Equipment	Rs.28,000	Rs.17,416
iv. Books and Journals	Rs.25,000	Rs.15,833
Total	Rs.1,70,000	Rs.1,00,416 i.e.Rs.1,00,000

(615)

It was made clear to the college that the financial assistance of the Commission towards the above will be limited to 50% and $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ for the recurring and non-recurring expenditure respectively subject to a ceiling of Rs.1,00,000 only and that the college will have to meet the entire recurring expenditure including the salary of the staff etc. after the end of the third five years plan period.

After this the college did not communicate anything to us regarding the construction work for quite sometime (upto 15th July 1966) and in view of this we felt that the college has not started the construction work especially because the college had not written to us anything about the construction and had not also sent us the plans and estimates.

The Commission vide its letter dated the 15th July, 1966 informed the college that in view of the fact that the college has not yet begun the construction of the building approved by the Commission, the college may postpone the construction work for the present. The position will be reviewed again after a period of 6 months in the light of the availability of funds with the Commission.

After this the college sent to the Commission vide its letter dated 3rd August 1966 a statement of expenditure which showed that the college had incurred an expenditure of Rs.11,067.46 towards the construction work. Since the college had undertaken the construction work without the prior approval of the plans and estimates and in view of the fact that we had already requested the college to postpone the construction work, we informed the college that grant in respect of this may not be released.

The college vide its letter dated the 27th February, 1968 informed the Commission that it had already started the construction work of the building (drawing and painting class rooms) in 1965 and has spent a sum of Rs.12,638.37 towards this construction work, and on the receipt of our letter dated the 15th July, 1966 the college "stopped any further construction work except what was required to complete the one actually having been started." The college also requested that the Commission may review the position and release its full share of Rs.47,167 so that the college may be able to complete the construction work. The college also enclosed a statement of accounts with the above letter which showed that the college had spent an amount of Rs.12,638.57 towards the construction work (Rs.11,067.46 in 1965-66 and Rs.1,570.91 in 1966-67). This indicated that the

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college had definitely done construction work costing at least Rs.1,570.91 after the 15th July, 1966 when we had clearly indicated the college to postpone the construction work.

In view of the above letter of the college we requested the college to supply the following information vide our letter dated 16th March, 1966.

- a) Two copies of the blue print of the plan and detailed estimates of the proposed building to be constructed in the college duly prepared and signed by the Engineer/ Architect.
- b) Certificate from the Local P.W.D. to the effect that the rates adopted in the estimates of the proposed building are in accordance with the schedule of rates of Local P.W.D.
- c) Circumstances under which the college undertook the construction work without getting plans and estimates approved by the Commission.

On the receipt of this letter the college informed the Commission vide its letter dated the 10th August, 1968 that the college has spent a sum of Rs.12,638.37 and in compliance with our letter dated the 15th July, 1966, the college "stopped any further construction work except what was required to complete the one actually having been started." The college requested that the Commission may release the University Grants Commission share and also allow the college to complete the building project. The college however, did not send with its letter dated 10th August, 1968 the plans and estimates for the building construction as required by us vide our letter dated 16th March 1966 although we sent reminders regarding this in the meantime, we, therefore, again reminded the college to send the same vide letter dated 28th August 1968.

Subsequently, the college sent two copies of the blue print of the plan and detailed estimates for the construction of the building duly prepared by the college engineer but did not send the estimates certified by P.W.D. The College informed the Commission vide its letter dated 18th February 1970 that it had requested the Executive Engineer and the Chief Engineer, U.P., P.W.D. to issue the necessary certificates by the P.W.D. Engineering stating that the rates provided in the estimates are in consonance with the rates adopted for similar type of work in the locality. But the

P.T.O.

(617)

Chief Engineer declined to do so saying that according to the existing orders of the Government, no such work can be done by the P.W.D. in the absence of the Government orders.

The Commission has, however, been receiving P.W.D. certificates from other colleges in U.P. which have applied for assistance for the building projects and these colleges have sent the certificate from the Local P.W.D. authorities regarding the rates.

In the plans submitted by the college, there is a provision of one store room and office room and one class room. The college was informed that the Commission does not give any grants to the postgraduate colleges for the construction of store rooms and office rooms in the scheme for the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences and that the expenditure of Rs.12,638.37 incurred by the college on the construction of the building prior to the Commission's approval of the plan and estimates will not be treated as approved expenditure for grant-in-aid purposes. If the college is interested in constructing a postgraduate block, the plan and detailed estimates along with the certificate from the P.W.D. regarding the rates adopted in the estimates may be sent to the Commission for consideration. If the Local P.W.D. has some difficulty in issuing a certificate a copy of their letter may be sent to the Commission.

On the receipt of this letter the college in May, 1970 sent us the estimates without the P.W.D. Certificate and, therefore, the college was requested again to send the P.W.D. certificate. The college again informed that the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Meerut and Chief Engineer, U.P. P.W.D. were requested to give such a certificate but they declined to do so. The college, however, did not submit any copy of the letter from the P.W.D. authorities saying that he would not issue the certificate unless there are orders from the Govt. to this effect.

During my visit to the college the principal showed me an office room and store room and a class room, which she said has been constructed with the assistance of the Commission. These were in a fully constructed condition. It would appear from the above note that at no stage we have approved the plans and estimates. In fact in July 1966 we had clearly informed the college that the college may not take up the construction work. The college had subsequently informed us that it had completed work amounting to Rs.12,638.37 before the receipt of our letter of July, 1966 and even in the

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615

statement of expenditure incurred sent by the college on 16th March, 1971, It showed an expenditure of Rs.12,636.37 only. It is, therefore, not understood how the college completed the whole construction work. The college has never informed us that the construction work has been completed) - in fact it was not supposed to complete the construction work in view of our letter dated 15th July 1966).

I also saw the construction work and from the conditions of the walls and windows it appeared to me that the portion is as old as the building itself.

The college has, however, recently covered the open varandaha in front of the above class room; store room and the office room and might have incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 6 to 7 thousand towards this. But the college has never requested us for assistance towards this. Since the college has complete^d the construction work without prior approval of the plans and estimates and specially because the constructed work includes store and office rooms which are not permitted under the scheme, we may regret our inability to sanction any grant towards the construction work.

We have sanctioned a grant of Rs.5,000 towards staff, and the college has so far not been able to give a complete and correct picture of the expenditure incurred by it towards the appointment of staff approved by us and from the correspondence regarding this, it seems that the college is trying to mix the expenditure probably incurred by it towards the salary of teachers appointed by it prior to our approval. During my visit, I found that the accounts regarding this is not clear. I have requested the Principal to send some information and statement on the basis of which it would be possible to settle the case.

We have to be very careful in this matter as the college has not been giving the correct picture. The principal had agreed to send these informations but these have not so far been received. We may request the college to send the same.

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Copy of letter No.F.9-40/63(H-II) dated nil from
University Grants Commission, New Delhi addressed to
The Registrar, Meerut University, Meerut.

....

I am directed to say that the University Grants Commission in January, 1964 approved 'in principle' the proposal of Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut for the construction of postgraduate block, under the scheme of Development of Postgraduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences at an estimated cost of Rs.77,000/- the share of the Commission being limited to Rs.47,167. The college was requested to send the plans and detailed estimates drawn up by a qualified engineer/architect, for the approval of the Commission. The college was also requested to send a certificate from the P.W.D. to the effect that the rates provided in the estimates are according to P.W.D. schedules of rates.

2. After this the college did not communicate anything to the Commission regarding the construction work for quite some time (upto 15th July, 1966) and also did not submit the plans and estimates as required by the Commission. In view of this, the Commission felt that the college has not started the construction work. The Commission vide letter of even number dated the 15th July, 1966 informed the college that in view of the fact that the college has not begun the construction of the building approved in principle by the Commission, the College may postpone the construction work for sometime and the position will be reviewed again after a period of six months in the light of the availability of funds with the Commission.

3. After this the college sent to the Commission vide its letter dated 3rd August, 1966, a statement of expenditure which showed that the college had incurred an expenditure of Rs.11,067.46 towards the construction of work. Since the college had undertaken the construction work without the prior approval of the plans and estimates and since the Commission had already requested the college to postpone the construction work, the Commission informed the college that grants in respect of the construction of the above building may not be released by the Commission.

The College vide its letter dated the 27th February, 1968 informed the Commission that it had already started construction work of the building (drawing and painting class rooms) in 1965 and on the receipt of the Commission's letter dated the 15th July, 1966, the college "stopped any further

P.T.O.

620

construction work except what was required to complete the one actually having been started." The college also requested that the Commission may review the position and release its full share of Rs. 47,167 so that the college may be able to complete the construction work. The college also enclosed with its above letter a statement of accounts which showed that the college had spent an amount of Rs.12,638.37 toward the construction work (Rs.11,067.46 in 1965-66 and Rs.1,570.91 in 1966-67). This indicated that the college had definitely done construction work costing at least Rs.1,570.91 after the 15th July, 1966 in spite of the fact that the Commission had clearly instructed the college to postpone the construction work vide letter dated the 15th July, 1966. Even the construction work costing Rs.11,067.46 was undertaken by the college without getting the plans and estimates approved by the Commission and without submitting the necessary P.W.D. Certificates.

5. In view of the above letter of the college, the Commission requested vide letter of even number dated the 16th March, 1966 to supply the following information:-

- (a) Two copies of the blue print of the plan and detailed estimates of the proposed building to be constructed in the college duly prepared and signed by the Engineer/Architect.
- (b) Certificate from the Local P.W.D. to the effect that the rates adopted in the estimates of the proposed building are in accordance with the schedule of rates of Local P.W.D.
- (c) Circumstances under which the college undertook the construction work without getting plans and estimates approved by the Commission.

6. On the receipt of this letter the college informed the Commission vide its letter dated the 10th August, 1968 that the college has spent a sum of Rs.12,638.37 and in compliance with the letter of the Commission dated the 15th July, 1966 the college "stopped any further construction work except what was required to complete the one actually having been started." The college requested that the Commission may release the University Grants Commission share and also allow the college to complete the building project. The college however, did not send with its letter dated 10th August '68 the plans and estimates for the building construction as required by the Commission vide letter dated 16th March '66 although a reminder were sent to the college regarding this

P.T.O.

in the mean time. The Commission therefore, again reminded the college to send the same vide letter dated 28th August, 1968.

7. Subsequently, the college in February, 1970 sent two copies of the blue print of the plan for the construction of the building duly prepared by the college engineer but did not send the estimates certified by P.W.D. The college informed the Commission vide its letter dated 18th February '70 that it had requested the Executive Engineer and the Chief Engineer, U.P., P.W.D. to issue the necessary certificates by the P.W.D. Engineer stating that the rates provided in the estimates are in consonance with the rates adopted for similar type of work in the locality. But the Chief Engineer declined to do so saying that according to the existing orders of the Government, no such work can be done by the P.W.D. in the absence of the Government orders. The Commission has, however, been receiving P.W.D. certificates from other colleges in U.P. which have applied for assistance for the building projects and these colleges have sent the certificate from the Local P.W.D. authorities regarding the rates.

8. In the plans submitted by the college, there is a provision of one store room, office room and one class room. The college was informed that the Commission does not give any grants to the postgraduate colleges for the construction of store rooms and office rooms in the scheme for the development of postgraduate studies in Humanities and Social Sciences and that the expenditure of Rs.12,638.37 incurred by the college on the construction of the college building prior to the Commission's approval of the plan and estimates will not be treated as approved expenditure for grant-in-aid purposes. If the college is interested in constructing a postgraduate block, the plan and detailed estimates alongwith the certificate from the P.W.D. regarding the rates adopted in the estimates may be sent to the Commission for consideration. If the Local P.W.D. has some difficulty in issuing a certificate a copy of their letter may be sent to the Commission.

9. On the receipt of this letter the college in May 1970 sent the estimates without the P.W.D. Certificate and therefore, the college was requested again to send the P.W.D. certificate. The college again informed that the Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Meerut and Chief Engineer U.P., P.W.D. were requested to give such a certificate but they declined to do so. The college, however, did not submit any copy of the letter from the P.W.D. authorities saying that he would not issue the certificate unless there are orders from the Govt. to this effect.

P.T.O.

(622)

10 "The principal showed me an office room, store room and class room which she said has been constructed with the assistance of the Commission. These were in a fully constructed condition and are in the first floor of the building in which the college has a hall which is being used for accommodating the Library of the college. This building has also Principal's room. The rooms which were showed to me face the hostel of the college. It would appear from the above not that at not stage, the Commission has approved the plans and estimates and, in fact, in July, 1966 the Commission had clearly informed the college that it may not take up the construction work. The college, had subsequently, informed us that it had completed work amounting to Rs.12,638.37 and at no stage has it send the Commission any statement of expenditure showing that the block has been fully constructed. It is therefore, not understood why the college completed the whole construction work without the prior approval of the Commission and after completing the construction work why it did not inform the Commission accordingly. When I visited the college I found that the college has covered an open verandah in front of the class room, store room and the office room. In covering the Verandah the college might have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6,000/- at the most, but the college has never requested the Commission for assistance for the covering of the verandah."

11. It is clear from the above that the college has completed the construction work of the block (for which the Commission had only sent its approval 'on principle') without prior approval of the plan and estimates. Moreover the college has constructed a Store room and an office room for which the Commission does not sanction any grant under the scheme of the development of Postgraduate Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences. It is requested that you may kindly look into this matter and send your comments and recommendations to the Commission regarding whether the Commission may give assistance towards this or not.

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Annexure III to
Item no. 101

(623)

Copy of letter No. mil dated August 9, 1972
Principal, Raghunath Girls' College, Meerut. Addressed
to the Registrar, Meerut University, Meerut.

.....

I have to state as follows :-

- Para No.1 Admitted and calls for no comments.
- Para No.2 Admitted but later on these were submitted as also admitted by Mr. Banerjee in his report.
- Para No.3 Admitted and calls for no comments.
- Para No.4 First Portion of this para is admitted and calls for no comments but for the Second portion I have to comment as below:-

No doubt the construction of the said building under the said scheme was really started as and when we got the sanction of this grant. The portion of the Building was nearing completion when the U.G.C. asked us to postpone the building construction if the construction had not been commenced (U.G.C. letter No.9-40/63(H) dated 15.7.66) copy enclosed for your perusal. As regards the expenditure of Rs.1570/91 in 1966-67, I have to state that it was not done for any new or fresh construction of this building but it was spent only to give final finish to the said building which was essential for the working of the Deptt. & without that the building could not have been put to use.

- Para No.5,6&7. Points A, B & C admitted and calls for no comments. As regards the approval of rates by the P.W.D. Engineer, I have to say that the Executive Engineer P.W.D., Meerut had refused on different pleas to verify the rates. The copies of the letter of L.E. and Chief Engineer P.W.D. are attached. (Not received).

- Para No.8 The Store Room and Staff Room were essential for the development of Post Graduate Departments of Drg. & Ptg. to keep the daily painting work of the students for storing and drying. Thus these rooms may kindly be treated as an essential part of the block. There are not college stores or office.

- Para No.9 Copies of P.W.D. Executive Engineer and Chief Engineer's letter are enclosed as desired. (Not received).

P.T.O.

624

Para No.10 First part of this para has been admitted and explained in previous paras. For the later part of this para I have to state that the Verandah has been converted into a class room in 1968-69 temporarily by wooden panels and the cost incurred on it has been born by the College out of its own sources.

Para No.11 Calls for no comments but it is requested that the expenditure incurred in connection with the development of this Deptt. under this scheme may kindly be approved as a special case for which I shall ever remain thankful to you.

'CHUGH'

University Grants Commission

625

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 102 : To consider a proposal for financial assistance from Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati (Nagpur University) towards construction of Teachers' Hostel under the Rs. three lakhs scheme.

The Nagpur University has forwarded a proposal from Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati, for the construction of a Teachers' Hostel for accommodating 6 teachers for consideration of the Commission and sanction of admissible financial assistance. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,75,780 /- and the Commission's share on the usual sharing basis of 2/3 : 1/3 would be Rs. 1,17,186/-.

The Degree College of Physical Education, Amravati, is a full-fledged degree college, providing instruction for the first degree and is at present temporarily affiliated to Nagpur University and has every chance of securing permanent affiliation in the near future as indicated by the University which has strongly recommended the acceptance of the proposal.

The college established in 1964 however, had only 209 students and 9 teachers in the year 1970-71. In view of this the Vice Chancellor has requested the Commission to waive the condition regarding students enrolment as the college is serving the needs of a backward area and has sought the concurrence of the Commission to this proposal as a special case.

E.O. (CI) / D.O. (C)

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

626

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No.103 : To consider a proposal for financial assistance to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi declared as an autonomous college within the Ranchi University.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May, 1972 received the ordinance declaration of the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi as an autonomous college of the Ranchi University. The ordinance inter-alia provides as under:-

- (1) The Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra shall, from the date of the commencement of the Bihar State Universities (University of Bihar, Bhagalpur and Ranchi) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972, cease to be an affiliated college of the Ranchi University.
- (2) The decisions of the senate, Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Finance Committee or any other authority of the Ranchi University shall from the said date, not be applicable to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra.
- (3) The provisions of the Statutes, the Ordinances, the Rules and Regulations made by the Ranchi University, shall not be applicable to the Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra.
- (4) The Ranchi University shall continue to confer degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to and on persons who have -
 - (i) pursued the approved course of study of the Birla Institute of Technology Mesra and
 - (ii) carried out independent research under conditions laid down in the rules framed by the Chancellor of the Ranchi University."

The Director, B.I.T., Mesra has approached the Commission for financial assistance for the development of the Applied Sciences group and Humanities.

It may be mentioned that the Commission under the

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U.G.C. Act can provide financial assistance to Universities Institutions deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the Act and Colleges affiliated to universities and included in the list of colleges prepared under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act. A copy of the regulations framed under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act is attached (Annexure).

The Commission has laid down the pattern of assistance for approved development programmes in case of universities and colleges. Since the B.I.T., Mesra has ceased to be an affiliated College, it is for consideration whether assistance could be given to the Institute. The pattern of assistance for such institutions may also have to be decided.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Recognition of Colleges in terms of the regulations framed under Section 2(f) of the U.G.C. Act read with Section 2(d) of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

- (1) The Commission may, in consultation with the University concerned, recognise an institution under Clause (f) of Section 2 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956 if -
- (i) It is affiliated to, or forms a constituent member of, or is run directly as a university college by, a university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act and the Statutes and regulations made thereunder:-
 - (ii) It provides instructions upto a Bachelor's Degree or upto a Postgraduate Degree or for a postgraduate degree only or provides instructions for a Diploma Course of a duration of not less than one academic year and for which the minimum qualification for admission is a Bachelor's degree; and
 - (iii) It is registered as a society under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1960) or is a body corporate established or incorporated under a Central or State Act for the time being in force or is a Trust with trustees being appointed and vested with legal powers and duties.

Any Institution, recognised by the Commission under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission, 1956 immediately before the commencement of these regulations shall, if it does not satisfy the requirements of clause (iii) of sub-regulation (i), take action to comply with such requirements within a period of three years of such commencement.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

(629)

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No 104 : To consider the proposal of the Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani for financial assistance towards the introduction of a 2-year postgraduate diploma course in Museology.

The Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani has approached the Commission for financial assistance towards the introduction of a two-year postgraduate Diploma Course in Museology pertaining to science and technological museums. The Institute consulted several experts in the country, namely Shri A. Bose of the C.S.I.R., Museums, Dr. Sachin Roy, Secretary General, Indian National Committee of the International Council of Museums and Dr. S.M. Nair of the Museology Department, M.S. University of Baroda who have all endorsed the need for such a course. The Institute has already made an announcement for admission to the course from July, 1972. The course would generally be open to persons already working in Museums who are sponsored by the authorities concerned for further training.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that at present courses in Museology are offered by the Calcutta University, M.S. University of Baroda and the Banaras Hindu University, but these courses are concerned with Fine Arts or History Museums only. There is no course in Museology for science and technological museums.

The Institute proposes to appoint staff consisting of one Professor, two Assistant Professor (in the scale of pay of Reader) and one Technical Assistant (in the scale of pay of Lecturer). In addition, six scholarships of the value of Rs. 250/-p.m. each will be awarded. The estimated expenditure will be Rs. 1,86,000/- Non-Recurring and Rs. 1,70,000/- Recurring for the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan as detailed below:

<u>Non-Recurring</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
For additional building space of about 115 sq. mt.	0.36	
Equipment and special aids including specialised books, journals, films and slides etc.	1.50	Rs. 1.86 Lakhs

RECURRING PER ANNUM

Professor Rs. 1100-1600	one	0.60
Asstt. Professor Rs. 700-1250	Two	

(630)

Technical Assistant
Rs. 400-950.

one

Scholarships Rs. 250/- each
per month

six

0.25 Rs. 0.85

Practical field work and
study trips etc.

The Institute has been requested to indicate whether the expenditure can be adjusted within the Fourth Plan allocation amounting to Rs. 77.71 lakhs. The reply of the Institute is awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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(631)

Meeting:

Dated 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 105 To consider the proposal of the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore for the expansion of computer facilities at the Institute.

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The Fourth Plan Visiting Committee to Indian Institute of Science Bangalore had made the following observations regarding computer requirements of the Institute:

"One of the major needs of this laboratory relates to obtaining a suitable digital computer for which a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs exists under Third Plan provisions. It is hoped that the necessary foreign exchange for this purpose would be made available at least during the Fourth Plan period. When the computer is installed for this laboratory, it would fill one of the major lacunae existing in the Institute's set up at present and supplement the computer network available in the various industries and laboratories of Bangalore from where the Institute is at present buying hired time."

In March, 1971, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, informed that the I.B.M. 360/44 Computer System with 16K core memory storage and minimal peripheral equipment had arrived and been installed and the IBM are shortly expected to bring the system into full operation before handing it over to the Institute. The Institute further said that the computer facilities have to be expanded on a priority basis to full capacity of 64 K core storage and peripheral equipment so that the research and training programmes of the Institute could be adequately supported. For this purpose, the Institute asked for an assistance of Rs. 35 lakhs with approximately one fourth of the amount in foreign exchange. The Institute later sent a project report in September 1971 which is enclosed as Annexure I.

The proposal was referred to the Electronics Commission who have recommended that an assistance of Rs. 21,29,547 (including foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 5,46,900) may be provided to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the expansion of the computer facilities as detailed below:

- (a) Memory expansion to 32 K words (128 K Bytes)
- (b) Commercial hardware feature
- (c) Two disc drives (Three disc drives preferred)
- (d) Drum Plotter.
- (e) Six Card Key punches and one Interpreting Punch.

A copy of the letter dated 10th May, 1972 received from the Department of Electronics and evaluation report is enclosed as Annexure II.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

R.O(sc,I)/Additional Secretary

(632)

Copy of D.O. letter No. R(1A)132-3/71-10813 dated 22nd September, 1971 from Dr. D.K. Banerjee, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to Dr. D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

....

I request you kindly to refer to letter No. R(1A)132-3/71-3036 dated the 19th March, 1971 from Prof. Dhawan to you in which he has mentioned that a project report incorporating the Institute computer system expansion proposal would follow. A copy of the letter is enclosed for your ready reference.

Appendix I am enclosing herewith a write up incorporating the proposal for the expansion of the present configuration of the IBM 360/44 Computer System in our Institute. This proposal has been carefully scrutinised by us. It reflects the genuine need of the research and academic programmes in the Institute for an expanded Computer utility.

Prof. S.V. Rangaswamy of our Computer Centre served as a member on the Regional Computer Evaluation Committee constituted by the Department of Electronics, Government of India, to evaluate the need for setting up a Regional Computer Centre at Bangalore. He informs me that the Committee has taken the view that the Regional Computer Centre at Bangalore may be broadly conceived of as a complex of two installations, one proposed to be housed at the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore and another (IBM 360/44) already set up at the Institute which needs to be suitably expanded to complement the former set up. Further, the Committee is of the view that it is essential to increase the core storage of the Institute Computer System to 32 K words with utmost expediency and it has recommended that the expansion of the Institute Computer System indicated in this proposal should take place in the year 1972.

Dr. S.R. Valluri, the Director of National Aeronautical Laboratory at Bangalore, who is a member of the Reviewing Committee of the Institute has informally informed me that the Reviewing Committee has recommended Rs. 22 lakhs for the expansion programme of the Institute Computer System. Subject to the Government accepting Reviewing Committee recommendations, these funds will become available only from April 1974.

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I understand from the IBM/Trade Corporation, India, that the delivery period for the proposed expansion configuration is approximately 12 months from the date of receipt of the signed agreements, import licence and exchange control release.

In the light of this background, I request you kindly to process our Computer System Expansion Proposal in the University Grants Commission. I would very much appreciate if you could inform me at your earliest convenience as to whether the University Grants Commission would issue the necessary letter of intent or permit the Institute to issue the same.

Appendix

633

Copy of letter No. R(LA)132-3/71-3036 dated 20th March, 1972 from Dr. S. Dewan, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to Dr. D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

I briefly explained to you the present stage of the establishment of the Computer Centre at the Institute. The IBM 360/44 system with 16 K core memory storage and minimal peripheral equipment has arrived and been installed and IBM are shortly expected to bring the system into full operation before handing it over to the Institute.

As I explained to you, this system has to be expanded on a priority basis to its full capacity of 64 K core storage and peripheral equipment, so that the research and training programmes of the Institute can be adequately supported. I may add that the Automation School, the Information Processing Centre (Ministry of Defence), the Rockets and Missiles Course, Biophysics and Crystallography Research Programmes, the Centre for Theoretical Studies as well as the current research and teaching activities of practically all departments of the Institute depend very heavily on modern computer facilities, and it is imperative that we bring the 360/44 system to its full capacity as early as possible if many of the programmes are not to receive a setback. At present our staff and students go to TIFR for use of the computer. Apart from the serious inconvenience, the availability of computer time is becoming very difficult with the increasing load on the CDC 3600 system by TIFR and BARC requirements. I have discussed the question of computer expansion with the IBM representatives and it is important that to reduce the delivery time we place a letter of intent on IBM. The cost of this second phase will be of the order of Rs. 35 lakhs with approximately one-fourth of the amount in Foreign Exchange. No expansion of building will be involved as the Centre has originally been planned for this phase also.

A complete project report giving all details will be in your hands shortly. In the meantime I seek your approval to go ahead and inform IBM of our intention to expand the existing installation. I have their assurance that they will take prompt action in anticipation of the formal order.

ENCLOSURE

(634)

Copy of letter No.94(2)/72/DE dated 10th May, 1972 from Shri Raj Kumar, Under Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi to the Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

.....

I am directed to refer to correspondence resting with Dr. Banerjee, Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore D.O.No.R(IA)/32-3/71 dated 24th December, 1972 (copy enclosed) on the subject referred to above and to say that the Government has considered the following two proposals submitted by Institute carefully.

1. For the expansion of their IBM 360/44 requesting clearance for a total investment of Rs.22.98 lakhs including CIF of Rs.5.47 lakhs.
2. Proposal for the additional hardware requirements totalling Rs.17.4 lakhs including a CIF of Rs.4 lakhs for 64 K word memory capacity.

2. The Institute had desired that proposal at (1) in preceding para may be given priority.

3. On the basis of technical appraisal made by Department of Electronic I am directed to recommend to you the proposal at (1) in para 1 for immediate release of Rs.21,29,547 (including foreign exchange to the extent of Rs.5,46,900) for the following augmentation:

- (a) Memory expansion to 32 K Words (128 K Bytes)
- (b) Commercial hardware feature
- (c) Two disc drives
- (d) Drum Plotter
- (e) Six Card key punches and one Interpreting Punch.

(Note: accounting machine suggested is not recommended for augmentation).

Proposal (2) in para (1) is not recommended.

4. A copy of this letter is being endorsed to Indian Institute of Science Bangalore/Ministry of Education. A copy of action taken may kindly be endorsed to this Department.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

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635

Appendix

Copy of D.O. letter No. R(IA)-132-8/71 dated 24th December, 1972, from Prof. D.K. Banerjee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to Prof. M.G.K. Menon, Chairman, Electronics Commission, Bombay.

....

I would like to recall the conversation I had with you and Professor Narasimhan at Bangalore regarding the establishment of a Regional Computer System of 128K words memory and above at the National Aeronautical Laboratory. In this connection you told me to send you an approximate requirement of the Indian Institute of Science for the facilities involving the use of such a computer system.

Enclosed please find the requirement of the Molecular Biophysics Unit as prepared by Professor G.N. Ramachandran. Further, I had a discussion with the Computer Committee at the Indian Institute of Science, who informed me that even following the expansion envisaged for the present computer system that we have they anticipate about 10% of their work to be carried out with the computer system of 128K memory. I would also like to bring the following points to your kind attention.

The original proposal for the expansion of the Institute computer facility involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 23 lakhs was based on the assumption that the Regional Computer Centre will start functioning in early 1973. During this period the expansion of the memory capacity of our computer system from 16K to 32K words was considered adequate. Any large core memory requirements in excess of 32K was envisaged in 1973 which could easily have been taken up by the Regional Computer Centre. If the establishment of this Regional Computer Centre is postponed due to unavoidable circumstances beyond 1973, then the existing 32K word memory capacity of our computer will be very much inadequate. Considering this possibility we at the Institute have to make provision for the expanded core memory requirements in 1973 so that our research work will not be jeopardised. It is deemed that 64K word memory capacity will be essential for the smooth running not only of our research efforts but also to meet the needs of the industries around Bangalore. For this purpose, I am enclosing a proposal for an extra amount of about Rs. 17.4 lakhs over and above the Rs. 23 lakhs previously asked for. This Rs. 17.4 lakhs will cover the increased expansion of our computer facility in the event of the establishment of the Regional Computer Centre in Bangalore beyond 1973.

In any event, it is important that the original expansion proposal of Rs. 23 lakhs be acted upon as early as possible in accordance with the recommendations of the Regional Computer Centre Evaluation Committee set up by you which suggested that the expansion envisaged under Rs. 23 lakhs be implemented in early 1972.

Report of the evaluation committee

Enclosure

636

1. Recommendations of the Reviewing Committee:

The Reviewing Committee for the Bangalore region makes the following recommendations:

"It is essential to up-date the core storage of the 360/44 computer at IISc to 32K with utmost expediency. A drum plotter could also be acquired. In addition to the extra core store the committee also recommends that two disc drives with a total capacity of 58 million bytes be acquired. This addition will enable the system to use the 360/44 DOS which has multiprogramming facilities and also facilities for storing and editing of files".

The Committee also recommends the above expansion in 1972.

2. Evaluation of the first proposal of IISc:

The first proposal, which gives the details of the recommendation of the Evaluation Committee for the Bangalore region, is examined below w.r.t. the reasons for expansion, system configuration, funding procedure and the regional facility.

- (i) An important reason for expanding the present system is that a 64K byte core storage grossly under utilizes the capacity of the system. It is estimated that a change from 64K bytes to 128K bytes would increase the throughput by about 10 times for a marginal extra investment. This amounts to Rs.4.52 lakhs as compared to the original investment of about Rs.39 lakhs.
- (ii) Additional computing power is imported to the system if the language PL/I can be implemented. This requires a minimum of 128K bytes core and the hardware of the commercial feature costing Rs.1,13,719. This augmentation would also permit the use of the operating system DOS which facilitates multiprogramming.
- (iii) The above two features make the system compatible with other similar system in the country so that software exchange is facilitated, thereby minimizing the investment in software development.
- (iv) The evaluation committee for the Bangalore region strongly recommended that two disc drives with a total capacity of 58 million bytes be acquired in order to provide for the DOS (Disc Operating System). DOS is essential because, apart from permitting multiprogramming,

(637)

it will remove the present constraint of the integrated single disc storage drives which is principally utilized for incorporating the 44 PS and other computer centre management software. This leaves very little disc capacity for actual users. This augmentation is therefore essential.

- (v) Since the computer has a 70 : 30 proportion for scientific and data processing applications, and a large percentage of the former originate from engineering problems, a drum plotter will be an asset to the centre. This inclusion has also been recommended by the evaluation committee.
- (vi) Since IISc itself has 300 doctoral students, 400 masters students, 300 UG students and 300 faculty the eight key-punching machines will be inadequate. Acute shortage of key punch time is already being felt as the present machines are being continuously utilised between 7 A.M. and 11 P.M. and the load is steadily growing. If the above augmentations are decided upon, the increased throughput capacity would considerably increase the punching load. Though the proposal requests four punching machines it will fall short of their requirements after the system augmentation. A commensurate addition will be six card key punches costing Rs.2,10,780 and one interpreting card punch. This amounts to an added investment of Rs.1,05,390.
- (vii) The accounting machine asked, for obtaining certain routine listings, is not relevant to the total system and should be deleted. The region already has such facilities in the private and public organizations, especially at the LIC, who have shown willingness to permit others to use them. This would save Rs.2,73,409.

The total funds asked for in the proposal is Rs.22,97,566. It is found that there is justification for an investment totalling Rs.21,29,547/-.

3. Evaluation of the second proposal:

There are two considerations in evaluating this proposal, viz., economical viability, and technical viability.

(a) Economical Viability:

The 360/44 system; affords an order of magnitude change in throughput for a change from 16K to 32K words core, whereas a further change from 32K to

64K words increases the throughput only by 2 or 3 times. Since the investment for the former is only about 4.5 lakhs where as that for the latter is about 10.7 lakhs, the benefit-cost ratios are approximately 2 and 0.2 respectively. This would mean that economical viability is considerable for the first change and negligible for second change. It can be inferred that a further addition of 32K words core storage is not justified by economical considerations.

However, such an investment can be considered if there are problems of considerable importance for which a smaller core may act as a bottleneck. In other words such applications should justify the exclusive use of a 64K words memory unit keeping in view the possibility of a large part of the unit being idle for a large number of other problems. Professor H.D. Haskey, who was the Ford Foundation Advisor to the University of Delhi Computer Centre, was reported to be of the view that in the scientific and educational environment of the University of California at Santa Cruz, out of 5000 academic staff only two or three persons could really justify the use of a 64K word memory. Since there is a parallel here, it is to be noted that IISc, by itself, cannot justify a 64K work storage. However, if HAL and NAL make use of the IISc computer for all their scientific problems a 64K word core storage may be justified.

(b) Technical Viability:

The 360/44 system has a relatively slow floating point arithmetic compared to CDC 3600 itself. It is common knowledge that the majority of users of CDC 3600 were satisfied with 32K word core. It would seem technically less effective to increase the core of a slower system beyond the reasonable limit, i.e., 32K word, because if such an overriding need arises it is more profitable in the long run to go in for a better machine for the region. Alternatively a remote processing terminal at Bangalore for accessing the large computer system planned at Madras may be examined. This should be possible, in principle, in view of the existing STD lines between Bangalore and Madras, especially for scientific work which do not involve too much input.

(539)

The above evaluation indicates that the second proposal for further additions to the first proposal may not be effective and hence not necessary at present.

4. Summary of evaluations:

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- (a) The first proposal should be implemented with a few minor modifications with the following priority gradation:
 - (i) Core augmentation from 16K to 32K words
 - (ii) Disc augmentation
 - (iii) Card Punch unit
 - (iv) Plotter
- (b) There is an urgent need to implement the first proposal
- (c) The second proposal is economically and technically not viable at the present time for the computer system in question.

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

(640)

Item No. 106: To consider the proposal of the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, for financial assistance towards the construction of a gymnasium.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th October, 1970 (Item No. 37) accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the proposals of universities and colleges for the construction of gymnasias and agreed to assist 12 universities and 81 colleges as under :-

	Cost	UGC contribution
i. For a university	Rs. 2.5 lakh	75%
ii. For a college with an enrolment of 100 or more	Rs. 1.5 lakh	75%
iii. For a smaller college	Rs. 0.75 lakh	75%

Subsequently, the proposals of 9 more universities and 3 colleges were accepted by the Commission.

The Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, has sent a proposal for assistance towards the construction of gymnasium at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,37,356/-. The proposal is based on the dimensions suggested by the N I S, Patiala. If the proposal is accepted, the Commission's share will be limited to Rs. 1,78,017 or 75% of the actual cost whichever is less.

The faculty-wise enrolment in the Kashi Vidyapith is as under :

English	15
Arts	1692
Faculty of S.W	98
Total	<u>1797</u>

The number of students residing in the hostels is 293.

The matter is placed before the Commission.

A.S. (A)J.S(H)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting::
Dated :: 5th July 1972.

Item No. 107: To consider the question of the award of Senior Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology as recommended by the Standing Committee on Engineering Education.

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The Standing Committee on Engineering Education at its meeting held on 8th October, 1971 considered the question of post-graduate scholarship and fellowship in Engineering and Technology and applied science courses keeping in view the general manpower requirements in these subjects. The committee resolved that:-

- (a) The present practice of awarding junior fellowships of value of Rs. 250/- p.m. to postgraduate students (M.E.) (Securing 55% and above marks in the qualifying examination) in engineering and technology should continue.
- (b) Scholarships for postgraduate course in Applied Geology at Rs. 150/- p.m. may be awarded to students with at least 65% marks in Geology in the qualifying examination subject to the condition that the number of scholarships in a university does not exceed 20% of the enrolment in M.Sc. (previous) in Applied Geology as recommended by the UGC Standing Committee on scholarships and Fellowships.
- (c) Postgraduate studies in pure Geology etc. may be treated on the same basis as other science subjects in the same way as science subjects in the matter of awards of scholarships.
- (d) Some senior research fellowships in engineering at Rs. 400/- p.m. for pre-doctoral research in engineering/technology may be allotted to different universities for a period of two years extendable by another year as indicated below.

Name of University	No. of Fellowship at Rs. 400/- p.m. proposed to be allocated.
1. Punjab University	2
2. BITS Pilani	4
3. A.M.U.	3
4. B.H.U.	5
5. Roorkee	5
6. M.S. University of Baroda	3
7. Nagpur University	2
8. Osmania University	4
9. A.C. College of Technology (Madras University)	3
10. Annamalai University	4
11. Andhra University	4
12. Bangalore University	2
13. Jodhpur University	2
14. Sri Venkateswara University (Tirupati)	2
Total	45

(642)

The Standing Committee noted that some senior fellowships of Rs. 400/- p.m. had been allotted to a few universities. Above recommendation for the allocation of 45 senior fellowships at Rs. 400/- p.m. to 14 universities is in addition to what has already been agreed to by the Commission and these fellowships should be in addition to those which are being awarded by the Commission on an All India basis.

The Commission at its meeting held on 3.5.1972 considered the recommendations of the Standing Committee for scholarships and fellowships about transferring the UGC scheme of research fellowships in Engineering and Technology of the value of Rs. 400/- p.m. to the university for implementation from 1972-73. The Commission was of the view that the existing practice of awarding fellowships in Engineering and technology by inviting applications may continue. In these circumstances it is for consideration whether the above additional fellowships (45) instituted by the Commission on the recommendation of the Standing Committee in Engineering and Technology, may be allotted to the different universities as suggested by the Committee or be merged with the existing 60 fellowships and awarded on an All India basis.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (T)/Addl. Secy.

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(643)

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 108 To consider a note on the award of Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships/Scholarships for the year 1972-73.

The University Grants Commission has been coordinating with Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in U.K. for scrutinising the nominations for the Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship/Scholarship to enable some of the most promising staff in Indian Universities to obtain experience in a University or similar institution in the U.K. The collaboration which made a beginning in the year 1969-70 has now been implemented up to your 1971-72. This has already been reported to the Commission. The details of the awards made to Indian University Teachers during these years are given in the Annexure.

For the programme of the year 1972-73, 85 nominations were received from the Universities for the award of staff fellowships and scholarships. These were scrutinized with the help of an Expert Committee. 16 candidates of fellowships and 12 candidates for scholarships were recommended to the Commonwealth scholarship Commission in U.K. for the award of fellowships/scholarships during the year 1972-73.

According to the information received so far from the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in U.K., the following 12 candidates for Fellowships and 4 candidates for Scholarships have been selected during the year 1972-73:-

Fellowship

<u>Name of the Candidate</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Tenure of Award</u>
1. Dr. A.N. Saoji, Lecturer in Pharmaceutical Sciences.	Nagpur	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973
2. Dr. S.C. Verma, Reader in Botany	Panjab	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973
3. Dr. S.V. Subramanyam, Lecturer in Physics.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore.	1.10.1972 to 30.9.1973
4. Dr. G.G. Sanwal, Reader in Bio-Chemistry	Lucknow	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973
5. Dr. Rama Shankar, Reader in Chemistry	Udaipur	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973
6. Dr. P.K. Sen, Reader in Philosophy	Jadavpur	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973

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(644)

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|-----|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 7. | Dr. (Mrs.) Urmila Phadnis,
Associate Professor in
South Asian Studies | Jawaharlal
Nehru Univ.
New Delhi. | 1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973. |
| 8. | Dr. S. Nagarajan,
Professor of English | Poona | 1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973 |
| 9. | Dr. A. Ghosh,
Associate Professor of
Metallurgical Engg. | I.I.T., Kanpur | 10.1.1972 to 10.7.1973 |
| 10. | Dr. K.T. Augusti,
Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry | Kerala | Final award letter is
awaited. |
| 11. | Dr. S.C. Agarwal,
Lecturer in Mathematics, | Meerut | -do- |
| 12. | Dr. M.C. Joshi,
Professor & Head of
Psychology Department | Ravishankar | -do- |

In addition to the above, the following persons have also been awarded the Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships for the year 1972-73 on the basis of nominations made by British Universities:-

<u>Name of the Candidate</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>	<u>Tenure of Award</u>
1. Dr. G.R. Govinda Raju, Asstt. Professor in the Department of High Voltage Engg. I.I.Sc., Bangalore.	University of Sheffield, U.K.	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973
2. Dr. M.L. Goyal, Lecturer in Physics, Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi.	University of Newcastle upon Tyne, U.K.	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973
3. Dr. S.N. Balasubrahmanyam, Department of Organic Chemistry, I.I.Sc., Bangalore.	University of East Anglia, U.K.	1.4.1973 to 30.3.1973

While communicating the selection of the following four candidates for the award of Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarships the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in U.K. has stated, because there were so many nominations this year for Commonwealth Academic Staff Scholarships, it was only possible for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in U.K. to select the following four candidates:-

645

Scholarships

<u>Name of the Candidate</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Tennure of Award</u>
1. Shri S.S. Handa, Lecturer in Pharmacognosy	Panjab	1.10.1972 to 31.7.1974
2. Miss Marie Lobo, Faculty Assistant, Department of Medical & Psychiatric Social Work	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences Bombay.	1.10.1972 to 10.7.1973
3. Shri K.N. Aroonnan, Additional Professor of History.	Presidency College, Madras	1.10.1972 to 10.7.74
4. Mr. B.D. Survashe, Assistant Professor of Pathology.	Bombay Veterinary College, Bombay	Final award letter is awaited.

The total number of Fellowships and Scholarships available during 1972-73 for all the Commonwealth Countries was 40-45 and 25 respectively.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information

E.O(Sc.II)/Addl. Secretary

List of Commonwealth Academic Staff Awards made to
Indian University Teachers.

During 1969-70:

Total number of candidates recommended 4
Total number of candidates awarded: 3

<u>Name of Candidate:</u>	<u>University/Instts. visited in U.K.</u>	<u>Tenure of Award</u>
1. Dr. G.P. Srivastava, Deptt. of Physics & Astrophysics, University of Delhi.	Shaffield University	1.10.69 to 10.7.70.
2. Dr. Anirudha Gupta, School of International Studies, New Delhi.	Manchester	1.10.69 to 10.7.70
3. Prof. N.B. Chakrabarti, I.I.T., Kharagpur	University of Technology, Loughborough	1.10.69 to 10.7.70

During 1970-71

Total number of candidates recommended: 17
Total number of candidates awarded : 12

1. Dr. H.L. Duroach, Reader in Physics, Gauhati University.	Sussex University	15.4.1970 to 30.3.71
2. Dr. P.L. Srivastava, Reader in Physics, Bhagalpur University.	Bristol "	1.10.70 to 10.7.71
3. Dr. M.K. Agarwal, Reader in Physics, Sardar Patel University	Reading "	16.10.70 to 10.7.71
4. Dr. S.V. Kessar, Department of Chemistry Panjab University.	Cambridge "	1.10.70 to 10.7.71
5. Dr. Vishal Singh, School of International Studies, New Delhi.	Hull "	1.10.70 to 10.7.71
6. Dr. R.N. Konar, Department of Botany, Delhi University	Leicester "	1.10.70 to 10.7.71
7. Dr.P.C. Mathur, Phys.& Astrophysics Deptt., Dolhi University.	Sheffield "	1.11.70 to 31.7.71
8. Dr. P.R. Rao, Metallurgy Department, Benaras Hindu University	Cambridge "	1.10.70 to 30.9.71

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

648

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No.109 : To consider a request from the National Association of University Teachers of Physical Education, Bangalore for treating Physical Education personnel as teaching staff in the Colleges and Universities.

The Commission has received a request from the National Association of University Teachers of Physical Education, Bangalore to the effect that the Physical Education Personnel working in College and Universities be treated as teaching staff and they should be provided all the privileges of other teachers in their respective Institutions - universities and colleges - Directors of Physical Education and Physical Instructors. In brief, the main observations in the memorandum submitted by the Association to the Chairman, University Grants Commission are as under:-

- (a) All Colleges in the country should have a Department of Physical Education and the Head of the Department of Physical Education should have the status of other heads of Departments in that college. The number of teachers in Physical Education be kept in the ratio of one teacher to every 500 students. The physical Education teachers should be treated as regular teaching staff and provided the same facilities, in view of the fact that they participate in the activities - outdoor and indoor in addition to their imparting health education.
- (b) At present the Heads of Departments of Physical Education are known as Directors of Physical Education and are given the scale of Reader/Lecturers. The Government of India should redesignate the Heads of the Physical Education Departments as Professor and Directors of Physical Education with the scale of pay being the same as that of fullfledged Professor at par with other Departments.
- (c) There should be a due representation of Physical Education staff on the policy making bodies of the universities like academic Council and Senate.
- (d) In the All India Council of Sports there is no representation of Physical Education staff of the universities. At least 2 representatives should be nominated from the above Association.

- (c) The funds allotted for the Universities through the Inter-University Sports Board under NSO Programme be channelised as block grant to universities like annual unassigned grant of the University Grants Commission. This will enable the Universities to plan and improve their own programmes of Physical Education properly.

In this connection, it may kindly be observed that the Commission had considered the question of upgrading the salary scales of Physical Education teachers in the universities and colleges in its meeting held on 4th December, 1958. The Commission had noted that normally teachers working as Instructors of Physical Education, have either Masters or Bachelors degree in an academic subject and a diploma or Certificate in Physical Education. The Commission decided that minimum qualifications for the appointment as a Director of Physical Education or a Physical Instructor in Universities/Colleges should be a postgraduate diploma (or certificate) or a Degree in Physical Education. It was also agreed that persons with such qualifications may be appointed in the same scales of pay as Lecturers. The Directors of Physical Education in the Universities may be appointed in the scale of pay of Readers if the universities so decide. Persons with lower qualifications may be appointed on the same terms as tutors and demonstrators. The Commission also agreed that teachers of Physical Education may be included among the teaching staff of colleges and universities for purposes of revision of salary scales.

During Third Five Year Plan, the qualifications of Directors/Instructor of Physical Education in universities/colleges were the same as in the Second Plan and they were given the same scales of pay as Lecturers. ~~By~~ giving reader's scale to Physical Directors in universities, the conditions were the same as in Second Plan and the university was required to have concurrence of the U.G.C. in this regard.

The revision of salary scale in Fourth Plan (1966-71) was being implemented by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare in consultation with the concerned State Governments. The qualifications as prescribed for the post of Director/Instructor of Physical Education in universities/colleges were as under:-

- (a) Either master's degree in Physical Education or a Master degree in Arts/Science/Commerce with a postgraduate diploma in Physical Education (for those appointed on or after 1.4.1966).
- (b) Postgraduate diploma or certificate or a degree in Physical Education (for those who were in service prior to 1.4. 1966).

The scales given to these personnel were the same as granted to Lecturers in universities/colleges. A person without requisite

(650)

qualifications was to be appointed in Demonstrator's scale but he was to be advised to obtain necessary qualifications within a period of five years from the date of the appointment to be placed in Lecturer's grade.

The scales as prescribed under II/III/ & IVth Plan in respect of Lecturers/Readers of universities/colleges were as under:-

<u>University</u>	II Plan Rs	III Plan Rs	IVth Plan (1966-71) Rs
Lecturer	250-20-500	400-30-640- EB-40-800	400-40-800-50-950
Reader	500-25-800	700-40-1100	700-50-1250
<u>Colleges</u>			
Lecturer	200-15-320-20- 500	200-15-320-20- 500	300-25-600

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The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(G)/J.S.(SI)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(651)

Meeting:

Dated :

Item No. 110: To consider the question of extending financial support till the end of the Fourth Plan will be i.e. 1977 to the instrument cell created at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for the indigenous manufacture of scientific instrument for Summer Science Institutes.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th February, 1969 (Item: 69) considered the report of the committee appointed by the Commission in connection with manufacture of scientific instruments for summer science institutes and agreed as follows:-

- (a) Immediate steps may be taken for manufacture of VTVM Kits at the Indian Institute of Science in collaboration with industry.
- (b) The following posts may be created in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore for this purpose on temporary basis:-

Reader	One
Lecturer	One
Stenographer	One

In pursuance of the decision of the Commission, the above posts were created by the Indian Institute of Science in the following scales:-

Reader	Rs.700-50-1250
Lecturer	Rs.400-40-800-50-950
Stenographer	Rs.130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280-10-300

The Indian Institute of Science has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 42,057-10 on the salaries of the above staff during the years 1970-72.

The Indian Institute of Science has informed that the instrument cell created for the manufacture of scientific equipment is progressing very well and with the growing demand for instrumentation and the various projects undertaken by the cell it will be necessary for the cell to function till the end of Fourth Plan period. The Indian Institute of Science has, therefore, requested the Commission to extend its support to this Instrument Cell till the end of the Fourth Plan period i.e. 1974-

The estimated expenditure on the continuation of the cell

(652)

will be of the order of Rs. 58,310/- as follows:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Designation and scale of pay.</u>	<u>Budgeted 1972-73</u>	<u>Budgeted 1973-74</u>
1.	One Senior Scientific Officer Rs.700-50-1250.	10,880	11,250
2.	One Scientific Officer Rs.400-10-800-50-950	12,830	13,380
3.	One Stenographer Rs. 130-5-160-8-Eb-200- 8-256-EB-280-10-300.	4,920	5,050
	Total	28,630	29,680

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Confidential

University Grants Commission

653

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972

Item No. 111: To consider a proposal received from Professor G. Vago, Hungarian Language Teacher at the University of Delhi for enhancement of his emoluments.

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Under item 26 of the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme 1969-74, Professor G. Vago, joined the University of Delhi in September 1970 on a consolidated salary of Rs.1,250/- as visiting professor of Hungarian Language in the Department of Modern European Languages. Since then he has been working there in the same capacity and his term has been extended upto April 1973 at the suggestion of Delhi University. In addition, Commission has also been paying towards his medical expenses. Professor Vago has now requested to raise his salary to Rs.1,450/- p.m. in view of the fact that two of his colleagues in his Department i.e. teachers from Yugoslavia & Poland are getting Rs.1,472.50 p.m. and they are much younger and junior to him. It may be mentioned that the teachers from Yugoslavia & Poland working in Delhi University are under programme implemented by Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi. The ICCR was approached to intimate the amount being paid by it under the scheme of languages teachers. The Council has intimated that the following amount is being paid by it to the language teachers from Yugoslavia & Poland under the respective Cultural Exchange Programmes:-

1. Basic pay in grade of Rs.400-40-800-50-950	Rs. 950/-
2. Dearness allowance	120/-
3. CCA	75/-
4. Interim relief	60/-
5. House rent allowance @ 25 per cent of pay and DP subject to production of usual certificate	- 267/50
	<u>1,472.50</u>

The proposal received from Professor G. Vago for raising his remuneration is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(G)/JS(SI)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

654

Meeting:

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item: 112 To consider further the question of amending the regulations relating to recognition of colleges under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

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The Government of India, Ministry of Law in connection with the proposal of Sri Aurobindo International Centre for Education, Pondicherry, for declaration as an institution deemed to be university under the UGC Act, had expressed the opinion that the institutions contemplated under Section 2(f) or Section 3 of the UGC Act must have some separate legal entity not necessarily a corporation or registered society. The Commission had separately moved the Government of India for amendment in the regulations framed in terms of Section 2(f) read with Section 26(1) (d) of the UGC Act so as to make provision for colleges which provide instruction for Diploma Courses of a duration of less than one academic year and for which the minimum qualification for admission is the first (Bachelor) degree. The Government of India, while agreeing to the amendment of the regulation suggested that the change on the basis of advice of the Ministry of Law in respect of separate legal entity for an institution was essential and that the regulation may be amended to cover this point also. On account of the implications of the suggestions to amend the regulation so as to make provision for each institution having a separate legal entity, the matter was discussed in an interdepartmental meeting on 12th November 1969. The matter was further considered in the Commission's office and certain difficulties were expressed in accepting the advice given by the Ministry of Law. It was pointed out that if the Commission could not pay grants to the college directly, it may not be competent to give grants indirectly also. The Ministry of Education subsequently intimated that the Ministry of Law had taken into account the difficulties while making these suggestions and that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, who was also consulted in the matter, had no objection to the recognition of registered societies for purposes of payment of grants by the University Grants Commission provided they are recognised by the Commission under the regulation framed under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 7th April 1971, had agreed that the regulations framed under Section 2(f) read with Section 26(1) (d) of the UGC Act may be revised and the existing colleges listed under Section 2(f) which did not fulfil the requirements of the revised regulations, may be allowed to complete the requirements of the revised regulations within a period of 3 years. The Govt. of India approved the following revised regulations:

"Recognition of Institutions:

(1) The Commission may, in consultation with the University concerned, recognise, for purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, an institution as a University, if -

Contd....

(655)

- (i) It is affiliated to, or forms a constituent member of, or is run directly as a University college by, a university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a provincial Act or a State Act and the statutes and regulations made thereunder;
- (ii) It provides instructions upto a Bachelor's Degree or upto a postgraduate Degree or for a postgraduate degree only or provides instructions for a Diploma Course of a duration of not less than one academic year and for which the minimum qualification for admission is a Bachelor's Degree; and
- (iii) It is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860, (21 of 1860) or is a body corporate established or incorporated under a Central or State Act for the time being in force or in a trust with trustees being appointed and vested with legal powers and duties.

Any institution, recognised by the Commission under clause (f) of Section 2 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, immediately before the commencement of these regulations shall, if it does not satisfy the requirements of clause (iii) of sub-regulation (1) take action to comply with such requirements within a period of three years of such commencement." The above regulations came into force with effect from 1st September, 1971.

The Commission has received representations from some educational societies, institutions and individuals expressing difficulty in enforcing the regulations. The following points have been made out:-

- (i) The enforcement of the regulations will result in the loss of control of the parent educational bodies over the institutions;
- (ii) The institutions are generally dependent on the parent educational body for finances. Apart from providing for the deficit, they also pay matching share of the UGC grants. With the enforcement of the regulations the parent body may not be in a position to provide finances to the Institutions.
- (iii) There would be many difficulties in transferring the assets which at present stand in the name of the parent educational body to individual institutions.

- (iv) In the case of some educational bodies which are running a large number of institutions, the surplus income from one institution is utilised to meet the deficit of another institution. This would not be possible in the event of the enforcement of the revised regulation. The parent educational bodies are already registered bodies and have legal entity of their own. They are responsible for the financial transactions of the institutions run by them. It does not seem necessary for each college to have a separate legal entity of its own.

A letter received from the Ramakrishna Mission which is running a large number of colleges through out the country is attached (Annexure)..

An enquiry has been made from the Government of India, whether the Central Government while paying grants to the institutions also insist that the grantee institution should be a separate legal entity itself either a registered society or a corporation or a trust as has been provided in the regulations framed under Section 2 (f) read with Section 26(1) (d) of the UGC Act. The reply from the Government of India is awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

'CHUGH'

Annexure to
Sl. No. 112

657

Copy of letter No. nil dated 13th April, 1972 from the General Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math (Howrah), addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1.

You must be aware of the activities of the Ramakrishna Mission and the work that it has been doing in the fields of education, health, relief and social welfare work of various kinds. The Mission is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) read with sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. The activities of the Mission are carried on in accordance with its Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations which were submitted along with application for registration and approved. Under rule 26 of the Rules and Regulations, the Mission has the power to open branch centres which include institutions for philanthropic, charitable, educational or any other kind of work started in furtherance of any of the objects of the Society by the Governing Body. These branch centres are all under the control of the Governing Body of the Mission, but under rule 27 they are managed either by a single individual or individuals or Managing Committees consisting of members and office bearers appointed by the Governing Body of the Mission. Under clause (b) of rule 26, though the branch centres are all under the Governing Body, they are treated as separate entities for the purpose of transactions among themselves and with the headquarters and separate accounts are maintained for each such branch centre. Again, under rule 30, the fund of each centre shall consist of subscriptions and donations received from the public or grant from the Government or any public body or fees from students or savings from sale proceeds of publications, agricultural produce, industrial products etc. and such fund shall be exclusively used for such branch centre and promotion of its objects. Accounts of all such receipts and disbursements are to be maintained by the branch centre supported by proper vouchers and these must be audited every year by Auditors appointed by the Mission.

2. As a part of its educational activities, the Mission runs and manages schools and colleges in different parts of the country. All these institutions are, according to the rules referred to above, branch centres of the Mission and are managed by Managing Committees approved by the authorities. Among these educational institutions, there are 9 affiliated colleges. Of these, the colleges at Belur, Narendrapur and Rahara are affiliated to the University of Calcutta and the colleges in Madras and Coimbatore are affiliated to the University of Madras. All these colleges

658

are included in the list of colleges under section 2 (f) of the University Grants Commission Act and are eligible for grants given by the University Grants Commission.

3. Recently, the University Grants Commission has issued a circular to the effect that all colleges should be separately registered under the Societies Registration Act within 3 years in order to be eligible for grants-in-aid from the University Grants Commission. Further, one of the colleges run and maintained by the Mission, namely, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya Maruthi College of Physical Education at Coimbatore has been informed that the college should be registered separately as a Society to be included in the list of colleges under section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act.

4. It appears that the circular has been issued in order to ensure the proper utilisation of grants given by the University Grants Commission and to prevent diversion and misuse of the money received from the University Grants Commission and to remove the difficulty that is now faced in taking action for recovering money which is not properly utilised or which is used in contravention of the rules and conditions governing the grants-in-aid.

5. It will be abundantly clear from the rules referred to above that the educational institutions run and managed by the Mission stand on a different footing altogether. The Mission which is a registered society is in ultimate control of all these institutions and the Managing Committees of all these institutions are only subsidiary bodies under the control of the Mission. The difficulty which is experienced in the case of non-registered institutions does not exist in the case of the institutions run and managed by the Mission as the Mission remains ultimately responsible under its Memorandum of Associations and Rules and Regulations for the proper utilisation of all monies received for any particular purpose or for the benefit of any particular institution. In the circumstances, registration of the educational institutions run by the Mission separately in each case is not only not necessary to meet the difficulty which has arisen but will also very adversely affect the Mission and its activities. Such separate registration making the institutions autonomous will result in the disintegration of the Mission itself and will deprive it of its powers of ultimate control and management.

659

6. In the circumstances, we would earnestly request that the educational institutions run and managed by the Mission be exempted from the operation of the circular.

7. The names of the educational institutions which are affected are given below.

8. We should be grateful if early orders are passed granting exemption to these institutions on the grounds mentioned above.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS

1. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Belur (West Bengal).
2. R.K. Mission Shikshan Mandira, Belur
3. R.K. Mission Vivekananda Centenary College, Rahara, W. Bengal.
4. R.K. Mission P.G.B.T. College, Rahara, West Bengal.
5. R.K. Mission Residential Degree College, Narendrapur (24 Parganas)".
6. R.K. Mission Vidyalaya Arts College, Coimbatore, (Tamil Nadu)
7. R.K. Mission Vidyalaya Maruthi College of Physical Edn. Coimbatore
8. R.K. Mission Vidyalaya Teachers College, Coimbatore.
9. R.K. Mission Vivekananda College, Madras (Tamil Nadu):

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

660

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 113: To consider the question of remitting grants approved by the University Grants Commission for teachers/scholars under the scheme of financial assistance for research work and Senior & Junior Research Fellowships to such institutions to whom payments have been banned.

.....

The University Grants Commission awards grants to teachers upto a maximum of Rs.5,000/- for obtaining books, chemicals etc. needed in connection with their approved work. The Commission also awards Senior and Junior Research Fellowships in Humanities including Engineering and Technology, Scholarships for postgraduate studies in Classical Indian Languages and Scholarships to the students of hill areas of North-Eastern Region of India. Grants under these schemes are remitted to the Head of the institution concerned for payment to the scholars/teachers.

The Commission has imposed a ban on payment of grants to some colleges like Tinsukia College, Tinsukia and P.T. College, Madanapalle. As grants under the schemes mentioned above are intended for individual scholars and teachers, it is for consideration whether the ban imposed by the Commission on payment of grants to universities and institutions may not be made applicable in such cases.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

(E.O. (SF)/J.S. (SF))

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting:
Dated 5th July, 1972.

(661)

Item No. 114: To consider the question of providing assistance to colleges which do not have trained teachers in Career Advising work for setting up of Career Advising Units.

...

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1971 considered a note on Student Information and Employment Bureaux and agreed to provide assistance upto the end of the Fourth Plan to the universities and to 80 colleges (in the first phase) for Career Advising Units on condition that the bureaux/units will be maintained by the universities/colleges after the Commission's assistance ceases. The basis of assistance was agreed as under:

(a) University Bureaux Recurring

Honarium to Chief of Bureaux salary	... Rs. 2,400 p.a.
Technical Assistant	Rs. 6,000 p.a.
Library Clerk	Rs. 3,000 p.a.
Contingencies including printing	Rs. 2,000 p.a.
	<hr/>
	Rs. 13,400 p.a.

Non-recurring

Typewriter & Duplicating Machine	Rs. 4,500
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(b) Career Advising Unit (College)

Teacher Incharge (Honorary)	Rs. 1,200 p.a.
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Proposals were invited from the universities (including colleges) for setting up of Employment Information Bureaux/Career Advising Units and these were considered by a Committee consisting of the following:

1. Shri Shanti Narayan
Dean of Colleges,
University of Delhi,
Delhi.
2. Dr. H. P. Mehta
Director of Central Institute
for Research & Training in Employment Service
Pusa,
New Delhi.
3. Shri D. R. Kalia
Officer on Special Duty
Central Secretariat Library
Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

(662)

The Committee recommended that, wherever the universities so desired, some assistance may also be provided for books and charts within the financial ceiling approved by the Commission. The Committee at its meeting held on 15th February, 1972 agreed that the basis of assistance to the Universities/colleges may be as laid down by the Commission. It recommended the proposals of 18 universities and one institution deemed to be a university for assistance for setting up/strengthening Employment Information-cum-Advisory Bureaux and desired that the remaining universities may be requested to send additional information. It also recommended the proposals of 74 colleges for setting up of Career Advising Units (list attached). Annexure

The minutes of the Committee have been approved by Shri Shanti Narayan and Shri D.R. Kalia. Dr. H.P. Mehta has, however, observed as under:

"Although the view of the DGE&T that colleges having already done some work in the field of guidance and where some teachers have already been trained in this field may be given preference, was not accepted by the Committee, I think that this view could be accommodated within the frame work of the decision taken. The DGE&T accepts the criterion for setting up Career Advising Units as suggested in para 2. The request of DGE&T is that among those colleges which fulfil the enrolment criterion of 1500 and above, such of the colleges may be selected as have already done some work in the field and where some teacher or teachers have already been trained in the subject.....".

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(SA)/DO(SA)

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Annexure
to item No. 114

(663)

Name of the Colleges recommended by the
Screening Committee for the setting up
of Career Advising Units.

S. No.	Name of the University	Name of the College
1	2	3
1.	Bangalore	1. Science College, Bangalore. 2. Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore.
2.	Burdwan	3. Katwa College, Katwa 4. Bankura Christian College, Bankura.
3	Delhi	5. Hansraj College
4	Gujarat	6. Navgujarat Vanijya Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad 7. H.L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad. 8. L.D. College of Engg. Ahmedabad
5	Guru Nanak	9. Khalsa College, Amritsar 10. D.A.V. College, Jullundur 11. Layallpur Khalsa College, Jullundur City. 12. Govt. College, Gurdaspur 13. Doaba College, Jullundur City 14. Hansraj Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur City.
6	Kurukshetra	15. Govt. College, Kurukshetra
7	Meerut	16. Meerut College, Meerut 17. M.M.H. College, Ghaziabad 18. D.A.V. College, Dehradun 19. J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur 20. N.R.E.C. College, Khurja
8	Marathwada	21. Yeshwant Mahavidyalaya, Nanded. 22. Dalbhim College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Bhir.
9	Madurai	23. Alagappa College, Karaikudi 24. M.J.T. Hindu College, Tirunelveli
10	Madras	25. Madras Christian College, Tambaram 26. Vivekananda College, Madras 27. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras 28. New College, Madras 29. Queen Mary's College, Madras

(664)

1	2	3
		31. Loyala College, Madras
		32. Sri Pushpam College, Poondi.
		33. Dwaraka Dass Gowardhan Dass Vaishnav College, Madras
		34. Stella Maris College, Madras
		35. Abdul Hakeem College, Malvisharam.
		36. A.V.C. College, Mayuram.
		37. Sri Avinashilingam Home Sc. College, Coimbatore.
		38. Sir Theagaraya College, Madras
		39. Presidency College, Madras
		40. Rajah Serfoji Govt. College, Thanjavur.
11.	Kerala	41. Sree Narayana College, Quilon
		42. S.B. College, Changanacherry.
		43. S.D. College, Alleppey
		44. C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
		45. Catholocate College, Pathanamithitta
		46. S.N. College, Shivagiri, Varkala.
		47. Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla.
		48. St. Alberts College, Emakulam.
		49. Bishop Moore College, Mavelikara
12.	Poona	50. S.P. College, Poona
		51. M.J. College, Jalgaon
		52. Ahmednagar College, Ahmednagar
		53. S.S.V.P. Arts & Comm. College, Dhullia.
		54. H.P.T. College, Nasik.
		55. R.K. Talreja College, Ulhasnagar
13.	Punjab	56. D.A.V. College, Ambala City.
		57. M.L.N. College, Yamunanagar
		58. Govt. College for Women, Chandigarh
		59. D.A.V. College, Abohar.
14.	Punjabi	60. Mahendra College, Patiala
15.	Bihar	61. Langat Singh College, Muzaffarpur
		62. Munshi Singh College, Motihari
		63. C.M. College, Darbhanga
		64. Rajendra College, Chapara (Saran)
16.	Rajasthan	65. Dayanand College, Ajmer
17.	South Gujarat	66. Sir K.P. College of Comm., Surat
18.	Saurashtra	67. Kamani Science & Prataprai Arts College, Amreli.

665

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
19.	Sri Venkateswara	68. Govt. College, Cuddapah
20.	Sambalpur	69. Rajendra College, Balangir
21.	Utkal	70. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack
22.	Vikram	71. Govt. College, Ratlam.
23.	Bhagalpur	72. R. D. & D. J. College, Monghyr. 73. G. D. College, Begusari.
24.	Berhampur	74. Khallikote College, Berhampur

University Grants Commission

Meeting :

(666)

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 115 : To consider the question of undertaking study regarding the effective utilisation and maintenance of specialised scientific equipment in universities and colleges.

-.-.-

The question of undertaking study regarding the effective use and maintenance of scientific equipment in universities and colleges has been under the active consideration of the Commission for some time. At the meeting of the Commission held on 4th August, 1971 it was mentioned that an expert group would be set up to study this matter. The importance of provision of equipment for teaching and research purposes has been strongly emphasised by the Education Commission. It was also stressed by the Education Commission that the factor of vital importance for an effective science programme at the university level is timely and adequate provision of equipment needed for teaching and research. It also recommended that efforts should be made to fabricate equipment locally and only such items of equipment may be imported as are beyond our resources and ingenuity to produce indigenously. In advanced countries growth of major instrumentation in the physical and biological sciences has been reflected in both graduate and undergraduate levels. Recently published textbooks as well as science journals show striking effect of instrumentation on undergraduate training. The contents of basic laboratory and class room courses have undergone a remarkable change as a result of the availability of instruments. These instruments are being utilised to assist students in understanding underlying principles as well as creating in them a kind of manipulative skill as well as the ability of executing practical things. At present no reliable information is available regarding the following :

- a) Number and different kinds of instruments at the universities and colleges.
- b) the present condition of various items of equipment, pattern and the extent of utilisation.

Many of the user institutions have been acquiring sophisticated equipment on an ad hoc basis. There is an urgent need for obtaining information in regard to their projected needs over a period 4 to 5 years. Availability of this information will enable us to utilise free foreign exchange or other foreign exchange credits in a more meaningful manner and approach the Government of India for allocation of foreign exchange on a long term basis. Many of the instruments in the universities are often in disuse for the lack of small spare parts and some procedure has to be evolved so that the universities are able to keep their instruments in working order. Details of the questionnaire design etc. would be formulated in consultation with experts committee. One of the important functions of the Committee would also be to find out the availability of expertise and the interest of departments in designing and fabrication of teaching and research equipment.

(667)

In view of the importance of the matter, the Commission may like to approve the undertaking of the study and the appointment of an expert committee under the convensorship of a scientist/technologist.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. O. (T) / JS (SI)

19/6

CONFIDENTIAL

668

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972

Item No. 116 To consider the proposal of German Academic Exchange Service for the award of 12 fellowships for the year 1973.

.....

The German Academic Exchange Service has offered to the University Grants Commission 12 fellowships for advanced study and research to be done at universities and research institutes in the Federal Republic of Germany and in West Berlin for the year 1973. The award of these fellowships has been made in accordance with Cultural Agreement signed in April 1972 between the Government of India and the FRG Government. Of the 40 fellowships offered to the Government of India in different disciplines and subjects, 12 have been allocated to the University Grants Commission. These are meant for junior staff members in the fields of Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology and German Language with a view to strengthen those university departments which in future plan to collaborate with German Institutes and Universities. These fellowships are meant for advanced study and research and not for obtaining a degree.

During the year 1972, the Commission was given 15 fellowships in the above mentioned subjects and Indology. Applications were invited by the Commission's office through circular addressed to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities as also through an open advertisement. The procedure suggested by the GAE for the award of 1973 fellowship is to select candidates from such departments as are likely to collaborate with German Institutions. Details regarding terms and conditions of these fellowships are given in Annexure. The proposal of the GAE for following the above procedure is for Commission's consideration. The clearance of the Government of India regarding the present proposal of the GAE is still awaited.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(G)/JS(SI)

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(601)

- b) Exemption from payment of all university fees except for charges for compulsory social and health insurance.
- c) Free passage from New Delhi to the place of study in Germany and back.
- d) ~~Special~~ Clothing allowance of DM 300 --
- e) Luggage allowance of DM 75 -- to be paid in Germany for onward and return journeys.
- f) Additional allowance of DM 400 -- for incidental expenses to be given in Germany.
- g) Book allowance of DM 200 -- per year.
- h) Special health and accident insurance from the date of scholar's arrival in Germany.
- i) During the period of the German Language course preceding studios/research, free tuition, boarding and lodging plus a pocket allowance of DM 200 -- per month.

Notes

The married grantees are permitted to call their wives to Germany only after the completion of the German Language course. In this case an extra allowance of DM 200 -- per month will be granted.

The fellowships will be awarded for advanced studies and research work only and not for obtaining degrees. Ph.D. candidates, therefore, are advised to complete their doctorate thesis before they join German universities and research institutes.

Applications have to be made in triplicate on prescribed forms of the German Academic Exchange Service. All required enclosures (in triplicate) which are mentioned in these forms have to be attached. Moreover, the candidates should give a detailed account of their proposed research work or advanced studies in Germany. Only complete applications with all the required documents and particulars can be considered.

The pre-selection should be held by committees appointed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, the University Grants Commission, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the

670

Forms and conditions governing the fellowships offered by German Academic Exchange Service.

.....

All travel arrangements for fellowships-holders will be made by the German Academic Exchange Service.

Duration

One year from October 1973 with the possibility of extension. The period of fellowship will be preceded by a compulsory two to six months' German Language Course to be conducted by the Goethe-Institute, Munich.

Age

Candidates for German Language should not be older than 28 years. Candidates for all other subjects should not be older than 32 years. The fixed day for the age limits is January 1, 1973, which is not relaxable.

Academic Qualifications required

A Master's degree with first class at Bachelor's and preferably first class at Master's level.

For German Language: Master's degree with first class at Master's or Bachelor's level and a very good knowledge of German. Besides the above mentioned qualifications, at least two years of professional experience after obtaining the core qualifications is required. This does not apply to the subject of German language.

Note:

Except for German Language the fellowships are open only to those who are working as teachers in universities or recognised institutes of university standard, or hospitals (for fellowships in Medicine).

Value of fellowships

a) Maintenance allowance at the rate of DM 600 -- to DM 300 - (Approx. Rs.1300 - to Rs.1750) per month depending on the qualifications and age of the scholar.

(671)

Indian Council of Medical Research respectively. The following members should be included in the official selection committees:-

- a) The Director of the German Academic Exchange Service, New Delhi Branch.
- b) A German expert nominated by the German Academic Exchange Service.
- c) Experts, former grantees of the Alexander von Humboldt-Foundation and the German Academic Exchange Service as well as invitees, who are holding responsible positions at Indian universities or research institutes.

The decision on the final award of fellowships is taken by the Head Office of the German Academic Exchange Service in Germany on recommendation of a special selection committee consisting of German experts.

The preselection in India must be completed by October 30, 1972. The application recommended by the respective committees must be forwarded to this office not later than November 10, 1972.

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CONFIDENTIAL

672

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated:

Item No. 117 To consider the nomination of a representative of the University Grants Commission on the National Council for Rural Higher Education.

.....

The National Council for Rural Higher Education has inter-alia a representative of the University Grants Commission on it. The Commission had nominated Professor M.N. Srinivas, Head of the Department of Sociology, Delhi University as its representative on the Council. The present term of the Council expires on 30th June, 1972. The Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have asked for fresh nomination from the University Grants Commission.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O(CD)

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Confidential.

University Grants Commission

.....

Meeting:

Dated: 5th August, 1972.

673

Item No. 118 : To receive a note on the Amendment of the University Grants Commission Act 1956.

.....

The University Grants Commission Act was passed in 1956. It was amended in 1970 by the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act 1970 (27 of 1970). This Act was, however, not brought into force. (The University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1970 has been repealed.) and the Central Government have further amended the U.G.C. Act 1956. The main features of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972 are:

- (a) The number of members of the Commission will be increased from 9 to 12 of whom two shall be full-time members, namely, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.
- (b) Serving Vice-Chancellors have been made eligible for being appointed as members of the Commission;
- (c) In the case of a casual vacancy in the office of the Chairman by reason of his death or resignation or inability to discharge his functions owing to illness or other incapacity, the Vice-Chairman will act as Chairman and shall, unless any other person is appointed earlier as Chairman, hold office for the remainder of the term of the out-going Chairman. In case there is no Vice-Chairman at the time when the casual vacancy occurs, the Central Government will have power to appoint any member of the Commission to act as Chairman for a period not exceeding six months;
- (d) Casual vacancies in the office of member of the Commission which were hitherto filled for the residue of the term of the out-going members will now be filled for a full term;
- (e) The Commission will be empowered to give assistance to the non-Central Universities for the maintenance of their special activities.
- (f) The Commission will be empowered to give grants to institutions deemed to be Universities in pursuance of a declaration made under section 3 of the Act for their maintenance in special cases, development or for other specified purposes;

674

(g) The Central Government, the Commission or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government will not give any grant to any University which is established after the commencement of the present Amendment Act unless such University has been declared by the Commission to be fit for receiving such grants;

(h) The power of the Commission under section 14 of the Act to withhold grants from Universities which fail to comply with any recommendation made by the Commission under section 12 or section 13 of the Act has been amplified to bring within its purview the contravention of any of the rules or regulations made under section 25 or 26 of the Act, dealing with inspection of Universities, returns required to be furnished by the Universities to the Commission and certain other matters;

(i) The Commission will be empowered to make regulations regarding delegation by the Commission to its Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or officers of its power of general superintendence and direction over the business transacted by; or in, the Commission including the powers with regard to the office expenditure and other matters relating to the internal administration of the Commission.

A copy of the University Grants Commission Act 1956 as amended upto 17th June, 1972 is attached. (Annexure)

The matter is reported to the Commission.

ED (CD)

THE
UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
ACT, 1956

(ACT NO. 3 OF 1956)

(As modified upto the 17th June, 1972)

THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ACT, 1956.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Application of Act to institutions for higher studies other than Universities.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

4. Establishment of the Commission.
5. Composition of the Commission.
6. Terms and conditions of service of members.
7. Meetings of the Commission.
8. Vacancies amongst members or defect in constitution not to invalidate acts or proceedings of the Commission.
9. Temporary association of persons with the Commission for particular purposes.
10. Staff of the Commission.
11. Authentication of orders and other instruments of the Commission.

CHAPTER III

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

12. Functions of the Commission.
13. Inspection.

SECTIONS

14. Consequences of failure of Universities to comply with recommendations of the Commission.
15. Payment to the Commission.
16. Fund of the Commission.
17. Budget.
18. Annual report.
19. Account and audit.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

20. Directions by the Central Government.
21. Returns and information.
22. Right to confer degrees.
23. Prohibition of the use of the word 'University' in certain cases.
24. Penalties.
25. Power to make rules.
26. Power to make regulations.
27. Power to delegate.

THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ACT, 1956

ACT No.3 OF 1956

An Act to make provision for the co-ordination and determination of standards in Universities and for that purpose, to establish a University Grants Commission.

(3rd March, 1956)

(As amended by the UGC(Amendment)Act, 1972 -
33 of 1972) *

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date¹ as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, - Definitions.

(a) "Commission" means the University Grants Commission established under section 4;

(b) "executive authority", in relation to a University, means the chief executive authority of the University (by whatever name called) in which the general administration of the University is vested;

(c) "Fund" means the Fund of the University Grants Commission constituted under section 16;

* 17th June, 1972, vide Ministry of Education Notification No.F.9-31/72-U.2 dated 17th June, 1972.

¹ 5th November, 1956, vide notification No.S.R.O.2608, dated the 1st November, 1956, see Gazette of India, 1956, Part II, Section 3, page 1882.

(d) "member" means a member of the University Grants Commission and includes the Chairman; and Vice-Chairman

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(f) "University" means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial or a State Act, and includes any such institution as in consultation with the University concerned, be recognised by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under this Act.

Application of Act to institutions for higher studies other than Universities.

3. The Central Government may, on the advice of the Commission, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, that any institution for higher education, other than a University, shall be deemed to be a University for the purposes of this Act, and on such a declaration being made, all the provisions of this Act shall apply to such institution as if it were a University within the meaning of clause (f) of section 2.

CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION

Establishment of the Commission.

4. (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint, there shall be established a Commission by the name of the University Grants Commission.

(2) The said Commission shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall be known by the said name sue and be sued.

5. (1) The Commission shall consist of - Composition
of the
Commission
- (i) a Chairman,
 - (ii) a Vice-Chairman, and
 - (iii) ten other members,

to be appointed by the Central Government.

(2) The Chairman shall be chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government.

(3) Of the other members referred to in clause (iii) of sub-section (1) -

(a) two shall be chosen from among the officers of the Central Government, to represent that Government;

(b) not less than four shall be chosen from among persons who are, at the time when they are so chosen, teachers of Universities; and

(c) the remainder shall be chosen from among persons -

(i) who have knowledge of, or experience in, agriculture, commerce, forestry or industry;

(ii) who are members of the engineering, legal, medical or any other learned profession; or

(iii) 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:

Provided that not less than one-half of the number chosen under this clause shall be from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government.

(4) The Vice-Chairman shall exercise such of the powers, and discharge such of the duties, of the Chairman as may be prescribed.

(5) Every appointment under this section shall effect from the date on which it is notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

Terms and conditions of service of members.

6. (1) A person appointed as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member shall, unless he becomes disqualified continuing as such under the rules that may be made under this Act, -

(a) in the case of Chairman, hold office for a term of five years; and

(b) in the case of Vice-Chairman or any other member, hold office for a term of three years:

Provided that -

(i) a person who has held office as Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be eligible for further appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member, and

(ii) a person who has held office as any other member shall be eligible for further appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member:

Provided further that a person who has held office for two terms, in any capacity, whether as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member, shall not be eligible for any further appointment as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other member;

(2) A member may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government, but he shall continue in office until his resignation is accepted by the Central Government.

(3) If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of the Chairman, whether by reason of his death, resignation or inability to discharge his functions owing to illness or other incapacity, the Vice-Chairman holding office as such for the time being shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 5, act as the Chairman and shall, unless any other person is appointed earlier as the Chairman, hold the office of the Chairman for the remainder of the term of office of the person in whose place he is to so act:

Provided that where no Vice-Chairman is holding office at the time when the vacancy in the office of the Chairman occurs, the Central Government shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 5, appoint any other member to act as the Chairman and the person so appointed shall not hold the office of the Chairman for a period exceeding six months.

(4) If a casual vacancy occurs in the office of the Vice-Chairman or any other member, whether by reason of his death, resignation or inability to discharge his functions owing to illness or other incapacity, such vacancy shall be filled up by the Central Government by making a fresh appointment and the member so appointed shall hold office for a term of three years.

(5) The office of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall be whole-time and salaried and subject thereto, the terms and conditions of service of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other members shall be such as may be prescribed.

Meetings
of the
Commission.

7. The Commission shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be provided by regulations made under this Act.

Vacancies
amongst
members or
defect in
constitution
not to invali-
date acts or
proceedings
of the
Commission.

8. No act or proceedings of the Commission shall be deemed to be invalid by reason merely of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Commission.

Temporary
association
of persons
with the
Commission
for parti-
cular
purposes.

9. (1) The Commission may associate with itself, in such manner and for such purposes as may be determined by regulations made under this Act, any person whose assistance or advice it may desire in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) A person associated with it by the Commission under sub-section (1) for any purpose shall have a right to take part in the discussions relevant to that purpose but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Commission, and shall not be a member for any other purpose.

10. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Central Government in this behalf, the Commission may appoint a Secretary and such other employees as it may think necessary for the efficient performance of its functions under this Act and the terms and conditions of service of the employees shall be such as may be determined by the Commission.

Staff of the Commission.

11. All orders and decisions of the Commission shall be authenticated by the signature of the Chairman or any other member authorised by the Commission in this behalf, and all other instruments issued by the Commission shall be authenticated by the signature of the Secretary or any other officer of the Commission authorised in like manner in this behalf.

Authentication of orders and other instruments of the Commission.

CHAPTER III

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

12. It shall be the general duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the Universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities, and for the purpose of performing its functions under this Act, the Commission may -

Functions of the Commission.

(a) inquire into the financial needs of Universities;

(b) allocate and disburse, out of the Fund of the Commission, grants to Universities established or incorporated by or under a Central Act for the maintenance and development of such Universities or for any other general or specified purpose;

(c) allocate and disburse, out of the Fund of the Commission, such grants to other Universities as it may deem necessary or appropriate for the development of such Universities or for the maintenance, or development, or both, of any specified activities of such Universities, or for any other general or specified purpose;

(cc) allocate and disburse out of the Fund of the Commission, such grants to institutions deemed to be Universities in pursuance of a declaration made by the Central Government under section 3, as it may deem necessary, for one or more of the following purposes, namely:-

(i) for maintenance in special cases;

(ii) for development;

(iii) for any other general or specified purpose;

Provided that in making any grant to any such University, the Commission shall give due consideration to the development of the University concerned, its financial needs, the standard attained by it and the national purposes which it may serve;

(d) recommend to any University the measures necessary for the improvement of University education and advise the University upon the action to be taken for the purpose of implementing such recommendation;

(e) advise the Central Government or any State Government on the allocation of any grants to Universities for any general or specified purpose out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of the State, as the case may be;

(f) advise any authority, if such advice is asked for, on the establishment of a new University or on proposals connected with the expansion of the activities of any University;

(g) advise the Central Government or any State Government or University on any question which may be referred to the Commission by the Central Government or the State Government or the University, as the case may be;

(h) collect information on all such matters relating to University education in India and other countries as it thinks fit and make the same available to any University;

(i) require a University to furnish it with such information as may be needed relating to the financial position of the University or the studies in the various branches of learning undertaken in that University together with all the rules and regulations relating to the standards of teaching and examination in that University respecting each of such branches of learning;

(j) perform such other functions as may be prescribed or as may be deemed necessary by the Commission for advancing the cause of higher education in India or as may be incidental or conducive to the discharge of the above functions.

Prohibition regarding giving of any grant to a University not declared by the Commission fit to receive such grant.

12A. No grant shall be given by the Central Government, the Commission, or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government, to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972, unless the Commission has, after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed, declared such University to be fit for receiving such grant.

Inspection.

13. (1) For the purpose of ascertaining the financial needs of a University or its standards of teaching, examination and research, the Commission may, after consultation with the University, cause an inspection of any department or departments thereof to be made in such manner as may be prescribed and by such persons or persons as it may direct.

(2) The Commission shall communicate to the University the date on which any inspection under sub-section (1) is to be made and the University shall be entitled to be associated with the inspection in such manner as may be prescribed.

p.t.o.

(3) The Commission shall communicate to the University its views in regard to the results of any such inspection and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the University, recommend to the University the action to be taken as a result of such inspection.

(4) All communications to a University under this section shall be made to the executive authority thereof and the executive authority of the University shall report to the Commission the action, if any, which is proposed to be taken for the purpose of implementing any such recommendation as is referred to in sub-section (3).

14. If any University fails within a reasonable time to comply with any recommendation made by the Commission under section 12 or section 13 or contravenes the provisions of any rules made under clause (f) or clause (g) of sub-section(2) of section 25, or of any regulation made under clause (e) or clause (f) or clause (g) of Section 26, the Commission, after taking into consideration the cause, if any, shown by the University for such failure or contravention with such recommendation, may withhold from the University the grants proposed to be made out of the Fund of the Commission.

Consequences of failure of Universities to comply with recommendations of the Commission.

15. The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Commission in each financial

Payment to the Commission.

year such sums as may be considered necessary for the performance of the functions of the Commission under this Act.

Fund of the Commission.

16. (1) The Commission shall have its own Fund; and all sums which may, from time to time, be paid to it by the Central Government and all the receipts of the Commission (including any sum which any State Government or any other authority or person may hand over to the Commission) shall be carried to the Fund and all payments by the Commission shall be made therefrom.

(2) All moneys belonging to the Fund shall be deposited in such banks or invested in such manner as may, subject to the approval of the Central Government, be decided by the Commission.

(3) The Commission may spend such sums as it thinks fit for performing its functions under this Act, and such sums shall be treated as expenditure payable out of the Fund of the Commission.

Budget.

17. The Commission shall prepare, in such form and at such time each year as may be prescribed, a budget in respect of the financial year next ensuing showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Central Government.

18. The Commission shall prepare once every year, Annual
Report.
in such form and at such time as may be prescribed,
an annual report giving a true and full account of
its activities during the previous year, and copies
thereof shall be forwarded to the Central Government
and the Government shall cause the same to be laid
before both Houses of Parliament.

19. (1) The Commission shall cause to be Account
and audit.
maintained such books of account and other books
in relation to its account in such form and in
such manner as may, in consultation with the
Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, be
prescribed.

(2) The Commission shall, as soon as may be
after closing its annual accounts, prepare a statement
of accounts in such form, and forward the same to the
Comptroller and Auditor-General by such date, as the
Central Government may, in consultation with the
Comptroller and Auditor-General, determine.

(3) The accounts of the Commission shall be audited
by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at such times and
in such manner as he thinks fit.

(4) The annual accounts of the Commission together with
the audit report thereon shall be forwarded to the Central
Government and the Government shall cause the same to be
laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall also forward
a copy of the audit report to the Commission for taking
suitable action on the matters arising out of the audit report.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Directions
by the
Central
Government.

20. (1) In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Commission shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy relating to national purposes as may be given to it by the Central Government.

(2) If any dispute arises between the Central Government and the Commission as to whether a question is or is not a question of policy relating to national purposes, the decision of the Central Government shall be final.

Returns and in-
formation.

21. The Commission shall furnish to the Central Government such returns or other information with respect to its property or activities as the Central Government may, from time to time, require.

Right to
confer
degrees.

22. (1) The right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised only by a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act or an institution deemed to be a University under section 3 or an institution specially empowered by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees.

(2) Save as provided in sub-section (1), no person or authority shall confer, or grant, or hold himself or itself out as entitled to confer or grant any degree.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "degree" means any such degree as may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, be specified in this behalf by the Commission by notification in the Official Gazette.

23. No institution, whether a corporate body or not, other than a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, shall be entitled to have the word "University" associated with its name in any manner whatsoever:

Prohibition of the use of the word 'University' in certain cases.

Provided that nothing in this section shall, for a period of two years from the commencement of this Act, apply to an institution which, immediately before such commencement, had the word "University" associated with its name.

24. Whoever contravenes the provisions of section Penalties. 22 or section 23 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and if the person contravening is an association or other body of individuals, every member of such association or other body who knowingly or wilfully authorises or permits the contravention shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Power to
make rule.

25. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(a) the procedure for the retirement of members under section 6;

(b) the disqualifications for continuing as a member of the Commission;

(c) the terms and conditions of service of members of the Commission;

(d) the terms and conditions of service of employees appointed by the Commission;

(e) the additional functions which may be performed by the Commission under clause (j) of section 12;

(f) the returns and information which are to be furnished by Universities in respect of their financial position or standards of teaching and examination maintained therein;

(g) the inspection of Universities;

(h) the form and manner in which the budget and reports are to be prepared by the Commission;

(i) the manner in which the accounts of the Commission are to be maintained;

(j) the form and manner in which returns or information are to be furnished by the Commission

the Central Government;

(k) any other matter which has to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as possible after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

26. (1) The Commission may make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, -

Power to make regulations.

(a) regulating the meetings of the Commission and the procedure for conducting business thereat;

(b) regulating the manner in which and the purposes for which persons may be associated with the Commission under section 9;

(c) specifying the terms and conditions of service of the employees appointed by the Commission;

(d) specifying the institutions or class of institutions which may be recognised by the Commission under clause (f) of section 2;

(e) defining the qualifications that should ordinarily be required of any person to be appointed to the teaching staff of the University, having regard to the branch of education in which he is expected to give instruction;

(f) defining the minimum standards of instruction for the grant of any degree by any University;

(g) regulating the maintenance of standards and the coordination of work or facilities in Universities.

(2) No regulation shall be made under clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section (1) except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

power to
delegate.

27. (1) The Commission may, by regulations made under this Act, delegate to its Chairman, Vice-Chairman or any of its officers, its power of general superintendence and direction over the business transacted by, or in, the Commission, including the powers with regard to the expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the office and internal administration of the Commission.

(2) No regulation shall be made under this section except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

transi-
tional
provisions.

Every member of the Commission holding office as such immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to hold such office after such commencement until the reconstitution of the Commission in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act, as amended by this Act:

Provided that the person holding, immediately before the commencement of this Act, the office of the Chairman, shall continue to hold that office by the same tenure and upon the same terms and conditions as he held it immediately before such commencement.

The University Grants Commission Repeal.
(Amendment) Act, 1970, is hereby repealed.

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Meeting:

Dated: 5th July, 1972.

675

Item No: 119 To receive the Delhi University (Amendment)
Ordinance 1972.

The President of India has issued an Ordinance Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance 1972-which has been promulgated on 22nd June, 1972 amending certain sections of the Delhi University Act, 1972 a copy of the ordinance issued is attached. (Annexure).

The Ordinance empowers the University to declare colleges conducting courses of study in the Faculties of Medicine, Technology, Music or Fine Arts as autonomous colleges. The Ordinance also provides for the setting up of one or more college councils for two or more colleges with such composition, powers and functions as may be laid down in the statutes. The Executive Council has been empowered to make new or additional statutes.

or amend or repeal the statutes with the prior approval of the Visitor, but without reference to the Court.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

E. O. (CD)

Published in a Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II-
Section 1 dated the 22nd June, 1972 as Ordinance No. 5 of
1972.

676

Assented on22-6-1972.

THE DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT)

ORDINANCE, 1972

NO. 5 OF 1972

Promulgated by the President in the Twenty-third Year of
the Republic of India.

An Ordinance further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922.

Whereas Parliament is not in session and the Presi-
dent is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it
necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred
by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President
is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:-

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Delhi Uni-
versity (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972.

Short
title and
commence-
ment.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. During the period of operation of this ordinance,
the Delhi University Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as
the principal Act) shall have effect subject to the amend-
ments specified in sections 3 to 5.

Act 8 of
1922 to be
temporarily
amended.

3. In section 4 of the principal Act, after clause
(9), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

Amendment
of section
4.

"(9A) to declare colleges conducting courses of
study in the Faculties of Medicine, Technology,
Music or Fine Arts, as autonomous colleges:

Provided that the extent of the autonomy which
each such college may have and the matters in
relation to which it may exercise such autonomy,
shall be such as may be prescribed by the
Statutes;

"(9B) to set up one or more college councils for
two or more colleges with such composition,
powers and functions as may be laid down in
the Statutes".

677

Amend-
ment of
Section
28.

4. In Section 28 of the principal Act, after clause(h), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

"(hh) the extent of the autonomy which the colleges may have and the matters in relation to which such autonomy may be exercised;

(hhh) the composition, powers and functions of College Councils,".

Amend-
ment of
Section
29.

5. In section 29 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) The Executive Council may, from time to time, make new or additional Statutes or may amend or repeal the Statutes;

Provided that the Executive Council shall not make, amend or repeal any Statute affecting the Status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion in writing on the proposed changes, and any opinion so expressed shall be considered by the Executive Council.

(3) Every new Statute or addition to the Statutes or any amendment or repeal of a Statute shall require the previous approval of the Visitor who may sanction, disallow or return it to the Executive Council for further consideration".

V.V.Giri
President.

K.K. Sundaram,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

(678)

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972

Item No.120: To receive the Aligarh Muslim University
(Amendment) Act, 1972.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May, 1972, considered the draft Amendment Bill and draft Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University. The observations made by the Commission were communicated to the Government.

The Aligarh Muslim University Act 1920 has been further amended by the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972. A copy of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972, is attached. The Act came into force with effect from 17th June, 1972.

The matter is placed before the Commission for information.

EO(GD)

Confidential

University Grants Commission

679

Meeting :

Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 121: To receive a note on the Mithila University Ordinance, 1972.

The Governor of Bihar has issued the Mithila University Ordinance, 1972 for the establishment of the Mithila University at Darbhanga. The Ordinance was promulgated on 11th May, 1972. The date from which the Ordinance would come into effect has not yet been notified by the State Government.

The University Grants Commission at its meeting held on 3rd May, 1972 considered the proposal of the Government of Bihar for re-organisation of K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga. In the light of the report of the Education Secretary and the Secretary, University Grants Commission, the Commission had agreed generally with the recommendations made by the Committee (that the decision to set up a new affiliating or teaching university along with a decision on the broad pattern of its organisation and working as also about its location may be taken on the basis of the educational requirements and not the offer of any land, building or library holdings by the Darbhanga Raj Trust or any other prospective donor). The Commission also felt that the question whether Bihar needs another university would have to be examined on merits.

The matter is reported to the Commission.

E.O. (30)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

Meeting:

680

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No.122: To receive the minutes of the meeting held between the Ministers of Education of Bangladesh and India in New Delhi on 10th June, 1972.

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At the invitation of the Government of India, the Minister of Education of Bangladesh visited New Delhi on 9th June to 11th June, 1972. On 10th June, 1972 a meeting of the Ministers of Education of Bangladesh and India was held. The minutes of the meeting have since been received by the Commission (copy given in the Annexure). The salient observations concerning the higher education and mutual collaboration between the two countries are as under:-

- i) The Government of Bangladesh would offer research facilities to Indian scholars in the fields of Bengali literature, language, History, Archaeology and Folklore of Bangladesh as also developmental economics and International relations.
- ii) Both sides would exchange specialists, Professors and offer teaching staff on short and long term visits (disciplines to be mutually determined but including the study of International relations and study of West Asia).
- iii) A Bio-National Bangladesh - India Joint Commission on Higher Education will be set up meeting periodically in India and Bangladesh to identify and promote areas of cooperation in education, Sciences and Technology.
- iv) Visiting Professorships will be instituted by Bangladesh. In beginning one seat of visiting Professor would be created in each of the 6 universities in Bangladesh. (1 chair may be in Sanskrit, Pali and Hindi). Visiting professor will be paid a suitable salary or allowance by the parent University/Government whereas local expenses will be met by the host University/Government.
- v) Exchange of delegations of university level teachers between both the countries.
- vi) Both sides would exchange scholars for participation in Seminars, etc. organised by the Universities and Institutions of higher learning ((specially ICSSR and Indian Council of Historical research)).

It is suggested that few selected Indian universities may be informed about the possibilities of mutual collaboration with Bangladesh universities and proposals for short and long term exchanges as also disciplines may be invited from them.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (G.Y.A.S. (SI))

681

MINUTES OF THE MEETING WHICH TOOK PLACE ON JUNE 10, 1972 ,
AT 11.00 A.M. BETWEEN THE MINISTERS OF EDUCATION OF
BANGLADESH AND INDIA

At the invitation of the Government of India, H.E. Prof. Mohammad Yusuf Ali, Minister of Education of Bangladesh, visited New Delhi on June 9 to 11, 1972. On June 10, 1972 a meeting was held where the following participated:-

Government of India

Government of Bangladesh

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Prof. S. Nurul Hassan | 1. H.E. Prof. Mohammad Yusuf Ali |
| 2. Shri K.S. Ramaswamy | 2. H.E. Dr. A.R. Mallick
High Commissioner for Bangladesh
in India. |
| 3. Shri T.P. Singh,
Education Secretary | 3. Mr. A.K.M. Zakariah,
Education Secretary. |
| 4. Shri A.J. Kidwai
Secretary
Department of Science
and Technology | 4. Mr. A.K. M. Farooq
First Secretary, Bangladesh
High Commission in India. |
| 5. Shri L.S. Chandrakant
Educational Adviser
(Technical) | 5. Mr. Amimul Haq Chaudhury
Private Secretary. |

The Education Minister Prof. Nurul Hassan was assisted by Heads of Departments of Institutions and Autonomous Bodies such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council for Agricultural Research, University Grants Commission, N.C.E.R.T., etc.

The Education Minister Prof. Nurul Hassan in his preliminary remarks warmly welcomed the delegation from the Bangladesh and expressed his admiration for the courageous and heroic people of Bangladesh. Prof. Nurul Hassan stated that although India was itself a developing country, it was acutely conscious of the destruction which had taken place in Bangladesh and would, therefore, like to share in all humility and modesty the achievements and experience of India..

With this in view, Prof. Nurul Hassan gave to the Minister of Education, Bangladesh, a list of Indian Universities and Centres of Advanced Studies, Technical Institutes and Laboratories. He also gave a short description of various types of specialised institutions which are working in India and which could offer facilities for training, research to the nationals of Bangladesh. These training and research institutes covered the discipline of the natural and experimental sciences, applied technology, forest research, atomic energy and space research, agricultural and medical research.

Prof. Nurul Hassan stated that there were three aspects to the cooperation between India and Bangladesh in the field of education, science, technology, health, art and culture.

1. The first was a purely temporary phase in which Bangladesh would require help and assistance in re-establishing its educational institutions at the secondary level, University level and specialised institutions. During this period, India may help in regard to equipment, books, training facilities and the like.

2. The second envisaged a long term collaboration between the institutions of India in the fields of science, technology, education art and archaeology, museums, sports, etc..

3. The third was the exchanges; as between friendly countries wherein specialised institutions would establish direct contact with their counterparts in the other country..

H.E. Prof. Mohammad Yusuf Ali while replying to the preliminary remarks of Prof. Nurul Hassan, said that he was happy to be in India, a country with which Bangladesh had many historical ties of friendship and had forged new ties of friendship and cooperation. He also pointed out barbarities of the occupation army resulting in the systematic programme of the killing of students and teachers and the widespread destruction of educational institutions in Bangladesh. He further expressed the feeling that the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of India not only established common ideals, but also faced similar problems in many sphere. He hoped therefore that there would be closer cooperation between the two countries in the vital fields of education, science, technology, health, social welfare, art and culture. The Education Minister of Bangladesh invited the Education Minister of India to visit Bangladesh at his early convenience.

The Bangladesh Government had sent a brief for the discussion. The Government of India had given considerable thought to this brief which listed the needs of Bangladesh and the suggestions made by Bangladesh for further mutual cooperation.

After discussion, the following decisions were taken.

I - Educational Reorganisation

Bangladesh proposes to set up shortly an Education Commission to devise ways and means to remould the educational system of Bangladesh. In this important task, cooperation of India was sought. The Government of India offered to share the experience of India in the field of educational planning, reorganisation and reconstruction. In this connection the following proposals were accepted:-

1. i) There would be two joint seminars - one in Bangladesh and the other in India, to discuss some specific problems of education.
- ii) The members of the Education Commission of Bangladesh would visit India to study the problems of educational reforms and the existing system of education in India. If the full team visited India, then they could break up into two or three sub-groups and visit institutions and centres of excellence in their respective
- iii) The Education Commission in Bangladesh could utilise, if necessary, the services of eminent Indian educationists in advisory capacity.

2. The Government of India agreed to send educationists in specific fields at the request of Bangladesh.
3. The Government of India would supply books, reports and studies on the Indian educational system to the Ministry of Education and the Education Commission Bangladesh.
4. A joint Co-ordinating Committee would be set up to work out details of cooperation between Indian educationists and the Education Commission of Bangladesh.

II - Educational Facilities

Scholarships

The Government of India would offer facilities for study of the following subjects to the students of Bangladesh:-

Oceanography
Marine Biology
Metallurgy
Meteorology
Geology
Mining Engineering
Aeronautics
Automobile Engineering
Nuclear Engineering
Nuclear Chemistry
Jute Technology
Statistics
Forestry
Archaeology
Acturial Studies
Sports Goods manufacture Technology
Precision Mechanics.

Any other subjects which may be mutually agreed upon.

The details were given to the Education Minister of Bangla Desh regarding the facilities which existed in each of these fields and the institutions which could offer placements for scholarships/fellowships for students from Bangla Desh. In some cases training facilities existed only at the post-graduate level, in others they existed at also the under-graduate level.

2. It was agreed that the Government of India would offer research facilities to the Bangla Desh scholars in the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi School of Economics and Central Scientific Instruments' Organisation and other similar advanced institutions. The number and amount of the scholarships/fellowships will be determined by mutual agreement.

3. The Bangla Desh Government would offer two scholarships in each of the six Universities of Bangla Desh to Indian students in specified subjects. The Minister of Education suggested that the subjects may include study of existing records and archives of Bangla Desh; History of Bangla Desh and research in Jute, Tea and rice.

III - Higher Education

The Government of Bangla Desh would also offer research facilities to Indian scholars in the following fields:-

- i) Bengali language and literature.
- ii) History of Bangladesh.
- iii) Archaeology of Bangladesh.
- iv) Folklore of Bangladesh
- v) Developmental economics.
- vi) International Relations.

2. Both sides would exchange specialists, professors and other teaching staff on short and long term visits. The relevant disciplines will be determined by mutual consultations but they may include the study of international relations and a study of West Asia, etc.

3. A bi-national Bangladesh - India Joint Commission on Higher Education will be set up which will meet periodically in India and Bangladesh to identify and promote areas of cooperation in education, science and technology.

4. Visiting professorships will be instituted by Bangladesh and India. In the first phase one seat of a visiting Professor would be created in each of the six universities of Bangladesh. The Education Minister of Bangladesh suggested that one of these Chairs may be in Sanskrit, Pali or Hindi. Prof. Nurul Hassan said that it may be possible to arrange for this under the Government of India's Scheme for Propagation of Hindi Abroad, under which the full cost is met by the Government of India. Ordinarily the visiting Professor will be paid a suitable salary or allowance by the parent University/Government, his local expenses in the host country being met by the host university/government.

5. A delegation of University level Teachers from Bangladesh would visit India.

6. A delegation of University level Teachers from India would visit Bangladesh.

7. Both sides would exchange scholars for participation in Seminars, etc. organised by institutions of higher learning and academic bodies promoting higher learning. In this context two institutions in India were specially mentioned, viz., the Indian Council of Social Science Research and Indian Council of Historical Research.

IV - School Education

1. It was realised that the occupation army had caused tremendous damage to educational institutions in Bangladesh both at the university and at the school level. There were two major types of requirements of Bangladesh:

- i) Equipment such as exercise-books, laboratory note-books, geometrical sets, laboratory equipment and teacher training equipment.
- ii) Teacher training facilities.

2. It was decided that India would gift samples of school science kits, one mobile science laboratory, and other educational aids to the Government of Bangladesh. Depending on the response of the teachers of Bangladesh, India could present/supply such science kits and educational aids in larger numbers, and, if desired to do so, assist in setting up industrial units for the manufacture of such science kits in Bangladesh.

3. A sample of such kits and educational aids was shown and presented to the Education Minister of Bangladesh.
4. It was also decided that India would send one or two experts from the National Council of Educational Research and Training to Bangladesh to demonstrate to the Bangladesh science teachers the working of the science kits and the mobile science laboratory..
5. In regard to exercise-books, laboratory note-books, mathematical instruments, pencils, erasers, etc. it was decided that samples would be sent to the Bangladesh High Commissioner who would then get in touch with the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
6. It was further decided that both sides would held workshops and seminars on matters pertaining to school education with a view to exchange ideas and experience, particularly in the fields of textbooks and curriculum reform.
7. India would also provide training facilities to educational administrators in various institutions and organisations. The educational planners from Bangladesh would be trained in the NCERT and in the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. The number of such trainees and the details of the institutions will be determined by mutual consultation.

V - Science and Technology

1. Both sides will encourage cooperation between institutions of science and technology in the two countries.
2. Both sides will encourage the exchange of scientific literature including periodicals published in the two countries.
3. Both sides will encourage the participation of scientists from each country in science congresses, seminars etc., and for visits to scientific and cultural centres, in both the countries.
4. Specific areas of cooperation and collaboration will be determined by mutual consultation and a protocol signed in due course.

VI - Atomic Energy

1. Both sides will cooperate in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and space research. For this purpose detailed consultations will be initiated in due course.

VII - Libraries and Books

1. Both sides will exchange books and periodicals including back numbers of journals and micro-films. The Government of India expressed interest in receiving the publications of the Nazrul Academy, Bangla Academy, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh and Bangladesh Itihaz Parishad and Barendra Research Museum, Rajshahi. The Bangladesh Education Minister desired to have copies of catalogues, and bibliographies of the collections of the National Library, National Archives, etc. of India.

2. The Education Minister of Bangladesh stated that there was great dearth of books of writers like Rabindranath Tagore, Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, and other eminent writers and stated that they would like to publish Bangladesh editions of these writers. Prof. S. Nurul Hassan welcomed the idea and suggested that Bangladesh Government may keep the Government of India informed well in advance regarding their plans in this respect, so that all necessary steps may be taken to ensure that all copyright and other problems are satisfactorily resolved and that the publication programme is not delayed or hampered in any manner.

VIII - Art and Culture

The common problems in the field of Art, Archaeology and Culture were discussed and the following decisions were taken:-

1. Both sides would exchange information, including manuscripts, published material and journals and duplicates and microfilms, expertise and experience in the field of museology, archaeology and national archives. India will offer training facilities in universities as also facilities for training including in-service training, in national institutions in these fields.
2. Both sides would exchange experience in the field of archaeology. They will also exchange archaeological finds and objects of art which can be spared by one country for the other. India will provide facilities for carbon dating and pollen analysis of archaeological specimens. It will also provide facilities for the study of human/animal skeletons and bones.
3. Both sides would exchange musicians and musicologists; writers and translators; theatre personnel, theatre scripts and technical know-how; and artistes and art exhibitions.
4. Both sides would facilitate cooperation between music, dance, fine arts and literature academics. The Bangladesh Education Minister stated that there was great dearth of musical instruments in Bangladesh. Prof. Nur Hassan, Education Minister, informed the Bangladesh Education Minister that he was happy to gift a set of musical instruments and would be happy to present a few/sets. Arrangements will also be made for the easy availability of these instruments.

more

IX - SPORTS

It was agreed that:

1. Both sides will render mutual support in international sports bodies. A bilateral Bangladesh - India Commission for mutual development of sports will be set up during the current year.
2. Both sides will endeavour to participate in sports meets held in the other country.

(687)

3. India will provide training to coaches at the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, and will also reserve a few seats in the Lakshmbai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, to students from Bangladesh.
4. A standing Joint Sports Council consisting of representatives of the Bangladesh Sports Control Board and the All India Council of Sports will be set up to work out details of the various aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the field of sports.
5. The Bangladesh Education Minister desired to explore the possibilities of setting up a sports goods industry in Bangladesh with India's cooperation and the training of Bangladesh Sports craftsmen in Indian sports concerns. It was agreed that Government of India would facilitate negotiations between the Bangladesh Government or entrepreneurs and representatives of the Indian sports Industries.

X - Medicine and Public Health

India will offer facilities for postgraduate training and research in Medicine; visits of specialists to undergo training in the field of super specialities like cardiac surgery, neuro-surgery, tropical medicine, etc. and training for nurses and para medical staff like radiographers, etc.

2. India will send according to the requirements as judged and intimated by the Government of Bangladesh teachers and specialists in medical subjects and in the field of Public Health for research work in Bangladesh and will also place at the disposal of Bangladesh Government information about the availability of equipment, books and drugs in India likely to be useful in Medical Colleges and Laboratories in Bangladesh.

Details of these matters in the fields of medicine, public health, will be settled by mutual consultation between the respective Ministries of the two countries.

p.t.o.

688

XI - Social Welfare

It was decided that a delegation of concerned experts from Bangladesh may visit India to acquaint itself with the facilities available in India in the field of training of teachers for the physically handicapped and to make suggestions for the use of such facilities by the Bangladesh Government as considered necessary.

Sd/-
(T.P. Singh)
Education Secretary,
Government of India
11th June, 1972.

Sd/-
(A.K.M. Zakariah)
Education Secretary,
Government of Bangladesh.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

689

Meeting:

Dated 5th July, 1972.

Item No.123 To receive the Indo Australian Cultural Agreement.

.....

A cultural Agreement between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia was signed in New Delhi on 21st October, 1971. (copy enclosed as Annexure). Article II and III therein may be of interest to the Commission. They are :

ARTICLE II

1. Both parties shall encourage the exchange between their countries of professors, scholars, students and the members of scientific and cultural institutions.

.....

ARTICLE III

Both parties shall encourage and facilitate cooperation between their countries in the fields of education, literature, music theatre, art and science and in other activities of a cultural nature.

Concrete proposals would be placed before the Commission for its consideration, after the details regarding the terms and conditions are received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture).

The matter is placed before the Commission.

E.O.(G)/JS (SI)

CS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF
INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

.....

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government
of the Commonwealth of Australia, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties",

CONSCIOUS of the cultural relations between their countries,

INSPIRED by a common desire to promote and develop closer
cultural relations in the future, and

DESIROUS of promoting and deepening in every possible way and
putting on a sound basis the relations and understanding between
their countries,

HAVE agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each party shall, subject to the laws and regulations in force
in its country, accord to the other Party every possible facility so as
to assure the better understanding in its country of the other country,
especially by means of:

- (a) Books, periodicals, and other publications;
- (b) Lectures, concerts and theatrical performances;
- (c) Art exhibitions, and other action to promote the knowledge
and understanding of the art of the other country;
- (d) Other exhibitions;
- (e) Radio and other similar means;
- (f) Scientific, educational or cultural films.

ARTICLE II

1. Both Parties shall encourage the exchange between their countries
of professors, scholars, students and the members of scientific and
cultural institutions.

2. Each Party shall, to the best of its ability, accord in the
scientific, technical and industrial institutions of its country
facilities for the training of employees of the other Party, or any
other persons nominated by that Party.

ARTICLE III

Both Parties shall encourage and facilitate cooperation between
their countries in the fields of education, literature, music, theatre,
art and science and in other activities of a cultural nature.

ARTICLE IV

Each Party shall study measures to provide the nationals of the
country of the other Party with scholarships and other facilities in
order to enable such nationals to study and undertake research or to
acquire technical training in its country.

(691)

ARTICLE V

Both Parties shall encourage, as far as possible, sports competitions and other contacts between nationals of their countries and collaboration between their youth organisations..

ARTICLE VI

Each Party shall, subject to the laws and regulations in force in its country, accord in its country to the nationals of the country of the other Party the facilities of, and access to, museums, libraries and other documentation centres normally open to the public.

ARTICLE VII

Each Party shall encourage tourist visits by its nationals to the country of the other party in order to foster greater understanding and friendship between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII

Representatives of both Parties shall meet at least once every two years, alternately in New Delhi and Canberra, to discuss the implementation of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

This Agreement shall come into force on signature, and shall remain in force until the expiration of the 180th day after the day on which either Party gives to the other written notice of its desire to terminate the Agreement.

Done in duplicate at New Delhi this 21st day of October, 1971 (corresponding to the 29th day of Ashvina of the Saka year 1893) in the Hindi and English languages both texts being equally authentic except in the case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of the
Republic of India

Sd/-
(T.P. Singh)
Secretary, Ministry of Education
and
Social Welfare

For the Government
of the Commonwealth
of Australia.

Sd/-
(KEITH WALLER)
Secretary, Department of
Foreign Affairs.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

(692)

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 124:- To consider a note regarding the organisation of symposia by the University Grants Commission on Socio-Economic Equality in Free India in connection with the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of India's Independence.

In connection with the celebration of Twenty-fifth Anniversary of India's Independence a meeting of the Special Group on Educational, Youth and Sports Activities was held on June 12, 1972 under the chairmanship of Shri K.C. Pant, Minister of State for Home Affairs. A copy of the agenda considered at the meeting is enclosed (Annexure 2). The meeting was attended by Secretary, University Grants Commission. At the meeting the item pertaining to the UGC was regarding the organisation of symposia on Socio-Economic Equality in Free India on November 19, 1972. The final round of the symposia would be held on December 16, 1972. The relevant extract from the minutes of the above meeting are reproduced below:

"It was agreed that the proposed symposia should be held in every University and that in its organisation the University Grants Commission should also associate with itself the Indian History Congress and the Sahitya Academy so that scholars and literary men from outside Universities may also be able to participate. Some dates for these symposia have been indicated in the Calendar of Events and the representatives of the University Grants Commission promised to consult them and then suggest a revised time-table, if necessary. Guidelines to the Universities should issue early".

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O.(SI)/J.S.(SI)

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Meeting of the Education, Youth Activities and Sports Group to be held on the 12th June, 1972 in Room No.103 North Block, New Delhi.

AGENDA

- I. Items included in the consolidated paper on Silver Jubilee Celebrations.
 1. Setting up of Yuvak Kendras at the Centre and States.
 2. Slabs and plaques in educational institutions.
 3. Student celebrations and their work in rural areas.
 4. Illumination of school buildings on 15th August, 1972.
 5. Betterment of village schools
 6. University Grants Commission - symposia on freedom movement.
 7. Youth festivals in the Capital and in States.
 8. Music, Dance, Drama functions in educational institutes.
 9. Group singing.
 10. National Gallery of portraits and episodes of historic significance.
 11. "Know your country District & Block" projects by schools.
 12. Books on Indian States series.
 13. Bharat Bhavans as centres reflecting the literary and cultural variety in India.
 14. Booklet on the Constitution.
 15. Badges for schools boys
 - *16. Sports
 17. Museum of documents on freedom movement
- II. Programme to emphasise mutual cooperation among linguistic region & exchange visits of School students.
- III. Eradication of Adult Illiteracy to time bound programmes during Anniversary Year.
- IV. 'Suggestion received from certain people regarding an Honour the Youth' programme.
- V. Any other item.

*Note:-
.....
Items (1) to (5) and item (16) were disposed of in the meeting of The Group on May 10, 1972.
.....

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE
SUGGESTED CALENDAR OF EVENTS
(Not yet complete)

(694)

August 14,
1972

Midnight: Inaugural and rededication ceremony
in the Central Hall of Parliament.

(It is for consideration if immediately before this ceremony the President, the P.M., the Speaker, the Vice-President should pay homage to the memory of the Father of the Nation at Rajghat and from there proceed to Parliament. It is also for consideration if the Chief Justice of India should also be in this group both at Rajghat and at the Central Hall).

Similar ceremonies at the State Legislatures, District and Block headquarters and possibly at the Panchayats will be arranged.

Illumination of government and public buildings from midnight from the capital to the blocks.

August 15

Morning: Prabhat Pheris singing patriotic songs to congregate at the place for flag-hoisting (Red Fort in New Delhi).

Flag hoisting and National salute at Delhi and the State Capitals and Divisional and district headquarters.

Flag march in the city by the armed or semi-military and police forces.

Forenoon: Representation of special coins and stamps to the President and P.M.

Disribution of tamrapatras to 1000 freedom fighters by P.M. Both ceremonies at Vigyan Bhavan.
(Also singing of group patriotic songs).

Afternoon: Reception at Rashtrapati Bhavan. Celebrations in industrial plants and public sector institutions.

Evening: Display of massed bands by the Defence forces.

Fire works.

Night: Illumination of public buildings, cultural programmes, wherever possible, beginning with the open air stage functions at the block headquarters. Also poets homage to freedom fighters.

August 16

Functions at schools and educational institutions: Display and reading out of the scroll containing the preamble of the Constitution.

Instiation of the project "Know Your Country", District and Block" and of collecting information on the freedom struggle in the area.

(695)

Distribution of 25th Anniversary Badges to some students.

Planting of trees in commemoration of the 25th Anniversary.

At Blocks: Foundation stone ceremony of the 25th Anniversary "Complexes" of Drinking water supply unit, community school, housing for Harijans and the landless, rural electrification, drainage, etc. one in each of 5,000 Blocks.

Planting of trees in commemoration of the 25th Anniversary.

Initiation of Fam-Forestry- Blocks wherever possible.

Organisation of festival and constructive by College and University students in some villages.

Evening: Cultural Programmes.

In towns and cities: Initiation of the project for clearance of slums, provisions of alternative housing and improvement of the arrangements for carrying night-soil and for better drainage.

In capital towns: In addition to the items mentioned above for towns and cities, foundation ceremony of Bharat Bhavans. Initiation of symposia on the nature and significance of India's freedom struggle organised at the instance of the University Grants Commission.

Inauguration of the Exhibition on freedom struggle in the Nehru Memorial Museum.

Poets homage to the freedom fighters or cultural programmes.

August 17

Foundation laying ceremony of the National monument to the freedom struggle.

Gathering and honouring of old freedom fighters at schools and educational institutions.

Inauguration of the Museum on Natural history.

Foundation stone of the building of the Kisan Bhavans and agricultural museum.

Evening: Cultural Programmes.

p.t.o.

(696)

August 18

Inauguration of the Exhibition on freedom struggle within the Legislature.

Exhibition of documents at the National Archives.

Release of the popular book on India's Constitution and of any other publications ready by then.

Evening: Cultural Programmes.

August 19

Inauguration of the gallery of National Portraits in New Delhi.

Visits to places noted in the freedom struggle and beginning of memorial projects.

Evening: Cultural festival.

(697)

SEPTEMBER

- September 5: Teacher's Day : Inauguration of special programmes on Adult Literacy.
- September 11: Land Reform's Day : In blocks (wherever possible) distribution of homestead and farming land to small farmers and landless labour, resulting from the application of ceilings.
- Symposia and land reforms and agricultural development.
- Initiation of essay competitions for students.
- September 12: Release of book on aspects of India's progress since Independence by the Publications Division.
- Continuance of constructive work and festivities in villages by students.
- Completion of Know your Block project in schools.
- September 13: First round of rural sports at block headquarters.
- Cultural festivals.
- September 14: First round of installation of Memorial Slabs at Block Schools.
- Cultural programmes.
- September 15: First round of the distribution of Tamra Patras by Chief Ministers at regional or divisional headquarters.
- Regional Central Festival opens at some places.

OCTOBER

- October 2-9: Completion of the project for discontinuance of the present practice of night-soil disposal.
- Completion of some projects of houses for Harijans.
- Special meetings to explain the significance of anti-untouchability drive.
- Films show on Gandhiji's life.
- Special drive for the distribution of Gandhiji's writings.
- Handicrafts and Handlooms Day.

Opening of Farmers' Seminar Series.

October 15: Monthly function at Block headquarters
Cultural programmes in the evening. Also
Film-shows wherever possible.

Second round of installation of memorial slabs
at Block schools.

NOVEMBER

November 2: Opening of Asian Fair.

November 14: Youth Festival at the Capital towns begins.

Inauguration of Nehru Yuvak Kendras at
District headquarters.

Childrens' Day functions completion of Know Yuvak
District Project by schools.

Cultural Programmes

November 15: Second round of installation of memorial slabs at Block
schools.

Regional Cultural Festivals at some places.

Monthly cultural function at Block headquarters.

November 19: Observance of "Ghribi Hatao Day"

Symposium by University Grants Commission on
problems Socio-Economic Equality in free India.

Special programmes for women.

November 28: Cultural Festival

End of Youth Festival. Display of Best
Youth Choirs and Community Dances.

699

DECEMBER

- December 7: Armed Forces Flag Day.
Defence Exhibition at New Delhi.
- December 15: Second round of distribution ^{of} ~~Am~~prapatras to freedom fighters by Chief Ministers at regional headquarters.
Third round of installation of memorial slabs at Block headquarters.
Completion of Know Your Country Project by schools.
Completion of some of the "25th Anniversary Complexes" consisting of drinking water supply, school and housing buildings, electrification, etc.
Cultural programmes.
- December 16: Awards to artists and craftsmen and display of their works.
Final round of symposia by the University Grants Commission
Rural sports at District headquarters.
Cultural programmes.
- December 17: Honouring the Armed Forces; Observance of National Solidarity Day.
- December 18: Release of books on States by the National Book Trust.
- December 19: Conference of Parliamentarians of newly free countries (?)

p.t.o.

JANUARY 1973

- January 20-23: Regional cultural festivals in some places. -
- January 23: Subash Bose Day. Recalling the history of INA.
Monthly cultural programmes in Blocks.
- January 24-29: Completion of "Block Complexes" of Drinking Water Supply etc.
National Republic Week Festival at the capital.
Cultural & literary programmes in the evenings.
- January 30: Martyrs' Day.
Completion of Slum Dwellers' programmes.

February 1973

- February 15-16: Chief Ministers' round of distribution of temrapatras to freedom fighters.
Rural sports Festival at State Headquarters.
Installation of Stone slabs at Block schools.
Completion of Block complexes.
Ceremonies to mark the achievement of full capacity by industrial productions.
Agriculturists' seminars at district or State levels.

(701)

MARCH 1973

- March 12: Dandi March Day: Recalling the 1932 movement. Constructive work in villages.
- March 13: Bhagat Singh Day : Recalling the heroisms of revolutionaries. Staging of patriotic plays in schools and colleges.
- March 14: Completion of 'Complexes in Blocks'.
Monthly festival.
- March 15: Installation of memorial slabs in blocks.
Cultural programmes.

APRIL 1973

- April 6 to 13: National Week.
Function to recall the Jallianwala Bagh Day.
- April 14: Farmers' Seminars.
- April 15: Regional Cultural Festival.
Functions to mark the completion of plans schemes.

MAY 1973

- May 15: Disbributions of Tamra Patras by Chief Ministers.
Cultural programmes.
Completion of Some Kisan Bhavans.
Completion of 'Complexes' in Blocks.
- June 1973 : Farmers' function. Completion of block projects.
- July 1973 To be considered further.
- August 1: Tilak Day
Final distribution of tamrapatras.
Final round of functions.

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Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

702

Meeting:

Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No:125: To consider the proposal of Delhi University for sanctioning two posts of Chairman of the College Councils carrying a salary of Rs.2,250 p.m.

...

The Delhi University has forwarded a proposal for the creation of three posts of Chairman of College Councils, one by conversion of the existing post of Dean of Colleges and two additional posts, of the status of Pro-Vice-Chancellor carrying a salary of Rs.2,250/-. A copy of letter dated 24th June, 1972 from the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University to the Chairman, U.G.C. along-with its enclosures is enclosed as Annexure.

2. According to the Scheme of creation of three college Councils for looking after groups of colleges, the intention is that in each cluster of colleges, the University proposes to pool academic resources, arrange for cooperative teaching at the Hons.level, provide adequate library, laboratory, sports and other facilities and involve teachers and students in a direct and meaningful way in solution of problems in order to improve the general tone of life in colleges. The Chairman of each College Council will be a senior person of the status of Pro-Vice-Chancellor who will be appointed by the Visitor on the recommendation of the Executive Council of the University for a period of five years. He will be assisted in his task by adequate supporting staff as also by representatives of colleges who will form an all-purpose committee under his Chairmanship. Under the Scheme as envisaged by the Vice-Chancellor, there will be three college Councils- i) for looking after the colleges in the University campus and its neighbourhood ii) for colleges in South and West Delhi and iii) for professional colleges which are to be declared as autonomous colleges.

3. The proposal of the Delhi University for the creation of two additional posts of Chairman of College Councils of the status of Pro-Vice-Chancellor and for the conversion of the existing post of Dean of Colleges into a post of Chairman of College Council is placed before the Commission for consideration.

A.S.(CU)/T.O.

703

Copy of letter No. 7060/VC dated June 24, 1972, from the Vice Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi, addressed to the Chairman, U.G.C., New Delhi.

I enclose copy of a letter that I sent to Dr. S. Nurul Hasan on June 9, 1972 (Appendix I). I also enclose copy of an Ordinance that the President has been pleased to issue broadly on the lines indicated in the letter referred to above (Appendix II).

As you will notice, the University has been permitted to have two or three College Councils. I have, in the meantime, discussed this question with my colleagues in the University and we feel that we may have three College Councils : one, looking after the colleges in the University Campus and its neighbourhood, second, for colleges in South and West Delhi, and third, for Professional Colleges which are to be declared as autonomous. In January 1971, you had kindly agreed to sanction the post of a Dean of Colleges which will be abolished after we appoint the three Chairmen of the College Councils. As you will notice from the letter that I wrote to Dr. Nurul Hasan, each Chairman will be of the status of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and will be paid a salary of Rs. 2,250/- p.m. I shall feel obliged if the University Grants Commission could sanction two more posts each carrying a salary of Rs. 2,250/- p.m. We will transfer the present post of the Dean to the College Councils to be set up by us. I may add that since the Ordinance has to be implemented immediately, I shall greatly appreciate an early action in the matter.

I am sorry I could not write to you or talk to you personally regarding the various problems facing the University in view of your being on tour outside Delhi during the period. I hardly need to say that the University is always in need of your active help and guidance.

Thanking you and with warm regards

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Appendix I

704

Copy of letter No. 6986/VC dated June 9, 1972, from the Vice Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi, addressed to the Education Minister, Government of India, New Delhi.

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Kindly refer to my letter No. 6928/VC dated May 20, 1972 in which I had stressed the need for the Government issuing an Ordinance to amend the Delhi University Act for meeting some of the pressing problems that the University is facing and to the subsequent discussions which I had with you on the subject.

You will kindly recall that I have emphasized on several occasions the difficulties being experienced by the University in administering the Colleges which have sharply increased in number during the last many years. In fact, the size of the University has become so large that unless immediate steps are taken to decentralize the administration, I fear that the administration may collapse altogether at various levels. The phenomenal increase in the number of students in colleges is indicated by the figures as given in the enclosed note. I may only state here that in 1962-63 the number of regular students in various colleges of the University was 23,659; in 1969-70 this figure jumped to 56,092; and in 1972 it stood at 64,802. Additionally, in Correspondence Courses, student enrolment rose from 1,088 in 1962-63 to 14,457 in 1971-72. Similarly whereas in 1970-71, 7,594 students enrolled themselves in the External Cell, this figure rose to 14,793 in 1971-72. Altogether the University had on its rolls 97,247 students in 1971-72. With these numbers and with 48 colleges spread all over the city, it is obvious that unless we create a suitable administrative machinery to help Colleges to perform their academic and other responsibilities competently, a situation may arise which may be beyond the control of the University and the Government itself may face a serious law and order problem.

I suggest that we immediately create, well before the commencement of the new academic session in July 2-3 College Councils which might look after groups of Colleges. The plan is that in each cluster of colleges, we pool our academic resources, arrange for cooperative teaching at the Honours level, provide adequate library, laboratory, sports, and other facilities and by involving teachers and students in a direct and meaningful way in solution of problems we try to improve, the general tone of life in Colleges. The Chairman of each College Council will be a senior person of the status of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor who will be appointed by the Visitor on the recommendation of the Executive Council of the University for a period of five years. He will be assisted in his task by adequate supporting staff as also by representatives of Colleges who will form an all-purpose Committee under his Chairmanship. The arrangements I am proposing have been endorsed by a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission for looking into the problems of the Delhi University. Its report is already with you.

In addition to the 2-3 college Councils that may be created to look after the Colleges of the University, I should also like the Professional Colleges in the Faculties of Medicine, Technology and Music & Fine Arts to be given an autonomous status. As it is, the

F.T.C.

705

problems of these colleges are essentially different from the problems of other colleges and it is only appropriate that under the general supervision of the Academic Council of the University, these colleges are allowed to frame their own syllabi, evolve their own system of examinations and conduct their affairs in the best interest of their special discipline. I may add that the Kothari Commission and the University Grants Commission have both recommended the concept of autonomous colleges and the experiment is already being made in some universities in India.

If we have to take action on the two matters mentioned above, it is essential that the University Executive Council gets the power to frame the relevant Statutes. At present the Executive Council can propose a Statute or amendment to the existing Statutes to the Court of the University after whose approval alone can it be sent to the Visitor. My proposal to vest this authority in the Executive Committee is in line with the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee which has been accepted by the University Grants Commission and on the basis of which it was incorporated in the Aligarh Muslim University Bill now approved by the Parliament. The same procedure has also been made applicable to the Banaras Hindu University and the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

I may add that my request that a Presidential Ordinance incorporating these changes may be issued well before the reopening of the University in July is prompted by the fear that any changes introduced after the reopening of the University would be challenged by interested parties on the ground that they were not made public at the time of fresh admissions. Our plan to pool the academic resources in each cluster of colleges for improvement in academic standards would necessarily affect our admission policy this year and it is only appropriate that all concerned — specially the public — are kept informed about this. I may also add that the College Councils by involving students and teachers in a meaningful dialogue, might be able to diffuse some of the tensions which prevail today in colleges and which tend to disrupt academic life in the University. We also plan to introduce some significant changes in our examination system which we might not be able to implement at the level of colleges unless there is proper local leadership. The College Council may have to intervene wherever a certain college is not able to conduct its examinations under the revised scheme. All in all, I have a feeling that if we are not permitted flexibility in our functioning now which the changes suggested above by me are likely to provide, things may stand still in the University for almost a whole year with disastrous consequences.

I am therefore of the opinion that in the interest of efficient organisation and the possibility of improved academic life, it is imperative that the changes are announced through a Presidential Ordinance immediately. I may add that these changes should not prove to be too controversial. I have consulted a large number of my colleagues in the University as well as the Deans of faculties. They all agree that this is the maximum that we should do at this stage.

I hope it will be possible for you to get the Ordinance issued as

A Note on the Growth of Enrolment in the University of Delhi.

The University of Delhi started as a teaching University but due to the growth of numbers, its character has undergone a change. There are four types of students who enrolled in this University.

1. Regular students ;
2. Students under Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board,
3. Correspondence Courses students and
4. Students under External Cell who can appear as private students.

1) Regular students are provided instructions in the colleges and the University Teaching Departments.

2) The non-Collegiate Women's Education Board provides instruction for about 110 days in a year.

3) The Correspondence Courses provide instruction through correspondence plus personal contact programmes arranged for students at some metropolitan centres. A student of B.A. Pass Course is provided 14 days of instruction in a year under the personal contact program and a student of B.Sc. General, 45-50 days of instruction in a year.

4) The students under the External Cell are not provided instruction by the University but the University acts as an examining body in their case.

Table 1

Break up of number of students according to different techniques of teaching in 1971-72

	<u>Number of Students</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Regular students	64,802	66.6
Correspondence Course	14,457	14.9
Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board	3,195	3.3
Private students enrolled under External Cell	<u>14,793</u>	<u>15.2</u>
	<u>97,247</u>	<u>100.00</u>

2. The proportion of students in the different categories mentioned above is given in table 1. From the table, it would be noted that in 1971-72, the University had on its rolls, a total of 97,247 students. Out of which 64,802 (66.6%) belong to the regular students category, 14,457 to the correspondence courses (14.9%), 3,195 to Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board (3.3%) and 14,793 (15.2%) to the External Cell i.e. private students.

3. A study of the growth of enrolment reveals that in the year 1962-63, the University had started experiencing the pressure of numbers. This is evident from the fact that the increase of enrolment was of the order 11.7% in 1962-63 and 12.9% in 1963-64. To ease the situation, the University took the decision to introduce correspondence courses and it would be noted that the number of students in the

correspondence course rose from 1,088 in 1962-63 to 16,932 in 1969-70. The rise in enrolment in the correspondence course in years 1968-69 and 1969-70 was of the order of 50.4 percent and 52.6 percent respectively. This evidently was an expression of the growing demand for higher education. During the same period, the number of regular students had also increased from 23,659 in 1962-63 to 56,092 in 1969-70.

4. At this stage, it was felt that peak levels had been reached even in the school of Correspondence Courses. To meet the demand further, it was decided in 1970 that the University should permit students who secure marks in the range of 33-40 percent in Higher Secondary Examination to appear as private students. In the year 1970-71, 7,594 students enrolled themselves under the External Cell but in 1971-72, 14,793 were on rolls in this category - signifying an increase of 94.8%.

5. The University is, therefore, a teaching body for 64,802 regular students and provides substantial teaching to 17,652 students in the correspondence courses and Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board but acts as an examining body for 97,247 students. Since, practically in every course, the system of promotions is based on Annual University Examinations, the burden of conducting University Examinations for one lakh of students every year has fallen on the University.

Break-up of University Enrolment sex-wise

6. The break-up of the University enrolment sex-wise reveals that during the period 1961-62 to 1971-72, the proportion of female students to male students has shown an increase. Whereas in 1961-62, the total number of male students against every 100 female students was 186, the proportion in 1971-72 has come down to 116:100. In absolute terms, the number of male students in 1961-62 stood at 14,246 but in 1971-72 it reached a figure of 36,446. As compared with this, the number of female students has gone up from 7,672 in 1961-62 to 31,287 in 1971-72.

Table 2

Break-up of undergraduate students according to sex-composition

Year	Number of students			Percentage of Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961-62	10791	6441	17232	62.62	37.38	100.0
1965-66	16421	12870	29291	56.06	43.94	100.0
1970-71	27672	25209	52881	52.53	47.67	100.0
1971-72	29324	27681	57005	51.44	48.56	100.0

N. B. : This excludes correspondence courses and Private students, but students of Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board are included as the number of working days are 110 in comparison

to 180 for regular students. Ph.D. students are also included.

Table 3

Break-up of Post-graduate students according to sex-composition

Year	Number of students			Percentage of total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961-62	3455	1231	4686	73.73	26.27	100.0
1965-66	3320	2018	5338	62.20	37.80	100.0
1970-71	5619	3418	9037	62.18	37.82	100.0
1971-72	7122	3606	10728	66.39	33.61	100.0

N.B. This excludes correspondence courses and Private students, but students of Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board are included as the number of working days are 110 in comparison to 180 for regular students. Ph.D. students are also included.

This trend in the faster rate of growth of female students enrolment is noticeable both at the undergraduate and at the post-graduate level. The index of growth of male and female students reveals that whereas in 1971-72, the index of male students (1961-62 = 100) at the under-graduate level was 271.7 for female students, it stood at 429.8. At the post-graduate level, the index for the male students in 1971-72 was 206 but for female students it was 292.9. Obviously, this indicates that the demand for female education is rising at a faster rate than the demand for male education.

Break-up between under-graduate and post-graduate level.

The number of under-graduate students in 1961 was 17,232 and the number in 1971-72 rose to 86,314. This shows that the index of under-graduate enrolment (with 1961-62 = 100) rose to 500.8. Compared with this, the corresponding increase in enrolment at the post-graduate level was relatively less. In 1961-62, there were 4,686 students at the post-graduate level but in 1971-72, their number rose to 10,933. In other words, the index of growth of post-graduate enrolment rose from 100 in 1961-62 to 233 in 1971-72 (these figures include regular students on the rolls of the Colleges and the University Teaching Departments, School of Correspondence, Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and Private students category).

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709

Table 4

Break-up of students studying in Post-graduate and under-graduate courses in Delhi University

Year	Number of students			Percentage of Total students		
	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Total	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Total
1961-62	17,232	4,686	21,918	78.62	21.38	100.0
1965-66	33,715	5,338	39,053	86.33	13.67	100.0
1970-71	75,658	9,173	84,831	89.19	10.81	100.0
1971-72	86,314	10,933	97,247	88.76	11.24	100.0

Note : The above figures for Post-graduate and Under-graduate include students from Non-Collegiate, Private and Correspondence courses, Students enrolled for Doctorate degree are also included under Post-graduates.

If we exclude the students from the Correspondence Courses, and those appearing as private students, the total number of students on rolls in the Colleges and University Departments in 1971-72 works out to be 67,733. The under-graduate students in 1971-72 work out to be 57,005 and the post-graduate 10,728.

Table 5

Break-up of Post-graduate and Under-graduate students

Year	Number of Students			Percentage of Total students		
	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Total	Under-graduate	Post-graduate	Total
1961-62	17,232	4,686	21,918	78.62	21.38	100.0
1965-66	29,291	5,338	34,629	84.59	15.41	100.0
1970-71	52,881	9,037	61,918	85.40	14.60	100.0
1971-72	57,005	10,728	67,733	84.16	15.84	100.0

M. B. : This excludes Correspondence Courses and Private Students, but students of Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board are included as the number of working days are 110 in comparison to 180 for regular students. Ph.D. students are also included.

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710

Published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II-Section 1 dated the 22nd June, 1972 as Ordinance No. 5 of 1972.

Assented on ... 22-6-1972.

THE DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1972.

No. 5 of 1972.

Promulgated by the President in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India

An Ordinance further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922.

WHEREAS Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action ;

Now, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance :-

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972.

Short title & commencement. Act 8 of 1922 to be temporarily amended. Amendment of section 4.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. During the period of operation of this Ordinance, the Delhi University Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in sections 3 to 5.

3. In section 4 of the principal Act, after clause (9), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :-

"(9A) to declare colleges conducting courses of study in the faculties of Medicine, Technology, Music or Fine Arts, as autonomous colleges;

Provided that the extent of the autonomy which each such college may have and the matters in relation to which it may exercise such autonomy, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Statutes ;

(9B) to set up one or more College Councils for two or more colleges with such composition, powers and functions as may be laid down in the Statutes ;"

4. In section 28 of the principal Act, after clause (h), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :-

Amendment of Section 28.

"(hh) the extent of the autonomy which the colleges may have and the matters in relation to which such autonomy may be exercised ;

711

(hhh) the composition, powers and functions of
College Councils: "

5. In section 29 of the principal act, for sub-sections
(2) (3), (4), (5) and (6), the following sub-sections
shall be substituted, namely :

Amendment
of Section
29.

"(2) The Executive Council may, from time to time,
make new or additional Statutes or may amend or
repeal the Statutes :

Provided that the Executive Council shall not make,
amend, or repeal any Statute affecting the status, powers
or constitution of any authority of the University until such
authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an
opinion in writing on the proposed changes, and any opinion
so expressed shall be considered by the Executive Council.

(3) Every new Statute or addition to the Statutes or
any amendment or repeal of a Statute shall require the
previous approval of the Visitor who may sanction, disallow
or return it to the Executive Council for further consideration."

V. V. GIRI
22.6.1972
PRESIDENT.

K. K. SUNDARAM,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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23/6

University Grants Commission

712

Meeting :
Dated : July 5, 1972.

Item No. 126 : To consider the proposal received from Mysore University for further development of the University Postgraduate Centre, Mangalore.

In accordance with the general policy laid down for the Post-graduate Centres, an allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs was made to Mysore University for the establishment of a University Centre for Post-graduate studies at Mangalore. This allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs was distributed by the University as follows :

Buildings

	<u>Rupees in lakhs</u>
1. Physics and Mathematics Block	3.50
2. Bio-Sciences Block	2.50
3. Library including Kannade department	2.00
4. Special fittings and furniture for the above buildings.	0.50
Total	<u>8.50</u>

Equipment	3.35
1. Library books and Journals	1.80
2. Students Hostel	0.80
3. Teachers Hostel	2.50
4. Staff	<u>3.05</u>
Grand Total	<u>20.00 lakhs</u>

Against this, the State Government contributed about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Subsequently, the proposal of the Mysore University for starting M. Com course. at the Mangalore Postgraduate Centre, involving the following expenditure has also been accepted.

A. Building including furniture and services	Rs. 1.00 lakh
B. Library Books and Journals	Rs. 0.50 lakh
C. Expenditure towards salaries of 2 Readers and 3 Lecturers upto and of the 4th Plan period.	

The other proposals sent by the Mysore University for the Post-graduate centre, Mangalore, are as follows :

A. Strengthening of the existing department.(1) Department of Physics

i) For completion of the existing Physics and Mathematics Blocks	Rs. 1.00 lakh
ii) addl. accommodation required (1,920 Sq.ft.)	Rs. 0.60 lakh
iii) Furniture	Rs. 0.15 lakh
iv) Equipment	Rs. 2.35 lakhs
v) Books and Journals	Rs. 0.45 lakh
Total	<u>Rs. 4.55 lakhs</u>

Additional Staff

Professor	1
Readers	2
Lecturers	2

2. Department of Bio-Sciences :

Amount required to complete the existing building	Es. 0.50 lakhs
ii) Additional accommodation required	Es. 2.16 lakhs
iii) Furniture	Es. 0.49 lakhs
iv) Books and Journals	Es. 0.50 lakhs
v) Equipment	Es. 1.45 lakhs
Total	Es. 5.10 lakhs

Additional Staff

Reader	1
Lecturer	1

3. Department of Mathematics

i) Books and Journals and Furniture	Es. 1.00 lakh
ii) <u>Additional Staff</u>	
Professor	1
Lecturer	1

B. Starting New Departments

i) Department of English : 1 Reader, 2 Lecturers and Es. 20,000/- for books and journals (though exact requirements not indicated).

4. General Amenities

Central Library :

i. Furniture	Es. 1,37,098/-
ii. Equipment	Es. 19,600/-
iii. Staff (including clerical and subordinate staff)	Es. 56,971/-
	Es. 2,13,669/-

5. Additional Hostel for 96 students Es. 4,82,000/-

6. Staff quarters (though requirements are not indicated) Es. 3,00,000/-

7. Research grant Es. 50,000/- as in

8. Junior Fellowships of Es. 300/- per month 4, (the case of other I.P.G. centres)

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

Additional Secretary

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

714

Meeting:

Dated : 5th Jul, 1972.

Item No. 127: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for the institution of one year postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering at the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee.

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The Commission at its meeting held on 6th October, 1971 considered the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. Board of Postgraduate Studies research for the introduction of Postgraduate Diploma in Traffic Engineering at the Universities of Baroda & Roorkee. The Commission desired that more details may be obtained in regard to the proposed courses. A copy of the note placed before the Commission at its meeting held on 6th October, 1971 (vide Item.15) is attached.* The following are the details of proposed courses received from the universities of Baroda and Roorkee.

M.S. University of Baroda:

Faculty of Technology and Engineering, Civil Engineering Department
Proposal for instituting a Postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering.

With the tremendous growth and expansion of various industries and also the rapid development of Urban areas in and around Baroda in particular and in the state of Gujarat and the country as a whole in general, the problem of providing adequate traffic facilities has become extremely complex and needs exploration and development on scientific principles of well designed transportation facilities in the country. The existing cities are facing severe traffic congestion problems due to ever-increasing traffic movements and limited available facilities. Knowledge of the stream characteristics, traffic patterns, analysis and forecasting of traffic growth and proper planning and control are, therefore, extremely essential to provide a national solution to this very complex and important problem. For this purpose it is very necessary and urgent that a postgraduate Diploma Course of one year's duration in Traffic Engineering be started to train the qualified graduates of Civil Engineering and Architecture to develop competence in this field of research.

1. Duration: One year
2. Proposed intake: 10 students per year.
3. Minimum qualifications for admission: B.E. (Civil) or B.Arch with 55% marks on the aggregate.
4. Scheme of working:

715

Subject:

PART-I:

1. Applied Statistics
2. City planning & Design
3. Traffic Planning & Characteristics.
4. Fundamentals of Transportation Engineering.
5. Design of Traffic Facilities.

PART-II

6. Traffic Control Engineering
7. Any one of the Electives:
 - a. Traffic Analysis & Forecasting
 - b. Theory of Road Traffic Flow
 - c. Techniques of Urban renewal
8. Design Project
9. Seminars & Literature survey
10. Foreign Language.

Roorkee University:

The postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering would be of one year duration. Admission to this course is open to candidates possessing Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering or Architecture from a recognised University/Institution or an equivalent qualification. A postgraduate Diploma in Traffic Engineering will be awarded on successful completion of the prescribed course of study during two semesters, followed by a thesis/dissertation.

1. Semester

Subject

1. Computer Analysis.
2. Probability & Statistics
3. Traffic Engineering-I
4. Highway Geometric Design

II. Semester

Subject:

1. Traffic Engineering:II
2. Traffic Field Studies and Analysis.
3. Highway Planning and Economic Studies
4. Optional subjects, Anyone unit out of the following:
 - i. Road side development, control and lighting.
 - ii. Elements of Photogrammetry and photo interpretation.
 - iii. Engineering mathematics

5. Seminar

716

6. Special Problem/Project.

As mentioned in the earlier note attached, the facilities recommended by A.I.C.T.E. for introduction of these courses is as stated below:-

Facilities recommended (UGC share 100%)

Non-recurring:- NIL

Laboratory and other facilities already available at the University should be utilised.

Recurring p.a.

1. Teaching staff including visiting Professor.	Rs. 12,000/-
2. Maintenance @ Rs. 500/- per student per year.	Rs. 2,500/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 14,500/-
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The course is intended to train the Engineers and architects from Industry/State Government Departments in response to their actual needs and as such no provision for scholarship is necessary.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E.O. (T)/Additional Secretary

'CEUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

7/7

Meeting:

Dated : 6th October 1971.

- Item No.15: To consider the recommendations of the AICTE for the institution of one year postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering at the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have forwarded the recommendations of the AICTE Board of Postgraduate Studies and Research for the introduction of Postgraduate diploma course in Traffic Engineering on experimental basis at the universities of Baroda and Roorkee with the provision of following physical facilities with intake of 5 at each university.

Facilities recommended (UG&C share 100%)

Non-recurring; NIL

Laboratory and other facilities already available at the University should be utilised.

Recurring p.a.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1. | Teaching staff including visiting Professor.. | Rs. 12,000/- |
| 2. | Maintenance @ Rs. 5600/- per student per year | Rs. 2,500/- |

The course is intended to train the Engineers and architects from Industry/State Government Departments in response to their actual needs and as such no provision for scholarship is necessary.

It may be stated that the Commission has agreed to provide grants of Rs. 107.09 Lakhs and Rs. 185.08 Lakhs respectively to the Universities of Baroda and Roorkee for development of Engineering and Technology Education and research under the Fourth Five Year Plan ending in 1973-74.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

D.O. (T)/E.O. (T)

'CHUGH'

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential
718

Meeting:
Dated : 5th July, 1972.

Item No. 128: To consider the participation of two representatives from the Indian universities at the International Seminar "University Today" to be held from 1st to 7th September, 1972 in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia under Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme 1972-73.

....

Under proposed Indo-Yugoslav Cultural Exchange Programme 1972-73, the Commission has received invitation for two representatives from the Indian Universities to participate at the International Seminar "University Today" to be held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia from 1st to 7th September, 1972. During their stay in Yugoslavia the Indian representatives will be the guests of Federal Institute for International Scientific Cultural and Technical Cooperation. The main themes of the Seminar are.. Teaching at the Future University. Role and Place of the students at a Reformed University; and Instruction Planning. The topics for panel discussion are: Diploma Equalisation; and Existence of International University. Under the terms and conditions the Commission will be providing return International air fare to both the Indian participants by economy class (Air India).

The Commission has been nominating two Indian representatives for this annual Seminar being held every year in the first week of September in Dubrovnik. During 1970-71 and 1971-72 the following Indian participants attended the Seminar in Yugoslavia:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. A.S. Adke | \| |  |
| Vice-Chancellor | \| |  |
| Karnatak University. | \| |  |
| | | |
| 2. Prof. A.B. Lal | \| | Visited on 14.8.1970 (1970-71) |
| Vice-Chancellor | \| |  |
| Allahabad University | \| |  |
| | | |
| 1. Prof. S.S. Bhandarkar | \| |  |
| Vice-Chancellor | \| |  |
| Jiwaji University | \| |  |
| | | |
| 2. Shri B.S. Bahl | \| | Visited on 30.8.1971 (1971-72) |
| Principal | \| |  |
| D.A.V. College, | \| |  |
| Jullundur. | \| |  |

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration, as to the persons who may be nominated for September, 1972 Seminar.

F. G. (G)/J. S. (SI)

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Confidential

719

Meeting:

Dated: 5th August, 1972.

Item No: 129: To consider the question of utilisation of equipment purchased by the universities out of grants given by the University Grants Commission.

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The Public Accounts Committee commenting on a case of non-utilisation of machinery and equipment worth about Rs. one lakh purchased by the Banaras Hindu University out of grants sanctioned by the U.G.C. made the following recommendations in their 27th Report (5th Lok Sabha)

"The Committee would like the UGC to devise some check to ensure the costly machinery purchased by Universities out of grants given by the Commission are properly utilised. A Committee set up by the UGC to report on standards of university education had drawn attention to the necessity "to guard against the danger of building up big apparatus at places where qualified and trained people are not available to handle them". That Committee went on to say, "We understand that in some departments very little work has been done in spite of costly equipment. We need hardly add that in such cases immediate steps should be taken to transfer the equipment to the departments where it can be used more effectively". To ensure purposeful utilisation of large sums of money which the Commission is annually giving to the universities for equipment, it ought to have some kind of a random check, covering at least costly equipments purchased by the universities. The Commission too consider, in consultation with the Universities, how best a broad system of checks could be devised in this regard."

The Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare in their reply informed the Committee that the Banaras Hindu University had since commissioned all the equipment under reference. The Public Accounts Committee have further recommended as follows:

"While the Committee are glad to note that the Banaras Hindu University has since commissioned the equipments lying idle for a long time, they found that the Ministry have not informed them about the action taken or proposed to be taken by the University Grants Commission on their suggestion to devise a broad system of checks in regard to utilisation of at least costly equipments purchased by the universities out of the grants given by the Commission. The Committee would like suitable action to be taken in the matter early."

It may be pointed out that the U.G.C. gives grants to universities for purchase of equipment required for higher education and research. While the equipment purchased by the universities is generally being well utilised there may be some cases where an item of equipment cannot be utilised for some varied reasons for some time. The utilisation of equipment purchased by the universities with U.G.C. assistance is looked into by the Visiting Committees appointed for assessing the developmental needs of universities for a plan period. It is, however, for consideration whether the universities may be asked to furnish six

720

monthly or annual returns indicating utilisation of the items of equipment costing more than say Rs. one lakh, the date on which the equipment was received in the university and the date of its commissioning or first usage etc.

The matter is placed before the Commission for consideration.

E. C. (CD)

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

722

MEETING:

Dated: 5th July 1972.

Item No. 131: To consider a reference received from Ministry of Education & SW regarding the proposals of the Jawaharlal Nehru University to amend Statutes No.2, 5, 10 and 13 of the University.

The Ministry of Education has forwarded for the comments of the Commission the amendments proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru University to Statutes No.2, 5, 10 and 13 of the University. The existing provisions in the Statute and the proposed amendments and the amended Statute are given in the Annexure. The justification given by the University for the amendment to these Statutes are given below:-

1. Statute 2: Chancellor

It is stated by the University that the amended statute is in line with the provision recently made in the Statutes by the Aligarh Muslim University Act (Statute

2. Statute No.5: Rector

It is stated by the University that it is necessary and desirable that the Professors of the University should be made eligible for appointment to the post of Rector. The University has proposed to amend Statute 5 to make it flexible to provide for the appointment of a whole-time Rector or a part-time Rector who would continue to be a teacher.

3. Statute No.10: Officers of University - (2)(a)&(b) - Dean of Students:

It is stated that the amended Statutes are on the same line as the corresponding provisions in the Aligarh Muslim University Act (Statute No.10).

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723

4. Statute No.13: Executive Council.

It is stated that the term of office of first members of the Executive Council appointed by the Visitor under transitional provision contained in Section 26 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act comes to an end on 16th July 1972. The Executive Council of the University took the opportunity to examine the structure of Statute 13 in the light of the recommendations made in the report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges. According to that report the majority of the Executive Council should consist of teachers of the University. In addition to increased representation for Deans, provision has been made for the nomination of three teachers by the Visitor to the Executive Council in the place of the three Principals provided for under the existing statute. The Court also will be represented on the Executive Council. Three of its members will be nominated by the Visitor as members of the Executive Council. It is stated that the composition of the Executive Council as provided for in the revised Statute 13, is in conformity with the recommendations of the report referred to above and the trends in other Central Universities. The University has not however provided for election from the Court and the Academic Council during the transition period as both these are nominated bodies at present. But the University is ensuring that at least one of the three teachers recommended by the Vice-Chancellor would be an Assistant Professor.

The proposal of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the amendment of the Statutes 2, 5, 10 and 13 of the University is placed before the Commission for consideration.

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Existing Statutes 1	Proposed Substitution/ Amendment 2	After Substitution/ Amendment 3	Reasons for substitution or proposing Amendments 4
<p>"2(1)The Chancellor shall be elected by the Court and shall hold office for a term of three years;</p> <p>Provided that the Chancellor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until the election of his successor.</p> <p>(2)If the office of the Chancellor becomes vacant, the functions of his office shall, until some person is elected under clause (1) to the vacant office, be performed by the Vice-Chancellor."</p>	<p>For Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University, the following Statute shall be substituted, namely:-</p> <p>"2(1) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the Executive Council: Provided that if the Visitor does not approve of the persons so recommended, he may call for fresh recommendations from the Executive Council.</p> <p>(2)The Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment."</p>	<p>"2(1)The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the Executive Council:</p> <p>Provided that if the Visitor does not approve of the persons so recommended he may call for fresh recommendations from the Executive Council.</p> <p>(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for a term of five years and shall be eligible for re-appointment."</p>	<p>Provision has been made for the nomination of the Chancellor by the Visitor. This is in line with the provision recently made by Parliament in the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University Act.</p>

"5.(1) Every Rector shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor:

Provided that where the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor is not accepted by the Executive Council, he may recommend any other person to the Executive Council and if it does not accept that recommendation also, the Vice-Chancellor shall forward the names of both the persons aforesaid to the Visitor and the Visitor may appoint either of them or direct the Vice-Chancellor to recommend any other person to the Executive Council.

(2) A Rector shall be a whole-time salaried officer of the University.

(3) The term of office of a Rector shall be such as may be decided by the Executive Council, but it shall not in any case exceed five years. On the expiration

For Statute 5 of the Statutes of the University the following Statute shall be substituted, namely:-

"5.(1) Every Rector shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor on such terms and conditions as may be laid down in the Ordinances:

Provided that where the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor is not accepted by the Executive Council, the matter shall be referred to the Visitor who may either appoint the person recommended by the Vice-Chancellor, or ask the Vice-Chancellor to recommend another person to the Executive Council: Provided further that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint a Professor to discharge the duties of a Rector in addition to his own duties as a Professor.

"5.(1) Every Rector shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor on such terms and conditions as may be laid down in the Ordinances:

Provided that where the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor is not accepted by the Executive Council, the matter shall be referred to the Visitor who may either appoint the person recommended by the Vice-Chancellor or ask the Vice-Chancellor to recommend another person to the Executive Council:

Provided further that the Executive Council may, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint a Professor to discharge the duties of a Rector

It is felt necessary and desirable that Professors of the University should be made eligible for appointment to the post of Rector. Thus Statute 5 requires to be amended to make it flexible to provide for the appointment of a whole-time Rector or a part-time Rector who could also continue to be a teacher of the University. This amended Statute is on the same line as the corresponding provisions in the Aligarh Muslim University Act.

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of his term of office he shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(4)The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of a Rector shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) The term of office of a Rector shall be such as may be decided by the Executive Council but it shall not in any case exceed five years or until the expiration of the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor whichever is earlier and shall be eligible for re-appointment:

Provided that a Rector shall retire on attaining the age of 65 years.

(3) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of a Rector shall be such as may be prescribed by the Ordinances."

in addition to his own duties as a Professor.

(2)The term of office of a Rector shall be such as may be decided by the Executive Council but it shall not in any case exceed five years or until the expiration of the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor whichever is earlier and shall be eligible for re-appointment:

Provided that a Rector shall retire on attaining the age of 65 years.

(3) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of a Rector shall be such as may be prescribed by the Ordinances."

(3) The emoluments and other terms and conditions of service of a Rector shall be such as may be prescribed by the Ordinances."

10.(2)(a) The Dean of Students shall be appointed from amongst employees of the University, who are or who have been teachers of the University not below the rank of Reader, by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor; the Dean shall be a whole-time employee of the University, shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(b) The person who is appointed as the Dean of Students shall continue to hold his lien on his substantive post.

In Statute 10 of the Statutes of the University for sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2)(a) The Dean of Students shall be appointed from amongst the teachers of the University not below the rank of a Reader by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor: the Dean so appointed shall be a whole-time officer and shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment:

Provided that the Executive Council may, if it is considered necessary, appoint, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, a teacher, not below the rank of a Reader to discharge the duties of the Dean of Students in addition to his duties and in such a case the Executive Council may sanction a suitable allowance.

"(2)(a) The Dean of Students shall be appointed from amongst the teachers of the University not below the rank of a Reader by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor: the Dean so appointed shall be a whole-time officer and shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment:

Provided that the Executive Council may, if it is considered necessary, appoint, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, a teacher, not below the rank of a Reader to discharge the duties of the Dean of Students in addition to his duties and in such a case the Executive Council may sanction a suitable allowance.

It is felt necessary and desirable that the teachers of the University not below the rank of Readers should be made eligible for appointment to the post of the Dean of Students. Thus sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) of Statute 10 needs to be recast so as to provide for the appointment of a whole-time Dean of Students or a part-time Dean of Students who could also continue to be a teacher of the University. This amended Statute is on the same lines as the corresponding provisions in the Aligarh Muslim University Act.

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(b) The person who is appointed as the Dean of Students shall continue to hold his lien on his substantive post and shall be eligible to all the benefits that would have otherwise accrued to him but for his appointment as Dean of Students."

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<p>"13.(1) The Executive Council shall consist of the following members, namely:-</p> <p>(i)The Vice-Chancellor, ex-officio ;</p> <p>(ii)The Dean of Students, ex-officio ;</p> <p>(iii)Not more than three Deans of Schools of Studies, by rotation according to seniority;</p> <p>(iv)Not more than three Principals of Colleges including at least one Principal from a Women's College, by rotation according to seniority;</p> <p>(v)Three persons, none of whom shall be an employee of the University or an institution recognised by or associated with, the University, elected by the Court from among its members;</p> <p>(vi)Four persons nominated by the Visitor;</p> <p>(vii)Such number of other persons representing institutions recognised by, or associated with, the University, as may be determined by the Visitor, from time to time.</p>	<p>For Statute 13 of the Statutes of the University the following Statute shall be substituted, namely:-</p> <p>"13(1) The Executive Council shall consist of the following members, namely:-</p> <p>(i)The Vice-Chancellor, ex-officio</p> <p>(ii)The Rector, ex-officio</p> <p>(iii)The Dean of Students, ex-officio</p> <p>(iv)Not more than five Deans of Schools of Studies of whom not more than three shall be from each of the Groups specified below by rotation according to seniority:</p> <p><u>Group I</u> Schools of Social Sciences, International Studies, Languages and Creative Arts.</p>	<p>13(1) The Executive Council shall consist of the following members, namely:-</p> <p>(i)The Vice-Chancellor, ex-officio</p> <p>(ii)The Rector, ex-officio</p> <p>(iii)The Dean of Students, ex-officio</p> <p>(iv)Not more than five Deans of Schools of Studies of whom not more than three shall be from each of the Groups specified below by rotation according to seniority:</p> <p><u>Group I</u> Schools of Social Sciences, International Studies, Languages and Creative Arts.</p>	<p>The term of office of the first members of the Executive Council appointed by the Visitor under transitional provision contained in section 26 of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Act comes to an end on the 16th July 1972. The Executive Council took the opportunity to examine the structure of Statute 13 in the light of the recommendations made in the report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges. According to that Report, the majority of members should consist of teachers of the University. In addition to increased representation for Deans of Schools of Studies, the present Executive Council</p>

(2) The members of the Executive Council referred to in items (iii) and (iv) shall hold office for a term of two years.

(3) The members referred to in items (v), (vi) and (vii) shall hold office for a term of three years.

(4) The term of office of the members of the Executive Council shall commence from the date of election, nomination or appointment, as the case may be.

(5) Five members of the Executive Council shall form the quorum."

Group II
Schools of Life Sciences, Computer and System Sciences and Theoretical and Environmental Sciences.

(v) Four persons nominated by the Visitor.

(vi) Three teachers of the University nominated by the Visitor on the recommendation by the Vice-Chancellor.

(vii) Three members of the Court, nominated by the Visitor, none of whom shall be an employee of the University or an institution recognised by or associated with the University.

(viii) Such number of Heads of institutions recognised by, or associated with, the University, as may be determined by the Visitor from time to time and nominated by him.

Group II
Schools of Life Sciences, Computer and System Sciences and Theoretical and Environmental Sciences.

(v) Four persons nominated by the Visitor.

(vi) Three teachers of the University nominated by the Visitor on the recommendation by the Vice-Chancellor.

(vii) Three members of the Court, nominated by the Visitor, none of whom shall be an employee of the University or an Institution recognised by or associated with the University.

(viii) Such number of Heads of institutions recognised by, or associated with, the University, as may be determined by the Visitor from time to time and nominated by him. Provided that not more than two persons who are associated with institutions of higher learning and research may be nominated by the Visitor for a period of two years from 17th July, 1972.

has, therefore, made provision for the nomination of three teachers by the Visitor to the Executive Council in the place of the three Principals provided for under the existing Statute. (It may be added that the University does not have colleges recognised by it, nor has it established any colleges). The Court also will be represented on the Executive Council. Three of its members will be nominated by the Visitor as members of the Executive Council. To sum up, the composition of the Executive Council as provided for in the revised Statute 13, is in conformity with the recommendations of the Report referred to above and the trends in other Central Universities.

731

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Provided that not more than two persons who are associated with institutions of higher learning and research may be nominated by the Visitor for a period of two years from 17th July 1972.

(2)The members of the Executive Council shall hold office for a term of two years;

Provided that the members referred to in items (iv) and (vii) of clause (1) shall cease to be members of the Executive Council when they cease to be Deans and members of the Court respectively.

Provided further that the members referred to in items (vi) and (vii) of clause (1) who are nominated in 1972 shall cease to be such members of the Executive Council, if -

(i)the Court and the Academic Council are constituted in terms of Statutes 11 and 15 respectively, and

(2)The members of the Executive Council shall hold office for a term of two years:

Provided that the members referred to in items (iv) and (vii) of clause (1) shall cease to be members of the Executive Council when they cease to be Deans and members of the Court respectively.

Provided further that the members referred to in items (vi) and (vii) of clause (1) who are nominated in 1972 shall cease to be such members of the Executive Council, if -

(i)the Court and the Academic Council are constituted in terms of Statutes 11 and 15 respectively, and

(ii)all the following seven Schools of Studies begin to function before the 16th July 1974, namely:-

No provision has been made for election from the Court and the Academic Council during the transitional period of two years as both these are nominated bodies at present. But the University is ensuring that at least one of the three teachers recommended by the Vice-Chancellor would be an Assistant Professor.

By way of information, it may be mentioned that four Schools are functioning with Deans - Schools of International Studies, Social Sciences, Languages and Life Sciences. By early next year, two more Schools are expected to become operational - Computer and Systems Sciences and Creative Arts.

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- (ii) all the following seven Schools of Studies begin to function before the 16th July, 1974, namely:-
 - (i) The School of Social Sciences.
 - (ii) The School of International Studies.
 - (iii) The School of Life Sciences.
 - (iv) The School of Languages.
 - (v) The School of Computer and Systems Sciences.
 - (vi) The School of Theoretical and Environmental Sciences.
 - (vii) The School of Creative Arts.
- (4) The terms of office of the members of the Executive Council shall commence from the date of appointment, or nomination, as the case may be.
- (5) Six members of the Executive Council shall form the quorum."

- (i) The School of Social Sciences.
- (ii) The School of International Studies.
- (iii) The School of Life Sciences.
- (iv) The School of Languages.
- (v) The School of Computer and Systems Sciences.
- (vi) The School of Theoretical and Environmental Sciences.
- (vii) The School of Creative Arts.
- (4) The term of office of the members of the Executive Council shall commence from the date of appointment, or nomination, as the case may be.
- (5) Six members of the Executive Council shall form the quorum."

When the new Executive Council is formed in accordance with the amended Statute, to begin with the Council will have 3 Deans from Group I - School of Social Sciences School of International Studies, School of Languages and one Dean from Group II - Dean of the School of Life Sciences.

Confidential

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

733

Meeting :

Dated : 5th July, 1972

No. 132: To consider a reference received from the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare regarding the proposal of Delhi University for Additional Statutes/Amendments to existing Statutes.

The Delhi University has made additional Statutes to provide for the College Council, its constitution, powers, and functions; provision for members of College Councils - his powers, terms and conditions, and consequential amendment to the existing Statutes. The Delhi University also decided to amend the Statute relating to the constitution of the Governing Body of the colleges, other than the Colleges maintained by the Government Statute 30(c) (i)).

An additional Statute has been provided to enable the University to declare colleges imparting instruction in courses of studies in the Faculties of Medical Sciences, Technology, Music or Fine Arts as autonomous colleges.

A copy of the letter received from the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, together with the proposed Statutes is at annexure .

The proposed Statutes of Delhi University are under the consideration of the Commission.

Annexure to
Item No.132.

734

Copy of the letter No.F.4-60/72-U.2 dated 3rd July, 1972, from Shri R.S. Chitkara, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, addressed to Shri R.K. Chhabra, Secretary, University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

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* Appendix.

I am enclosing* a copy of d.o. letter No.7082/VC dated July 3, 1972 from Dr. Sarup Singh regarding additional statutes/amendments to Statutes of Delhi University Act & Statutes. I shall be grateful if you will kindly let us have the comments of the University Grants Commission at a very early date.

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735

APPENDIX.

COPY OF LETTER NO. 7082/VC DATED JULY 3, 1972 FROM VICE-CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI ADDRESSED TO MR. R.S. CHITKARA, DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL ADVISER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE, NEW DELHI.

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My dear Mr. Chitkara,

In terms of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance 1972 (No.5 of 1972) promulgated by the President in the Twenty-third year of the Republic of India, the Executive Council of the University, at its meeting held on July 2, 1972, approved the additional Statutes/Amendments and passed the same.

I am enclosing the above along with the consequential Ordinances as provided in the new Statutes.

I may add that these additions and amendments to the Statutes will be considered by the Academic Council tomorrow at 4 p.m. As you may like the University Grants Commission to consider these Statutes at its meeting to be held on July 5, 1972, I thought I should send them immediately to you. In case the Academic Council proposes some changes I will communicate them to you immediately.

As the College Councils can come into existence only after the Visitor has accorded his approval to the Statutes/Amendments passed by the Executive Council and since it is absolutely essential that they come into existence immediately for the proper functioning of the University and the Colleges, I shall feel grateful for your kindly getting the Visitor's approval at an early date.

Thanking you and with warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Sarup Singh)

MEETING:
5th July, 1972

Supplementary Note on Item No.132

The Ministry of Education have forwarded a set of Statutes passed by the Executive Council of Delhi University for the comments of the UGC. The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, while forwarding these Statutes has indicated that these will be placed before the Academic Council on 4.7.1972 and if any amendments are suggested by it the same would be communicated to the Ministry of Education. This may not be a "correct procedure", and any amendments suggested by the Academic Council should be adopted by Executive Council; and the revised Statutes should be sent to the Visitor (Provision to sub-clause (?) of Clause 5 of Section 29 of the Delhi University Act, as amended).

The Commission may consider the following points regarding the proposed Statutes:

Statute 10(B)

Clause 1) of the proposed Statute provides that the number of college Councils to be set up shall be determined by the Executive Council. It would be desirable that the number of such Councils is specified in the Statutes.

p.t.o.

Clause 5(b) - The Chairman of a College Council is to be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of a selection committee. It would perhaps have been appropriate if such an appointment was made on the same basis as the Pro-Vice-Chancellor or the Dean of Colleges. In any case Chairman, UGC, or his nominee may not be on the selection committee.

Clause 5(d) - It has been provided that if a person in the permanent service of the University or any of its recognised colleges is appointed chairman of a College Council, he would amongst others be beneficiary of the Provident Fund Statutes. It may be mentioned that while the employees of Delhi University could be covered by the Provident Fund Statutes, the employees of the recognised institutions are governed by the Provident Fund Rules of the institute concerned.

Clause 6(xii) - It has been provided that if an emergency has arisen when appointment of an officer-on-special duty by the University is called for, such an officer shall carry on the functions of the Principal of the College, and shall work under the direct control of the College Council.

It is not certain if this would be technically sustainable. The provision suggested may mean (indirectly) supersession of the Governing Body. Further even if an officer-on-special-duty is appointed, the maximum period should be specified. Again what would be the status of serving Principal, who according to the Act, is the head of the college.

Students Council :

An ordinance has been made for the provision of a Students Council. The Chairman of the Council will be elected from its own members. The Committee on Governance of Universities had suggested that the Chairman of the Students Council should be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

It has been provided that the Council may communicate its views, observations and recommendations in respect of any matter which concerns the students. This is somewhat vague - it may be desirable to specify to items on which the Students Council could advise.

Statute 30: Sub-Clause (iii) of Clause (c) - It has been proposed that no College shall be admitted to any privilege except on the recommendation of the College Council concerned. Proposed Statute 10(B) provides that the colleges to be assigned

to each Council would be determined by Executive Council. It could be presumed that this could only be done after a College has come into existence. If this be so, it is not clear how the College Council concerned could make a recommendation.

The transitory Provision provides for the abolition of the post of Dean of Colleges. In amendments of the Acts, the transitory provision is generally made to protect the terms and conditions of the service of existing officers. The proposed provision may cause "hardship" to the existing incumbant unless he is selected (and agreed) to be Chairman of one of the Councils.

Statute 30 : Clause (c)(i) :

It is proposed to amend the Statute to provide for six representatives of the Trust on the Governing Body instead of ten as at present. We are not aware if the Trusts at any rate have been consulted in the matter. Perhaps the University could have made the changes in stages i.e. reducing this to 8 in the first instance particularly when 50% of this quota is to consist of educationists nominated by the College Trust in consultation with Chairman of the College Council. Nothing has been stated in the

Statutes for constituting such bodies or the colleges maintained by the Delhi University. It has also not been indicated when the amended Statute would come into force and whether with the new Statute the existing membership of Governing Bodies would cease.

Statute 36.A - Autonomous Colleges :

This is broadly in line with the general guidelines issued by the Commission, and provides that the colleges will be declared as autonomous colleges with the concurrence of the Commission. The Commission may not formally be represented on the Screening Committee to consider such cases.
