

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1996-97**



**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
NEW DELHI**

**LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE**

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# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION 1996-97

## Chairperson

1. Dr.(Miss) Armaity S.Desai

## Vice Chairman

2. Professor N.C.Mathur

## Members

3. Shri P.R.Dasgupta
4. Shri N.K. Singh \*
5. Shri C. Ramchandran #
6. Professor Bashiruddin Ahmed \$
7. Professor (Mrs.) Kerma Lyngdoh ##
8. Professor K.P. Singh \*\*
9. Professor S.L. Goel
10. Professor P.S. Bisen
11. Dr. Y.C. Simhadari
12. Professor R.P. Kaushik
13. Dr. M.S. Valiathan
14. Professor M.I. Savadatti &
15. Professor Hamida Ahmed %
16. Professor Kamleswar Bora \*\*\*

## Secretary

Dr. S.P. Gupta

Dr. G.D. Sharma +

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*	Upto July, 1996
#	w.e.f. September, 1996
\$	Upto 7th September, 1996
##	Upto 28th September, 1996
%	w.e.f. 29th September, 1996
**	Upto 1st February, 1996
&	w.e.f. 24th September, 1996
***	w.e.f. 5th February, 1997
+	w.e.f. 8th July, 1996

# Chapter I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Role and Organisation of U.G.C**

The University Grants Commission(UGC) is a statutory organisation established by an Act of Parliament in 1956. This is a national body for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education. The UGC serves as a vital link between the Union and State Governments and the institutions of higher learning. In addition to its role of giving grants to universities and colleges, the University Grants Commission also advises Central and State Governments on the measures necessary for the improvement of university education. It also frames regulations, such as those on the minimum standards of instruction and qualifications of teachers, on the advice of subject specialists and academicians with whom it frequently interacts in connection with the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall, in consultation with the concerned universities, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co- ordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. Schemes/programmes are implemented by the Commission for promoting excellence and enhancing standards of institutions of higher education.

The Commission consists of the Chairperson and Vice- chairperson and ten other members appointed by the Central Government. The Chairperson is selected from persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government. Of the ten other members, two are selected from the officers of the Central Government, to represent the Government. Not less than four are from persons who are, at the time they are so selected, teachers of universities. The remainder are selected from 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 opinion of the Central Government, educationists of repute or have obtained high academic distinction.

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

	<b>SANCTIONED</b>	<b>WORKING</b>
Group 'A'	137	96
Group 'B'	118	114
Group 'C'	463	394
Group 'D'	121	96
Total :	<hr/> 839 <hr/>	<hr/> 700 <hr/>

Some of the key positions for the Cell, set up in the UGC Office last year to deal with the fake universities, are yet to be approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

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

During the year, the sixth regional centre of the UGC started functioning at Calcutta. This centre is looking after the Eastern Region.

## **1.2 Finances**

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

under which financial assistance is available for promoting career advancement and research. The extent of Plan and Non-Plan resources, made available to the UGC over a period of two decades, is given in the table below:

**Table 1.1**  
**RESOURCES (RS. IN CRORES)**

	V PLAN	VI PLAN	VII PLAN	VIII PLAN
Plan	216	233	575	1030.96
Non Plan	207	388	845	1906.45 *
Total :	423	621	1420	2937.41

The Plan grant is utilised for the development and expansion of physical facilities such as the construction of new buildings, purchase of equipment for laboratories, expansion of library facilities and for the creation of facilities to meet other academic and administrative needs. In addition, separate development grants are received from the Government for engineering and technology, management and computer courses in the university sector. There has been a significant increase in the last decade, or so, in the UGC support for research fellowships, autonomous colleges, academic staff colleges imparting in-service training to teachers, creating common facilities in the form of inter-university centres, introduction of career oriented courses at the under-graduate level, new courses in emerging areas and special assistance programmes for advanced research. Given the burgeoning number of students and institutions in the system of higher education and the consequential increase in needs of all kinds, the financial resources available to the UGC, particularly the allocations to it in the plan, fall far short of the funding required to promote both development and improve standards

simultaneously. Table 1 graphically brings out the discrepancy since the non-plan grant supported 10 Central and 12 Deemed to be Universities, while the Plan Grant had to support the above as well as 107 State Universities and 4815 Colleges. The UGC has been urging the Planning Commission to increase its allocation and to the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, to make it at least 20 per cent of its budget. It was only 8 per cent in the VIIIth Plan.

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received, and allocations made to types of institutions and activities during 1996-97, are given in the three tables below:

**Table 1.2**

**GRANTS RECEIVED DURING 1996-97**

Rs. in crores

	PLAN	NON-PLAN
1. Grant-in-aid	201.50	465.00
2. Engineering and Technology	21.15	-
3. Others*	1.00	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>223.65</b>	<b>465.00</b>

\* Received from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

**Table 1.3****NON-PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1996-97**

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS	RS.IN CRORES	% OF TOTAL NON-PLAN
1. Maintenance to:		
a) Central Universities	294.66	62.29
b) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	106.28	22.47
c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	31.19	6.59
2. Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships, etc.	19.75	4.18
3. Inter-University Institutions	0.49	0.10
4. State Universities	5.41	1.15
5. Specific Grant for Central Universities.	2.70	0.57
6. Non-University Institutions	1.60	0.34
7. UGC Establishment Expenses	10.94	2.31
<b>TOTAL(NON-PLAN)</b>	<b>473.02</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 1.4****PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1996-97**

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS	RS. IN CRORES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PLAN
1. State Universities*	73.00	32.18
2. Colleges of State Universities	69.70	30.72
3. Central Universities	40.26	17.75
4. Inter-University Centres	28.81	12.70
5. Institutions deemed to be Universities	8.57	3.78
6. Miscellaneous	4.19	1.85
7. Colleges of Central Universities	2.33	1.02
<b>TOTAL (PLAN)</b>	<b>226.86</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

**1.3 Highlights of the Year****I. Pay Review Committee**

The University Grants Commission appointed a Pay Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof.R.P. Rastogi, Former Vice- Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University on 24th August, 1994, consisting of seven members which was later expanded on 30th August, 1997, by adding three more members.

The Committee was initially appointed for a term of one year but its term was extended till 31st May, 1997, since the recommendations of the Fifth Central Pay Commission were finalised only on 30th January, 1997, and the recommendations of the Committee were in the process of being finalised.



## **II. Visiting Committees to Universities**

Visiting Committees, consisting of experts and UGC officers, were constituted by the UGC to visit all the universities and institutions deemed to be universities in the country to review their performance during the Eighth Plan and assess their requirements for the Ninth Plan period. These committees started visiting the universities from February 1997 and most visits were completed by the end of April, 1997.

## **III. Performance Linked IXth Plan Grant**

The University Grants Commission has identified a large number of indicators to review the performance of the universities during the Eighth Plan Period. It has been decided that, during the Ninth Plan period, one-third of the total plan grant will be allocated to the university on the basis of the performance of the university during the Eighth Plan which will be evaluated on the basis of some identified indicators.

## **IV. Ninth Five-Year Plan - Thrust Areas for Development of Higher Education**

The Planning Commission had appointed a Working Group, to be chaired by the Chairperson, University Grants Commission, to draft the Ninth Plan for Higher Education. It does not include technical and management education and open universities for which separate Committees were appointed.

The Chairperson, UGC, issued a letter to the Vice Chancellors of all the Universities in the country, outlining the thrust areas for the development of Higher Education during the Ninth Five Year Plan period. The thrust areas spelt out are as follows:

**The Ninth Plan is coming at a time when the world and inevitably India are in the throes of major social, economic and technological change. The process will affect not only the market economy of the nation but also the whole system of higher education. The system has to prepare its graduates for participation in the social and economic development of the country, and the type of cultural environment and ethos it will need to foster. Information technology is further**

contributing to this change and will have a major impact on the structure, management and mode of delivery of the educational system. Hence, it is expected that the Ninth Plan proposals of the Universities/ Institutes, would be a departure from the traditional thrusts of incremental additions to existing departments, to the maximization of plan funds for impact on the development of programmes required in the changing scenario and with a clearer focus on national development priorities (including emphasis on rural development). The focus should be on the utilisation of its funds for enhancing its contribution to the nation, the total educational system, as much as to its own development.

The focus on the development of the university should be on the areas suggested by the Working Group, namely,

1. Relevance and quality of education
2. Access and equity
3. The University and social Change (Role and functions)
4. Management of Education
5. Finance

Outlines of the major thrusts of the Plan are briefly given below:

**(a) Relevance and Quality**

Career development for students, in both under-graduate and post- graduate courses, will be a major focus. It could be pioneering new courses which have a full professional focus, or, on modifying an existing department's traditional courses to incorporate an application orientation which would enable the students to either obtain employment, self-employment, or the improvement of a traditional occupation of the family or the local community. This does not mean that the University/Institute abandons its responsibility to develop basic theoretical understanding of the discipline but, that, the understanding should be related to its operational implications for application. The focus should be on making theory-practice as an integrated whole in the area of the discipline. The traditional courses should also be encouraged to provide regular field placement of the students to have a "hands on" experience.

Moreover, there has been considerable public concern, generated by students, parents, the community and the Government on what, unfortunately, has been seen as a down-slide in the quality of education. In this regard, the University/Institute/Colleges will have emphasis in the IXth Plan on qualitative development of the Programmes rather than on mere quantitative expansion.

**(b) Access and Equity**

On the other hand, due to the regional imbalances, the Working Group has recognised the need for paying special attention to the Universities/Institutes and the Colleges in the backward areas, hill areas and border areas of the country, as also to groups under-represented not yet fully in the mainstream of the university education such as the scheduled castes/tribes, women, handicapped and the minorities. The Universities/Institutes developing programmes which focus on access to such groups, as also on qualitative development of the University/Institute and colleges, located in such regions, will receive special consideration in their development proposals.

**(c) Universities/Institutes and Social change**

Given the changes taking place in our society, the expectation is that the universities will also develop a greater emphasis on non-degree programmes such as continuing education for those who wish to return to the university to update knowledge or learn new skills, as also extension programmes for those whom the university would not ordinarily serve. Moreover, the time has come for the University/Institute to project greater relevance to societal needs and legitimise its public support through reaching out to the more disadvantaged groups by undertaking field outreach activities. While the Departments of Adult Education can be the focal points in the university system to facilitate such activities as continuing and extension education, and field outreach, these activities should be the responsibility of every Department for undertaking social change functions.

With respects to Women's Studies, the major thrust will be on programme development. Such centres should be essentially inter-disciplinary and headed by a Professor/Reader with teaching and/or research experience in the area of women's studies and other extension/field action experiences.

#### **(d) Management of the Higher Education System**

**Streamlining the university management system will find support if incorporated in the development proposal of the university. Academic, administrative and financial decentralization and increasing the autonomy of the departments of the University/Institute and autonomy to the affiliating colleges/institutions, in-house training of the non-teaching staff, rationalization of posts and increasing use of information technology in management included in the development proposals, will be supported. Focus on its colleges, by the university, including the establishment of the College Development Council, workshops for college principals and better backward and forward linkages, especially with the colleges and schools needing qualitative development in the location area of the university will receive support.**

#### **(e) Resource Mobilization**

**Planning for internal and external resource mobilization such as developing a differential fee structure based on the nature of the course and the socio-economic background of the student, enhancing the fees of foreign students and any other methods that the University proposes to utilise including specific interaction with industry and other forms of external funding.**

**The above areas pinpoint the several foci of the Ninth Plan. Plan period grants should lead to a relevant and qualitative education and to developing world class standards in some of the countries best institutions of higher education and, yet, not neglecting those which need to upgrade their standards to acceptable levels**

#### **V. Vice Chancellors' Conference**

The UGC conducts an annual conference of the Vice Chancellors of India to deliberate on academic matters of common interest. During the year, the conference was held on 28th November, 1996, at Rabindra Bharti University, Calcutta. The theme of the conference was Development of Higher Education during the IX Five Year Plan and Future Perspectives. The following issues, under the above theme, were discussed at the conference.

- (1) Contribution of Higher Education to National Development
- (2) Women's empowerment
- (3) Helping first generation learners and students belonging to the deprived sections of the society
- (4) Changing role of Higher Education in new economic development for:
  - (a) General Science
  - (b) Social Science including Commerce
  - (c) Humanities
- (5) Technological advancements and its impact on Higher Education with special reference to research and development and information system
- (6) Upliftment of backward area universities and colleges.

#### **VI. Abolition of the one-sitting B.A. Degree Courses**

The UGC decided on 26th March, 1996, at the meeting of the Commission, that no university will be allowed to enrol candidates for one-sitting for the B.A. degree courses from the academic year 1996-97 onwards, in view of the 1985 regulations for the minimum requirements for the first degree. Arising out of this decision of the Commission, representations were received from many candidates who were already enrolled for such courses. At its meeting held on 10th September, 1996, the Commission considered these representations and decided that the candidates already enrolled should complete their degree by the year 1998-99. The universities violating this decision may be debarred from receiving plan assistance from the Commission. The degrees of the candidates enrolled for the one-time Bachelor's degree programme, upto the year 1995-96, may be treated as valid. The degree of the candidates declared valid may be treated at par with other degrees of the same university for all purposes, including admission to higher degrees and employment.

## **VII. Study Visit under UGC-UNFPA Project on Population Education**

A team consisting of eight Directors of Population Education Resource Centres, two UGC Officials, one UGC Consultant and a member of the Commission, visited the Phillipines and Thailand from 13th to 29th July, 1996, under the UGC-UNFPA project. The visit was sponsored by UNFPA. The team spent one week each in these countries. The programme was organised by the U.N.F.P.A. Officials and the Ministry of Education of these countries.

The main objective of this visit was to provide an opportunity to the project personnal as well as UGC officials to exchange experiences on population Education activities being carried out in these countries. The visit enabled the members of both the visiting and the host countries to learn from each other as well as emulate some of the innovative ideas and schemes in population education of the host countries. The visit also helped in evolving new ideas and adopting suitable strategies for integrating population and health related issues and emerging concerns like STDs/AIDS in the University courses. The visit was fruitful in comparing India's programmes with the on-going programmes in the host countries and assess India's position in the context of Population Education on the international scene.

The team visited many formal and non-formal education centres and shared experiences relating to the activities of Population Education at the School, College, University and Community levels. It was a rewarding experience as it helped to crystalise ideas to strengthen the project.

## Chapter II

### **EDUCATION SYSTEM GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY**

At the time of independence, in 1947, there were only 20 universities and 500 colleges in the country. The number of students and teachers in higher education system was also very small. In the years after independence, there has been an exponential increase in all these numbers. There is an eleven-fold increase in the number of universities and the colleges have registered nineteen fold increase, while there has been more than twenty-six-fold increase in student enrolment.

#### **2.1 Student Enrolment**

The major observations are as follows:

- a) The trend of student enrolment at the macro level in the last twenty years is given in Appendix II-Figure 2.4. However, the student enrolment trends with respect to the State, stage and faculty have been compressed to a five-year period from 1992-93 to 1996-97.
- b) The growth in student enrolment during this period occurred at a moderate but steady rate, with the increase in enrolment working out to 4.1 per cent per annum.
- c) However, there were wide variations at the State level when compared to the national average in the increase in enrolment with Punjab showing the highest growth rate of 9.6%, followed by Tamil Nadu (6.5%) and Rajasthan (5.7%), while States like Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh recorded growth rates less than 3%. Over the same period, for 15 states (including that of Delhi) the percentages were lower than the all India average of 4.1%.
- d) In 1996-97, an estimated 67.55 lakh students were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

## **Stagewise Enrolment**

- a) The preponderant majority of students in the higher education system are enrolled for a variety of courses at the undergraduate level. The students at this level constitute an estimated 88 per cent of all students in our colleges and universities. The percentage of students enrolled for Master's level courses is 9.4, while a very small proportion (1.1 per cent) of the students in the institutions of higher education are doing research. Likewise, only 1.3 per cent of the students are enrolled in diploma or certificate courses (**Appendix-IV**).
- b) Most of the students in the higher education system, as Figure 2.5 shows, are enrolled in affiliated colleges. About 88 per cent of all the undergraduate students and 56 percent of the postgraduate students are in the affiliated colleges, while the remaining are located in the universities and their constituent colleges. In contrast, 85 per cent of the research students working for the M.Phil. or a Ph.D. are in the universities. In the case of enrolment in diploma/certificate courses, too, university departments and colleges, together, have an edge over the affiliated colleges. However, a majority of the students are in the colleges both undergraduate and post-graduate levels, where the foundations of higher education are laid which should have far-reaching policy implications.
- c) It may be mentioned, also, that the stagewise distribution of students has remained virtually unchanged during the last two decades.

## **Facultywise Enrolment**

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

- a) Four out of ten students in higher education are in the Faculty of Arts, enrolled for courses in Social Sciences and the Humanities which include History and Culture and Languages. Two out of ten students are in Science courses. The ratio for Commerce is also the same as that for Science.
- b) Student enrolment in Commerce began moving upward in the 1970s. Commerce appears to have gained primarily at the expense of the



faculties of Arts and Humanities and, to some extent, Science. Except for this shift, there has been no other significant change in this pattern of facultywise enrolment in recent years.

## **2.2 Doctoral degrees**

The number of doctoral degrees awarded showed an increase from 9923 in 1993-94 to 10397 in 1995-96. Out of the total number awarded in 1995-96, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 3957 degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 3861 degrees.

## **2.3 Institutions**

- a) An increase in enrolment of this order would not have been possible without the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, particularly colleges (see Figure 2.7). The rate of increase of colleges, however, has varied across States. Figure 2.7 shows the variations among the States. Relatively speaking, Maharashtra, which is number 13 in Figure 2.7, registered the highest pace of growth of colleges during the five year period from 1992-93 to 1996-97. The pace of growth was also notably high in Andhra Pradesh (No.1), Karnataka (No.10) and Orissa (No.18). In Maharashtra and Karnataka, it can be explained by the recognition of a number of self-financing colleges by the State Government and the universities. Middle level growth is shown by U.P. (No.24), Tamil Nadu (No.22) and Gujarat (No.6). Increase in the number of Colleges in some other States over this period has not been significant while in States like Mizoram and in the Union territories of Andaman Nikobar, Dadara and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshdweep, there was no increase in the number of colleges over this period.
- b) An estimated 451 new colleges were established during 1996-97, bringing the total number of colleges to 9703 as against 9252 colleges in 1995-96.
- c) At the end of 1996-97, the total number of colleges recognised under **Section 2(f)** of the UGC Act was 4815 as against 4730 in the previous year.

- d) The increase, over the years, in the number of colleges, has been largely a result of the increase in the number of private but aided affiliated colleges. Nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the total number of colleges in existence, today, fall in this category.
- e) There were 214 universities and deemed universities at the end of 1996-97. The new universities established in the reporting year were:

**I. Universities:**

1. Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Science, Tirupati (A.P.)
2. Siddhu Kanhu University, Dumka (Bihar)
3. Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar (Haryana)
4. Karnataka State Open University, Mysore (Karnataka)
5. Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore (Karnataka)
6. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow (U.P.)

**II. Deemed to be Universities:**

1. Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune.

**Table 2.1**

**TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1996-97**

	No. of Institutions
1. Central Universities	13
2. State Universities	152*
3. Open Universities	7
4. Institutions deemed to be Universities	38
5. Institutions established through State legislation	4
6. Colleges	9703**

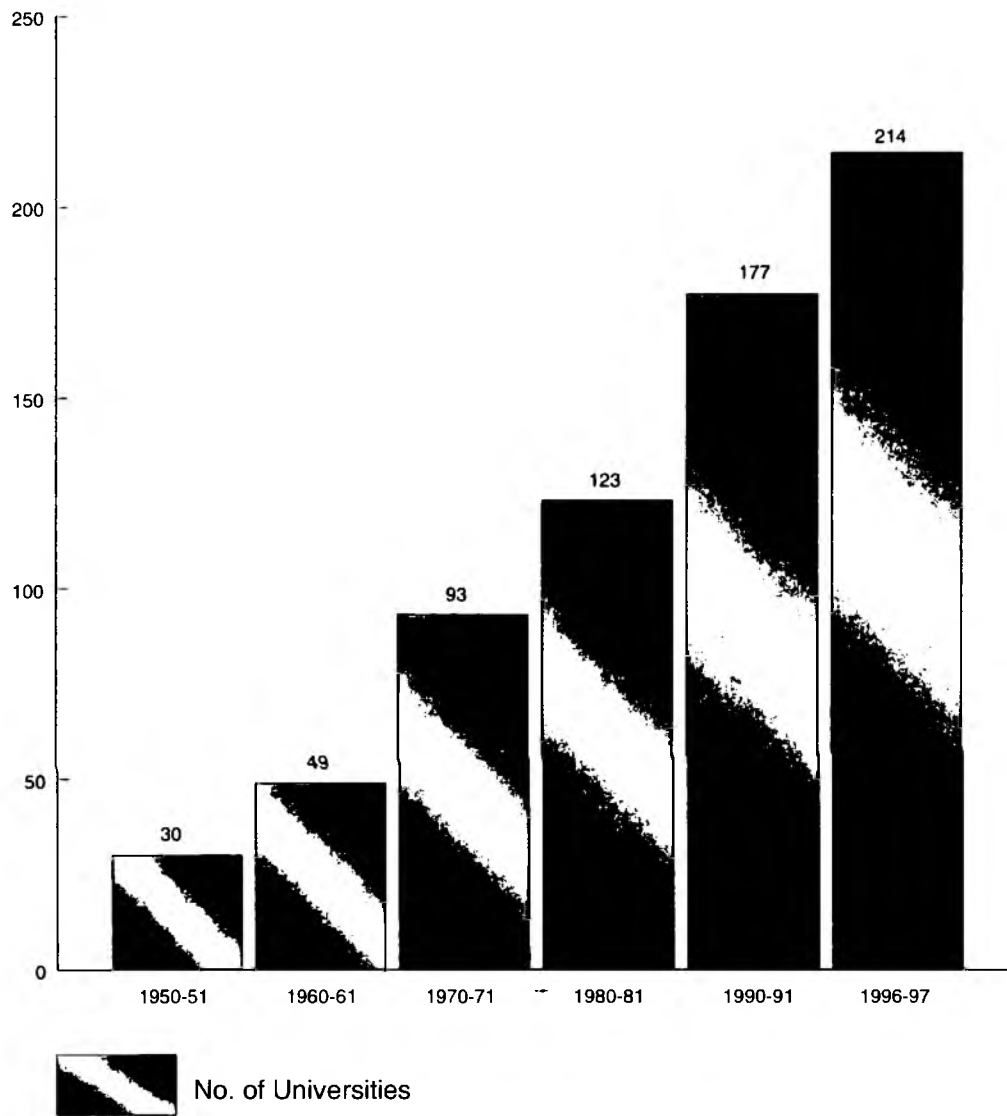
\* . Includes 27 Agricultural Universities, 2 Veterinary Universities, 4 Medical Universities and 2 Technical Universities

\*\* Provisional

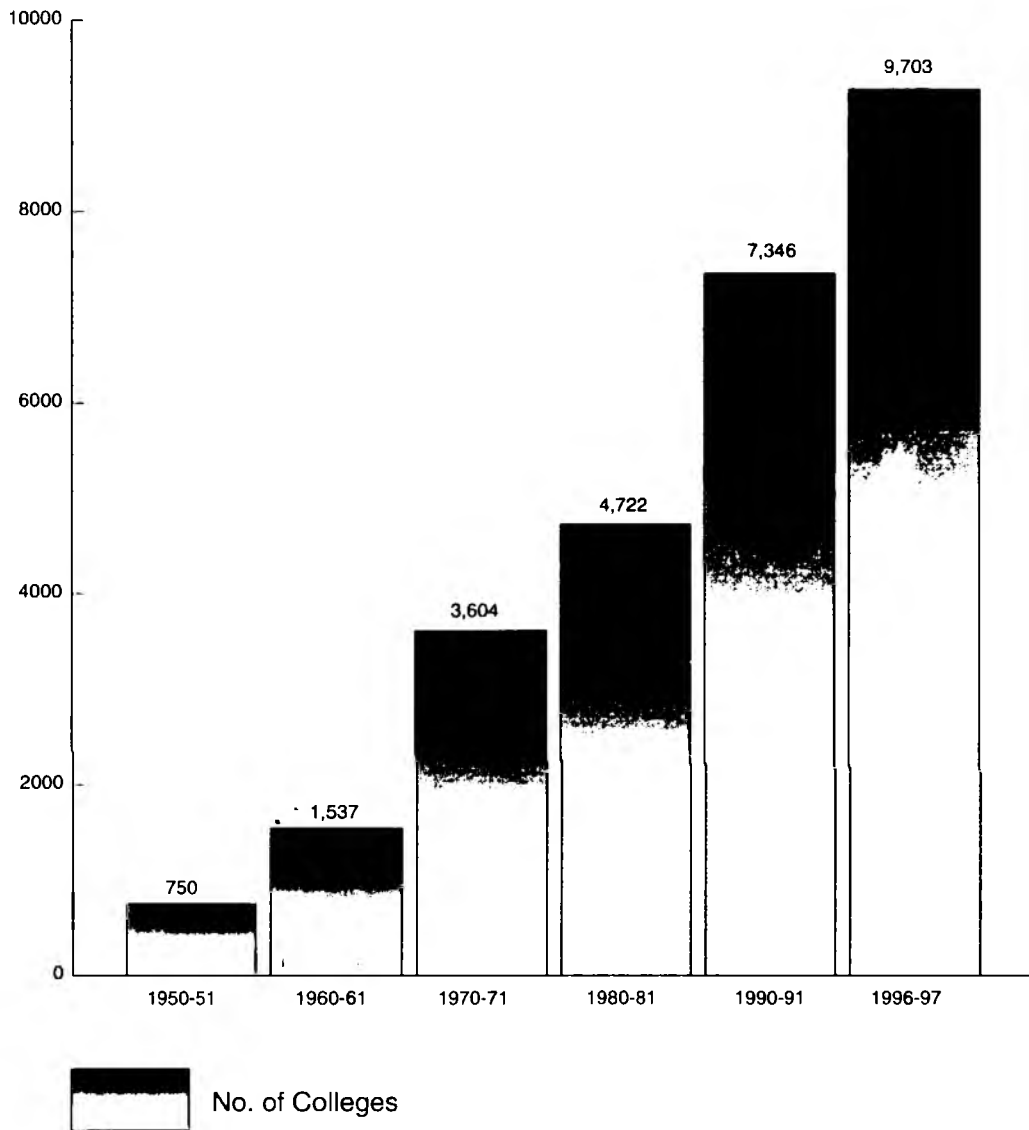
## 2.4 **Staff Strength**

- a) In 1996-97, the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was 3.21 lakhs as against 3.10 lakhs in the previous year.
- b) Data for five years, including 1996-97, on the number of teachers by the positions they hold, are given separately for affiliated colleges and the departments and colleges of the universities in Figure 2.8. The largest number of teachers are in the category of Lecturers. In 1996-97, they constituted 57 per cent, of the teachers in the university departments and 82 per cent of the teachers in the affiliated colleges, while in the university departments and colleges, 26.2 per cent were Readers and 12.8 per cent were Professors. This constitutes 1:2:4 of the pyramid which is close to the distribution of 1:2:3 as suggested by the UGC.
- c) With the affiliated colleges constituting the largest segment of the institutions of higher education, 77 per cent of all the teachers in the system were in affiliated colleges.
- d) Senior teachers (i.e. Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers) were 13.9 per cent of all teachers in the affiliated colleges in 1996-97.

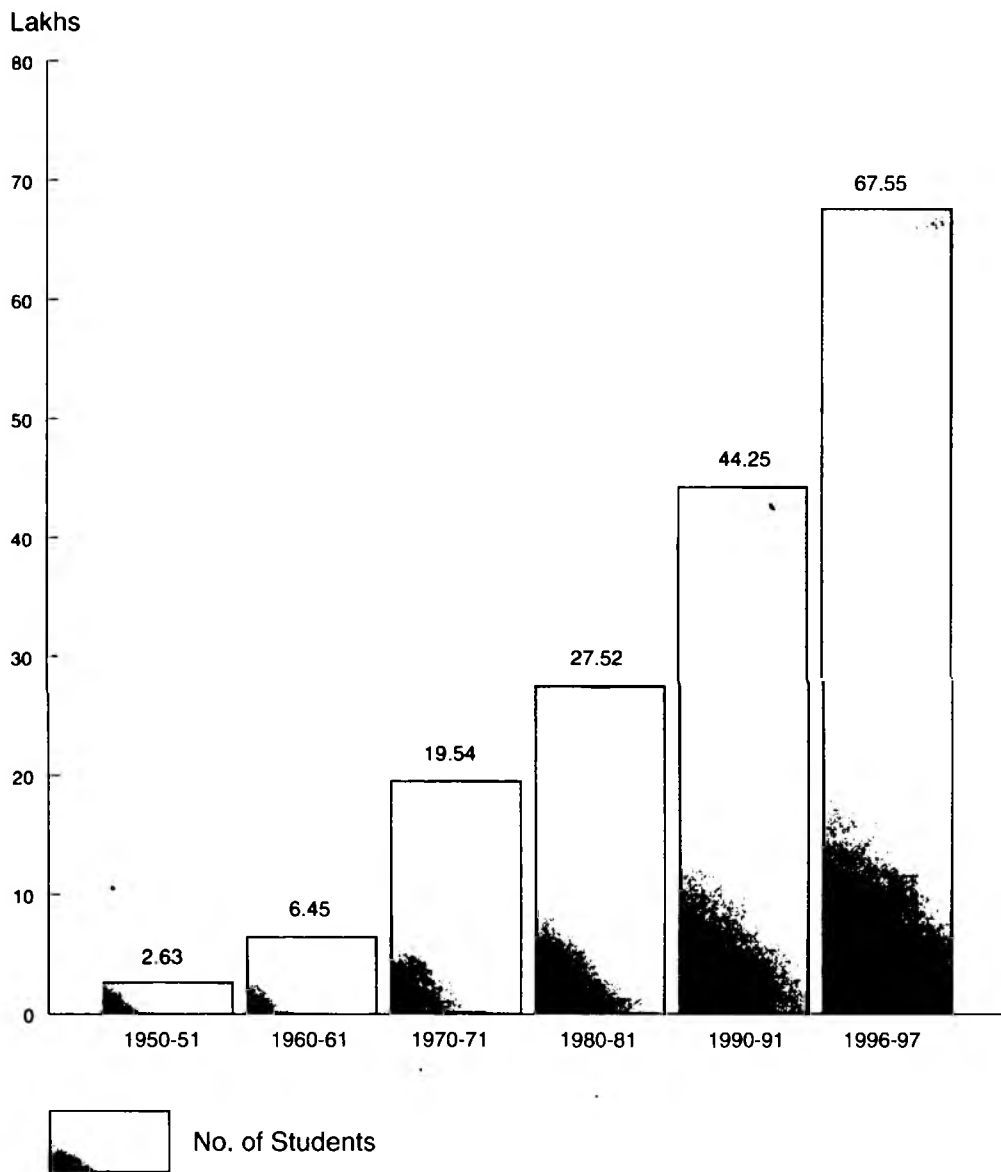




*Fig. 2.1* Decadal growth of Universities from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and growth from 1990-91 to 1996-97



*Fig. 2.2* Decadal growth of Colleges from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and growth from 1990-91 to 1996-97



**Fig. 2.3** Decadal Growth of Students from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and Growth from 1990-91 to 1996-97

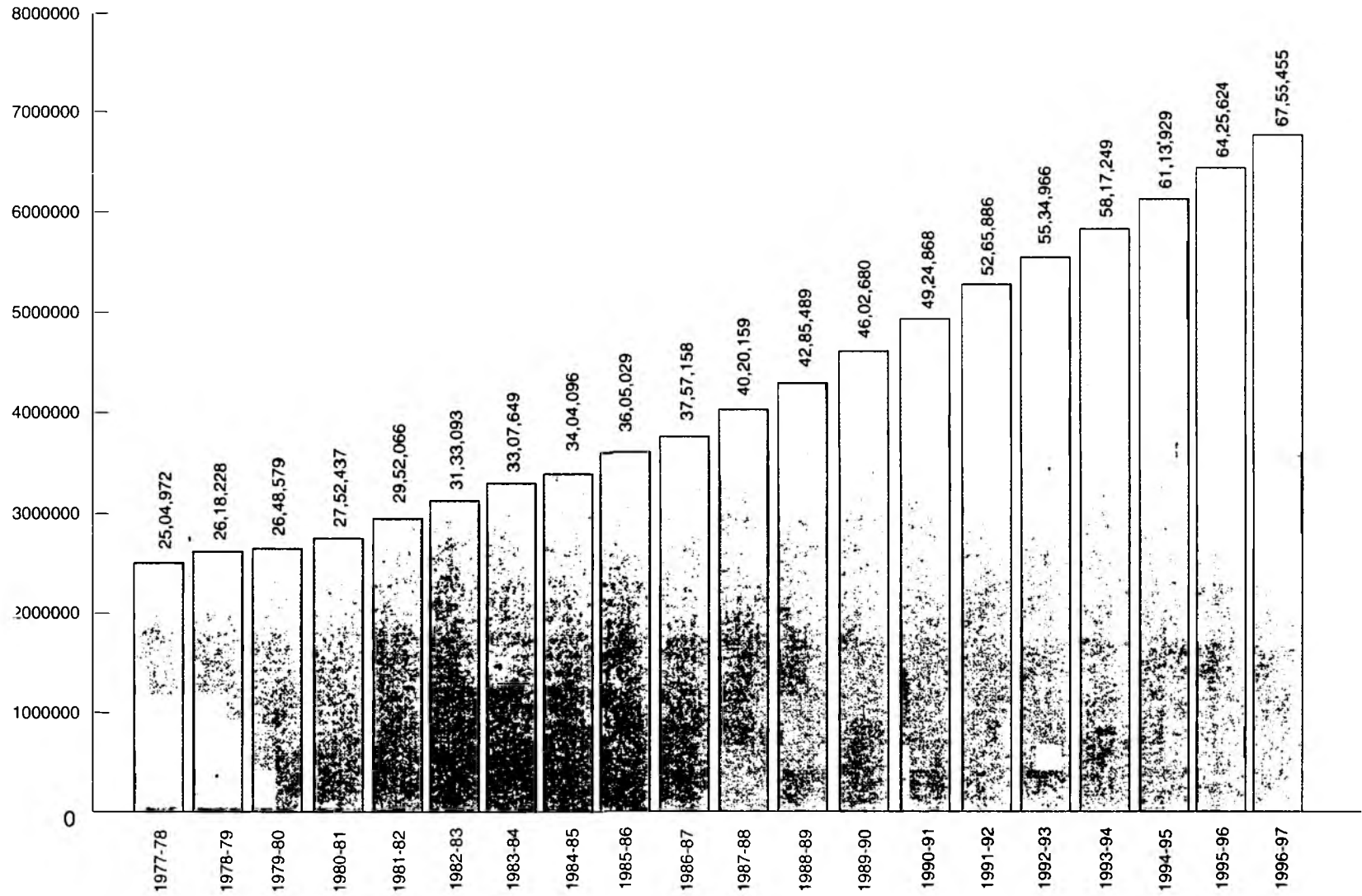


Fig. 2.4(A) Growth of All India Student Enrolment from 1977-78 to 1996-97



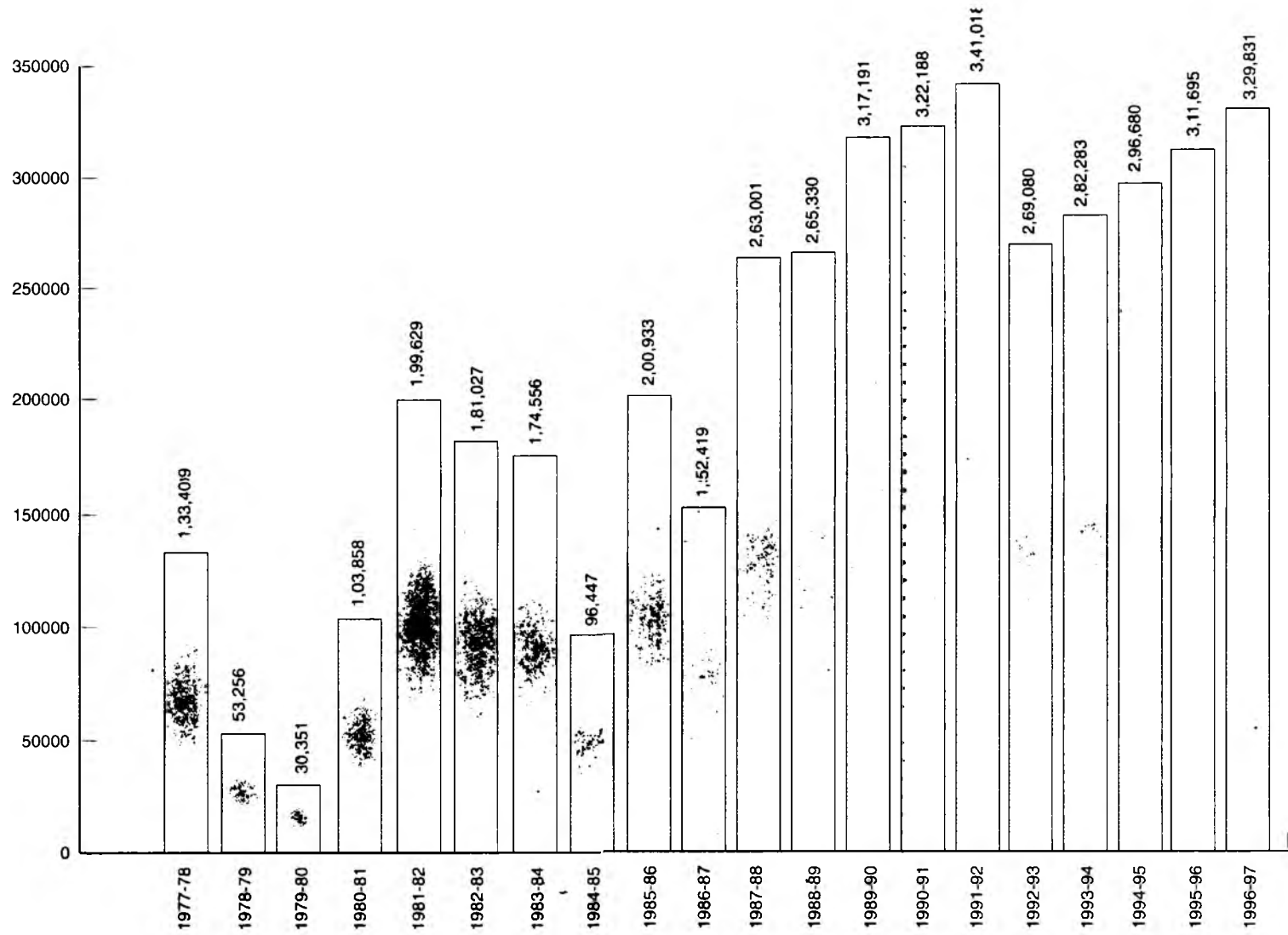
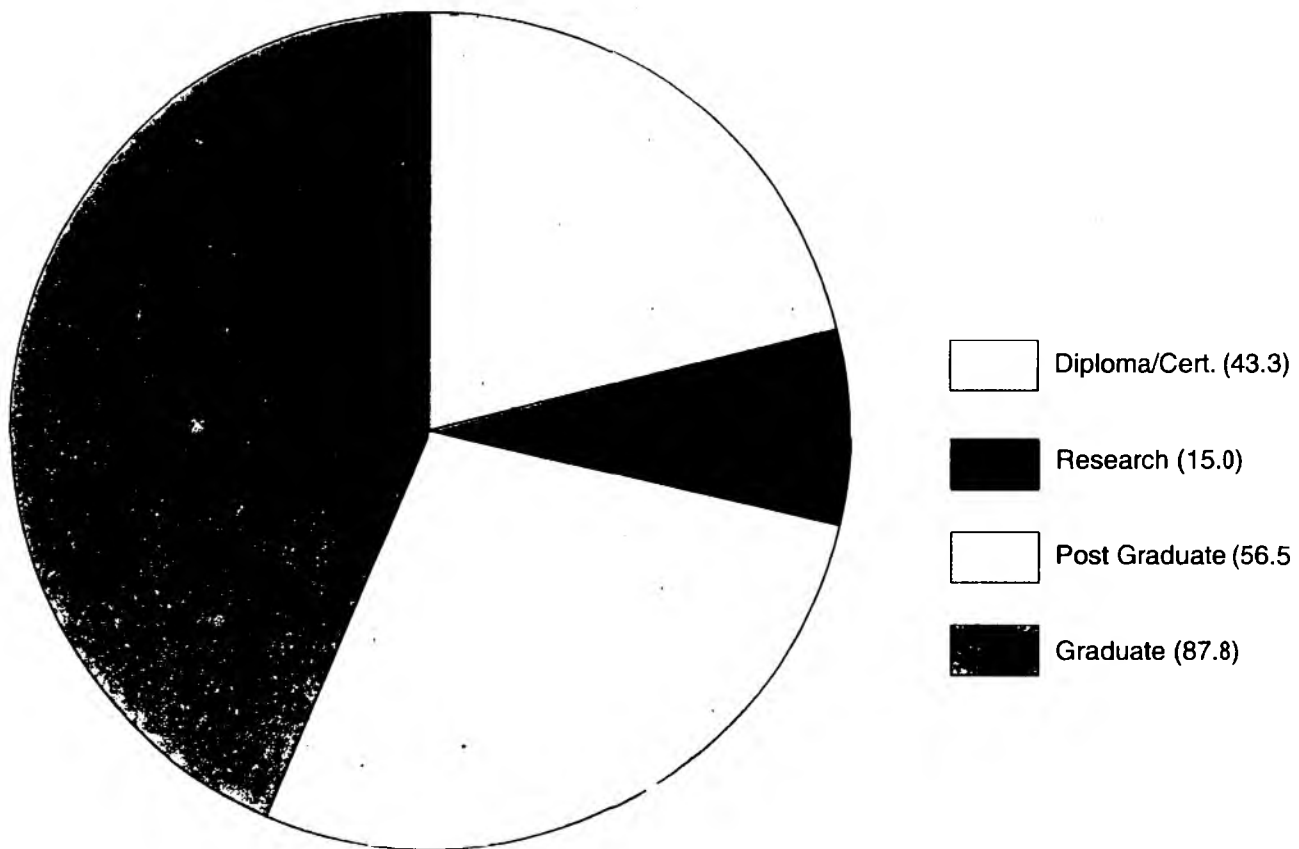
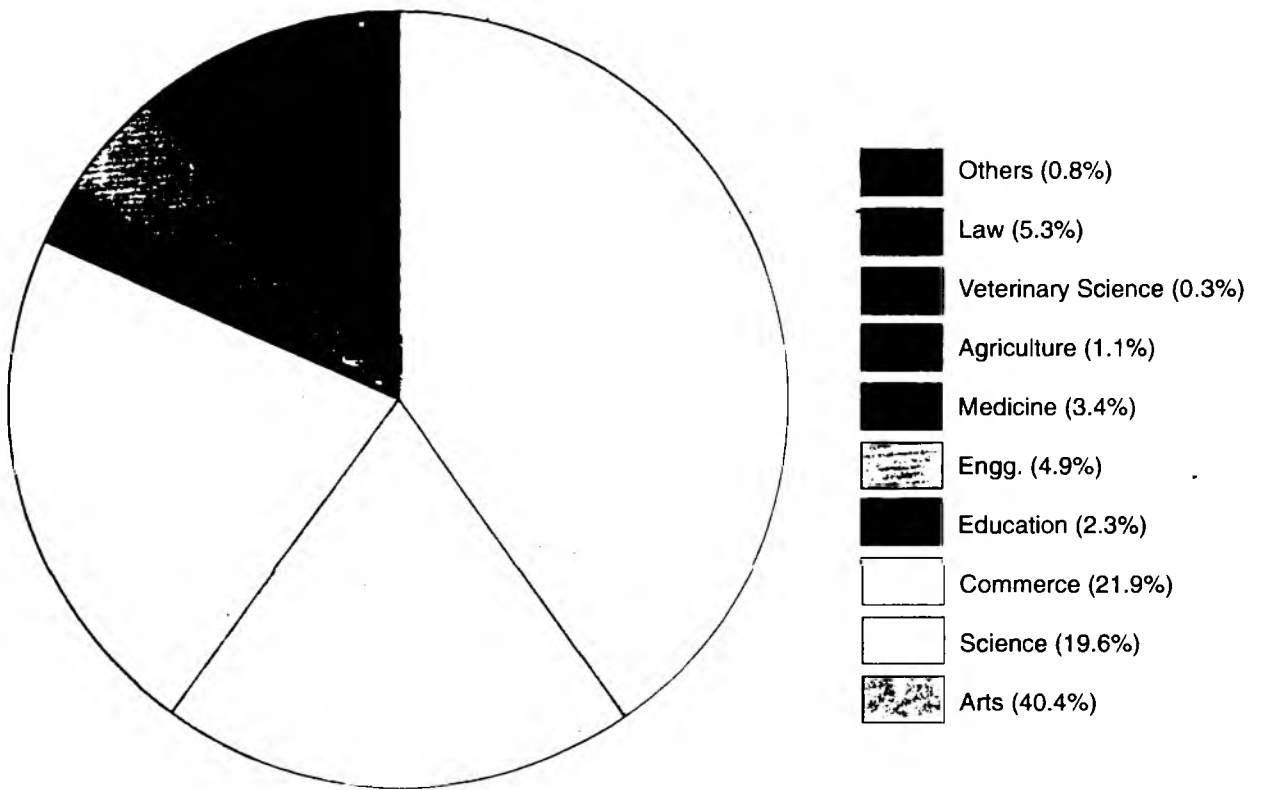


Fig. 2.4(B) Annual Increase in All India Student Enrolment from 1977-78 to 1996-97



*Fig. 2.5* Stagewise Student Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges (1996-97)



*Fig. 2.6: Faculty-wise Student Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges (1996-97)*

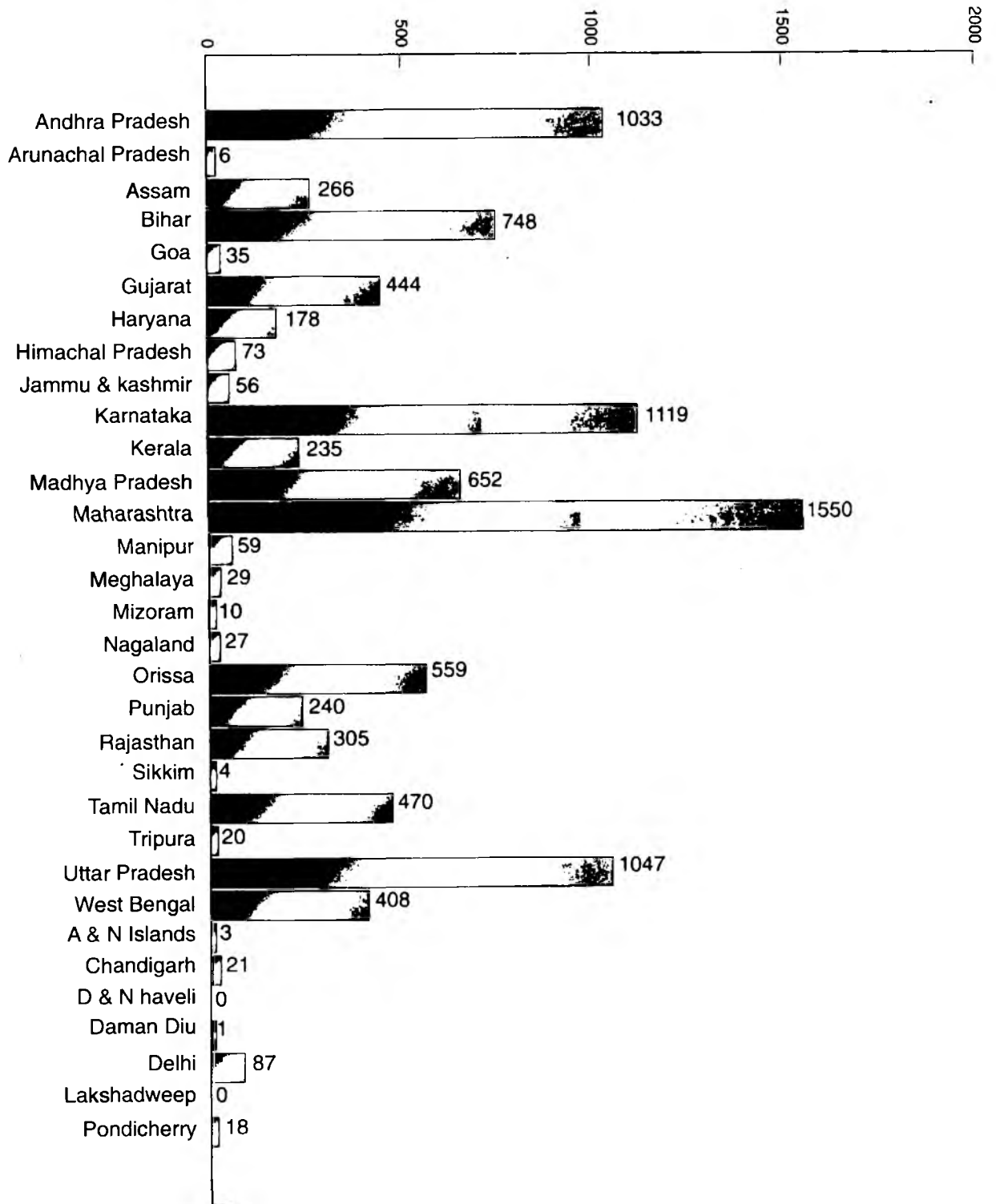
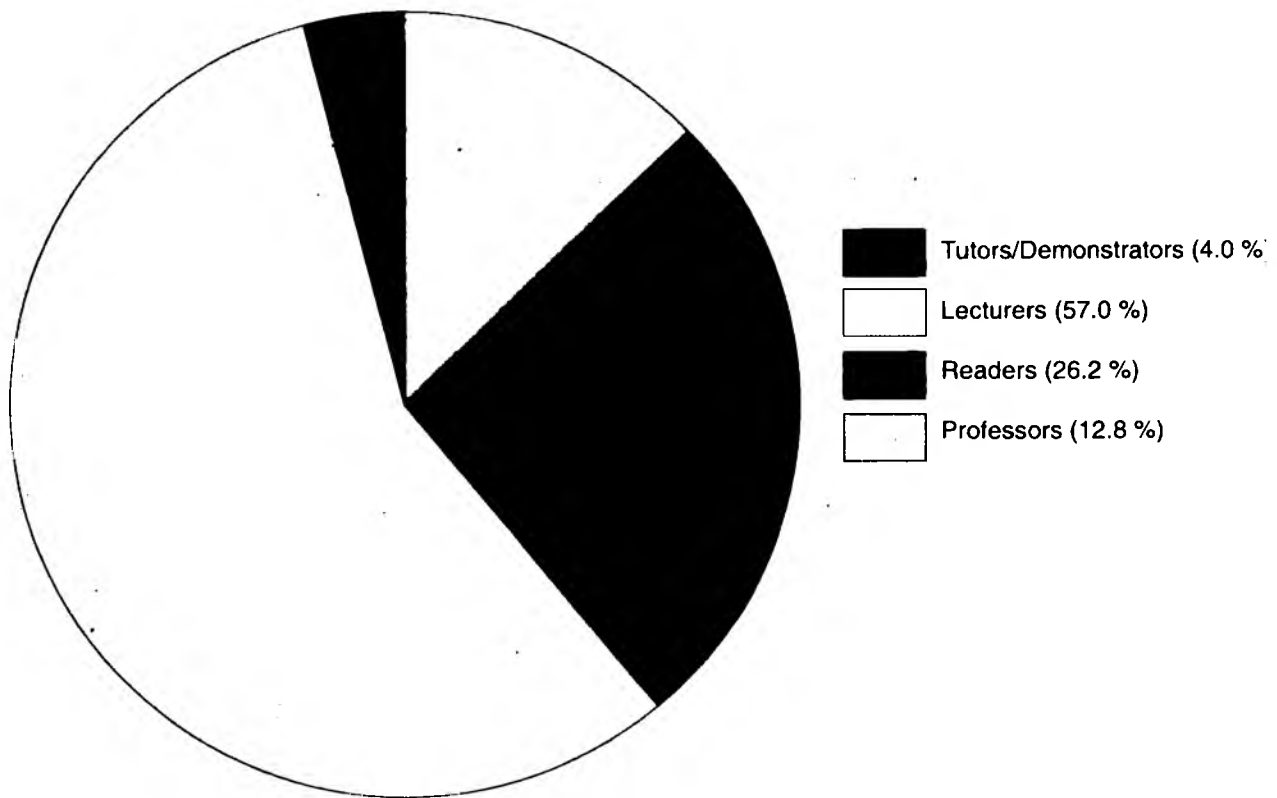
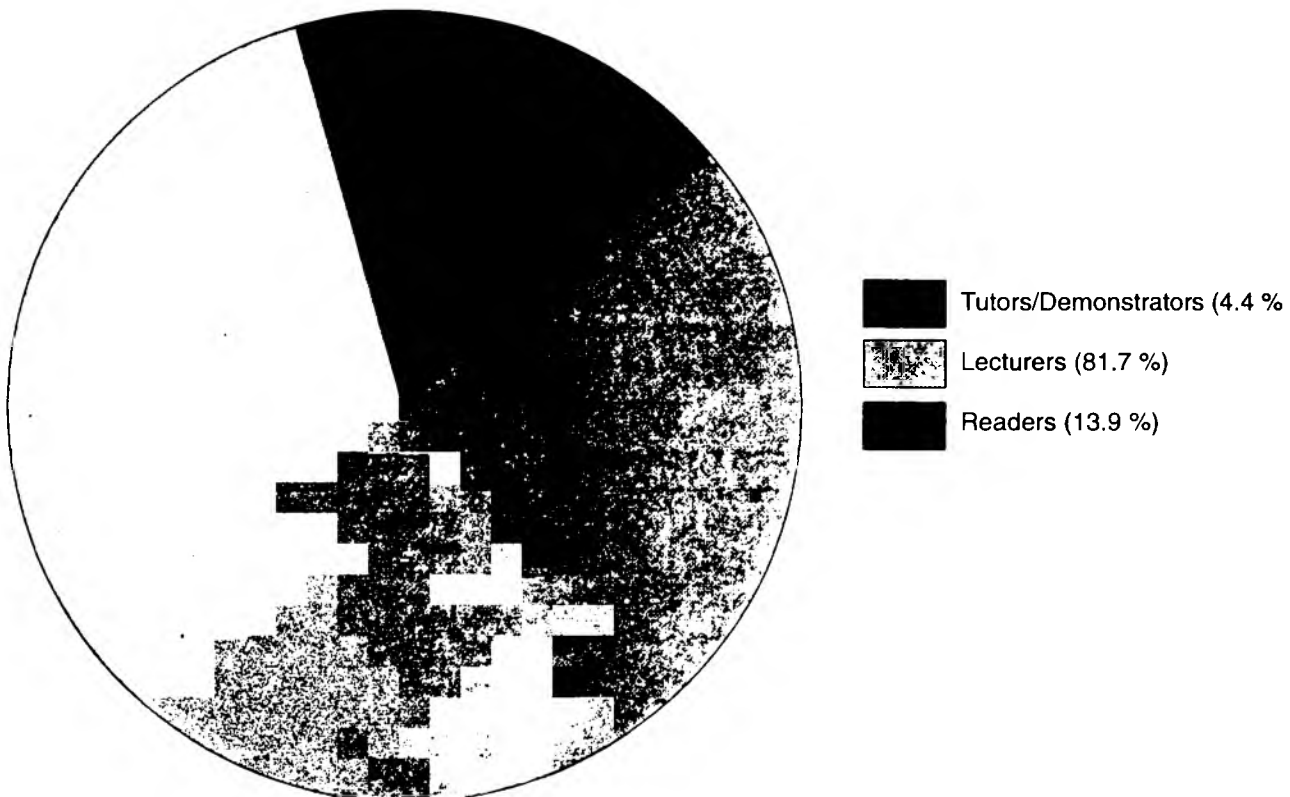


Fig. 2.7 Number of Colleges State-wise (1996-97)



**Fig. 2.8 (A)** Distribution of Teaching Staff according to Designation : University Departments and University Colleges (1996-97)



**Fig. 2.8 (B)** Distribution of Teaching Staff according to Designation : Affiliated Colleges (1996-97)

## **Chapter III**

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

#### **3.1 Universities Assisted by the UGC**

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

- (i) Central Universities; ten\* are given maintenance grants while development grants are provided to 13\* universities in this category. The three universities which receive only plan grants ( and not maintenance grants) are Assam, Tezpur and Dr. Babasahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University because they were set up in this Plan period. They receive their maintenance as also capital expenditure under the plan.
- (ii) State Universities: development grants are provided to 107 State Universities.
- (iii) Deemed Universities: full maintenance grants are given to 10 institutions and partial maintenance grants to 2 institutions in this category while 25 institutions get development grants.

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

The Commission finalised the VIIIth Plan development programme for state universities during the year 1991 on the basis of the recommendations of expert committees. During the year 1996-97, the Commission provided a total development grant of Rs. 73.00 crores to state universities, excluding agricultural universities, as part of the total commitment for the VIIIth Plan period.

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\* Excluding Indira Gandhi National Open University.

### 3.3 Central Universities

(a) **Non-Plan Grants:** The UGC is providing Non-plan grant to meet the recurring expenditure on salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff and maintenance of laboratories, libraries and buildings. Non-plan support is also provided for other specific purposes which include grants for media centres/colleges/faculties of engineering and technology and for scholarships/fellowships.

During 1996-97, Rs.304.37 crores were released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 10 central universities.

(b) **Plan Grants:** In addition to Non-plan grants, the UGC makes a separate allocation under the plan for the development of central universities, medical colleges of central universities and the hospitals attached to them, and for the Delhi Colleges.

During 1996-97, Plan grants amounting to Rs.4055.67 lakhs were released to the central universities. This includes Rs.1352.25 lakhs released to four newly established central universities, viz. Assam, Tezpur, Nagaland and Dr. Babasahib Ambedkar University. (see Table 3.1)

**Table 3.1****PLAN AND NON-PLAN ASSISTANCE TO  
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES - 1996-97**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan	Plan* (Development)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	7592.45	158.44
2..	Banaras Hindu University	8470.06	404.14
3.	Delhi University	4522.76	574.65
4.	Hyderabad University	1264.25	135.09
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1441.49	358.98
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2593.29	321.01
7.	North Eastern Hill University	1695.81	403.86
8.	Pondicherry University	497.95	212.38
9.	Viswa Bharati	1948.43	125.87
10.	Assam University	-	502.53
11.	Tezpur University	-	251.32
12.	Nagaland University	410.63	252.40
13.	Dr.Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	-	352.00
14.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	0.58	3.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30437.70</b>	<b>4055.67</b>

\* Excluding Engineering/Technology and Section III.

During 1996-97, plan grants amounting to Rs.104.00 lakhs were also paid to medical colleges and hospitals attached to three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University.

### 3.4 **Institutions deemed to be universities**

Section 3 of the UGC Act provides that an institution of higher education, other than a university, which is doing work of very high standard in a specific



area, can be declared as an institution deemed to be a university. Such institutions will enjoy the academic status and privileges of a university and be able to strengthen activities in the field of their specialisation, rather than becoming a multi- faculty university of the general type.

During the year 1996-97, deemed university status was conferred on Bharati Vidyapith, Pune.

During the year 1996-97, the following grants were paid by the UGC to the institutions deemed to be universities (see Table 3.2).

### **3.5 Major Achievements of Institutions Deemed to be Universities during the year**

#### ***(i) AVINASHILINGAM INSTITUTE FOR HOME SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN, COIMBATORE***

The activities and achievements of the Institute during the year were as follows:-

##### **(1) New Courses Introduced**

- a) A four year full time B.Sc. Degree Course in Tourism and Hospitality Management was started during the year in collaboration with Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT), Australia.
- b) Four professional Courses in Engineering and Technology leading to BE Degree in Computer (Software and Hardware), Bio- Medical Instrumentation, Food Processing and Preservation Technology and Printing Technology were also started.

**Table 3.2**  
**GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES-1996-97**  
**(Rs. in lakhs)**

S.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan	Plan*
1.	Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc.	183.10	13.43
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith	0.09	32.87
3.	C.I.E.F.L. Hyderabad	418.47	56.72
4.	C.I.H.T. Studies	1.84	1.00
5.	Dayalbagh Education Institute	126.69	36.31
6.	Birla Instt. of Technology and Science	14.69	3.00
7.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	304.20	51.08
8.	Gujarat Vidyapith	297.14	53.61
9.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	198.40	18.73
10.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	749.77	2.50
11.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore	0.47	188.80
12.	Jamia Hamdard	340.99	71.61
13.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	-	11.87
14.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	-	21.33
15.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences, Bombay	328.55	31.80
16.	Jain Visva Bharati	-	22.50
17.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Skt. Vidyapeeth	151.60	53.66
18.	Deccan College P.G. and Research Instt.,Pune	2.75	26.09
19.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Viswa Maha Vidyalaya, Kanchipuram	5.83	1.00
20.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	94.44	45.24
21.	School of Planning and Architecture	-	1.95
22.	Birla Instt. of Technology, Mesra	0.33	22.99
23.	Indian Agri. Research Institute, Delhi	3.40	0.05
24.	National Museum Instt. of History of Art Conservation and Museology	3.00	1.87
25.	Thapar Instt. of Eng. and Tech., Patiala	-	11.28
26.	Gokhale Instt. of Politics and Economics	-	73.05
27.	International Instt. of Population Sciences	-	1.00
28.	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science, Bangalore	4.00	-
29.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	-	6.07
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>3229.75</b>	<b>861.41</b>

\* Includes grants for development as well as specific schemes.

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

As many as 75 teachers belonging to 18 different departments of the Institute attended/participated in seminars/workshops/symposia/refresher courses/conferences/training programmes etc. held at various places in India and abroad during the year 1996-97.

**(3) Research Papers/Articles Published in Reputed Journals**

Sixty-five papers/articles on various topics were published during the year 1996-97.

**(4) Measures for Improving Standards**

Several measures are adopted from time to time for improving standards like regular assignments/conduct of 'SAURAB', presentation of research findings in conferences/seminars/workshops, facility of guidance and counselling system for understanding the skills, talents, problems and progress of the students, and rendering advice and help.

**(5) Total Internal Assessment**

For all courses, total internal assessment system has been introduced. Based on this, a grade credit system has been introduced.

**(6) Community Service and Extension Programme**

- a) All the voluntary agencies in Coimbatore District get consultancy service of the Institute on solar devices, voter awareness, soya application, nutrition and health, AIDS awareness and women's programmes.
- b) The University staff serves as motivator to the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).
- c) On a request from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women and Child Development, the Extension department of the Institute has recognised 20 Indira Mahila Kendras in Rural

and 40 Indira Mahila Kendras ( Women's Clubs) in Urban Coimbatore Corporation to train women in self-help group formation.

- d) General awareness programmes were conducted in Rural Areas of Karamadal and Perianaickenpalagam and urban outreach of Coimbatore.
- e) Vocational skills development, distribution of solar devices, input of agricultural implements, nutrition/health education programmes, income generation to 60 women for goat, sheep rearing, food processing, masala powder making etc. were conducted for tribal women of Karamadal and Ootacamund.

**(7) Other Activities/Achievements:**

- a) Three faculty members were invited to write text books on various topics by the University Grants Commission and also the Tamil Nadu State Council has sanctioned a book writing project in Tamil in the Department of Economics.
- b) Seven research project approved by the University Grants Commission/Govt. of India/Govt. of Tamil Nadu, on various subjects.
- c) "Hunger Free Area Programme" of the Government of Tamil Nadu was introduced in the department of Economics.

**(ii) BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH**

During the year, the Government of Rajasthan passed a Cabinet Resolution to provide financial support to Banasthali Vidyapith. Assistance will be limited to 60% of the approved expenditure on higher education programmes.

Efforts are being made to find ways of improving financial resources.

**1. New Courses Introduced**

During the year under review, two new courses viz. M.B.A. and M.Tech (Computer Science) were introduced.

## 2. **Participation by faculty members in Academic conferences, seminars and workshops**

Eight teachers and one research scholar participated in various seminars/conferences/workshops etc. organised by various Universities/Institutes in India and abroad.

## 3. **Papers/Articles published by teachers**

Six articles/papers by two teachers of the vidyapith were published in various reputed journals.

## 4. **Restructuring of Courses**

The courses have been restructured keeping in view three broad objectives i.e. i) to train students for a modern liberal education having roots in India heritage so as to make them good individuals, ii) to train them to become useful productive members of the society and iii) to provide strong grounding for advanced academic work.

## 5. **Special features**

- a) Curriculum revision has been done at all levels.
- b) A Component of vocational nature has been introduced at the undergraduate level.
- c) Diversification of areas of study has been done to include more areas at the post-graduate level such as Computer Application, Clothing and textiles, Bio-Sciences, Electronics and applied Mathematics.
- d) Interdisciplinary perspective in the study of different branches of knowledge especially in Social Science and Sciences has been introduced.
- e) Attempt to generate study and reference material in Hindi has been made. Some of the text books of school level and Under- graduate level have been developed.

## **6. Measures for improving standards**

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

## **7. Measures of Examination Reforms**

- i) The syllabii for different examinations have been divided into units and weightage has also been given.
- ii) Examiners are free to repeat questions set in the previous examinations.
- iii) Provision of 20% continuous assessment in theory as well as in practical.
- iv) Examination reforms have been implemented.

## **8. Community Services and Extension Programmes**

NSS students have been taking part in planting trees, field visits to nearby villages, illiteracy and health campaigns.

### **(iii) *CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES***

The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages was set up in 1958. On the basis of its excellent performance in the field of language teaching, it was given the status of "an institution deemed to be a University" in 1973. It is now fully funded and maintained by the University Grants Commission. Its academic projects and programmes are designed to improve the standards of teaching and learning of English and foreign languages at the secondary and tertiary levels. The Institute carried out the following major programmes and activities during 1996-97.

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

The members of the faculty participated in a number of conferences, seminars etc. organised within the country and also abroad. It also

organised eight seminars/workshops/conferences/refresher courses during the year.

## **2. New Courses Introduced**

A certificate course in the Teaching of English was introduced for the Secondary level teachers.

## **3. Restructuring of Courses**

The curriculum revision is a decentralised and ongoing process depending on new theories, new concepts and new pedagogy as and when the need arises.

## **4. Inter-disciplinary Programmes of Teaching and Research**

The Institute considers teaching, research, production of materials, extension work and consultancy to be the five interrelated and mutually reinforcing dimensions of tertiary education.

The Department of Materials Production and the Department of Radio, Television and Cinematography, and the Educational Media Research Centres are engaged in the production of textbooks, teacher's handbooks and workshops and audio and video materials for schools and colleges in the teaching of English and foreign languages and the training of teachers. In addition, the Institute produces radio lessons in English for school and university students, which are broadcast by All India Radio, television laboratory courses in spoken English.

In addition to publishing monographs on many aspects of language pedagogy, the Institute brings out some journals.

## **5. Library**

The Institute has a rich library in the fields of English Language Teaching, Linguistic Science, Commonwealth Literature and Indian Writing in English and Foreign Languages. It has emerged as a national resource centre with over 1,00,000 volumes, 600 periodicals and a fairly large number of unpublished M.Phil. and Ph.D. dissertations.

## **6. Interaction with the Society and Neighbourhood**

As part of its extension services the Institute organises course for school and college teachers of English and Foreign Languages, provides expertise in syllabus and examination reforms, hosts national and international seminars and workshops, coordinates the work of English Language Institute and supervises the District Centres in English set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The Institute uses the distance mode to take training to the doorsteps of learners living in remote rural and tribal belts and organise programmes in such a way that they have a multiplier effect. The course offered through this mode are as follows:

- i) Post-graduate Certificate/Diploma in the Teaching of English, M.Phil. in English.
- ii) M.A. in French, German, Russian and Spanish.

## **7. Overseas Activities**

The Institute organises tailor-made courses for foreign students who come to this country under the Cultural Exchange Programmes. In addition, the Institute also receives students from Yemen, Sudan, for admission to teacher training programmes and research programmes.

The Institute received a delegation from the Ministry of Higher Education, Sultanate of Oman, to explore the possibilities of establishing academic cooperation with CIEFL.

The Institute also received a delegation from the National Institute of Education, Colombo, Sri Lanka, to explore possibilities of collaboration between the Institutes.

A delegation from Vietnam visited the Institute to discuss the possibilities of mutual cooperation between Vietnam and India in general and the role of CIEFL in particular.



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

The Institute has given priority in implementing the policy of reservations to the candidates from backward communities for recruitment, for teaching and non-teaching posts, admission to courses and allotment of staff quarters.

## **9. Projects**

The Institute has undertaken a massive study programme to monitor and evaluate the implementation of different aspects of the new English Curriculum of the CBSE and the Overseas Development Administrator of the U.K.

The Institute has set up 22 district level centres throughout the country for the training teachers (Secondary Level) financial and academic institutes of English. The Institute organise teacher development programmes at the secondary level.

## **10. EMRC**

Educational Media Research Centre (EMRC) and the Department of Radio, TV and Cinematography have produced a variety of national programmes to update and enrich the knowledge of learners in the field of English language and also other disciplines. As many as 144 programmes were produced by the EMRC.

### *(iv) DECCAN COLLEGE PG AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE*

During the year 1996-97, Deccan College achieved a high degree of success in various academic and extension activities. The major activities undertaken by the Institute were as under:

#### **1. Research Activities**

The Department of linguistics and Archaeology conducted researches in various languages viz. Tibetan, Burma, Astro/Asiatic, Marathi, Semantics, Lexicography, Pre & Proto History, Ancient Indian History, Culture and

various branches of Scientific Archaeology etc. Several research project sponsored by various agencies are undertaken by the Institute.

## **2. Participation in Conferences/Seminars**

Five Faculty members and research staff participated in various conferences/seminars organised in India and abroad.

## **3. Publications**

The faculty and research staff published number of papers in various reputed Indian and foreign journals. The Institute published the following volumes:

- i) Excavation at Kuntasi by MK Dhavlikar an YM Chitawala.
- ii) Sir William Jones Comm. volume of Institute's Bulletins.

## **4. Refresher Courses**

Refresher course in Analogy was organised in June-July 1996 and teachers from 20 universities and colleges from various parts of the country attended the courses.

## **5. Extension Activities**

An exhibition to popularise Archaeology was organised at Nanded, Phalthan in Maharashtra and Bangalore.

### **(v) GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, PUNE**

#### **1. The Institute runs M.A. and Ph.D. Courses in Economics**

- |                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>2. Participation by Faculty</b> : | Twelve teachers participated in |
| members in Academic                  | Conferences/Seminars/Workshops  |
| Conference, Seminars and             | organised in India.             |
| Workshops                            |                                 |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>3. Papers/Articles Published by Teachers in Learning :</b><br/>Journals &amp; Monograph/<br/>Books Published</p> | <p>The faculty members published a number of papers/articles and monograph.</p> |
| <p><b>4. Restructuring of Course :</b></p>   | <p>Syllabus of M.A.(Eco.) Course was restructured.</p>                          |

(vi) *GURUKUL KANGRI VISHWAVIDYALAYA, HARIDWAR*

Gurukul Kangri with a firm commitment to propagate the educational philosophy of Vedas and the inspiring ideals of its Guru Swami Sharad-hanand Ji set the objectives of Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya as follows:

1. Integrated development of the human being- mental, physical and spiritual.
2. Character building.
3. Equality of educational opportunities irrespective of the caste, creed and financial and social status.
4. Simple living and high thinking.
5. Intimate, healthy relationship between the teachers and the taught.
6. Value based system of education, inculcating love for Indian culture and vedic knowledge.
7. A balanced synthesis between ancient Indian wisdom and modern knowledge.

The Gurukul has always attracted scholars mainly to study sanskrit, vedic literature and Indian Philosophy. The Vishwavidyalaya is a prominent centre for the study of India's ancient literary and scientific heritage combined with modern scientific and technological subjects.

## **1. New Courses Introduced:**

- (a) Post-Graduate Level - M.Sc. in Environment Science, M.B.A., Post-graduate diploma in Personnel Management and Industrial Relation.
- (b) Under-Graduate Level - Political Science, Economics, Computer under self financing.
- (c) Vocational Courses - Archaeology and Museology, Communicative English, Functional Hindi and Industrial Microbiology.
- (d) M.B.A. programme under self-financing scheme was introduced in Haridwar.

## **2. Interdisciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research :**

Interdisciplinary programme of Teaching were encouraged by introducing Computer, Vedic Maths, Vedic Physics and Vedic Sanskrit was introduced for science graduates.

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

Twenty teachers participated in the seminars/conferences/workshops.

## **4. Papers/Articles published by teachers in learned Journal and monographs/books published :**

One Journal, one Newsletter, four books/monographs and sixty papers/Articles were published during the year 1996-97.

## **5. Restructuring of Courses :**

Some courses at the undergraduate level viz. B.Sc., B.A. and Alankar were restructured.

## **6. Interaction with the society and neighbourhood :**

Department of Adult and Continuing Education and Extension has been interacting with the community and collaborating with other institutions.

## **7. Community Service and Extension Programme :**

Department of Adult Education conducts five Jana Shikshan Nilayams (Library for literatures) and five continuing Education courses. These courses are related to vocational and skill development. Literacy programme was also organised for the rural masses.

## **8. Innovative Programme :**

During the year, B.Sc. course through distance education was introduced.

## **9. Seminars/Conferences etc.:**

The Vishwavidyalaya organised eight conferences/seminars/workshops.

## **10. Programmes for Women :**

The Vishwavidyalaya established a Campus for women in Haridwar. Post-graduate classes in Arts and Science were started on self-financing scheme basis in this Campus.

### **(vii) INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD**

#### **1. New Courses Introduced:**

Approval of UGC/AICTE was received during the year 1996-97 for MBA programme which will be started from the academic session 1997-98.

#### **2. Inter-disciplinary Programme of teaching and research:**

The school conducted various Inter-disciplinary programmes in respect of consultancy, short courses and testing services during the year 1996-97 as given below:

- (a) Consultancy : 31 programmes
- (b) Short Courses : 14 programmes
- (c) Testing Services : 50 programmes

**3. Participation by Faculty members in Academic conferences, seminars, workshops etc.:**

Faculty/staff members of the School attended about 65 National Conferences/Seminars/Workshops etc. during the year 1996-97.

Eight faculty members went abroad during the year 1996-97 for attending International Conferences/Seminars etc.

**4. Papers/Articles published by teachers in learned journals and Monographs/Books published:**

Three books and 150 papers/Articles were published by the School in 1996-97.

**5. Re-structuring of Course introduced:**

A Committee has been set up to restructure the B.Tech courses.

**6. Measures for improving standards:**

A Committee has been set up comprising of industrialists, senior faculty members and ex-students to look into the matter.

**(viii) JAIN VISHWA BHARATI INSTITUTE, LADNUN (RAJ.)**

**1. New Courses Introduced**

The following programmes were started during the year:

(i) Five years integrated course in Social Work leading to the following:

- a) Certificate in Social Work (One year)
- b) Undergraduate Diploma in Social Work (Two year)
- c) Bachelor in Social Work
- d) Post graduate Diploma in Social Work
- e) M.A. in Social Work

- (ii) B.A. Correspondence Courses in Jainology, Science of living, Prakrit, Sanskrit, Non-violence and Peace and M.A. in Jainology and Comparative Religion and Philosophy.

## 2. Inter disciplinary programmes of Teaching and Research

Department of Science of Living Preksha Meditation and Yoga, Non-Violence, Peace and Anuvart and Social work are of Inter disciplinary nature which draw upon subjects like Human Anatomy, Physiology, Psychology, Sociology, Political Science etc. Besides one additional paper of Science of Living and Training in Non-Violence is compulsory for all students except those of Social Work and Science of Living, Preksha Meditation and Yoga.

## 3. Participation by Faculty members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and workshops etc.

12 faculty members attended about 55 conferences and seminars and two workshops held at regional, national and international levels. Besides four teachers participated in Refresher and Orientation courses.

## 4. (a) Papers/articles/books published by teachers:

Papers/articles/	49
Books	03
Books edited	03

## (b) Publications of the Institute (1996-97):

- (i) Bhikshe Agam Kosh - Vacana Pramukh-Ganadhipati  
Tulsi; Edited by Acharya  
Mahaprajna and Sadhvi  
Vimal Prajna.
- (ii) Vayavhar Bhashya - Vacana Pramukh-Ganadhipati Tulsi;  
Edited by Acharya  
Mahaprajna and Samani  
Kusum Prajna.

- (iii) Anuogdarai  
Vacana Pramukh-Ganadhipati  
Tulsi Edited by Acharya  
Mahaprajna.
- (iv) Facets of Jain Philo- - Edited by Shrichand Rampuria  
sophy, Religion and  
Culture.

**5. Measures of improving standards and examination reforms:**

- (i) Continuous assessment of the students by the teachers through the performance in seminars, group discussions, research papers, practicals, demonstration, class assignment, attendance, discipline etc.
- (ii) Minimum passing marks in aggregate is 50%. Minimum passing marks in each theory paper has been upwardly revised to 40%.

**6. Interaction with the society and neighbourhood : Community services and extension programme:**

- (i) A few slum areas and backward villages near Ladnun have been surveyed by the students of the Department of Social work. The following programmes have been taken up by the Institute in collaboration with Rashtriya Anuvrat Shikshak Sansad and Jeevan Vigyan Academy.
- (a) Awakening the consciousness towards cleanliness, sanitation, girl's education.
- (b) Removal of illiteracy, anti-addiction, exploring opportunities of self-employment, providing help like sewing machines to the needy women etc.
- (ii) Creating mutual harmony and feeling among the residents, development of Scientific cum spiritual personality under extension programme. A series of training camps in the areas of Yoga, Preksha Meditation and Science of Living have been organised. In these camps teachers, students, administrators, police officials, doctors, scientists and laymen and women participated.



**7. Facilities provided for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes:**

(a) Relaxation in the minimum eligibility in the admission to SC/ST/Women are allowed to the tune of 5%.

(b) 15%, 7.5% and 25% seats are reserved for SC/ST/Women respectively in admission.

**8. No. of beneficiaries from 01.04.96 to 31.03.97 genderwise:**

S.No.	DEPARTMENT M.A./M.Sc.	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
01.	Jainology and Compaprtive Philosophy	05	04	09
02.	Non-violence, Peace & Anuvrat	10	*	10
03.	Science of Living, Preksha Meditation & Yoga	08	01	09
04.	Prakrit Language and Literature	03	04	07
05.	Social Work (M.S.W.)	14	09	23
<b><u>B.A.</u></b>				
06.	Social Work (B.S.W.)	07	02	09
		47	20	6

(ix) **JAMIA HAMDARD**

**1. New Courses Introduced**

(a) A Course 'Master in Computer Application' was approved by the AICTE during 1996-97 and would be started from the academic session 1997-98.

(b) Doctorate course in Pharmaceutical Medicine has been introduced in collaboration with Ranbaxy Laboratories during 1996-97 and would be started from the academic session 1997-98.

## **2. Inter-disciplinary Programme of teaching and research**

An inter-disciplinary programme of teaching in collaboration with other faculties, universities, institutions and hospitals has been introduced and many eminent scholars of various fields were invited to give lectures and direction to students and research scholars.

## **3. Collaborative Research**

The Department of Pharmacology has taken up collaborative research work with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Ranbaxy Clinical Pharmacology Unit.

## **4. Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conference/Seminars and Workshops**

During the year many faculty members attended international conferences, seminars/symposia/workshops.

## **5. Papers/Articles/Books Published**

In 1996-97 ten articles, four research papers and three monographs were published by teachers. Also a faculty member published two books in Botany through international publishing houses of Germany and U.K. respectively. The University continued to publish its two journals.

## **6. Seminars/Conferences**

Four seminars were organised on themes like AIDS preventive medicine, updating management of Arthritis and Unani medicine. Faculty of Unani Medicine organised Re-orienting Teachers Programmes sponsored by Health and Family Welfare in October- December 1996.

## **7. Restructuring of Courses**

The University is restructuring some of its courses.

## **8. Measures for Improving standards**

Seminars/Symposia, group discussion and tutorials are organised to improve standard of the course.

## **9. Achievements**

1. One scholar was awarded S.Z. Qasim Award and Gold Medal
2. A museum on History of Medicine has been set up.
3. One scholar professor was included among the authors of Encyclopedia of Plant Anatomy.
4. Distinguished guests and eminent scholars of various fields paid visit to this University during the year. A foreign scholar visited the University.

## **10. Number of Beneficiaries in 1996-97**

Thirteen Research scholars (M 8, F 5) were awarded UGC/SRF/JRF.

Two Major Research Projects were approved.

## **(x) RAJASTHAN VIDYAPITH**

### **1. New Courses Introduced**

- (a) Two Year course in Master of Business Administration
- (b) One year Post-graduate Diploma in Human Resource Management

### **2. Inter-disciplinary Programme of Teaching & Research**

- (a) At Under-graduate level, students have the facility to opt for one subject, either from the Arts or Commerce faculties.

(b) The Department of Archaeology and Museology is continuously conducting an Archaeological excavation at Balathal Village of Udaipur District with the cooperation of various Natural Science Departments.

(c) Department of Sociology has undertaken a project of Action Sociology with the help of Sulabh International.

3. **20 of the faculty members participated in various seminars/workshops/conferences during the year 1996-97.**
4. **Publication etc.:** Six books and 18 articles were published during the year.
5. **Restructuring of Courses:** One paper in Sociology, two papers in B.Ed were restructured.
6. **Community Service and Extension Programmes:** Constituent colleges of the Vidyapeeth arranged NSS camps at the nearby villages. Institute of Adult and Social Education is continuously engaged in 300 villages and runs various activities.
7. **Programmes for Women:** Special non-formal programmes are being conducted by the Institute of Adult Education for ST women.

(xi) *RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPITH, TIRUPATI*

1. **Restructuring the Syllabus and Introduction of New Subjects:**

The University widely restructured the syllabus, keeping in view the importance of job oriented courses in modern times. As a result, Computer Science Application, Mathematics, History, Women's Studies, Literature in English, Hindi and Telugu are introduced in the curriculum. Also vocational subjects like yoga, vasthu, archakatva, ayurveda, epigraphy, manuscriptology have been introduced. Introduction of B.A. & B.Ed. (Integrated Course) is a major step forward in the course of restructuring the syllabus.

## 2. **Refresher Courses:**

The University Grants Commission has recognised this Vidyapeeth as a Centre for conducting refresher courses in Sanskrit. The Vidyapeeth conducted three refresher courses during the year 1996-97.

## 3. **Research Wing:**

The Vidyapeeth had undertaken a project of Agamakosa which deals with the Temple architecture, Scripture and ideal worship of God and other related spirituals. The first volume of the Agamakosa was released in December, 1996.

## 4. **Recording of Oral Shastra Tradition:**

In order to preserve the Oral Traditional teaching of various Shastras, a project sponsored by the Ford Foundation of America, has been undertaken by this Vidyapeeth. Erudite scholars from different places of India are invited and their lectures in Mimamsa and Nyaya subjects were being tape-recorded.

## 5. **Seminars/Conferences etc.:**

Eleven faculty members/teachers participated in various seminars/symposia/conferences/workshop etc. held at various places in India and Abroad.

## 6. **Extension Lecture Programme:**

Three extension lectures were introduced during the year.

## 7. **Achievements:**

(a) The department of Pedalogy has been upgraded to an Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE), with an estimated cost of Rs.1.25 crores. It is the only Sanskrit University in India to have been sanctioned the IASE.

(b) A Computer centre has been established in the University. The Centre aims at developing hipper text in Vedas and provide and develop software for Vedic studies and language translation.

(c) The Vidyapith has been enlisted on the rolls of the Association of Commonwealth University, London, and International Association of Universities, Paris, as a permanent member.

**8. Publication:**

Publication activities have been speeded up. During the past three years, nine publication have been released and some innovative publications have also been brought out.

**9. Interaction with Foreign Universities:**

The University has entered into an Memorandum of Understanding with the Institute of Moralogy, Reitaku University, Japan in respect of exchange of Professors, Researchers for a period of three years starting from 1996-97.

**10. Temple Culture Courses - Annual Development Grant - From T.T. Devas thanams**

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to this University as recurring grant for running Certificate and Diploma courses in Temple Culture by the T.T. Devasthanams. The course aims at disseminating the knowledge of Agamas, ritual and temple architecture to the public in general and to the employees of the T.T. Devasthanams in particular. The courses would be started soon.

**11. Programmes for Women:**

A paper on Women's Studies has been introduced at the undergraduate level as part of the restructuring of courses in the University.

(xii) *SRI CHANDRASEKHARENDRA SARASWATI VISWA MAHAVIDYALAYA, KANCHIPURAM*

1. Started in May, 1993, the University runs the following courses at present viz. M.C.A., M.B.A., M.A. Sanskrit, B.S.A.S.
2. The Central University houses an International Library equipped with more than 1.5 lakhs of Ancient and Modern Scientific Publications. It contains 70,000 books in Sanskrit, Hindi and other Languages. There is a Palm Leaf section in the Library with 1000 to 1500 Palm Leaves. Manuscripts of more than one thousand years old are preserved and most of them have been micro-filmed to ensure that these rare ancient literature are made available to the future generation.
3. The Computer Centre at the University is equipped with the latest instruments and can serve 100 users at a time.
4. From the year 1996-97, the University has started running two centres near Madras, one at Pammal and the other at Poonamallee. In the former centre three year undergraduate courses of B.Com and B.Sc. (Computer Science) are offered and in the later "Ayurvedic Medical Course" leading to 'Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery" (B.A.M.S.) is offered. This is a 5 1/2 year degree course.
5. A Herbal Garden to grow various kinds of medicinal plants, both for production of Ayurvedic medicine and research, has been developed.

(xiii) *SRI SATHYA SAI INSTITUTE OF HIGHER LEARNING*

The activities, programmes and achievements of the Institute during the year were as follows:

**(1) Restructuring of Courses**

i) General English of First Degree Course

During 1995-96 and 1996-97, General English of First Degree Course has been restructured as communication course. During the first two semester, students are introduced to basic skills of communication.

The third semester course guides them in advanced skills. The fourth semester guides the students in creative communication.

ii) M.B.A./MFM Courses

The Master of Business Administration and Master of Financial Management courses were restructured during the year.

**(2) Inter-Disciplinary Programme in Research**

i) Research in Medicinal Plants

Faculty of Chemistry is actively engaged in locating herbs growing in the neighbourhood from which anti-cancer drug may be extracted.

ii) Fibre Optics

One national phenomenon in recent years is that telephone metallic cables are replaced by optics cables. But there is a problem with the fibre optic system. If there is a cable fault it is difficult to locate the fault. The Department of Physics has taken up this challenge. Trial studies have shown that faults could be identified. Once the precise location of the cable fault is known, repairs become easy.

iii) Artificial Intelligence

The Department of Mathematics and Computer Science on the one hand and the Faculty on the other are collaborating in developing a Geographic Information System (GIS) for the Penukonda Division of Anantpur District (A.P.). It will serve as a model for information processing at divisional level.

iv) Fungi Research

Faculty members of the Department of Biosciences study the ecophysiology and biotechnology of fungi found in semi-arid soil of Anantpur District.



**(3) Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc.**

Eight teachers of the Institute attended various Seminars/Symposia/Workshops/Conference etc. held in India and abroad on various subject.

**(4) Papers/Articles Published by Faculty**

Fourteen Papers/Articles of the teachers of the Institute on various subjects were published during the year.

**(5) Innovative Programmes**

Summer Courses:

- i) As the Institute imparts integral education aiming at the harmonious development of the body, mind and soul of the students, the Institute organised a summer course in Indian Culture and Spirituality, in May 1996, at Brindavan Campus of the Institute.
- ii) During 1996-97, the students of the Institute had the additional privilege of listening to Bhagawan Baba, the Vice Chancellor of the Institute, for a continuous spell of forty seven days during June-July 1996.

**(6) Measures for Improving Standards**

- i) Both for Undergraduate and Post-graduate students many new experiments were used by the Science Department for establishing better link between class room and laboratory.
- ii) Seminars on select topics were arranged and workshops for teachers oriented them to update their knowledge in the subjects.

**(7) Beneficiaries**

Ten Minor Research Projects to faculty members were awarded out of the unassigned grant.

(xiv) *TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, MUMBAI*

1. The Department of Social Welfare Administration conducts a Certificate programme in Social Welfare Administration. This enables team-teaching, inter-disciplinary inputs and integration of theory with field realities, thereby enriching classroom discussions.

**2. Inter-disciplinary programmes of teaching and research**

The Institute undertook 16 inter-disciplinary research projects during 1996-97.

**3. Participation by faculty members in academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops**

As many as 19 faculty members went out of the country on academic and professional assignments. Thirty-six members of the faculty gave talks on various occasions.

**4. Papers/Articles Published by Teachers in learned journals and Publication of books authored by faculty or contributions to edited works.**

Eleven books were authored by faculty and 42 articles papers, were published. The number of faculty involved was 36.

**5. Measures for improving standards**

Audio visual aids, case studies, seminars and other methods are used in teaching. Students are involved in their own learning through group/individual presentations in class, library reference work and assignments. The Institute has a Student Services Cell to promote the special interests of students in the reserved category, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The Cell assists students in their daily studies by giving them need based tutorials and remedial courses in English. Post-metric Scholarships and other financial assistance for SC/ST students are coordinated by this Cell. The Cell encourages and facilitates the participation of SC/ST students in all curricular and co-curricular activities.

The students of the Department of Personnel Management and Industrial Relations organised their Annual Seminar entitled "Manthan' 96". The Social Work Students' Forum (SWSF) organised the Sixth Annual Seminar, "Sameeksha: A Review of Social Work Education and Practice".

#### **6. Interaction with the Society and Neighbourhood and Community Services/Extension Programmes**

Since its inception, the Institute has initiated field action projects, which provide the field for testing new models of service and social work intervention. The Institute runs 28 field action projects (six projects were initiated in the current year) for which it raises money from various sponsors. The projects are based in urban, rural and tribal areas.

#### **7. Measures of Examination Reforms**

The measures of examination reforms, as recommended by the University Grants Commission, have been comprehensively implemented including semester system and internal evaluation.

#### **8. Innovative Programmes**

The Rural Campus of the Institute situated in Tuljapur entered its ninth year with the programmes. The Rural Campus activities continue in the thrust areas of Watershed Development, irrigation management through water user's groups, goat banks, IRDP activities, primary education and preventive health. Some development activities in the village of Rajegaon have been sponsored by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. The Rural Campus has also initiated Mahila Mandals and Self-Help Groups.

#### **9. Other Achievements**

The Director of the Institute was a participant at the workshop on 'Understanding Chinese Culture and its Contribution to the Development of the World in the Future' held in September 1996 in Wujiang city. This conference was organised by Peking University. He presented a paper entitled 'Nation-State Building and China'. This participation made it possible to present, before a distinguished academic gathering, the

Institute's concerns and academic thrusts, thus opening the possibility for a closer academic interaction between the two Institutions.

The Director of the Institute was a discussant at the conference on 'The future of Sociology in East Asia' held in November 1996 in Seoul.

#### **10. Facilities Provided for Scheduled Castes and Tribes Student Services Cell**

Special services for the students in the reserved category, funded by the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, were continued for 50 out of the 222 students enrolled in the two M.A. one M.H.A. degree programmes. Of these, 27 received the Government of India's Post-Matric Scholarship to meet their tuition fees and other educational expenses. To cover the deficit in the Post-matric Scholarship, the Institute provided additional funds out of its unassigned grants to help the students meet their expenses.

The Cell conducted three workshops; one on Marathi Language skills, one on Hindi Language skills and an elaborate workshop on Public Speaking through the aegis of the Indo-American Society. It also conducted two special computer classes Basic Computer and Advanced Computer skills for the reserved category students.

#### **11. Seminars, Workshops, Training Programmes organised by the Institute**

During the year 1996-97, the Institute organised 95 seminars, workshops and training programmes.

#### **12. Programme for Women**

The Special Cell for Women and Children arranged a training programme for Police Officers at all levels. The staff of the Cell worked in schools with children on child sexual abuse. The Cell also arranged a talk and the grassroots level organisation regarding law, violence and women.

**1. New Courses Introduced:**

B.Sc., B.H.M.Sc. and M.Sc. in Physics with specialisation in Electronics.

**2. Restructuring of Courses:**

The Institute consolidated its innovative and comprehensive pattern of education both at undergraduate levels. Boards of Studies meetings on different subjects and the faculty meetings were organised to update syllabi of different courses.

The innovative and comprehensive pattern of education introduced by this Institute is so designed as to give multi-disciplinary approach with a view to inculcating values of humanism and secularism for balanced growth of students for the increasingly techno-oriented society of tomorrow without uprooting them from their agricultural moorings and their own cultural heritage.

**3. Interaction with the society and neighbourhood community services and extension programme:**

The Institute has always been a pioneer in assisting and encouraging women and rural community to participate in wider social activities. The Centre for Adult and Continuing Education organised various programmes of adult literacy, health awareness and child care, cottage and handicraft production, in the neighbouring villages.

The N.S.S. activities of the students included planting of trees, sanitation drive for the village, teaching of child care, health care and nutrition to the villagers, organising medical camps etc. including cleaning of the Institute campus and its surroundings.

**4. Programmes for Women:**

The Institute has been a pioneer in encouraging women's education at all levels. More than 60% of the student strength and 30% of the faculty strength comprise of women only. The programme run by the Institute

under National Adult Education Programme and Rural Development are oriented towards rural women members of the society.

**5. Extension Lectures, Major Research Projects etc.:**

20 Extension lectures were organised by different faculties.

16 sponsored Major Research Projects were sanctioned during the session.

15 Candidates including 3 staff members have been awarded Ph.D. degree.

(xvi) *GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD*

**1. New Courses Introduced:**

The Vidyapith introduced five new courses during the year.

**2. Refresher Courses:**

The Vidyapith introduced two refresher courses in Education and Journalism. It also organised Seminars on Equity Development, Workshop on Re-contracting, Teacher Education Curriculum, Role of Net working in the Library and Information Science.

**3. Inter-Disciplinary Programme:**

The Vidyapith has also undertaken inter disciplinary programmes of teaching and research and peace studies.

4. The Vidyapith has also introduced all modern languages including Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Urdu and Hindustani.

5. The Vidyapith has a Library with 4,50,450 books including 21,722 volumes of Journals with a specialised collection of over 22000 books on Gandhian thoughts and related subjects. It also provides bibliographic & documentation services to Post-graduate and Research scholars. The Library has micro-film reading and reprographic facilities also.

6. **48 students completed M.Phil. and Ph.D. during the year.**
7. **The Vidyapeeth lays stress on total literacy and organised literacy camp in Gujarat.**

(xvii) *SHRI LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETH*

1. **New Courses Introduced:**

- Certificate/Diploma course in Jyotish
- Certificate/Diploma course in Paurohitya
- Certificate/Diploma course in Sanskrit Language

2. **Inter-disciplinary Programmes of Teaching and Research:**

The Vidyapeeth is providing programmes of research in Sanskrit and allied subjects. However the Vidyapeeth is teaching modern subjects like Hindi, English, Pol. Science, Social Studies and Evaluation upto Under-graduate level.

3. **Participation of teachers in Seminars/Conferences etc.**

The Vidyapeeth has been conducting refresher courses in Sanskrit and during 1996-97, 27 teachers participated in the course.

4. **Articles/Papers published in Journals:**

Four papers were published during the year.

5. **Community Services and Extension Programmes:**

The students of NCC and NSS participated in various programmes as follows:

- i) AIDS preservation Seminar
- ii) Cleaning of villages
- iii) Polio Campaigns
- iv) MPFL Programmes
- v) Mass Immunisation
- vi) Plantation

- vii) Social Service Programmes
- viii) Pre school Education
- ix) Cleaning of JJ Colonies

#### **6. Seminars/Symposia/Workshop:**

Besides normal teaching and research, the Vidyapeeth organises national seminars, symposia, workshops and refresher courses.

#### **7. Facilities to SC/ST:**

The reservation policy of the Government of India has been adopted for appointment of teaching and non teaching staff and for admission at Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Training Classes level.

#### **8. Programmes for Women:**

The Vidyapeeth is imparting co-education and has applied to the UGC for setting up a Women's Cell.

### **3.6 State Universities**

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

At present, 107 State universities, excluding agricultural universities, are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. Development grants, including grants for specific schemes, are provided to eligible universities in order to facilitate the procurement of such infrastructural facilities as are not normally available to them from the State Government or other bodies supporting them. Assistance is given for faculty posts, academic buildings, students' hostels, equipment, books and journals, staff quarters and other facilities, designed to promote the quality of teaching and research, as well as foster corporate life. While the quantum of outlay for general development for each



university is decided at the beginning of the plan period, and is determined on the basis of the stage of development of that particular university, the grants under specific schemes are provided on the basis of the recommendations of experts after the scrutiny of the proposals received.

During 1996-97, eligible universities were provided plan development grants amounting to Rs. 7300.80 lakhs. The details of state wise allocation of the plan development grant is given in the table 3.3

**Table 3.3**

**GRANTS PAID TO STATE UNIVERSITIES - 1996-97  
(excluding agricultural universities)**

State	No. of Universities	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	8	990.97
Arunachal Pradesh	1	53.60
Assam	2	119.73
Bihar	7	139.84
Himachal Pradesh	1	70.05
Jammu and Kashmir	2	191.95
Goa	1	69.41
Gujarat	7	491.07
Haryana	3	100.82
Karnataka	7	569.92
Kerala	4	280.59
Madhya Pradesh	11	542.21
Maharashtra	8	772.72
Manipur	1	105.78
Orissa	4	205.71
Punjab	3	366.31
Rajasthan	5	350.58
Tamil Nadu	10	666.15
Tripura	1	61.58
Uttar Pradesh	14	691.01
West Bengal	7	460.80
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>7300.80</b>

## Chapter IV

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

#### **4.1 Colleges recognised by the UGC for Financial Assistance**

The College sector accounts for nearly 88% of the total enrolment at the undergraduate level and about 56% of the enrolment at the postgraduate level. However, only those colleges which have been recognised by the UGC, in terms of Section 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. The quantum of grant is worked out on the basis of various parameters, such as the level of teaching, student, and faculty strength.

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

As of 1996-97, there were 9703 colleges (estimated) in the country. Of these, 4815 colleges were eligible to receive assistance from the UGC. During 1996-97, eligible colleges received plan grants of Rs.6916.39 lakhs.

#### **4.2 Plan Grant to Colleges**

The statewise details of Plan grant, inclusive of development grant, provided to colleges during 1996-97 are given in the Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1****PLAN GRANTS TO COLLEGES 1996-97**

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S.No.	STATE	GRANT PAID (RS. IN LAKHS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	503.32
2.	Assam	251.81
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	14.15
4.	Bihar	269.83
5.	Gujarat	343.76
6.	Goa	18.94
7.	Haryana	236.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.63
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	99.86
10.	Karnataka	390.59
11.	Kerala	220.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	758.91
13.	Maharashstra	1011.48
14.	Manipur	74.13
15.	Nagaland	-
16.	Orissa	206.97
17.	Punjab	288.95
18.	Rajasthan	373.23
19.	Tripura	15.16
20.	Tamil Nadu	560.56
21.	Uttar Pradesh	767.54
22.	West Bengal	422.49
Total :		6916.39

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### 4.3 Autonomous Colleges

The Education Commission 1964-66 had recommended the concept of Autonomous Colleges with a view to providing academic freedom for potential colleges, specially designing their curricula, evolving new methods of teaching, research and learning, framing own rules for admission, prescribing own courses of study and conduct of examination. Under the autonomous college scheme of the UGC, a college declared autonomous by its affiliating university is fully accountable for the content and quality of education it imparts.

Such a college is also responsible for setting its own examination papers and for the conduct of examinations. The college evaluates the students for the award of degrees which will be accepted by the parent university.

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided by the respective regional office of the UGC, depending upon the State in which a University and its autonomous college is located.

The ceiling of assistance provided under this scheme is as follows:

- i) Under-Graduate Level only:
  - a) Arts/Science/Commerce College (having one faculty only) Rs. 4.00 lakhs p.a.
  - b) Arts/Science and Commerce College (with more than one faculty) Rs. 6.00 lakhs p.a.
- ii) Both Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate Levels Rs. 8.00 lakhs p.a.

As on 31.3.1997, 119 Colleges were functioning as Autonomous Colleges.

Statewise break up of these colleges is given below:-

**Table 4.2**

**AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES**

NAME OF THE STATE	NO. OF COLLEGES
Andhra Pradesh	19
Gujarat	2
Himachal Pradesh	5
Madhya Pradesh	38
Maharashtra	3
Orissa	5
Tamil Nadu	44
Uttar Pradesh	3
Total	119

**4.4 Non-Plan Assistance to Colleges of Central Universities**

Non-Plan assistance to Colleges of Central Universities is provided as Maintenance Grant. During the year, grant a total of Rs. 10432.8 lakhs were provided to 55 Colleges of Delhi University for this purpose. Also, grants totalling Rs. 79.23 lakhs were provided to 12 Colleges of Delhi University as maintenance grant for hostel mess. Grants amounting to Rs. 124 lakhs were paid to 4 Constituent Colleges of Banaras Hindu University.

**4.5 Plan Assistance to Delhi Colleges**

UGC provides Plan assistance to Delhi Colleges for starting new courses, books and journals, equipment, construction/extension of buildings, academic conferences, remedial courses, infrastructure facilities like construction of College building and furniture. Salary for the staff for new courses, if appointed, is met out of maintenance grant. Plan assistance is

also provided for construction of staff quarters out of the subsidy given by the UGC and loan taken from the provident fund accounts of the employees.

During the year 1996-97, Plan assistance was provided to Delhi Colleges for the following schemes and programmes:

- i) Rs.153.82 lakhs to 55 Colleges for books and journals, equipment, construction/extension of buildings, academic conferences, remedial courses and other approved schemes.
- ii) Rs.5.48 lakhs provided for infrastructural facilities viz., construction of College buildings and purchase of furniture.
- iii) Rs.5.00 lakhs provided for starting new courses.
- iv) Rs.0.70 lakhs for construction of staff quarters out of the subsidy given by the UGC and loan taken from Provident Fund Accounts of the Employees.

#### 4.6 **Centenary Grants**

The UGC provides special assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs each to those colleges which have completed 100 or more years of their establishment to meet expenditure of capital nature like construction and renovation. No grant was given during the year under the Scheme due to shortage of funds.

#### 4.7 **Revised Guidelines for the Scheme of Resource Mobilisation by Universities**

With a view to encouraging resource mobilization by Universities, the UGC introduced a scheme in 1995 under which 25 per cent of the grant is given as an incentive to the universities which mobilized funds from external resources. The Commission approved the Revised Guidelines of the Scheme for UGC support for the year 1996-97 for the resources mobilized in the previous year i.e. 1995-96. The main objectives of the guidelines are as follows:-

- (i) To encourage universities to mobilize resources by participation/contribution of society in their development;

- (ii) To evolve a process for the participation of society in university development;
- (iii) To encourage and enhance the flow of resources coming from the society for university development; and
- (iv) To provide incentives to the universities which evolve society in their development activities.

The total number of universities supported and grants paid during 1995-96 and 1996-97 is indicated below:

**Table 4.3**

**UNIVERSITIES SUPPORTED FOR RESOURCE MOBILISATION**

YEAR	NO. OF UNIVERSITIES ASSISTED	AMOUNT DISBURSED (Rs. IN LAKHS)
1995-96 & 1996-97	62	717

## **Chapter V**

### **MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

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

#### **5.1 Academic Staff Colleges**

Training of teachers is an important component of any policy which aims at maintaining high standards of teaching in the universities and colleges. The new National Policy on Education (1992) stressed upon a comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through Academic Staff Colleges. The scheme of Academic Staff Colleges was started in 1986-87, under which 45 such Colleges have been set up so far. These Colleges conduct four-week orientation programmes for training new teachers with innovative techniques and also three to four week refresher courses in various disciplines for in-service teachers to enable them to update their knowledge.

Since these Academic Staff Colleges cannot cater to the needs of all the teachers, 72 departments of universities and specialised institutions have been selected to conduct refresher courses only in addition to the academic staff colleges. These centres have prepared reading material for the use of



teachers. The Academic Staff Colleges also conduct seminars of two to three days' duration for the Principals located under the catchment area, which have been found to be a very useful exercise for motivating them to depute teachers for attending orientation and refresher courses. The Academic Staff Colleges sensitize the teachers about students' expectations and perceptions and provide them an understanding of the academic context of higher education in which they work. They also help teachers in developing an insight into the dynamics of working in the educational system. Upto 31st March, 1997, nearly 1.14 lakh teachers had participated in refresher courses and 42,000 teachers in orientation courses.

A Standing Committee was constituted during the year to advise and monitor the working of ASCs. The Committee has been assigned the responsibility of examining the present status of Academic Staff Development Programmes for teachers and suggest measures for improvement as also to decide on all matters pertaining to ASCs for the Ninth Five Year Plan. The Standing Committee has divided itself into Sub-groups for visiting different ASCs. The Standing Committee was expected to submit its report to the UGC by 31st July, 1997. The tenure of the ASCs was initially upto 31st March, 1997, which has since been extended up to 31st March, 1998, by which time the review work would have been completed so that a decision on the future of the ASCs can be taken for the following academic year. A grant of Rs.1127.60 lakhs was released under the programme during 1996-97.

## 5.2 **Special Assistance Programme**

Under the Special Assistance Programme, the UGC is providing research support on a selective basis to such of the university departments in Science, Engineering, Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences which have shown promise of undertaking quality research as also to some of the reputed centres of learning and instruction. Assistance is provided for books and journals, renovation/upgradation of building and equipment, vital human resources and for recurring expenditure on a cent percent basis, for a period of five years. Support provided under SAP is at three tier:

- i) Centre of Advanced Study(CAS)
- ii) Department of Special Assistance(DSA) and

iii) Departmental Research Support(DRS)

A table indicating the number of SAP departments in position during 1995-96 and 1996-97 is given below (Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1**

**SAP DEPARTMENTS**

	HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS		SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENTS	
	1995-96	1996-97	1995-96	1996-97
CAS	16	14	40	39
DSA	109	99	118	116
DRS	45	44	77	75
Total	170	157	235	230

There was no increase in the number of departments, for the last two years of the VIIIth Plan, as the scheme had to be frozen due to a severe shortage of funds. Hence, only the existing departments were maintained, while some departments had to be discontinued, or moved to a below level, due to poor performance. In 1995-96, there were 405 departments while in 1996-97, there were 387. Hence, reduction in the number of departments was because, during the year under report, a large number of departments, which were completing their term, were reviewed and decision regarding their upgradation (from DRS and DSA), demotion (from CSA to DSA), as also their continuation and discontinuation, was conveyed to the universities. As many as 62 Departments were reviewed out of which 18 were derecognised, 3

were extended for one/two years, 41 were approved for full phase and one denoted (which is included in the 41 approved for full phase.)

The ceiling of assistance under this programme is Rs.60 lakhs, Rs.50 lakhs and Rs.35 lakhs for CAS, DSA and DRS, respectively, for Science subjects including those for Mathematics and Statistics. For Humanities and Social Science subjects, the level of assistance is half of the above ceilings. However, for those departments of Humanities and Social Sciences which need scientific equipment and computers, assistance can be enhanced to 75 per cent of the ceiling for Science and Engineering/ Technology departments.

When a department is selected for support under any of the above categories, its academic achievements are examined with the help of subject experts and their recommendations are placed for preliminary approval before the UGC. Thereafter, either an expert committee visits the department or representatives of the concerned departments are invited to present their needs before an expert committee. Also, there is an in-built mechanism for regular and continuous annual monitoring of the SAP programme. On the basis of research performance, assistance to a department is continued at the same level or upgraded to the next higher level, denoted to a lower level or discontinued on the basis of a review by an expert committee.

Through these schemes, departments have acquired adequate infrastructural facilities in terms of sophisticated equipment and books. This has enabled them to attract funds from various agencies (like DST, CSIR, ICAR, DOE, MHRD) and to develop effective linkages with eminent scientists and academicians abroad, some of whom have also entered into collaborative research with these institutions. Assistance provided under the programme for Science and Engineering/Technology Departments was Rs.1393.86 lakhs and for Humanities & Social Science Departments Rs.310.89 lakhs during 1996-97.

### **5.3 Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST)**

Under this scheme, the Commission provides assistance to selected science and technology departments in the Universities for acquiring highly sophis-

ticated and expensive equipment to enable them to become internationally competitive in key areas of post-graduate teaching and research. Such departments are selected through stringent norms, determined by a Standing Committee. Those departments which have completed at least one phase of DSA under SAP programme, and have been reviewed, are considered for COSIST support. For final selection, advice is sought from expert groups in the concerned areas. Assistance under the programme is now provided as a one-time input.

Regular monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the scheme. The evaluation relates to variables like research quality and output, scientific human resource development through training, innovations made in teaching methodology, updating of curriculum and the removal of bottlenecks, if any, in the smooth implementation of the programme.

The COSIST-supported departments have been given functional autonomy. It is mandatory for the department to have an Advisory Committee as an inbuilt mechanism for the annual monitoring of the programme. The Advisory Committee should include, among other members, three outside experts nominated by the UGC. The COSIST supported departments enjoy functional autonomy.

Since a major portion of the support is for the acquisition of sophisticated equipment, these departments are also provided funds to the extent of five per cent of the cost of equipment for maintenance, upgradation, modernisation, accessories and spare parts of equipment. Assistance for maintenance is provided only if the work is given on rate contract basis. Assistance is also provided for Summer Institutes, Post- Graduate students' attachment and collaboration with universities abroad.

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

The UGC assesses the work done by these departments with the help of Visiting Committees as well as through the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi, in respect of Bibliometric analysis.

During 1996-97, six new departments were identified for support under the COSIST programme, thus raising the total number of such departments to 157 as on 31.03.1997. The Commission provided a grant of Rs.246.08 lakhs for new and ongoing activities under the scheme during the year under review.

#### 5.4 **Restructuring of Courses at the First Degree Level**

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

Assistance is provided for the purchase of books, journals and equipment and for the salaries of a Lecturer and a Technical Assistant for each such course for a period of five years to colleges to enable them to run the revised and restructured courses introduced by them. A grant of Rs.24.75 lakhs was given during 1996-97 under the scheme. The selection of Colleges under the programme is done with the help of an Expert Committee constituted by the UGC.

#### 5.5 **Subject Panels**

The UGC has Panels of experts to advise it on measures to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facilities available in universities, to indicate thrust areas, and to advise the UGC on other relevant matters. The recommendations of these Panels contribute to updating and modernising courses and introducing new dimensions in teaching and research. The Panels were

reconstituted during the year 1996-97, with several parameters taken into consideration in their restructuring.

It has been decided that the term of each member of the reconstituted Panel will be three years and every year one-third of the members of the Panel will relinquish their membership. This has been done to provide continuity to the work of the Panels. Only in the first phase, some adjustments will be required. One-third of the members will relinquish the membership after three years, who have already served on the previous Panel for one term of 2 years or those who are not able to attend the Panel meetings for various reasons.

While reconstituting the Subject Panels, efforts have been made to cover all the major areas of specialisation within the discipline of the subject, keeping in view the geographical distribution as well as adequate representation of universities and both men and women on the Panel. The Commission has 28 Subject Panels in various disciplines of Science, Humanities and Social Sciences as described below.

### **Sciences**

1. Animal and Plant Sciences 2. Chemistry 3. Earth Sciences 4. Geography  
5. Home Sciences 6. Mathematical Sciences 7. Molecular Biology and  
Biotechnology 8. Physics 9. Statistics.

### **Humanities and Social Sciences**

1. Anthropology 2. Art History and Fine Arts 3. Classical Languages  
4. Commerce 5. Economics 6. Education 7. English and Western Lan-  
guages 8. Indian Languages 9. History and Archaeology 10. Law 11.  
Library Sciences 12. Linguistic 13. Management 14. Mass Communication  
15. Political Sciences 16. Psychology 17. Philosophy 18. Social Work  
Education 19. Sociology.

Each Subject Panel consists of 12 to 14 experts. The finally constituted Panels comprise 306 subject experts from 18 states and 65 Universities in the country. While drawing expertise, care has been taken not to nominate two experts from the same department or university in the same panel.

Preparation of such a data base of experts in various areas of specialization and sub-specialization of the Subject Panels benefits the Commission in its various academic programmes.

The term of the Panel commences from April, 1997.

A grant of Rs.4.68 lakhs was given to the Universities during 1996-97 for the work of subject panels.

#### **5.6 University Science Instrumentation Centres (USIC)**

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

The UGC provides financial assistance for staff salary, equipment, workshops, contingencies and buildings on a 100 percent basis for a period of four years.

As on 31.3.1997, 75 universities were given assistance for the maintenance of USICs. This number includes two regional centres, one at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the other, the Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, at Bombay, for supporting the USICs. No new university was added during 1996-97 due to paucity of funds. The Commission released a total grant of Rs.70.55 lakhs under this scheme during 1996-97.

#### **5.7 Career Orientation to Education at the First Degree Level**

The UGC launched the scheme of Career Orientation to Education at the first degree level, in the universities and colleges in 1994-95, in conformity with the National Policy on Education 1986 (revised in 1992). To begin with, 209 institutions (19 Universities and 190 Colleges) were supported during 1994-95 for starting career oriented courses. These institutions could introduce one to three such courses in 35 subjects identified by the Core Committee. Increase on the number of institutions covered under the

Scheme during 1995-96 and 1996-97 and the position of grants released is given in the following table:

**Table 5.2**

YEAR	<u>INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED</u>		TOTAL	GRANTS RELEASED (Rs. in lakhs)
	UNIVERSITIES	COLLEGES		
1995-96	7	191	198	1740.50
1996-97	5	317	322	2084.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>3824.69</b>

During the year under report, two to three weeks' training programmes were also organised for equipping teachers of the respective institutions for teaching the vocational subject(s) which were being offered by them. Besides giving training, they were also provided with reading material prepared for the training. In addition, a two-day seminar on each vocational subject was organised. The training programmes and seminars gave opportunity to the teachers and principals of the institutions to interact and exchange their experiences, and in turn help them in conducting the courses more effectively.

The Standing Committee on Vocational Education (SCOVE) constituted monitoring groups, from out of its members, and conducted monitoring exercises of the institutions which have introduced vocational subjects. The following major issues and observations emerged from the analysis of their reports.

1. An awareness has been created about the vocational education programme with cross reference to employability and upward mobility to post-graduate courses.



2. Reservations have been observed on the part of the State Governments in staffing and sustaining the UGC scheme after Central assistance ceases.
3. While there has been initial reluctance by industry to sign Memorandum of Association (MOU) with the institutions, they are willing to accept the students without such elaborate legalistic requirements.

#### 5.8 **Examination Reforms**

The UGC has been emphasizing the implementation of various measures of examination reforms like continuous internal evaluation, development of question banks, grading system, semester system, redesigning of syllabi and question papers and conduct of examinations with a view to improving the reliability, validity and objectivity of evaluation and bringing about a closer integration of teaching, learning and evaluation. The guidelines in this regard have been circulated to the Universities.

## Chapter VI

### STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

#### 6.1 Super-Conductivity Programme

The UGC has been assisting universities since 1987 in developing education and research capabilities in both basic and applied areas under the Super Conductivity Programme. A Standing Committee assists UGC in the implementation of the programme. The programme is regularly evaluated through periodic review in the form of group monitoring meetings and annual/bienial reports. The following universities were being assisted under the programme as on 31st March, 1997. Grants given to each of these universities during 1996-97 are also given in Table 6.1

**Table 6.1**

University	Grants given (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Anna University	-
2. HNB Garwhal University	4.00
3. Pune University	4.25
4. Kalyani University	4.60
5. Barkatullah University	-
6. Utkal University	0.50
7. Madras University	3.35
8. Rajasthan University	3.90
9. Banaras Hindu University	14.17
10. Delhi University	6.00
11. Allahabad University	8.50
12. Sri Venkateswara University	0.75
13. Marathwada University	-
14. Jamia Millia Islamia University	0.50
15. Shivaji University	5.02
16. Madurai Kamraj University	2.00
17. Indian Institute of Science	11.00
Total	68.54

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held in July, 1996 to review the performance of the universities assisted under the programme for the period 1994-99. Coordinators of the programme were invited at this meeting to present their reports.

## 6.2 Atmospheric Science

This programme was started in the year 1987-88 with the object of promoting meteorological and atmospheric sciences in the universities and providing employment opportunities for persons trained on the computer systems installed at the Council of Meteorological and Earth sciences for medium range forecasting. The following universities were being assisted under the programme upto 31-3-1997. The quantum of assistance given to each during 1996-97 is also given below:

**Table 6.2**

University	Assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra University	-
2. Calcutta University	2.34
3. Karnatak University	-
4. Gujarat University	-
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	-
6. Pune University	5.26
7. Cochin University	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.60</b>

## 6.3 Courses in Emerging Areas

Courses in Emerging Areas include Computer Application, Functional Hindi, Biotechnology, Environment Education/ Energy Education, Electronics, Futurology, Business Administration, Communication and Remote Sensing. The guidelines, which cover a large number of such courses aim at

modernising these courses and preparing specialised human resources in each area. Some of these courses, namely, Biotechnology, Environment Education, Energy Education, Electronics and Futurology, which were being implemented as separate programmes till 1992-93 in collaboration with Department of Bio-Technology, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and Department of Electronics respectively, were brought under the broad head of 'Courses in Emerging Areas' from 1993-94 when these agencies expressed their inability to share funds for these programmes. Thus, since the beginning of the Eighth Plan, the UGC has been funding these programmes on its own.

Courses offered under these programmes are as follows:-

1. Master's level Courses

- i) Business Administration
- ii) Electronic Science
- iii) Bio-technology
- iv) Futurology
- v) Environmental Science/Energy
- vi) Computer Application
- vii) Functional Hindi
- viii) Communication (separate M.A./M.Sc. in Audio-Visual Production/Graphics/Cameraman/Editing/Journalism/Printing Technology/Book Publication).

2. Special Papers at the Master's Level

- i) Atmospheric Science
- ii) Remote Sensing
- iii) Computer Application in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, Commerce, Bio-Sciences and Library and Information Science.  
(From 1997-98, these Computer Courses can be supported in any discipline)
- iv) Environmental studies as applicable in Chemistry, Bio-Sciences, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Commerce, History, Sociology.

Proposals for financial support for the above courses are considered by expert groups. Assistance approved by the Commission for these courses during 1996-97 is indicated in Table 6.3.

**Table 6.3**

Name of the Scheme	Amount approved during 1996-97 for new deptts. & on-going activities (Rs. in lakhs)	Deptts. approved during 1996-97	Total number of deptts. approved upto 31.3.97
1. Environment/ Energy	138.00	14	91
2. Biotechnology	15.00	-	18
3. Electronics	150.00	-	29
4. Futurology	5.00	-	10
5. Computer Applica- tion and Computer Courses in Universities and Colleges	1015.00	-	30
6. Atmospheric Science/Remote Sensing	66.00	07	
Total	1389.00	21	178

In view of the growing concern for environment, and in the light of the Supreme Court directive in this regard, the UGC has written to all the universities to introduce a course on Environment as a compulsory subject at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels. The UGC has set up expert groups to consider proposals received from universities on Environment Education and approved assistance for the following programmes upto 31.3.1997.

- i) Workshops/seminars on Environment Education at P.G. level in different departments in universities/colleges.

- ii) Introduction of a special paper on Environment Education at P.G. level in different departments in Universities/Colleges.
- iii) Introduction of M.Sc. course in Environment Education in ten Universities.
- iv) Six research projects on Fly ash Accumulation and Finding of Avenues for its Mass Scale Utilisation.

The Commission has also prepared a text book and some popular literature for undergraduates with the help of expert groups on Environment. Also, through its Countrywide Classroom Programme, the UGC has telecast more than 100 episodes for promoting environment awareness. The UGC decided during the year to review all the courses under the Emerging Areas.

#### 6.4 **Innovative Programmes**

The UGC has initiated a number of schemes envisaging assistance for various programmes in the university sector. However, the range of UGC schemes is not exhaustive. From time to time, UGC receives some proposals from universities which are innovative and yet they cannot be considered because they are not covered under any specific scheme of the UGC. Keeping this in view, the UGC has been implementing the scheme of 'Innovative Programmes' in the university sector since 1993-94.

The scheme aims at providing a framework for assistance to a limited number of innovative projects, not covered by other UGC schemes, within the available resources of the UGC. A university or a scholar can propose to the UGC any programme for assistance under this scheme provided that:

- i) the programme is innovative and will positively influence quality of teaching/research in the university.
- ii) the nature of the proposal is such that it cannot be considered under any of the UGC schemes.

The proposals are examined by an expert committee. Assistance under this scheme can only be for a limited period of time and, therefore, only those

proposals which can be completed within a few years, and certainly within the plan period, are taken up for consideration by the UGC.

The Commission has provided a grant of Rs.20.00 lakhs for on- going activities under this scheme during the year 1996-97. As on 31.3.1997, 13 departments/universities had been assisted under the scheme.

A list of the Innovative Programmes and the universities/departments supported is given Table 6.4

**Table 6.4**

**UNIVERSITIES SUPPORTED FOR INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES**

University	Innovative Programme
1. Rohilkhand University	- Electronic Educational Lab for Instructional Resource Material
2. Jadavpur University	- Cognitive Science
3. Rani Durgavati Vishwa-vidyalaya	- Mathematical Modelling and designing through computer graphics
4. Banaras Hindu University	- Centre for Educational Technology
5. Rohilkhand University	- Development of Terra-Cotta Mural
6. Inter University	- Experimental Nuclear Physics Consortium and Electronics
7. University of Poona	- Comp and Chem - 2000
8. University of Poona	- Development of microscale experiments in Chemistry
9. Alagappa University	- PG Diploma in Material Protection and Corrosium Engg.
10. Sri Venkateswara University	- For establishment of Department of Human Rights
11. Jiwaji University	- Chemical, Sales and Marketing Management
12. J.N.T.U., Hyderabad	- Eco. Development of villages, studies of Development at Biomass Briquetting
13. College of Engg., GITAM, Hyderabad (Andhra University)	- Bachelors and course in Environmental Management

The Commission has constituted an Expert Committee to review these programmes.

## 6.5 Area Studies Programmes

The programme is being implemented with specific objectives of training a body of scholars for specialised studies on the problems and culture of a given area and developing inter- disciplinary research and teaching within a comparative framework.

The UGC provides 100 per cent assistance for running Area Study Centres set up in different Universities.

Up to the end of the year 1996-97, the following 23 Area Study Centres in 19 Universities were in existence.

1. Aligarh Muslim University - Centre for West Asian Studies
2. Banaras Hindu University - Centre for Studies on Nepal
3. Delhi University - Chinese and Japanese Studies
4. Calcutta University - Centre for South East Asian Studies
5. Bombay University - 1- Centre for African Studies  
2- Centre of Soviet Studies
6. Madras University - Centre for South and South- East Asian Studies
7. Osmania University - Centre for Urban Development and Regional Planning
8. Sri Venkateswara University- Centre for Studies on Indo-China
9. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics - Centre for Politics and Economics of East Europe.
10. Rajasthan University - South Asia with main focus on study of Government and Politics.
11. North Bengal University - Himalayan Studies
12. Jawaharlal Nehru University - 1.Gulf Countries  
2.Soviet Studies  
3.European Studies
13. Kashmir University - Central Asia, Mongolia
14. Andhra University - Co-operative possibilities in SAARC countries.



- 15. Goa University - Latin American countries.
- 16. Manipur University - Manipuri and Trupti Studies
- 17. Jamia Millia Islamia - 1. Academy of Third World Countries  
2. Federal Studies Centre
- 18. Pune University - Defence and Strategic Studies
- 19. Hyderabad University - Indian Diaspora Studies

Grants were released to the following Area Study Centres during the year 1996-97 :

**Table 6.5**

Sl.No.	University	Grants Released (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Delhi University	2.00
2.	Manipur University	2.00
3.	Bombay University	2.00
4.	Andhra University	8.00
5.	Aligarh Muslim University	13.00
6.	Kashmir University	3.00
7.	Jamia Millia Islamia	8.00
8.	North Bengal University	4.00
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2.00
Total		44.00

## **Chapter VII**

### **INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES AND INFORMATION CENTRES**

#### **7.1 Inter-University Centres**

The UGC has initiated the setting up of autonomous centres within the university system pursuant to the amendment of the UGC Act in 1984. Such centres are expected to provide common facilities, services and programmes to universities since heavy investment in infrastructure and inputs have made it beyond the reach of individual universities to obtain these facilities. (see Table 7.1).

#### **7.2 Nuclear Science Centre**

As the Nuclear Science Centre entered into its sixth year of functioning, the Pelletron, which is its core facility operated for a record time of 6296 hours, the highest since its commissioning in 1991. The number of requests for beam time has increased by about 5 times during the period under report, compared to the year 1991 and the trend shows a steady growth in demand for the beam time by the users. Efforts are under way to increase the effective beam time for user experiments and preference would be given to Ph.D. scholars, desirous of utilizing beam for their thesis work.

The users comprise researchers from 48 universities, 24 colleges and 22 other institutions including IITs. The major areas of ongoing research at the centre can be classified under 4 broad categories, i.e. Materials Science, Nuclear Physics, Atomic Physics and Radiochemistry and Radiobiology. Of the total users, the materials science group constitute 67%, followed by Nuclear Science, which stands at 23%, and Atomic Physics, Radiochemistry and Radiobiology taken together constitute 10%.

**Table 7.1**  
**Inter-University Centres as on 1996-97**

Centres*	Objectives
1. Nuclear Science Centre New Delhi - 110 0067 (1984)	Accelerator oriented research
2. Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astro- Physics Pune - 411007 (1988)	State-of-the-art astronomical instrumentation for research in astronomy and astrophysics
3. Inter University Consortium for DAE facilities Indore - 452001 (1989)	Use of Facilities of Depart- ment of Atomic Energy
4. Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Ahmedabad-380 009. (Established:1991 Registered Society:1996)	Networking of libraries through electronic media
5. National Assessment and Accreditation Council Bangalore - 560010 (1994)	To assess and accredit public and private institutions of higher learning
6. Consortium of Educational Communication New Delhi - 110 067 (1993)	To disseminate Country-wide Class room programmes through television

\* Year of establishment in paranthesis.

One of the success stories of the year is the completion of the development of the optimum superconducting RF resonator for the LINAC booster, which was a joint project with Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), U.S. In the test run at vacuum, the resonator achieved a field of MV/m. at 4 watt, which exceeded the design goal of 3 MV/m. Fabrication of the resonator for one LINAC module is underway at ANL and parallel indigenous fabrication is being pursued at KELTEC, Trivandrum to whom the contract has been awarded.

As reported last year, one of the major tasks undertaken by the R&D staff of the Centre is commissioning the Cryogenic system for the superconducting LINAC. During the year under report, significant achievements have been made in cryogenics. Closed loop 500 W nitrogen reliquifier which was designed at NSC in collaboration with M/s Stirling Cryogenics has been commissioned and is performing very satisfactorily. There is also significant headway in the system for the reliquefaction of liquid Helium. The cryogenic facility, presently the largest in the country, has now become fully operational due to earmarked financial assistance for the purpose by the University Grants Commission.

In regard to add-ons for experimental facilities, the GDA-HIRA coupling set up, in which the Gamma Detector ARray (GDA), is installed at the target position of Heavy Ion Reaction Analyzer (HIRA), provides a truly world class facility to do spectroscopy with residue tagging, which is the first of its kind in the country. Stand alone GDA has been supplemented with life-time measurement set-up with the provision for installation of charged particle array.

The HIRA group in its continuing endeavor to use the system for wider use has added facilities like PHOPDISC (Photon Setup for the Sliding Seal Chamber) which facilitates to measure particle gamma angular correlation with recoil tagging, gammamultiplicity (spin distribution), neutron time of flight etc. in one single experiment. This facility was set up in collaboration with users of Calcutta University.

Materials Science beam line now has luminescence set-up, ion- assisted deposition, beam scanner, RGA. Incorporation of STM and Goniometer facilities to the beam line is almost complete. These facilities will broaden the scope of front line research in diversified areas so materials science.

Research by various university groups in the area of Radiation Chemistry and Radiobiology is in the take off stage. The present research encompass heavy in radiolysis of organic and inorganic compounds to study the chemical changes brought out by high LET radiation as well as impact of heavy ions on a variety of biomolecules and cells/tissues.

The major civil work undertaken during the year are:

- Construction of phase II housing colony comprising 40 flats with necessary facilities,
- Construction of Phase II air compressor room
- Construction of Helium generator building for housing Diesel generators(2) of 320 KVA capacity for phase II cryo facility.

One of the happiest note of the year that the Ph.D. thesis of a BHU student, Dr. Mahendrajit Singh, who conducted his research work using the facilities of the Centre, was adjudged as the best Ph.D. work and Dr. Singh bagged the prestigious S.N. Bose young scientist Gold Medal for his contribution to Atomic and Molecular Physics. The overall Ph.D. output from NSC is 11 and at present more than 25 scholars are pursuing research at NSC for Ph.D.

The Nuclear Science Centre also provided support to ISRO who are interested in studying the single even upset (SEU) effect of protons on the memory chips and other ICs used in the satellites. This experiment was crucial as some memory ICs failed in the IRS satellite while passing through the South Atlantic region where proton flux is very large. Experiments were carried out using the low floucnce beam available at NSC to simulate the effect of protons. This experiment helped to select chips for future use.

The Centre organised orientation programme of two weeks duration for M.Sc. students. Several post-graduate students from different universities

and colleges participated in this programme. Short projects were undertaken by them to get hands on experience on experimental physics. This programme also sensitized the students in the area of accelerator based research possibilities at the NSC.

The seventh NSC foundation day lecture was delivered by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Scientific Advisor to Defence Ministry and Secretary, DRDO on 19th December, 1996. His address was "Technology Vision - 2020 and the Nation."

### **7.3 Inter-University Consortium for DAE Facilities. Indore**

In the 1996-97, Inter University Consortium for Department of Atomic Energy Facilities continued to make progress towards its mandated goals. Projects review Meetings held at Mumbai, Calcutta and Kalpakkam brought out the fact that more groups from Universities were showing interest and getting involved in doing experiments at DAE facilities. University Groups have made proposals of qualitatively new types of experiments for neutron utilisation. Three university groups have projects at IUC-DAEF, Calcutta Centre, for use of their Mossbauer spectroscopy facility. Besides this, about 115 scientists from various universities made use of sample preparation, characterisation and low temperature facilities of IUC-DAEF, Indore Centre.

The complementary facilities at the Indore and Calcutta Centres have been augmented. At Indore Centre a complete UHV ( $6 \times 10^{-10}$  Torr) thin film deposition system suitable for multilayer structure deposition has been designed and fabricated. It incorporates two 3 KW electron beam guns, quartz crystal thickness monitors, residual gas analyser for checking quality of vacuum, low energy ion bombardment, in-situ Mossbauer and X-ray reflectivity measurements. A soft X-ray source, along with detector system, has been acquired and is coupled to the existing TGM for doing some source experiments using different cathode materials. A combined Atomic Force Microscope and Scanning Tunneling Microscope has been acquired, as a part of upgrading the basic facility. A vibrating sample magnetometer is developed to measure the magnetic moment from LN<sub>2</sub> to room temperature in a field up to 1.2 kOe with a sensitivity of  $10^5$  emu. A superconducting magnetic cryostat procured from OXFORD Instruments, UK has been in-

stalled and a magnetoresistance insert which is capable of loading sixteen samples has been fabricated. A RF induction melting system (20KW, 450kHz) has been procured and will be used for various applications like meltspinning of alloys, vacuum or inert ambient melting and for growing single crystals using Bridgeman and Czochralski Techniques.

At Calcutta Centre, seven more 200 micron thickness surface barrier detectors have been fabricated and tested. A second Mossbauer system has been installed and is being used routinely for Mossbauer studies. A 3KW electron gun based thin film vacuum evaporation unit has been commissioned.

Workshops continue to be an effective means of getting scientists to know about mega-facilities of DAE and of getting them actively involved. Through one of these workshops funded partly by DST and organised by IUC-DAEF, Indian Scientists were brought together to expose them to the world's largest Synchrotron Source, Spring-8 of Japan, and bring them into contact with Japanese Scientists. Subsequently, five experimental proposals (3 from University-IUC Sector) have been accepted for Spring-8. The three centres have conducted 13 workshops and short term courses.

During 1996-97 the research activities under various IUC-DAEF supported projects as well as in-house research activities resulted in the publication of 49 papers in international journals and 65 papers in national and international conferences.

#### 7.4 **Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)**

INFLIBNET Programme was started by the UGC in the year 1991 with the aim of establishing a nationwide network of University libraries and information centres to organise library and information services based on sharing of library resources in the country and to promote academic interaction among academicians. Centre was registered as an autonomous society and became a regular Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission in November, 1996. The main activities of the Centre include computerisation of libraries, upskilling of existing library staff to work in the

computerised library environment, establishment of networking facilities, creation of academic databases and organisation of information services.

INFLIBNET has been able to fund 69 Universities for computerisation of libraries so far. Out of these, 30 Universities have installed computers and the systems are functional. The rest are in the process of acquiring and commissioning computers. Apart from the above Universities, the UGC has provided a grant of Rs. 1 lakh each to all other libraries, which could not be covered under the INFLIBNET Programme so far, for establishing core facilities for information access and exchange using computers and networking facilities available in the country.

Human resource development was given very high priority. Staff from most of the Universities, actively involved in computerisation of their libraries, have been provided training in the application of computers to libraries. We have also started 'on-site' training in universities. INFLIBNET is sending a team of two persons to each of the universities who have procured computers for providing support in installation and commissioning of computers along with training of existing staff at individual universities.

Such training has been provided by INFLIBNET staff to the members of 14 universities.

Creation of database is quite time consuming and a laborious task which requires high accuracy. Considerable progress has been made in creating various kinds of databases for providing on-line services. Our database has 30,000 records of serials from 66 Universities, 2.5 lakhs authenticated records of books, and 65,000 records of theses. We have also created database of experts under different disciplines which contains 2400 records. All these databases are steadily growing. INFLIBNET Centre has established facilities to provide on-line access to various databases through available networks, such as ERNET, NICNET and I-NET.

Various software packages required for Library management and services have been developed at INFLIBNET. We have also developed an Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS) for management of libraries in collaboration with DESIDOC, for use in university libraries. This is a menu driven





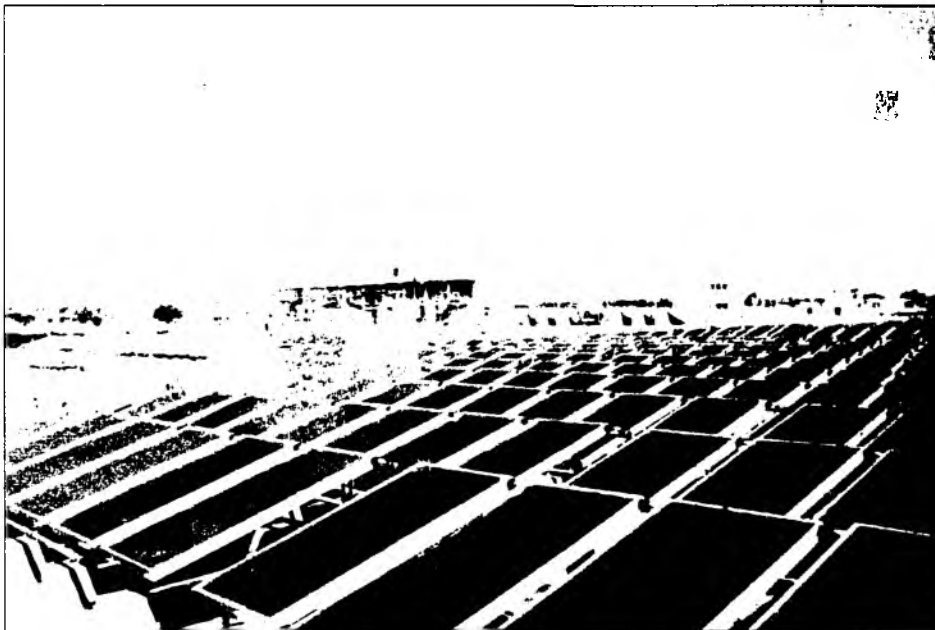
*National Information Centre, SNDT Women's University, Ahmedabad*



*Staff of INFLIBNET demonstrating INFLIBNET database to  
Prof. A.S. Desai, Chairperson UGC at CALIBER-97*



*National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)  
Executive Committee in deliberation (5th March 1997), Bangalore*



*1 MW<sub>th</sub> solar feed water plant of Regional Instrumentation Centre,  
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*



*An Equatorial Sun Dial, modelled after Jai Singh's Samrat Yantra,  
at the Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune*



*Media Tape Library of Consortium for Educational Communication,  
New Delhi*



Library management software having 4 main modules, viz., acquisition, catalogue, circulation and serials control. It works in both the DOS and UNIX environments. The programme is quite user friendly such that library staff can operate it without much difficulty. This software has been given for use to about 35 libraries so far.

INFLIBNET holds every year a national convention on different aspects of automation of libraries in education and research institutions (CALIBER) in different regions of the country. CALIBER-97 was organised jointly by INFLIBNET and Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology at Patiala from 6th to 8th March, 1997. The theme of the Convention was "IT Applications in Academic Libraries in India: with emphasis on network services and information sharing". The Convention was inaugurated by Prof. N.C. Mathur, Vice-Chairperson, UGC, and the key-note address was delivered by Dr. S. Ramani, Director, NCST. It was presided by Prof. Yash pal, National Research Professor and Chairman of Governing Board of INFLIBNET. The deliberations were spread over six technical sessions. Total number of papers presented were 68. A report on the status of automation of University libraries was presented by the Director, based on review of libraries funded under INFLIBNET Programme. Dr.(Ms.) A S. Desai, Chairperson, UGC, appreciated the efforts and gave concluding remarks. CALIBER-97 was attended by more than 225 Library and Information professionals from different parts of the country.

INFLIBNET has started a COPSAT service (Contents of Periodicals & Abstracts) in collaboration with NCSI, Bangalore. This service is gaining importance. There are more than 400 subscribers to this service.

#### **7.5 Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)**

The Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) was set up by the UGC in 1988 as a resource centre of excellence in the university sector.

The IUCAA has an excellent library and data centre for astronomy and astrophysics, the former now containing about 13,000 books and subscrib-

ing to 155 journals, and the latter linked to major data centres in the world through electronic network. The CD-ROM technology is fast catching up.

IUCAA has a state of the art computer centre with advanced astronomy softwares, an efficient network of e-mail which has recently been boosted by the addition of a VSAT antenna, and linkages through e-mail with several university departments which were initiated by IUCAA.

IUCAA's instrumentation laboratory encourages do-it-yourself culture in the universities and colleges. Thus, scientists from the Physics Department of Bangalore University have been engaged in making a 14-inch automated photoelectric telescope under the guidance of IUCAA instrumentalists, based on the prototype prepared by IUCAA. Several smaller instruments like photometers are also being made by the scientists from universities and colleges.

IUCAA organizes several pedagogical meetings for the university participants. During 1996-97 schools and workshops were arranged at IUCAA as well as campuses of some universities and colleges. The latter included the Mathematics Department, Lucknow University, the Physics Department, North Bengal University, Government Sikkim College, Gangtok and the newly founded Tezpur University. IUCAA also collaborated with the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advance Scientific Research, Bangalore, the Mehta Research Institute, Allahabad, and the IIT, Kanpur, in organizing a discussion meeting on cosmology which turned out to be very exciting.

IUCAA had about 60 associates on its list during this period, many of whom visited IUCAA for varying intervals for their work, some of them even bringing their Ph.D students. The usage of IUCAA facilities by its associates is growing, although it could be a lot higher if the concerned authorities in their universities and colleges were more liberal in granting them permission for such visits.

IUCAA's science popularization activities are also growing. Because of the popularity of its lecture demonstrations for schoolchildren, the lectures are now held on the fourth as well as the second Saturday of the month. The summer programme of projects attracted nearly 140 school children during

the summer vacation of 1996. In addition, several IUCAA members lecture to the general public on topics of scientific interest. The National Science Day (February 28) was a lively affair with the morning devoted to quiz and entertainment through science for children while the open house in the afternoon and evening attracted more than 3000 members of the general public.

IUCAA has a core academic staff of 11, a postdoctoral population of 7 to 10 and about 15 to 18 research students. It has acquired an international reputation in its field, as was underscored by its Review Committee which met at IUCAA in July 1996 for an extensive review. As recommended by its Scientific Advisory Committee, IUCAA has begun a project of setting up a two-meter optical telescope (which is being made by the Royal Greenwich Observatory, UK) on a hill about 90 km from Pune. The project, expected to be completed by mid-1999, will bring new technology based optical astronomy to the university sector.

The Director, IUCAA, Prof. J.V. Narlikar has received the 'KALINGA' award for popularisation of Science.

## 7.6 **Consortium for Educational Communication**

Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC) is an Inter university Consortium set up by the University Grants Commission (UGC) with the responsibility of utilizing electronic media in education. CEC is the nodal agency to coordinate the production and research activities in the media centres, on the one hand, and with Doordarshan on the other, for the telecast of these programmes.

So far, 17 Media Centres (7 Educational Media Research Centres and 10 Audio Visual Research Centres) have been set up by the UGC. The nationwide distribution of the media centres at various institutions of higher learning enables CEC to capture the socio-cultural and geographical diversity in educational television programming.

The consortium receives, on an average, more than 50 programmes from the media centres every month. They are packaged and telecast as "Countrywide Classroom" (CWCR) from 800 TV Transmitters of Doordar-

shan. It is also available on the main transponder of INSAT satellite. These programmes are not curriculum based and aim to enrich the educational experience.

This year's production of 544 programmes bring the holdings of CEC Media Library to more than 2000 hrs of educational television programmes.

The UGC-CEC telecast duration has been increased this year, from 11 hrs. 30min. per week to 19 hrs. 15min. during the weeks when the Parliament is not in session and 14hrs. 15min. in the weeks when the Parliament is in session, as seen in the chart below.

The UGC had initiated the production of curriculum based lecture series in 15 subjects. Out of these, the recordings of nine subjects have been completed, amounting to nearly 2,600 half hour programmes. These are also now being telecast on DD1 and DD2 under the title "University Video Lecture Course". This has put the undergraduate level, syllabus oriented education within the reach of the millions of television viewers in India.

In response to the changing television scenario the world over, CEC has now laid stress on developing the resources to compete with the international players in the field. A series of steps have been initiated in this direction, starting with the improvements in the packaging of the programmes, and stricter quality controls at all levels of production of the CWCR programmes.

### **Educational Video Competition**

To foster excellence in educational television, CEC holds an Educational Video Competition annually. This year the competition was thrown open to all producers at the national levels, beyond the EMRCs and AVRCs. The response has opened up the possibility of converting this competition into an international event in the coming years.



## **National Viewership Survey 1997**

The second National viewership survey conducted this year indicated that the Viewership of CWCR has increased from 1.9 crores in 1993 to 2.2 crores in 1997. The study estimates that over 52 lakhs of viewers watch these programmes, every day.

When compared to the first survey (1993), the viewership has increased in the North-east, East and West but reduced in the North, Central and South India. CWCR has retained a steady percentage of viewers (i.e.12% of the total TV viewing population). Despite an overall growth in the viewer base, there has been an erosion of the regular viewing of these programmes. This, according to the study, is due to impact of Cable and satellite TV, and the lack of effective promotion of the programmes.

## **PROJECTS**

### **Education International**

Education International (EI), a commercial organisation has been set up by the Ministry of HRD and UGC, under the overall supervision of CEC. EI has a mandate to promote and sell educational programmes available with CEC, IGNOU, NCERT and NOS in the International market. EI also markets CEC programmes nationwide.

The national sales have shown significant increase this year under EI. The participation of EI in International events this year has also given valuable experience to explore the international educational media sector in the coming years.

### **Environment Project**

As per the mandate given by the Supreme Court of India, the Ministry of Environment and the UGC have set up this project in CEC. The Environment Project aims to sensitize and create an awareness and appreciation of environment and development issues. The project utilises the power and reach of television to influence individual and social action. **Ecoquest**, a

series of spots, and **Vasundhra**, a feature series on India's environment, are being telecast in the CWCR to fulfill this goal.

## 7.7 **National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) Bangalore**

### **Activities of NAAC**

The following activities were organised during the year April, 1996 - March, 1997.

#### **i. Awareness Campaign**

In its endeavor to be in constant touch with the educational administrators, vice-chancellors, principals and members of teaching community, NAAC has sent information brochures for faculty members covering 149 universities and 791 colleges. NAAC has conducted 20 awareness programmes all over India to familiarise the faculty with the concepts of assessment and accreditation.

#### **ii. Assessment and Accreditation Activities**

Eight universities are at different stages of completion of the self-study reports. The preparation of the self-study report is being constantly pursued by NAAC and it is expected that the Self-study report of at least three to four universities will be ready by October/November, 1997.

Letters of intent for assessment and accreditation have been received from 11 colleges, affiliated to the University of Mumbai, and 24 from colleges affiliated to other universities.

#### **iii. Internal Quality Assurance Cell**

To supplement the above activities NAAC has formulated guidelines for the establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC). These cells are intended to form a permanent facet of the university with the aim of constantly monitoring quality and facilitating improvement. Fifty three universities have volunteered for the establishment of IQAC's.

In a nutshell, at present, about 44 per cent of the institutions have been involved or indicated their willingness to cooperate with NAAC's activities.

#### **iv. Interaction with professional bodies**

In consultation with UGC and MHRD, NAAC convened a meeting with the heads of various professional bodies such as National Board of Accreditation, All Indian Council for Technical Education, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Council of Architecture, Dental Council, Pharmacy Council, and National Council of Teacher Education on November 18, 1996. The meeting focused on

- a) the need to establish a functional relationship between professional and accrediting bodies in respect of assessment and accreditation of subjects.
- b) developing modalities for long term cooperation and arrive at a memorandum of understanding to streamline the efforts of various agencies in a unified direction, and
- c) establishing inter-agency linkages to avoid duplication and promote a culture of quality enhancement.

All participants emphasised the need for each organisation to retain its identity and work out suitable MOUs for subject accreditation with the overall community accreditation.

NAAC has also initiated interaction with the Academic Staff Colleges (ASC) and all the Directors have been sent a copy of the information pack. As a part of the orientation course, some ASCs have included a session or two on assessment and accreditation to familiarise the participants with the process.

#### **v. Research**

As Phase-I of the activity four pilot studies at the National level are planned to "Study the perception of quality in Higher Education by stake holders, namely, the students, parents and employers". For the southern region,

it was conducted at the Pondicherry University in March, 1997. Similar studies will be conducted in the three other regions North, East and West.

#### **vi. Publications**

NAAC has published a range of documents to cater to different segments of the education system. It can be categorised into books for promotional activity, Self-Study Manuals, Guidelines for Writing Self-Study Report, establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cells and publication of discussion papers on contemporary issues in higher education.

#### **vii. International Collaboration**

The Director made presentation on "The NAAC and the system of Accreditation in India" at the Accrediting Agency of Chartered Colleges and Universities of the Philippines, Inc. in Manila.

The Director was invited to participate in the INQAAHE 1997 Conference on "Quality Without Frontiers", in South Africa.

Prof. James A. Maraj, Executive Director, Tertiary Commission, Mauritius, has been corresponding with NAAC to initiate a linkage as they are in the process of establishing an accreditation unit.

#### **viii. Future Projections**

In collaboration with the Commonwealth of Learning, NAAC and Distance Education Council, will prepare an Assessor Training Manual which will serve as vital inputs for peer team members.

#### **ix. Award**

Prof. Arun S. Nigavekar, Director, NAAC, was the recipient of the Fellow of Institute of Engineers Foundation Award for 1996. The award was in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Science and Technology for the past three decades. The foundation annually honours eminent personalities in areas such as Industry, Science and Technology, Literature and Education.

## 7.8 National Facilities Located in Universities

The UGC also assists following centres as National Facilities

**Table 7.2**

Centres	Objectives
1. Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay.	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
2. Regional Instrumentation Centre, I.I.Sc., Bangalore	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
3. Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University Madras	Research and dissemination of knowledge and organisation of training programmes in crystal growth
4. M.S.T. Radar Centre, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	Studies in Atmospheric Dynamics to enable teachers to use MST/Radar facility
5. Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	To invite teachers from universities and colleges as Associates of the Inter- University Centre and provide them exposure to new ideas, methods and opportunities to do research
6. Eastern Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.	Research in Astrophysics

Centres	Objectives
7. National Centre for Science Information Indian Institute of Science Bangalore -560 012.	Science Information
8. National Information Centre, M.S. University of Baroda Vadodara (Gujarat)	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences
9. National Information Centre SNDT Women's University Bombay	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences
10. Japal-Rangapur Observatory Osmania University Hyderabad	Science Research Observatory
11. Centre for Science Education and Communication New Delhi	Popularisation of Science

#### 7.9 **Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics (ECRA)**

Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics (ECRA) was set up in 1993 as a multi-agency effort for work on Astrophysics in the Eastern region with initial emphasis on experimental solar radio astronomy.

Under the project A, entitled "Meter Wave studies of Solar radio bursts" the progress of work includes the following :

- (i) Log periodic antennae had been designed and fabricated at Calcutta with a band width of 40-1000 MHz for the Solar Dynamic Spectrograph.

- (ii) Four such antennae have been installed at Kalyani University Campus and are now in running condition.
- (iii) With the help of the LNA (ANRITSU, MH 548 A), the spectrum analyser (ANRITSU MS 2612 B) and Data acquisition system developed at IRPE, the gray level plots were done.
- (iv) Design of a high resolution Dynamic Spectrograph for 40-215 MHz band, based on GMRT Electronics, completed.
- (v) Some solar radio bursts have been observed and analysed for confirmation.
- (vi) In Solar Physics and Solar Radio Astronomy, altogether, 22 research papers have been published and 10 papers have been presented in different symposia/seminars.

Under the Project B, entitled "Multiwavelength studies of solar radio bursts" the following projects have been effected.

- (i) With the help of C-band radio telescope, observation of the total solar eclipse was made on 24th October, 1995 and the results have been published in the Indian J. Physics {vol.70B (3), 169-173} and presented in INCURSI, 96.
- (ii) Development of microwave solar radiotelescopes in the L.S.C. bands at Kalyani University have been completed.

Under the Project C, entitled "The Giant Meter Wave Radio Telescope and Ionospheric effects" the following progress has been done.

- (i) A model of percentage occurrence of scintillation at VHF (244 MHz) and microwave (1.5 GHz) during solar maximum and minimum, has been developed.
- (ii) A spaced receiver scintillation experiment was performed to get the phase and structure functions.

- (iii) A Programme has been developed to predict the look angles over which the 38 MHz signal reception would be possible with GMRT.

Under the theoretical project entitled "Some problems in Neutrino and Nuclear Astrophysics" the progress is stated below :

- (i) Refining the one Sone gravitational Collapse model of the supernova.
- (ii) Utilisation of the results from the latest solar neutrino experiments to constrain neutrino properties.

Regarding Kalyani University Project, entitled "Development of a low cost Solar Radio Telescope in the L-band", the progress is stated below :

- (i) An L-band radiotelescopes has been developed with a parabolic dish of diameter 12 ft.
- (ii) An S-band receiving system for the reception of standard and frequency signal has been developed using 8 ft parabolic dish.
- (iii) For the study of "Sprites" occurring in the upper atmosphere and their interfering effects on radio astronomical observations, Radio receiving equipments have been constructed covering VLF to VHF range.

### **Other activities**

- (i) A Winter School on Basic Astrophysics was held during the period 13-17 January, 1997, in which about 50 students participated from various organisations like Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, Delhi University, and Guwahati University. Other Workshop and Winter and Evening Schools, organised by ECRA, are dated (a) January 16, 1995; (b) November 6-11, 1995; (c) January, 1996 and (d) April 19- June 12, 1996.

### **(ii) Foreign visits by ECRA members**

- (a) Dr. T.K. Das visited Japan to attend TWAA Workshop held from 10 to 13 December, 1996, at Kashima Space Research Centre, Japan.



(b) Dr. T.N. Chatterjee visited France to attend URSI, 96, meeting as a Young Scientist awardee of URSI.

(c) Prof. A.K. Sen visited Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. as an invitee to the 1997 IEEE MTT-S International Microwave Symposium held on 8-13 June, 1997. He also visited Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, U.K., in 1995 in connection with Submillimeter Radio Astronomy.

#### **7.10 Regional Instrumentation Centre. Indian Institute of Science. Bangalore**

The Regional Instrumentation Centre ( RIC) was started under the sponsorship of the UGC for dissemination of instrumentation culture among the Universities of the region. To fulfill this objective, the RIC in Bangalore has been pursuing R&D in various aspects of instrumentation and organizing short term courses intended for University staff members and other from Government R&D organizations. Given below is the summary of activities of the Bangalore RIC under these two heads.

##### **Research Highlights:**

In the Analytical Instrumentation group, some of the critical sub-systems have been developed for an FT ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometer. Also DSP based control card has been developed for a Paul Trap Mass Spectrometer. Efforts are being made to develop a photoacoustic calorimeter for the measurement of specific heat and other thermal properties of solids. Development of conventional thermal wave spectroscopic techniques such as photo-thermal deflection is also being undertaken. Novel memory and threshold switching materials, with applications in information storage and power control, are developed. Attempts are being made to fabricate switching devices out of the materials investigated.

The electronics group is making an effort to develop distributed instrumentation systems as well as an analyzer suitable for switching characteristics studies of amorphous semiconductors. Computer based instrumentation for data acquisition and intelligent control are also being pursued.

Optics group initiated experiments for developing a Fourier Transform Profilometer. Diffraction corrected tomographic reconstruction algorithms are tested on experimental data. An attempt has been made to develop surface plasmon based light modulating devices. Developed fiber optic sensor for the real-time measurement of changes in refractive index of liquid mixtures. Also, holographic interferometry has been used to quantify the corrosion of marble and granite.

In vacuum and thin films group an ERC Plasma assisted sputter deposition system has been designed and is being fabricated. A scanning magnetron sputtering target and an unbalanced magnetron sputtering target are being carried out. Thin film beam combiner designed and developed for the Head-up display system of Light Combat Aircraft (LAC) has been found to be having better specification than the one imported from France. The technology of the beam combiner developed is being transferred to Bharat Electronics, Machilipatanam. Work on the development of thin film filters for IR spectrometers is continuing. A strain gauge based vacuum sensor has been developed and studied its performance. The fine line pattern (line width less than 50 microns) was designed suitable for thin film microstrip detector for radiation sensing. Also designed the chamber required for testing the thin film microstrip detector samples using the in-house X-ray machine. An attempt has been made to develop anorectal pressure transducer. Process parameters have been optimized for the technology of silver coatings (on molybdenum samples) for space interconnects applications. Titanium nitride coatings on stainless steel samples have been successfully developed for decorative and functional components applications.

In the solar instrumentation group, new materials are tried for contact resistance applications in switch gears. A solar feed water plant for egg powder making industry near Hyderabad has been installed.

The Centre has published 43 papers in referred journals and organized about six workshops/seminars/symposia.

7.11 **National Centre for Science Information. Indian Institute of Science.  
Bangalore**

**1. Introduction :**

During 1996-97 the National Centre for Science Information (NCSI), a UGC Inter-University Centre for Science Information, continued to serve the researchers in Indian universities and colleges by providing them convenient and timely access to scientific information. Since its establishment in 1983 the Centre has matured into a premier information centre in the country. NCSI has completed third phase of its activities covering the years 1993-94 to 1996-97. During Phase-I (1983-84 to 1987-88), the major focus of the Centre was to fully implement its primary objective by providing an up-to-date current awareness (abstracting) service in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and geology to individual researchers in universities. During Phase-II (1988-89 to 1992-93), the Centre expanded its activities by starting online and CD-ROM based search services, and improvement of document supply service. During Phase-III, the Centre significantly expanded and improved its activities. This included the introduction of a periodicals contentspage service, COPSAT, to university libraries, expansion of CD-ROM database search service to cover engineering and medicine, establishment of a biomedical full text database facility ADONIS, extension of online search to two more hosts DATA-STAR and STN International, addition of numeric databases like Mass Spectral Database and Beilstein, introduction of 'Internet Search Service', and establishment of a Web site (<http://www.ncsi.iisc.ernet.in>). The Centre also successfully completed two sponsored projects during this period - preparing a database and directory of information sources for electronics industry (Dept. of Electronics, GOI) and establishment of a E-Mail discussionforum, Lis-Forum, for library and information services in India.

**2) New programmes/activities launched during 1996-97 :**

- i) Launching of 'Info Watch' - a monthly electronic newsletter reporting new Internet sites related to S&T,

- ii) Announcement of '**Special Abstracts Service**' to M.Phil and Ph.D students in universities and colleges,
- iii) Procurement and provision of network access to 'Chemical Abstract' database on CD-ROM (in association with IISc Library),
- iv) Establishment of a 21 drive CD-ROM server, enabling network access to the CD-ROM databases,
- v) Web access to BIOSIS database using the ERL (Electronic Reference Library) technology,
- vi) Web access to bibliographic data from the ADONIS full text database, and
- vii) Access to Science Citation Index and Journal Citation Report (JCR) databases, in association with the IISc Library.

### 3. **Information services : Volume of Usage during 1996-97 :**

- i. **CAS - Current Awareness Service** : 415 user profiles processed and about 28,000 abstracts mailed
- ii. **COPSAT for universities** - Content pages of periodicals in Science and Technology, About 130 univ. profiles processed every month, with about 300 pages of content page information mailed per profile per month.
- iii. **Special Abstract Service (SAS) to M.Phil and Ph.D students** : The service was announced in September, 1996. Over 1,000 search requests have been processed till May, 1997, and over 50,000 abstracts mailed to these students.
- iv. **CDRS - CE-ROM Database Search Service** : About 1,200 search requests processed and about 88,000 abstracts delivered.
- v. **OSS - Online Search Service** : About 100 international database searches carried out.

- vi. **DDS - Document Delivery Service** : About 1,000 documents supplied (from IISc, BLDSO, NLA & KR Source One)
- vii. **LIS-FORUM** - E-Mail based discussion forum for library and information services. 2-3 messages delivered per day to about 210 E-Mail subscribers
- viii. **Info Watch** : Monthly electronic news letter reporting new network information sources (started in July'96). 15 to 20 items reported per issue.
- ix. **NCSI Web server** : In addition to details about NCSI activities and services, the server provides Web access to a few database and pointers a large number of Web sites related to Science and Engineering. Number of links to S&T Web sites : 260 links + links to over 600 electronic journals. Number of accesses made per month : over 10,000.

#### **4) Training programme in Information Technology Applications :**

The Centre successfully completed the 7th one year training course on 'Information Technology Applications to Library and Information Services' in October, 1996, imparting intensive training to four library and information professionals. 8th batch programme for 1996-97 was started on 2.11.1996 with intake of six trainees.

#### **5) Sponsored projects :**

The project "LIS-FORUM : An Electronic Mail Discussion Forum for Library and Information Services", sponsored by D.S.I.R., was concluded in April, 1997. The project was funded for a period of three years (1994-95 to 1996-97) and has been successfully executed.

#### **6) Organisation of conferences, workshops and meetings :**

The Centre organised a national level 'Indo-Japan Workshop on Information Technology' in July, 1996, in association with Japan Information Centre for Science and Technology (JICST) and NISSAT, Govt. of India. In association with the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), USA, and

Informatics India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, the Centre organised a half day programme on "**Forging New Frontiers in Chemical Information**", on 20.2.1997. A lecture-cum-demonstration by Prof. Robert Goheen, former U.S. Ambassador to India, on the "**Journal Storage Project (JSTORE)**" was organised on 26.2.1997. It also organised a workshop on 'Chemical Information', in association with Informatics India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore, and the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), U.S.A., in September, 1996.

#### 7.12 **UGC-SVU CENTRE FOR MST RADAR APPLICATIONS**

UGC-SVU Centre serves as a common platform for the university system in india for the exchange of scientific knowledge and the centre is accessible to scientists and researchers from Indian Universities, working in the area of Atmospheric Sciences, especially with reference to MST Radar related area.

Off-line data processing facility was developed for parameterizing the Doppler spectrum obtained with the MST Radar. Software under Unix-X windows was developed to estimate moments, wind components, to draw two dimensional and three dimensional power spectral plots, Range-Time Velocity(RTV), Range-Time Intensity(RTI) and Range-Time Wave (RTW) diagrams from the MST Radar data.

The centre has been extending assistance to the user scientists in formulating the experiments and also off-line data processing facilities. Journals and reprints were made available to teachers and research scholars of several Universities to carry out experiments at the National MST Radar Facility.

The following experiments were conducted/being conducted at NMRF by the S.V. University group and the data were analysed: Wind profiling for rocket launching and Convection/Precipitation campaign.

A Workshop on MST Radar Operational Results was organised by NMRF and UGC-SVU Centre at NMRF during 6-7 February 1997. teachers and research scholars from eleven Universities presented the results of the experiments that they have conducted with the MST Radar.

School on Atmospheric Radar (SAR) will be organised jointly by the UGC-SVU Centre and national MAT Radar Facility during 10-13 December, 1997. The Centre has its own library and the facility is being extensively used by the user scientists and research students from several universities, institutions and laboratories.

### 7.13 **Centre for Science Education and Communication**

The Centre established in the University of Delhi has been involved in a wide variety of activities since its inception. These can be categorized as follows:

**Activities within the University, which involve both support for classroom teaching and non curricular activities, interaction with the schools and finally activities involving the community at large.**

Within the University, the Centre has been reasonably successful in fulfilling the need for a place which fosters interaction between students and faculty members of different disciplines and belonging to different institutions. Many workshops on topics ranging from low cost instrumentation in chemistry to digital electronics have been organized. These workshops, which have been held in various colleges, have involved both students and teachers and have always been "hands on". The focus has not only been on the fabrication of instruments (which are then used in the teaching laboratories) but also on providing motivated students and teachers with an opportunity to explore new areas. The Centre has also established a central facility for providing support to interested teachers and students who want to develop low cost instrumentation.

The Centre's role as a nucleus for non-curricular science related activities has also been noteworthy. There is a very active computer club which provides students with the necessary facilities to explore the subject without being straight-jacketed by the curriculum. The members have explored areas ranging from computational linguistics to applications in C++ or Lisp. The centre has also initiated computer multimedia training for science education and communication amongst the university community. Some students have also been involved in running an informal astronomy club.

The Science Quest, an annual contest has become very popular among the university science community. Although set in a quiz format, this contest is unique, in that, it is intensely serious and rigorous. It tests a variety of skills like problem solving, presenting and defending view points of the contestants in sessions spread over several days. Since 1995, the contest has been telecast as a series of UGC programmes. So far, sixteen such programmes have been telecast and sixteen are expected to be telecast in this year. The Centre has also been actively providing support for quizzes, paper reading contest and exhibitions in various colleges. Many popular lectures, exhibitions and demonstrations have been organized in the university.

The interaction of the Centre with the schools had begun in a small way three years ago as the Centre organized workshops in electronic for school teachers from the Delhi Administration Schools. These workshops have been well received and we have request every year to hold them. A deeper initiative has been taken by a group comprising of teachers from the faculties of science and education as well as school teachers in studying primary school mathematics teaching. The group has been active in organizing meetings and seminars.

Science education is obviously not restricted to schools and colleges. There is much scope for a meaningful interaction with the larger community, especially on issues of great importance like environment and health. Towards this end, the Centre has been active in organizing workshops, exhibitions and talks on a variety of issues. An easy to use and inexpensive air monitoring device has been developed. We are investigating ways and means to launch student groups to prepare an air pollution map of the Delhi region. A dozen or so workshops, where school students have assembled these units and carried out monitoring in diverse areas of the city. Another step, in a related direction, is a course on "Energy and Environment" open to all students of the University, and taught by a voluntary faculty, has been launched under the auspices of the Centre.

A new activity, for which we have been planning and devoted a lot of effort, was started from April 1955. In the UNESCO award winning TV serial, TURNING POINT, the Centre has been requested by the Doordarshan to be a cell for answering scientific queries to the viewers of the serial via the Postal



Mode. Towards this end, we shall be utilising the research students and teachers of the Faculty of Science. The funds for this effort are being provided by the CSIR. The publication and information directorate of the CSIR is collaborating with us in this effort. We have created a database of over 9000 queries and their answers, which we hope to use to publish books. Hopefully, we would be also able to provide a computer accessible bulletin board for such queries. A seminar entitled "Science Education and Career Opportunities" was organised to discuss the state of science education in October 1996.

#### 7.14 **Crystal Growth Centre: UGC-Anna University Facility**

Crystal Growth Centre has done extensive work on various experimental and theoretical aspects of crystal growth during the year of report. Industrially and technologically important semiconductor crystals like Gallium Arsenide, Indium Phosphide, Indium Antimonide have been grown and their electrical, optical and mechanical characterisation studies have been carried out. Epitaxial growth of GaAs/GaAlAs on GaAs/TnP substrates by Liquid Phase Epitaxial technique. The grown structures have been characterised for their suitability for laser applications.

Single crystals for Laser and Non-linear applications like KDP, KTP, LAP, ZTS and Urea have been grown. The optical characteristics have been studied. The Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) elements have been fabricated using KTP crystals. An electro-optic modulator has been fabricated using KDP crystals and the voice modulation has been tested. Several types of superconducting crystals like La-Sr-Cu-O, Y-Ba-Cu-O and Bi-Sr-Ca-Cu-O have been grown. Resistivity and susceptibility studies, Energy gap measurements, Tunneling studies, Laser Raman studies have been performed. Technologically important II-VI compound crystals for detector/laser/solar cell applications have been grown and their property studies have been performed. Single crystals of biological interest have been grown and characterised. Extensive investigations have been made on the synthesis and crystal growth of fullerene derivatives. Solar cell structures of ITO/InP, CdS/InP, CdTe on conducting glass substrates have been realised.

In addition to this, the Centre has been engaged on the studies of theoretical aspects of crystal growth by Liquid Phase, Vapour Phase and Electro-epitaxial techniques. Computer simulation have been made to determine the growth conditions and parameters for the growth of binary and ternary compounds by the above techniques.

A prototype crystal puller has been designed and fabricated suitable for the growth of alkali halide crystals which will be very useful for colleges/institutions interested in establishing crystal growth research. A Top Seeded Solution Growth (TSSG) system has been fabricated for the growth of Non-linear optical crystals.

Seven researchers have completed their Ph.D during the year of report. Five researchers are now doing post doctoral research in different foreign laboratories. Two faculties have been awarded STA fellowship by the Japanese Government. Four sponsored projects have been sanctioned to the faculties of the Centre by various funding agencies. Five International Scientists have visited the Centre and delivered lectures. The Centre has established two international collaborative programmes: Indo- Italian Joint Research Project with University of Parma, Italy, and Indo-Russia programme under the ILTP programme. Symposium on "Current Status on Solar Energy Materials and Systems" was organised during February 24-25, 1997.

## Chapter VIII

### **PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES**

#### **8.1 Gandhian Studies**

Under this scheme, assistance is provided by the UGC on 100 per cent basis for setting up Centres of Gandhian Studies and Gandhi Bhawans in universities and for conducting programmes to acquaint teachers and students with the thoughts and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. The UGC has a Standing Committee of experts which considers proposals of the universities. As on 31.3.1997, assistance was provided to 17 Centres of Gandhian Studies and 8 Gandhi Bhawans set up in various universities. A list of these centres and Gandhi Bhawans is given below:

#### *Gandhian Study Centres:*

- 1) T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur
- 2) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
- 3) Nagpur University, Nagpur
- 4) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
- 5) Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati
- 6) Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai
- 7) Panjab University, Chandigarh
- 8) Rajasthan University, Jaipur
- 9) Anna University, Madras
- 10) Madras University, Madras
- 11) Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 12) Guru Ghasi Das University, Bilaspur
- 13) Karnataka University, Dharwad
- 14) Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi
- 15) South Gujarat University, Surat
- 16) Bangalore University, Bangalore
- 17) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad

## *Gandhi Bhawans*

- 1) Allahabad University, Allahabad
- 2) Karnataka University, Mysore
- 3) Mysore University, Mysore
- 4) Panjab University, Chandigarh
- 5) Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
- 6) Delhi University, Delhi
- 7) Bangalore University, Bangalore
- 8) Rajasthan University, Jaipur

To commemorate the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Commission has provided assistance of Rs.75,000 to Sri Krishna Devaraya University and Rs.60,000 each to Sri Venkateswara University, Panjab University and Delhi University for organising seminars/symposia on the propagation of ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. Also, a sum of Rs.20,000 was provided to C.R.R. College, Eluru for the purpose.

### 8.2 **Buddhist Studies**

The UGC provides assistance to selected Universities on 100 per cent basis, outside the plan allocation, for the promotion of Buddhist Studies. As on 31.3.1997, assistance had been provided to six universities/institutions for the establishment of Buddhist Studies Centres, viz., Gujarat Vidyapith, Poona University, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Andhra University, Nagarjuna University and Kurukshetra University.

### 8.3 **Nehru Studies**

It has been laid down by the UGC that those universities which conduct programmes on Gandhian Studies can also include Nehru Studies in their scheme of activities so as to avoid proliferation of infrastructure. Accordingly, universities having centres of Gandhian Studies have been taking up Nehru Studies Programmes as well, with the object of teaching the philosophy and approach of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas in the present context. Nehru Studies Programme is also supported on 100 per cent basis by the UGC. As on 31.3.1997, the UGC had provided assistance to three universities for the establishment of Nehru Study centres.

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

#### 8.4 **Centre for Regional Studies (Bhanja Literature)**

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

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

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

#### 8.6 **Value-Oriented Education**

The objective of the scheme is to promote value education in universities and colleges by incorporating the component of value education in various regular courses and programmes. The course on value education is also incorporated as a foundation course under the Scheme of Restructuring of courses at the undergraduate level. The scheme of value-oriented education has, therefore, been designed to provide assistance to universities and colleges only for such programmes which impart value education.

Assistance under this scheme is not available for providing formal courses for value education but for specifically designed programmes for a fixed period of time, say for 2 or 3 years, to be implemented as a project. Assistance for a project is limited to Rs.4.00 lakhs. Assistance is not provided

for routine activities like getting books on values published, or routine preparation or distribution of literature, or organising study tours to distant places. During the year 1996-97, no proposal was received under this Scheme.

As part of Value-Oriented education, the University Grants Commission is promoting the programmes of national integration in collaboration with Association of Indian Universities. The Association organises annual youth festivals in universities and also organises Inter University Home Stay Scheme, which have helped the cause of national integration by facilitating interaction among students belonging to different communities, religions, languages, states and regions. During the year 1996-97, the Commission provided assistance amounting to Rs.5.00 lakhs to the Association of Indian Universities for the above programmes.

## Chapter IX

### DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

#### 9.1 Engineering and Technology Education

The University Grants Commission has been providing assistance to universities to enable their Engineering and Technology departments to carry out programmes in higher education and research for the award of PG Scholarship/Senior Research Fellowship in the field of Engineering and Technology. Assistance is provided for creation and/or improvements of infrastructural facilities, viz., academic buildings, hostels, libraries and laboratories and for the strengthening of the faculty. The Commission has not given its financial approval to any new M.E./M.Tech. course during the year 1996-97 due to lack of funds.

However, during the year, the Commission forwarded some proposals of M.E./M.Tech./B.E./B.Tech. courses received from various universities/institutions to the All India Council for Technical Education for its recommendations/views subject to the condition that the UGC shall not provide any assistance to these universities for running these courses. These courses and universities are as under (see Table 9.1).

During the year 1996-97, grants amounting to Rs.1372.86 lakhs were released by the Commission to 42 universities for the award of PG scholarships/Senior Research Fellowships and the creation of infrastructural facilities in the Engineering/Technology departments of these universities under the Scheme. The Commission also provided maintenance grant to four universities/institutions deemed to be universities for conducting the approved post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology, Viz., Anna University (Chennai), Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (Patiala), Birla Institute of Technology (Mesra) and the School of Earthquake Engineering (Roorkee University).

**Table 9.1**

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<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>University/institution</b>	<b>Courses</b>
1.	Ch. Charan Singh University	B.Tech.(Engg. & Tech.)
2.	Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	i) B.E.(Computer Engg.) ii) B.E.(Electronics and instrumentation) iii)B.E.(Mechanical Engg.) iv)B.E.(Industrial and Production Engg.)
3.	Amravati University	B.E.(Instrumentation)
4.	North Maharashtra University	i) B.Tech.(Plastics) ii) B.Tech.(Paints) iii)B.Tech.(Oils,Fats and wares) iv) B.Tech.(Food)
5.	Kerala University	M.Tech.(Digital Images)
6.	Punjabi University	M.Tech.(Computer Science)
7.	Guru Nanak Dev University	M.Tech.(Rural Planning and Urban Planning)
8.	Rohilkhand University	i) B.Pharma ii) B.Tech. iii)B.Tech.(Electrical and Mechanical Engg.)
9.	Sh. Shahuji Maharaj Institute, Kanpur University	Establishment of an Instt. of Engg. & Tech. for B.Tech. Courses
10.	Burdwan University	M.Tech. in Microwave in the Deptt. of Physics
11.	Guru GhasiDas University	i) Bachelor of Pharmaceutical Science ii) Diploma in Pharmaceutical Science iii)B.E. Courses in a)Computer Science Engineering Production b)Industrial Engineering c)Chemical Technology
12.	Jamia Millia Islamia	Diploma Courses in i) Electronics Engg. ii) Electrical Engg. iii) Mechanical Engg. iv) Environmental Engg. & Population Control

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## **9.2 Development of Computer Facilities and Computer Education in Universities**

The UGC is providing financial assistance to universities for the establishment and upgradation/augmentation of computer facilities. During the year 1996-97, the Commission approved the setting up of computer centres in the following two universities:

- (1) North Gujarat University
- (2) Tezpur University

Thus, upto the end of the year 1996-97, the Commission had assisted 120 universities for setting up of computer centres.

In addition to this, grants ranging from Rs.10.00 lakhs to Rs.35.00 lakhs were approved for the following universities during 1996-97 for the upgradation of computer facilities in the Computer Centres, viz., Alagappa University, Bhavnagar University, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Himachal Pradesh University, Jai Narain Vyas University, Panjab University and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

In order to train human resources in this field, the UGC has also been assisting universities for organising courses like Master of Computer Application (MCA), M.Sc. in Computer Science, B.Tech/B.E. in Computer Science and M.Tech/M.E. in Computer Science.

During the year, the Commission approved the introduction of MCA Course in B.R.Ambedkar University (Agra), Saurashtra University and Sri Krishnadevaraya University. Thus, upto 31.3.1997, the number of universities assisted by the UGC for organising various Computer courses were as follows:

**Table 9.2**

Course	No. of universities assisted as on 31.3.97
M.C.A.	59
B.Tech./B.E.	10
M.Tech./M.E.	7

Year-wise position of the number of universities assisted for these courses during the VIIIth Plan period (1992-93 to 1996-97) is also indicated in the table below:

**Table 9.3**

Year	<u>No. of universities assisted</u>		
	M.C.A.	B.Tech/B.E.	M.Tech./M.E.
1992-93	44	10	7
1993-94	53	10	6
1994-95	53	10	7
1995-96	56	10	7
1996-97	59	10	7
Total	265	50	34

### 9.3 **Computer Facilities in Colleges**

The Commission has been providing financial assistance to colleges for purchase of personal computers, Dot Matrix Printer, Stabiliser and relevant systems and Application Software.

The scheme is aimed at creating awareness among the students and teachers/staff about the use of computers in administration, finance, examination and research. During the year, the Commission approved a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh per college to 482 colleges. Thus, upto 31.3.1997, assistance for the procurement of computers had been approved for 2465 colleges as per State- wise distribution given in Table 9.4.

**Table 9.4**

**Computer facilities in Colleges**

State/U.T.	No. of Colleges
Andhra Pradesh	182
Arunachal Pradesh	01
Assam	61
Bihar	112
Delhi	45
Goa	05
Gujarat	141
Haryana	103
Himachal Pradesh	30
Jammu and Kashmir	24
Karnataka	147
Kerala	133
Madhya Pradesh	152
Maharashtra	336
Manipur	14
Meghalaya	10
Nagaland	01
Orissa	101
Pondicherry	06
Punjab	169
Rajasthan	100
Tamil Nadu	152
Tripura	05
Uttar Pradesh	250
West Bengal	185
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2465</b>

#### 9.4 **Training of College Teachers**

The UGC has been operating a scheme since 1993-94 for the training of teachers in the use of computer in those colleges which have been assisted by the UGC for the purchase of computers. Universities, located in the proximity of these colleges, have been entrusted the job of imparting the training.

During the year 1996-97, the Commission approved 16 training programmes to be conducted in 15 universities. Thus, up to the end of 1996-97, 125 training programmes had been approved by the Commission and as many as 2934 teachers had been trained in the use of computers.

#### 9.5 **Computer Application at Post-graduate level.**

The UGC has been providing financial assistance to universities since 1992-93 for starting an additional paper in Computer Application at the post-graduate level in subjects in which Computer Applications have been prominent. Eight subjects viz. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Library Science and Commerce were identified to begin with. However, during 1996-97, it was decided by the Commission to introduce Computer Application paper at the Post-Graduate level in all subjects, instead of only in the eight identified subjects, wherever there was relevant need for it. The prescribed syllabus for this paper will have to be submitted to the UGC where applying for the scheme.

Proposals received from 12 universities and four post-graduate colleges, during 1996-97, were being examined by the Expert Committee set up by the UGC for the purpose.

#### 9.6 **Development of Management Studies**

The UGC has been providing assistance to universities/institutions for conducting programmes in Management Studies. During the year under report, the Commission approved proposals for the introduction of MBA programme in three universities/institutions viz. Kumaun University (Nainital), Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad) and Dr. RML Avadh University (Faizabad) on the recommendations of the AICTE. Thus, as on 31.3.1997, the Com-

mission was providing assistance to 73 universities/institutions including 13 universities/institutions which have already availed UGC assistance for five years up to the VIIIth Plan period for running these programmes.

During 1996-97, the Commission also forwarded the proposals of the following universities to the AICTE for starting various Management Courses on self-financing basis subject to the condition that there will be no financial commitment on the part of the UGC for these courses.

During the year 1996-97, grants amounting to Rs.237.00 lakhs were released to universities/institutions for running these programmes.

## **Chapter X**

### **EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**

#### **10.1 Adult, Continuing and Extension Education**

Adult, Continuing and Extension Education Programmes have been designed to achieve the following objectives viz. Eradication of Illiteracy, Promotion of Continuing Education, Promotion of Population Education, Promotion of Legal Literacy, Awareness of Various Development Programmes, Support for Science Education and Transfer of Technology and Promotion of other Welfare and Community Development Programmes.

The UGC has been extending financial assistance to universities through their departments of Adult, Continuing and Extension Education for the implementation of the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) on the basis of the revised guidelines. These guidelines envisage internal evaluation/ monitoring system through State Level Nodal Agencies/ Universities. There are 13 such universities at present.

UGC assistance is limited to Rs.1 lakh per annum for all the programmes covered under the scheme in addition to the salary of the staff working in these departments. UGC is also deputing university/college teachers to work with Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samithi (BGVS) and Bharat Gyan Vigyan Jatha (BGVJ) on whole time basis for nation-wide literacy movement and paying the salary of the substitute teacher in place of the deputed teacher.

As per information received from 50, out of 103 Adult Education Centres/Departments, the targets achieved during the year in respect of the programmes are as follows:

- i) No. of persons made literate - 83,435
- ii) No. of continuing Education courses conducted - 535
- iii) No. of Jan Sikshan Nilayams organised - 242

## 10.2 **Population Education - UGC-UNFPA Project on Population Education**

The UGC has been assisting the universities/colleges for the promotion of Population Education Programme in the university system since 1983. The programme is aimed at enabling students, teachers, and the community at large, to comprehend the issues concerning size of the family, quality of life, and the impact of population growth on the society and the nation. The UGC has set up 17 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) located in different universities as part of a joint project undertaken with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the departments of Adult, Continuing and Extension Education in selected universities. The implementation of Phase II of the Project began in October, 1994. These centres provide technical support to the universities/colleges for various activities like material development, curriculum development and training for the functionaries and also carry out monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

During 1996-97, the activities under the project were related to areas of curriculum development, training, orientation, development of research proposals and conducting researches, organising college level activities and community based activities. Besides the world AIDS Day and World Population Day were observed, both at the national level and at the level of PERCs. Monitoring and evaluation of the activities has been a continuous process through Project Progress Review meetings and participation in the activities organised at the PERCs and University level.

The studies conducted under the Project at the national and at the PERC level during the year are given below:

### **i. Curriculum in Population Education at B.Ed. Level:**

Population Education curriculum at the B.Ed. level was prepared and discussed at the Expert Group meeting which was held at the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad. The B.Ed. curriculum in population education is being tried out in actual class room situations in some teacher training colleges.

## **ii Training Manual on Population Education :**

A 'Training Manual' on Population Education has been prepared and finalised with the help of PERC, SNDT Women's University, Bombay. The material for the manual was revised and updated keeping in view the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held at Cairo in 1994. The manual is ready for print.

## **iii. Population Education through Distance Education Mode :**

Two meetings of the Experts were convened and the topics for lessons were identified with the help of representatives of IGNOU. The IGNOU expects that 20 lessons in Social Sciences and Sciences for the undergraduate course will be ready before the beginning of the next session.

## **iv. Research :**

A meeting of the Expert Group to identify researchable areas on Population related themes and issues was convened in the UGC on 11th August, 1996. Seven research studies in the form of impact studies have also been conducted by post graduate students at the PERC located at Vikram University, Ujjain. The findings of such studies have been found very useful by researchers and curriculum developers in the area of Population Education.

## **v. Extension :**

Training/orientation programmes were conducted by all the PERCs for college Principals and Lecturers. Approximately 400 college Principals and 1200 Lecturers were given orientation for one or two days by the respective PERCs. The orientation programme for Home Science Lecturers and NSS Programme Officers received special attention. Such training programmes have gone a long way in generating awareness on population related issues among college lecturers which, in turn, has helped them to organise college based activities for students and through them for the community. Such orientation programmes have proved to be a strong link in the Population Education Project.



#### **vi. Training :**

National level training Programmes for Assistant Directors and Project officers of PERCs were organised at the UGC from 26th to 29th December, 1996. The programmes were attended by 32 participants from Population Education Resource Centres. Population related issues were discussed through lecture-cum- discussions by the experts in the context of problems like AIDS/STD/Ageing/Drug Abuse/Evils of Dowry System etc. Individual assignments formed an integral part of the training programme. The training programmes were conducted with the help of Resource persons from JNU, Family Planning Foundation of India, India Institute of Mass Communication, ICMR, UNICEF, UNFPA, MHPW and University of Delhi.

#### **vii. Counseling Services :**

The Counseling Service through telephone booths has caught the fancy of the college students. The media reporting on this useful activity, in the context of problems like AIDS and Drug Abuse, has further made the service popular. The second counseling centre has been set up at the SNDT Women's University, Mumbai.

#### **viii. World Population Day :**

In collaboration with PERC, Delhi, and India International Centre, the UGC organised a symposium on 'Population and Development' on 11th July, 1996, to observe World Population Day. Among others, the WHO representative in India also participated in the symposium.

#### **ix. Co-Curricular activities and Extension Lectures :**

Co-curricular activities were organised by PERCS in the form of debates, story-telling and essay writing competitions, dramas, one act p-lay, exhibitions, poster painting contests, puppet show, etc. The community participation in such activities has been the most significant and strong component in the PERC level activities.

**x. Monitoring and Evaluation :**

Quarterly meeting of the Directors of PERCs were held at Delhi. During the meetings, progress of the work done in the earlier quarter was discussed and the work plans, along with budget estimates were prepared for the following quarter. A proforma profile was prepared and sent to all PERCs to elicit detailed information from each PERC. The information thus obtained has been found to be very useful for day-to-day monitoring of the activities and the financial expenditure.

**xi. Close Linkages with other Agencies and PERCS :**

Monitoring by Population Education Unit, UGC, has been a continuous process through visits and participation in the programmes and activities organised at the level of PERC and by other agencies. This has helped in the mutual exchange of experience as well as proper coordination of the activities.

**xii. Strengthening of Existing Counseling Initiatives:**

Since the University 'Help Line' has successfully created demand for sexual health information in all other parts of the country, the counseling services have been further strengthened by setting up 'Help Line' service in SNDT Women's University, Mumbai, and Kerala University.

**xiii. Preparation of Project Document for Next Country Programme :**

A National level meeting of the Directors of PERCS was organised to identify thrust areas and prepare work plans for the next country programme as per guidelines provided by UNFPA and the Advisory Committee of Population Education. Discussion on ICPD themes were held. New strategies for the implementation of the next country programme through advocacy were crystallised at the meeting. The project document spelling out details, completed.

#### **xiv. Inter-Country Study Visit:**

In addition to National Training Course for Assistant Directors and Project Officers of PERCs, organised by the UGC, an Inter-Country study visit was also organised for PERC Directors by the UNFPA during July, 1996. The PERC Directors, some senior officials of the UGC and a Member of the UGC, visited Thailand and Philippines.

The targets set for Phase-II were achieved to a very large extent. In this regard, the inter-sectoral collaboration and help from national and international agencies such as the UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, MHRD, MOHFW, ICMR, Delhi University, IGNOU, NCERT, NIHF and Family Planning Foundation, has gone a long way in the achievement of the targets during Phase-II of the Project.

#### **10.3 Distance Education/Correspondence Courses**

Distance education is a mix of correspondence education, distance education and open learning. It accounts for nearly 12 per cent of the total enrollment in higher education and is the emerging reality in the educational scene of the country. As on 31.3.1997, distance education programmes and correspondence courses were being conducted by 48 universities.

The UGC provides assistance to universities as seed money for the upgradation of Correspondence Course Institutes (CCIs) to the Distance Education Mode (DEM). Assistance of Rs.48.00 lakhs has so far been provided by the UGC to 21 correspondence course institutes during 1996-97 for upgradation and the same matching grant has been met by the respective universities from their own sources. The Commission has also organised various workshops for facilitating upgradation, particularly with regard to the transformation of printed course material into the distance education format. The National Council on Teacher Education and Distance Education Council have helped in formulating the norms and standards for B.Ed. course through correspondence and open education. Services of 15 renowned educationists were utilised to complete the above task by way of analysing and discussing reports prepared by various Visiting Committees which visited the concerned universities.

The Indira Gandhi National Open University has taken a major lead in the field of Distance Education by way of providing the latest multi-electronic media techniques for teaching. Accordingly, as per the guidelines in force during the last two years, universities have been advised to upgrade their existing Correspondence Course Institutes (CCIs) to Distance Education Mode and transfer them to Indira Gandhi National Open University in the IXth Plan.

## Chapter XI

### HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

The UGC has been giving financial assistance for various programmes which enable teachers and researchers to keep abreast of the latest developments in their disciplines and to upgrade their professional competence. These programmes have helped to enrich the human resource in various disciplines. A resume of these programmes is given below:

#### 11.1 Seminars. Symposia. Conferences

The UGC provides assistance only to post-graduate colleges for organising programmes such as seminars, symposia, conferences, etc. at both national and international levels. The pattern of assistance provided under the scheme is as follows:

- |                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| i) Seminars                     | - Rs.20,000 |
| ii) State Level Conferences     | - Rs.35,000 |
| iii) National Level Conferences | - Rs.50,000 |
| iv) International Conferences   | - Rs.50,000 |

During 1996-97, the Commission released grants amounting to Rs.85.47 lakhs for the various programmes mentioned above. The number of proposals of seminars conferences, symposia etc., approved by each regional office as well as the main UGC office during 1996-97, is given in the table below (see Table 11.1).

Similar programmes are organised by the universities under the scheme of 'Unassigned Grants' in accordance with approved norms. The Commission also provides TA/DA to university and college teachers for participating in similar activities organised by non- university institutions like NIEPA.

**Table No.11.1**

**NUMBER OF SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA/CONFERENCES**

S.No.	No. of proposals approved	
1.	Western Region	40
2.	Southern Region	42
3.	Central Region	71
4.	Northern Region	9
5.	North Eastern Region	20
6.	Eastern Region	-
7.	Main UGC Office	18
Total		200

**11.2 National Fellowship**

The scheme enables eminent professors, working in universities, to engage themselves in research and studies with minimum teaching responsibilities. Only those professors who are below the age of 55 years at the time of their nomination, or those who can avail of the scheme for at least two years prior to their superannuation as per the UGC rules, are eligible for this fellowship. Fifty positions are available at any given time. Distinguished college teachers are also eligible for fellowship under the scheme.

During the fellowship period, the awardees receive their normal salary, allowances and a fellowship allowance of Rs.600 per month, in addition to non-lapsable grant of Rs.20,000 per year for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure. No selections were made under the scheme during 1996-97 due to lack of funds. A grant of Rs.5.46 lakhs was released during the year for ongoing awardees.

### 11.3 **Visiting Associateship**

Under the scheme, outstanding teachers in the universities and colleges get an opportunity to visit institutions of advanced study and research centres for a short period with a view to keeping themselves abreast of the latest developments in their areas of interest. There are 100 slots available under the scheme every year.

The term of the Associateship is two years during which the candidate has to spend not less than 60 days (spread over two to three spells) in the host institution. The Commission pays the actual cost of travel to the awardee from the parent institution to the host institution. Air fare is not permissible. In addition, the awardee is paid an allowance of Rs.100 per day (for Readers and Professors) and Rs.75 per day (for Lecturers). The ceiling of assistance is Rs.15,000 per year in the case of Lecturers and Rs.25,000 for Readers and Professors. During the year 1996-97, 49 Visiting Associateship were awarded and a grant of Rs.14.00 lakhs was released.

### 11.4 **Visiting Professors/Fellows**

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

The UGC has also created a few positions of visiting faculty in the universities since 1990-91 to provide teaching/ research assignments to teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges. Classified into categories 'A', 'B' and 'C', the positions carry a consolidated honorarium of Rs.2500 p.m., Rs.3000 p.m. and Rs.4500 p.m., respectively. These teachers remain entitled to draw their salaries from their parent university and college in addition to the above honorarium. The tenure of the visiting faculty is one

academic year. During the year, the Commission decided that the scheme which was up to 31st December 1996, may be continued and each case may be examined on its merit. During the year, 34 Visiting faculty positions were availed.

#### 11.5 **Teacher Fellowship**

The UGC provides short term teacher fellowship of one year duration to enable teachers in affiliated colleges to do M.Phil and long-term fellowship of three years duration (extendible by one more year for genuine reasons) for doing Ph.D. The total duration will not exceed four years including the M.Phil., wherever provided. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

- i) It will apply only to those colleges which are eligible to receive development assistance during the VIIIth Plan period.
- ii) Each college will have one teacher fellowship of one year duration for every 5 permanent teachers subject to a maximum of 8 such fellowships.
- iii) Selection of teachers will be made with the help of a Selection Committee constituted for the purpose.

A Living Expense Allowance (L.E.A.) of Rs.750 per month is paid for outstation teacher fellows whose place of duty is 40 Km. away from their place of research. A contingency grant of Rs.5000 per annum for teachers in humanities and social sciences, and Rs. 7500 per annum for teachers in science subjects is also available under the scheme. During the five years of the Eighth Plan Period (1992-97), 4619 teacher fellowships were awarded.

#### 11.6 **Research Scientist**

The scheme aims at building a cadre of Research Scientists in Indian universities by providing opportunities to persons with outstanding merit, to promote high quality research in Science, Engineering/Technology and Humanities and Social Sciences. The positions of Research Scientists are meant for candidates with a doctoral degree and an outstanding academic/research career. Under the scheme, 200 positions are available at any given time. The awardees are placed in two slabs, viz., Rs.2300-3500



and Rs.4000-6500. The awardees also receive additional D.A. as applicable from time to time. The award is for a period of five years which is not extendible. However, those Research Scientists, working prior to the revision of the scheme in 1993, would continue up to superannuation subject to review every five years by a Committee of three experts. As on 31st March, 1997 the number of Research Scientists working under the old Scheme (Pre-1993) was 113 and under the new scheme 22.

### 11.7 **Career Awards**

The scheme aims at identifying young talented teachers, not more than 40 years of age (50 years in case of women candidates), to devote themselves to research with lesser teaching responsibilities. Ordinarily, career awards are offered for a period of three years to lecturers and readers in the universities and colleges who have doctoral/post-doctoral or other equivalent professional degree.

Fifty-five positions are available annually - 25 for Social Sciences and Humanities (including languages), 25 for Sciences and 5 for Engineering/Technology for a period of three years with no further extension. The UGC meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the awardees and also provides a research grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for Science and Technology and 1.5 lakhs for Humanities and Social Sciences, during the tenure of the award. Selections are made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted by the Commission. No awards were made during the year 1996-97 due to paucity of funds. However, the amount spent during 1996-97 on Career awards of earlier batches was Rs.100.03 lakhs.

### 11.8 **Emeritus Fellowship**

Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced superannuated professors in the universities who have been actively engaged in research during their career, to enable them to pursue research in their fields of specialisation and to utilize their services for monitoring UGC programmes. The fellowship is for two years or till the awardee reaches the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Besides the usual superannuation benefits, the awardee gets a fellowship amount of Rs.4,000 p.m. and a

non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs.20,000 p.a., in addition to his/her provident fund/pension payments, relating to the post held earlier. The total number of fellowships available at any given time is 100. No selection was made under the scheme during the year 1996-97, due to shortage of funds. However, 39 fellows were funded during the year out of the earlier selections and a grant of Rs.26.45 lakhs was released during 1996-97.

#### 11.9 **Research Fellowship in Engineering and Technology**

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

The age limit for the award is 40 years, relaxable by 5 years for women candidates and SC\ST candidates. The number of fellowships available under the scheme has been reduced from 60 to 50 due to poor response. No selections were made during 1996-97.

#### 11.10 **Research Associates**

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

The total number of awards under the scheme is 260 every year out of which 150 positions are available for general category candidates, 40 positions for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, 30 for physically handicapped candidates and 40 part-time Associateship for women candidates who are not

full-time teachers or researchers. The full-time Associateship are awarded in the following slabs:

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

The details of part-time Research Associateship are given in para 14.05.

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

The associateship is tenable initially for a period of three years and extendible for another term in the same slab for a period not exceeding two years. The duration of part-time awards is 5 years and no extension is given. No selections were made during the year as the scheme was under review.

#### 11.11 **Fellowship/Research Associateship for Scholars from Developing Countries**

The UGC awards, annually, 20 Junior Research Fellowships for research leading to M.Phil. or Ph.D. Degree, and 7 Research Associateship for post doctoral research in Science, Engineering and Humanities and Social Sciences, to scholars from developing countries. During 1996-97, 20 Junior Research Fellowships and three Research Associateship were awarded under the scheme.

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

In its endeavor to promote research, the UGC provides assistance to university/college teachers to undertake minor or major research projects. The quantum of assistance for major research projects in Science, Engineering and Technology is Rs. 7 lakhs per project and in Humanities and Social Sciences Rs.5 lakhs. The duration of a major project is three years with a mid-term monitoring. The project can be extended upto 5 years in deserving cases. For minor research projects, the quantum of assistance for

Science, Engineering and Technology subjects is Rs.40,000 and, for Humanities and Social Sciences, Rs.30,000 per project.

The duration of the minor research project is two years which is extendible by six months with prior approval of the Commission. It is provided in the scheme that a major research project can also be undertaken by a retired teacher upto the age of 70. Priority is accorded to projects of interdisciplinary nature.

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

The number of projects approved by the UGC and grants released by it during the year under report are detailed in the Table 11.2.

During the year 1996-97, seven mid-term group monitoring workshops were held out of which five were in Humanities and Social Science subjects and two in Bio-Sciences.

#### **11.13 Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors**

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

**Table 11.2**

**MAJOR AND MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS, 1996-97**

Scheme	No. of proposal approved	No. of female Principal Investigators		Grants Released* (Rs. in lakhs)	
		No.	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
<b>Major Research Projects</b>					
1. Humanities and Social Sciences	176	20	39.20	227.49	31.00
2. Science	229	28	54.90	325.21	44.40
3. Engg./Technology	122	3	5.90	180.07	24.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>732.77</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Minor Research Projects</b>					
1. Humanities and Social Sciences	251	N.A.		46.41	44.70
2. Science	396	N.A.		57.43	55.30
3. Engg./Technology	-	-		-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>103.84</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* These include grants for fresh projects as well as those for on-going projects.

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

The Commission has set up Committees to consider various proposals received for the preparation of books. These core Committees nominate persons of eminence for evaluating the synopses of the proposed books or themselves clear these synopses. Besides, these Committees are also expected to identify areas/topics in which more books need to be brought out as well as recommend the names of authors who could write such books. During the year, the Commission reviewed 172 proposals for preparation of books. Most of these proposals were considered by the Core Committees in their meetings held in May 1996 and January 1997. Grants to the tune of Rs.3.40 lakhs were sanctioned during 1996-97 for proposals approved earlier out of which Rs.3.15 lakhs were for projects cleared during 1996-97 and Rs.0.25 lakhs for projects cleared earlier.

#### **11.14 Travel Grants for Attending International Conference**

The UGC provides partial assistance to college teachers for presenting research papers in international academic conferences and to see the working of educational institutions in other countries. Over the years, this facility has been extended to Research Associates and Research Scientists also. The Commission constitutes a Travel Grant Committee which meets every month to evaluate the proposals received in this regard. Assistance, under the scheme is available to a teacher once in three years up to the age of 60 years. During the year 1996-97, proposals of 121 teachers (80M, 41W) were approved for assistance. Since last year, the travel grant scheme has been extended to the Vice-Chancellors also who are provided assistance on cent per cent basis for attending international conferences abroad, once in three years, outside the Unassigned Grant Scheme of the UGC. Proposals of 26 Vice- Chancellors (23M, 3W) were approved during 1996-97.

## 11.15 National Education Testing for Research and Teaching

The UGC conducts a national level test for recruitment to the post of Lecturers and for the award of Junior Research Fellowship to ensure minimum standards of the entrants in the teaching profession and research in Humanities and Social Sciences, Computer Application and Electronic Science. The test is conducted twice a year. The test in science subjects is conducted jointly with CSIR. For those who wish to pursue research, the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) is available for five years. The UGC has allocated a number of fellowships to the universities for the candidates who have qualified in the test. However, the UGC continues to provide supernumerary fellowships, over and above the allocated quota, to accommodate all the qualified candidates. Earlier, the UGC was awarding JRF to GATE qualified candidates also but it has since been decided that GATE qualified candidates who join after 30.11.1995 will not be eligible for the award of JRF.

A table showing the number of candidates who qualified the test for JRF and Lecturership held in June 1996, in Humanities and Social Science and in Science subjects, is given below. The result of the test held in December, 1996 was awaited.

**Table 11.3**

### **NATIONAL EDUCATION TEST**

Test	Date	Registered for Test		Appeared for Test		Qualified for JRF & Eligibility for Lecturership						Qualified for Lecturership only					
		No.	%	No.	%	Gen.		SC/ST		Total		Gen.		SC/ST		Total	
						No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UGC	June, 96	44247		30805	69.6	186	0.6	54	0.2	240	0.8	716	2.3	421	1.4	1137	3.7
UGC- CSIR	June, 96	*		*		103		12		115		22		11		33	

\* Information not available

11.16 **Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards and Swami Pranavananda Saraswati Awards**

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

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

Also, with the help of an endowment of Rs.5 lakhs made by Swami Pranavananda Saraswati, Director, Yoga Societies in America, the UGC has instituted since 1985 the following awards of the value of Rs. 10,000 each, to be given every year for outstanding scholarly/scientific work which has made important contributions to human knowledge and which has thrown light on the problems in a new dimension :

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



During the year 1996-97 eight scholars were given the Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards and 10 Swami Parnavananda Awards. The awards given were for the year 1994-95. A list of the awardees is given below:

### **Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards**

1. Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences
  - a. Prof. S.B. Ogale Award for 1994  
Deptt. of Physics  
University of Pune, Pune
  - b. Prof. Dipak Chandra Ghosh Award for 1995  
Head, Deptt. of Physics  
Jadavpur University  
Calcutta.
2. Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences
  - a. Prof. P.A. Aswatha Narayana Award for 1994  
Deptt. of Applied Mechanics  
Indian Institute of Technology  
Madras
  - b. Prof. L.M. Manocha Award for 1995  
Deptt. of Materials Sciences  
Sardar Patel University  
Vallabh Vidyanagar
3. Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences
  - a. Prof. S.K. Malik Award for 1994  
Centre for Advanced study  
in Mathematics  
Punjab University  
Chandigarh

- b. Dr. Ravindra E. Amritkar  
Deptt. of Physics  
University of Pune  
Pune  
Award for 1995
4. Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research  
in Life Science
- a. Prof. P. Balaram  
Professor, Molecular  
Bio-Physics Unit  
Indian Institute of Science  
Bangalore  
Award for 1994
- b. Dr. Lalji Singh  
Centre for Cellular and  
Molecular Biology  
Uppal Road  
Hyderabad  
Award for 1995
5. Award to Outstanding Scientists/Social Scientists in the field of  
Interaction between Science and Society.

None found suitable for the year 1994 and 1995.

### **Swami Pranavananda Awards**

#### 1. Education

- a. Prof. Ramlal Parikh  
Chancellor  
Gujarat Vidyapeth  
Ahmedabad  
Award for 1994

- b. Dr. Thakur V Hari Prasad  
President  
Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of  
Research and Rehabilitation for  
Mentally Handicapped  
Vivekananda Nagar  
Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad
- Award for 1995

2. Sociology

- a. Prof. T.N. Madan  
Institute of Economic Growth  
Delhi
- Award for 1994

- b. Prof. A.M. Shah  
Deptt. of Sociology  
University of Delhi  
Delhi
- Award for 1995

3. Environmental Science & Ecology

- a. Prof. K.P. Singh  
Head, Deptt. of Botany  
Banaras Hindu University  
Varanasi
- Award for 1994

- b. Prof. C.K. Varshney  
School of Environmental Science  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi
- Award for 1995

#### 4. Political Science

- a. Dr.(Ms.) Usha Mehta Award for 1994  
President  
Mani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalaya  
Institute of Research on  
Gandhian Thought & Rural Development  
19, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi,  
Bombay
- b. Prof.Kuldeep Mathur Award for 1995  
Director  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg  
New Delhi

#### 5. Economics

- a. Prof. A.K. Bagchi Award for 1994  
Centre for Studies in  
Social Sciences  
10, Lake Terrace  
Calcutta
- b. Prof. M.L. Dantwala Award for 1995  
Emeritus Professor  
Deptt. of Economics  
University of Bombay  
Mumbai

## **Chapter XII**

### **FACILITIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, HANDICAPPED AND DISADVANTAGED SECTIONS OF SOCIETY**

#### **12.1 Assistance to Colleges catering to SC/ST Students and setting up of Special Cells in Universities and Colleges**

The UGC has been contributing towards social equity and development of the underprivileged sections of the society through special schemes as well as specific provisions within regular schemes as given below:

- 1) Relaxation of up to 10 per cent in the cut off marks in the results of Junior Research Fellowship(JRF) examination conducted by the UGC is given to SC/ST candidates and all the qualified candidates are awarded JRF. In case no vacancy is available, UGC provides supernumerary positions of JRF to the universities.
- 2) Fifty Teacher Fellowships are awarded to teachers belonging to SC/ST categories in affiliated colleges (20 for Ph.D. and 30 for M.Phil.) under the scheme of 'Direct Award to Teachers'. No selections were made during 1996-97 due to paucity of funds.
- 3) Forty Research Associateships have been set aside for the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates every year. No selection were made during the year due to paucity of funds.
- 4) The UGC has prescribed relaxation in criteria for financial assistance to colleges having SC/ST enrolment and to those located in backward regions.
- 5) Thirty Research Associateships are reserved every year for physically handicapped students. No selections were made during the year due to paucity of funds.

- 6) A scheme is being operated by the UGC under which it provides assistance to universities for conducting Special Education Programmes for B.Ed./M.Ed. teachers to enable them to teach the handicapped children.

## 12.2 **Special Cells in Universities**

Special Cells in various universities/institutions have been set up with a view to ensure effective implementation of the various schemes for the Scheduled Caste/Tribe students. The Commission provides assistance to universities/institutions for the appointment of various categories of staff for maintaining the SC/ST Cells. The UGC assistance for the staff is provided for a period of 5 years from the date of first appointment. The Commission's assistance to universities for maintaining the Cells is up to 31st March, 1997. Thereafter, it will be the responsibility of the State Governments to take over the recurring liability. As on 31st March, 1996, there were 98 universities which had set up such cells.

## 12.3 **Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

The UGC has brought to the notice of the universities the orders issued from time to time by the Government of India for 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent reservations for SC/STs, respectively, in admissions to various courses, in appointments to the posts of lecturers and non-teaching posts, and in the allocation of seats in students hostels, and in staff quarters and teachers hostels. The UGC has also made a provision that all universities which receive grants for construction of hostels should reserve 22.5 per cent of the seats in these hostels for SC/ST students.

## 12.4 **Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes**

The scheme of "Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" in the universities and colleges aims at improving the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students in various subjects and raising their level of comprehension in such subjects where quantitative techniques and laboratory work are involved.

Under this scheme, a university/college is eligible to receive grant on 100 per cent basis upto a ceiling of Rs. 1.5 lakhs and Rs.0.75 lakhs per annum respectively.

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

During the year 1995-96, proposals of 101 colleges and 6 universities were approved for conducting remedial coaching.

#### 12.5 **Programme Monitoring**

The Commission has been regularly collecting data from universities regarding the representation of the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates in admission, teaching and non- teaching posts, staff quarters, student hostels and fellowships etc.

In order to oversee the implementation of the reservation policy in Central Universities, the Commission has appointed a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, UGC. A meeting of this Committee was held during the year with the Registrars of Central Universities, Representatives of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Social Welfare to assess the steps taken for implementation of the reservation policy.

For State Universities, the Commission has been separately organising regional meetings of the Registrars of these Universities for implementation of the reservation policy.

#### 12.6 **Scheme of Coaching Classes for Educationally Backward Amongst Minorities**

The scheme of Coaching Classes for Competitive examinations for disadvantaged groups amongst the educationally backward minorities is being conducted by the UGC since 1984. The Scheme was revised in 1988 and again in 1994. The guidelines lay down, interalia, that the existing centres

and cells in universities and colleges will conduct all classes for preparing students only for the remedial five-point package programmes consisting of training in Shorthand/typing, Computer Literacy, strengthening knowledge of English and regional languages, ensuring general knowledge, creating awareness, remedial coaching in core subject and for competitive examinations for (a) recruitment to services under Central and State Governments, Public and Private Undertakings, Banks etc. (b) Admission to Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Management Courses etc. For the higher Civil Services, it is proposed to set up, to begin with, two Application Processing Centres, one at the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for North India and the other at Calicut University, Kerala for South India.

At present, there are 22 universities and 59 colleges running this scheme. There are seven woman coaching centres functioning under this scheme. Opening of centre exclusively for women candidates is being encouraged and one more Coaching Centre has been started in the University of Mumbai exclusively for Women.

As per information available, 48,856 candidates have received coaching and about 2,966 have been successful under this scheme during the period 1984 to March, 1995, belonging to various educationally backward communities.

The University Grants Commission has constituted a Standing Committee to review and revise the existing guidelines of the scheme. The Committee will also review the working of Coaching Centres for effective implementation of the programme in the IXth Plan.



## Chapter XIII

### **FACILITIES FOR WOMEN**

The number of women students in higher education, since independence, has grown phenomenally. While women constituted only 9.3 percent of all students in institutions of higher education on the eve of independence, the percentage went up as high as 34.1 in 1996-97 (see figure 13.1).

#### **13.1 Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education**

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades or so. As the data in the table below show, the number of women enrolled, per hundred men, registered a four-fold increase during the period 1950-51 to 1996-97.

**Table 13.1**

#### **WOMEN STUDENTS PER HUNDRED MEN STUDENTS**

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1996-97	2303	52

#### **13.2 Distribution of Women's Enrolment by State, Stage and Faculty**

Distribution of women's enrolment by State shows that, while the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has gone up in all the States, the extent of this increase has varied across the States. As in earlier years, Kerala (52.4%) continued to lead the other states in terms of women's

enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in 1996-97, followed by Goa and Punjab (51.1% each), Pondicherry(45.2%), Delhi(44.6%), Manipur(42.8%), Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir (39.9% each) Meghalaya/Nagaland/Mizoram (39.7% each) and Gujarat(39.4%). In Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the percentage was 38.6% and 38.3%, respectively. Bihar continued to remain at the bottom with women's enrolment only 18.6% of its total enrolment in 1996-97 (see appendix-VI).

### **Distribution by Stage of Education**

Women's enrolment, as a percentage of total enrolment has, as Table 14.2 shows, consistently increased during the period 1986- 87 to 1996-97 at all the levels of higher education - graduate, postgraduate, research and diploma/certificate.

**Table 13.2**

### **PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT, STAGewise**

Year	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Research	Diploma/Certificate
1986-87	29.9	31.6	31.7	24.4
1996-97	34.1	34.0	39.2	26.6

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

## Distribution by Faculty Enrolment

The data on enrolment by faculty in 1996-97 is given below in table 13.3 and Figure 13.2:

**Table 13.3**

### **WOMEN'S ENROLMENT 1996-97 BY FACULTY**

Faculty	Enrolment	Per Cent
Arts	12,52,689	54.4
Commerce	3,25,667	14.1
Science	4,62,935	20.1
Education	90,054	3.9
Law	41,687	1.8
Engineering & Technology	27,638	1.2
Others (including Medicine, Agri-culture, Vet Science, Music/Fine Arts, Social Work, Physical Education etc.)	1,02,491	4.5
Total	23,03,161	100.00

The above table shows that women enrolment in the faculty of Arts is over 50 per cent of total women enrolment, followed by the faculty of Science (20.1%) and the faculty of Commerce (14.1%).

While there are women students in all the faculties, the pattern of their distribution across faculties differs from the pattern that obtains for all the students in the system. A comparison of Figure 13.2 with Figure 2.6 shows that, except for the Faculty of Science, where the percentages are almost the same both for all students and women students, there are four notable differences in the enrolment patterns of the two categories of students.

- a) The percentage of women students is almost double the percentage share of all students enrolled in the Faculty of Education.
- b) The percentage of women students is, however, markedly lower as compared to the percentage of all students in the Faculties of Law, and of Engineering and Technology.
- c) The highest concentration of women students is in the faculty of Arts, which also includes Humanities. As against 40.4 per cent of all students, 54 per cent of women students are enrolled in various courses in Arts and Humanities.
- d) In the faculty of Commerce, as against nearly 22 percent of all students, only a little over 14 percent of women students are enrolled for Commerce courses.

### 13.3 Women's Colleges

The number of women's colleges has recorded a substantial increase during the period 1986-87 to 1996-97 as shown in the following table:

**Table 13.4**

Year	No. of Women's Colleges
1986-87	780
1987-88	786
1988-89	824
1989-90	851
1990-91	874
1991-92	950
1992-93	994
1993-94	1033
1994-95	1107
1995-96	1146
1996-97	1195*

\* Provisional

#### 13.4 Promotion of Women's Studies in the Universities

The UGC's programme for promoting women's studies envisages assistance to universities for setting up centres and cells for Women's Studies. The centres/cells are required to undertake research, develop curricula and organise training and extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self-reliance of women, girls education, population issues, issues of human rights and social exploitation. These activities are expected to contribute not only to social awareness and change but also to academic development. However, the Women's Study Centres are not expected to be like other conventional departments of a university, in that they are not required to run courses that lead to an undergraduate or a postgraduate degree, although they could do so. The following activities were reported by the Women's Study Centres under teaching, research and extension:

Teaching: Curriculum development and upgradation material for training manual for women; leaflets on women's uses.

Research: Research projects on Women's issues

Extension: Newsletter, Concealing and Aid Centre, Family Concealing Centre, Literacy Mission, Community development surveys, assistance to audio-visual unit to prepare video on problems concerning women.

The Standing Committee on Women's Studies reviews, advises and monitors the implementation of the scheme. As on 31st March, 1997, the UGC had provided assistance to 34 Universities and colleges/ university departments for setting up Women's Studies Centres/Cells (23 and 11 respectively). In addition, the UGC also provided assistance for eight research projects (three undertaken by men and five by women) concerning Women's Studies. Financial assistance provided under scheme during the year was Rs.64.63 lakhs.

### 13.5 **Part-time Research Associateships for Women**

The UGC annually awards 40 part-time Research Associateships to women with a view to provide an opportunity to research scholars to take up post-doctoral research independently or on project assignment basis in Science, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology. The awardees are placed in the following two slabs:

1. Rs.2500-100-3000

2. Rs.2800-100-3300

Those who are engaged in any full-time or part-time employment are not eligible for the award. Every research scholar, on selection, is placed at the minimum of the slab. In addition, contingency grant @ Rs.5,000/- p.a. is permissible.

The duration of the part-time Research Associateship is five years and no extension is given under any circumstances. All other provisions of the scheme are the same as those applicable to full-time Research Associateships. No selections were made during the year as this scheme was under review.

### **Women's Hostels in Universities and Colleges**

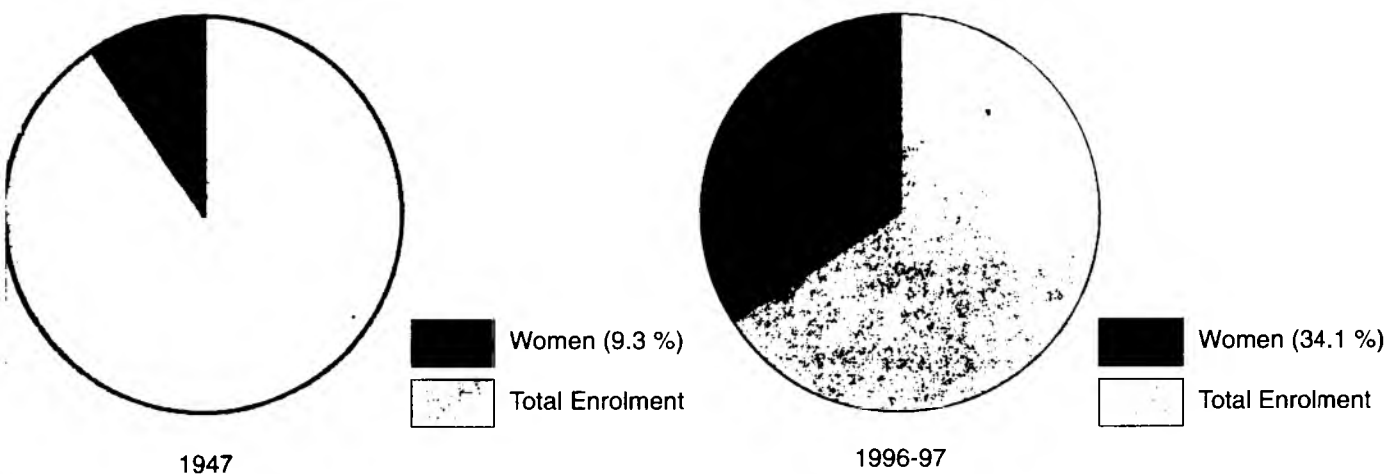
Under the UGC Scheme of providing Women's Hostels in Universities and Colleges, a special grant is given to women's universities and women's colleges and also general colleges where women's enrolment is more than 30 per cent. Assistance under the scheme is given at three levels depending upon women's enrolment in the university/college.

The total number of universities/Colleges supported during 8th Plan is indicated below:

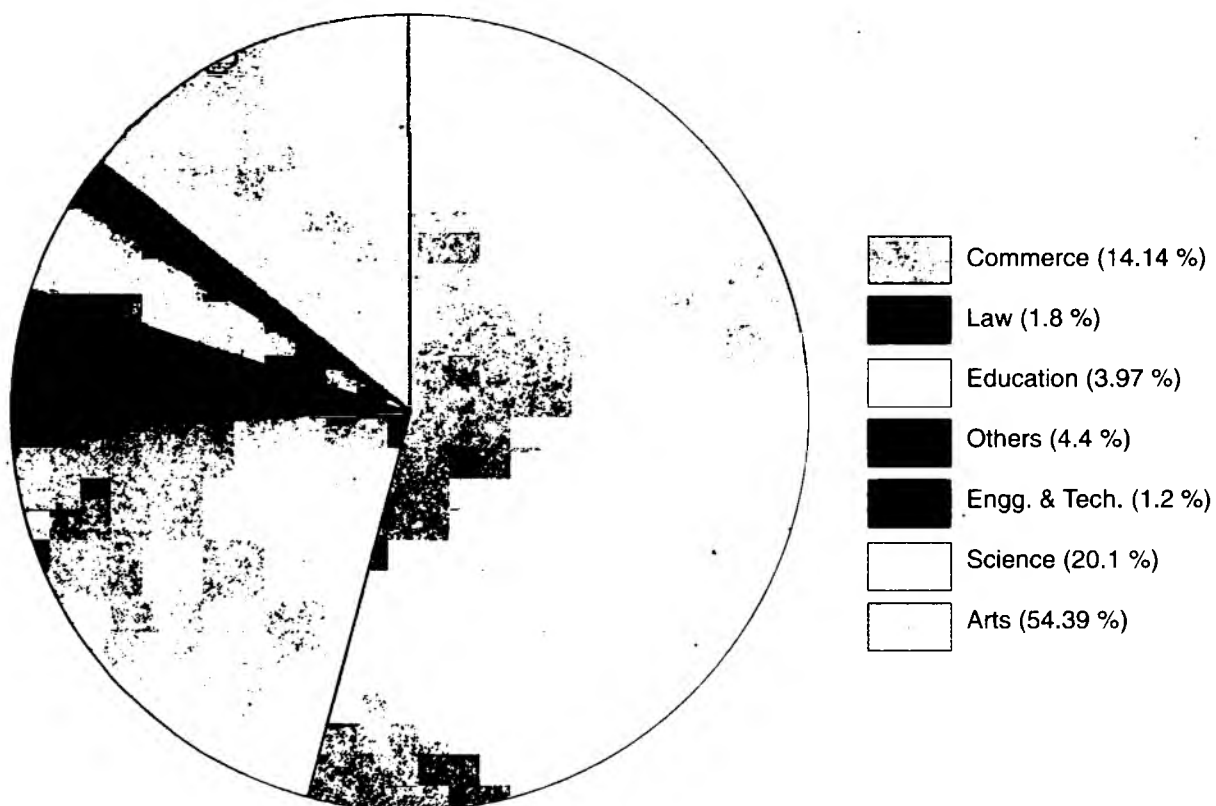
**Table 13.5**

**UNIVERSITIES/COLLEGES ASSISTED FOR  
WOMEN'S HOSTELS**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>NO OF COLLEGES/ UNIVERSITIES ASSISTED</b>	<b>AMOUNT PAID (Rs. IN LAKHS)</b>
1995-96	165	789
& 1996-97		



*Fig. 14.1 Percentage of Enrolment of Women Students (1947 and 1996-97)*



*Fig. 14.2 Faculty-wise Percentage of Women Enrolment (1996-97)*



## **Chapter XIV**

### **PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS**

#### **14.1 Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education. Health Education and Sports**

The Course is offered by 7 universities and 22 colleges spread over 13 States in the country. The UGC provides assistance to these institutions for approved items of expenditure like salary of the staff, books and journals, equipment and laboratory buildings. While the UGC assistance towards the salary of the staff is on 100 per cent basis for a period of five years, assistance for other items is on sharing basis with the institution/State government subject to the ceiling of the UGC assistance provided for different items. One of the 29 institutions was yet to complete the period of five years of conducting the course. A review of the course, undertaken by a Review Committee, was in progress during the year under report. The financial assistance provided under the scheme was Rs.14.52 lakhs.

#### **14.2 Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges**

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

The UGC has identified some items for assistance keeping in view the grants made available to it by the Department. The items identified for assistance include construction of a multi-purpose gymnasium, swimming pool, pacca basket ball/volleyball/badminton/tennis court, moorum/clay lawn tennis court and cricket pitch, cinder/clay athletic track (400 mtrs.) and non expendable sports equipment. Assistance upto a maximum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided to universities and colleges for constructing either a gymnasium or a swimming pool. However, due to paucity of funds, the Commission has

not been in a position to consider any proposal received in the UGC office after 31st March, 1995, for construction of gymnasium/swimming pool.

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

During the Year, the Commission released grants amounting to Rs.136.00 lakhs for various items of sports infrastructure to 11 universities and 66 colleges.

#### **14.3 Promotion of Adventure Sports**

The UGC has been implementing the scheme of adventure sports for university/college students since 1992 when it signed a memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Adventure Foundation (NAF). While some of the programmes of adventure sports are organised by the NAF through its regional chapters, for others it identifies specialist organisations in the country and associates them in the implementation of the programmes. A Coordination Committee, comprising representatives of the UGC and NAF, oversees the implementation of the programme. During the year, the UGC provided assistance of Rs.50 lakhs to the NAF for implementing/conducting the adventure sports programme. The number of students who participated in Adventure Sports during 1996-97 as given in the table below (see Table 14.1).

#### **14.4 Scheme for the promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in Universities**

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

**Table No.14.1**

**ADVENTURE SPORTS ACTIVITIES**

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S.No.	Adventure Sports	Number of students participated
1.	Treking	235
2.	Snow Skiing	570
3.	Rock Climbing	917
4.	Mountaineering Courses	28
5.	Para Sailing	4017
6.	Micro Lite	801
7.	Para Gliding	40
8.	Hang Gliding	20
9.	Ballooning	392
10.	Elementary Adventure Exposure	31
11.	High Altitude Excursion	89
12.	High Altitude Mountain Excursion	32
13.	Cycle Safari	30
14.	Sea Awareness	297
15.	White Water Rafting	672
16.	Rafting	288
17.	Kayking and Canoeing	75
<b>Total:</b>		<b>8534</b>

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and equipment. However, due to paucity of funds, the Commission decided last year that, henceforth, no assistance will be provided for the construction of Yoga Hall and Staff Quarters. The Commission will, however, continue to provide assistance to the institutions for other items.

A university is entitled to UGC assistance under the scheme subject to the condition that it enters into a five year renewable agreement with a yoga institution of repute which would manage and run the yoga centre(s) to be set up with UGC assistance. Out of the proposals received from 28 universities, which were considered by the UGC for establishing Yoga centres, 18 universities had set up Yoga centres upto 31.3.1997. Assistance to the tune of Rs.20.99 lakhs was provided to these universities during 1996-97.

## **Chapter XV**

### **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

#### **15.1 Bilateral Exchange Programmes**

Bilateral Exchange Programmes connected with the University sector, between India and other countries, are implemented by the University Grants Commission on behalf of the Government of India. As on 1996-97, such programmes were in operation with 70 countries.

During the year, the UGC hosted the visits of 39 foreign scholars (27M, 12W) from various countries and arranged their programmes at various institutions in India. The number of Indian scholars who were deputed abroad under these programmes during the year was 71(49M,22W).

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

#### **15.2 Delegations**

##### *Foreign Delegations*

- i) A delegation of eight members from Turkey visited India from 24.1.1997 to 1.2.1997.
- ii) A seven member delegation from Thailand visited India from 31.8.1996 to 7.9.1996.

### *Indian Delegation*

- i) A three member delegation consisting of the UGC Chairperson, a member of the UGC and a UGC official visited France during November, 1996, under Item III(3) of the Indo- French Cultural Exchange Programme to discuss matters of policy related to the programme. (The Chairperson was invited to a meeting in Florence, Italy and extended the trip to Paris.)
- ii) A four member Indian delegation visited Kyrohyzstan from 7.3.1997 to 14.3.1997. The members of the delegation were:
  - 1) Dr. N.R. Shatty  
Vice Chancellor  
Bangalore University
  - 2) Dr. N. Venkata Challapa  
Professor of Mathematics  
Bangalore University
  - 3) Dr.(Mrs.) Vimala Rama Rao  
Professor of English  
Bangalore University
  - 4) Dr. K.C. Pathak  
Member-Secretary  
UGC, New Delhi

### *Foreign Language Teachers*

The UGC provides foreign language teachers to universities having a proper infrastructure for teaching foreign languages under Collaborative Exchange Programmes. During 1996- 97, 32 foreign teachers were assigned to various universities in India. Language-wise breakup of these teachers was as follows: German 7, French 5, Chinese 5, Portuguese 3, Spanish & Hungarian 3, Mongolian 2, Iranian 2 and one each of Russian, Polish, Rumanian, Pushto and Korean (ROK).

### 15.3 **Fellowships and Scholarships**

#### *(A) German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)*

- i) Against 11 fellowships, seven scholars (5M,2W) were nominated for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language and Literature and some areas of Humanities and Social Sciences.
- ii) The Commission nominated seven students (5M,2W) against the 6 short-term fellowships of three months duration for students enrolled for M.Phil/Ph.D courses in the departments of German in Indian universities/Institutions.
- iii) The Commission nominated three teachers (all male) against three short-term fellowships of 3 months' duration available for teachers of German language in Indian Universities.
- iv) Seven scholars (6M,1W) were nominated against the six short-term fellowships for the year 1996-97 of 3 to 6 months' duration offered to Indian students registered for Ph.D. in India, on any subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

#### *(B) French Government Scholarships/Fellowships*

Nine scholars (1M,8W) were awarded French Government Fellowships and six scholars (2M,4W) were awarded scholarships to learn French language or study French literature and Civilisation.

### 15.4 **CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme with France**

Under this programme, the CSIR allocates 200 persondays for the visit of Indian scientists from the university system to France. Similarly, the UGC allocates 200 persondays to the CNRS for the visit of French scientists to India in connection with their research work. No nomination of Indian Scientist has been accepted in the last two years due to paucity of funds.

### 15.5 **Academic Link Interchange Scheme (ALIS)**

This programme is implemented in collaboration with the British Council for the development of linkages in specified areas between institutions of higher education in India and the UK, in specified areas such as joint research, joint publication, curriculum development, etc. No visit took place on either side during 1996-97.

### 15.6 **SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships**

The University Grants Commission is the implementing agency for the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships. Under this scheme, the sending country meets international airfare and the receiving side makes all the arrangements regarding admissions and the payment of allowances. The countrywide slots available under this scheme are as follows:

**Table 15.1**  
**SAARC SCHOLARSHIPS/FELLOWSHIPS**

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Bangladesh	6	12
Bhutan	1	-
India	6	2
Nepal	1	2
Pakistan	6	12
Sri Lanka	6	12
Maldives	-	-



During the year 1996-97, the UGC made the following nominations for each country:

**Table 15.2**

**UGC NOMINATIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY**

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Pakistan	2 (M)	1(W)
Bangladesh	4 (M)	5(3M,2W)
SriLanka	3(2M,1W)	2(1M,1W)
Nepal	1(W)	2(M)

**15.7 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)**

The of ICTP invites, teachers from Indian universities/ colleges for participation in summer schools held at Trieste (Italy) or any other country. The airfare of the Indian participants is paid jointly by the UGC and ICTP on an equal basis. During 1996-97, the UGC did not receive any offer from ICTP.

**15.8 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships/Scholarships**

Under this programme, the UGC coordinates with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) in UK and makes nominations for the award of Commonwealth fellowships and scholarships to enable promising faculty members in universities and colleges in India to do research work at the universities/institutions in the UK.

During 1996-97, UGC recommended 25 teachers for fellowships and 20 for scholarships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 13(9M,4W) for fellowships and 3(2M,1W) for scholarships.

15.9 **Development of Canadian Studies**

The UGC had identified 15 universities for undertaking Canadian Studies programme out of which only 13 universities had sent their proposals which were approved by the Commission. Financial support was provided to these universities, at various levels, for undertaking studies relating to the historical, social, economic and political aspects of Canada.

15.10 **Shastri Indo-Canadian Two-Person Months Programme**

Under this programme of UGC - Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, five Canadian teachers (all male) visited India and two Indian teachers (all male) visited Canada during 1996-97.

15.11 **Travel Grant to Teachers who have offers of Fellowship/Stipends for Their Maintenance in a Foreign Country**

Under this scheme, 11 teachers (10M,1W) were provided travel grants during 1996-97 for their visits to foreign countries for collection of source material for their research work or for availing the offer of a fellowship for assistance from an agency of the Country where the scholar was offered financial assistance for maintenance.

## Chapter XVI

### **UGC REGIONAL OFFICES**

#### 16.1 **Objectives:**

Pursuant to the National Policy on Education (1986), the UGC decentralised its working by opening six regional offices catering to the states under it. The objectives of setting up these offices were to bring about decentralisation and to ensure that a large number of colleges throughout the country, which are covered under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, will have better opportunities of response to their needs and problems by way of easier access.

#### 16.2 **States/Number of Colleges**

The details of the regional office viz. its date of establishment, the States assigned to each regional office as well as the number of colleges assisted by each under the Eighth Plan Development Schemes are given below:

**Table 16.1**

Name of R.O. & date of establishment	State	No. of colleges assisted under development of colleges-VIIIth Plan Scheme upto 31.3.1997
1	2	3
Southern Regional Office (S.R.O.) Hyderabad (28.9.1994)	Andhra Pradesh	293
	Kerala	145
	Karnataka	263
	Pondicherry	9
	Tamil Nadu	207
		917

1	2	3
Northern Regional Office(N.R.O.) Ghaziabad (31.12.1994)	Jammu & Kashmir	30
	Himachal Pradesh	33
	Punjab	215
	Haryana	128
	Uttar Pradesh	367
		773
Central Regional Office (C.R.O.) Bhopal (1.12.1994)	Madhya Pradesh	374
	Rajasthan	125
		499
Eastern Regional Office (E.R.O.) Calcutta (3.9.1996)	West Bengal	338
	Bihar	368
	Orissa	223
	Sikkim	2
		931
North-Eastern Regional Office (N.E.R.O.) Guwahati (1.4.1995)	Assam	130
	Meghalaya	15
	Manipur	43
	Tripura	8
	Arunachal Pradesh	3
	Nagaland	6
	205	
Western Regional Office(W.R.O.) Pune (1.11.1994)	Goa	10
	Gujarat	210
	Maharashtra	467
	687	

### 16.3 **Schemes:**

The following schemes have been implemented by the regional offices:-

- i. Development of Colleges affiliated to State Universities.
- ii. Setting up of College Development Councils.
- iii. College Science Improvement Programme and College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme.
- iv. Minor Research Projects for College teachers.
- v. Autonomous Colleges
- vi. Seminar/Symposia/Conference etc. for colleges.

### 16.4 **Grants released and Projects approved:**

A brief summary of each regional office/highlighting activities and the grants paid under various schemes during 1996- 97, is given below:

#### i. *SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE (S.R.O.), HYDERABAD*

(a) The Southern Regional Office is providing assistance to 917 colleges at the under graduate level and 412 post-graduate departments.

#### (b) FUNDS SANCTIONED

During the period under report, the SRO sanctioned the following grants under the programmes dealt with by it:

**Table 16.2**

S. No.	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	College Dev. Programme	541.95
2.	Autonomous Colleges	212.32
3.	Minor Projects in Humanities & Social Sciences Subjects	6.18
4.	Minor Projects in Science subjects	12.00
5.	Seminar & Symposia	9.55
6.	College Development Council	6.50
Grand Total		788.50

- (c) The details of the minor research projects approved under Scieces, Humanities and Social Sciences during the period under report are as under:

**Table 16.3**

Faculty/State	No. of Appli- cations received	No. of Projects approved
<b>Humanities &amp; Social Sciences</b>		
1) Andhra Pradesh	33	19
2) Karnataka	18	10
3) Kerala	13	6
4) Tamil Nadu	54	24
	118	59
<b>Sciences</b>		
1) Andhra Pradesh	41	18
2) Karnataka	12	5
3) Kerala	12	5
4) Pondicherry	1	0
5) Tamil Nadu	75	36
	141	64

(d) SEMINAR/SYMPOSIUM

The SRO is assisting colleges in conducting the Seminars/Symposia and Conferences. The assistance ranges from Rs.15,000/- to Rs.50,000/-.

The details of the proposals approved during the period under report are given below:

**Table 16.4**

S. No.	Subjects	No. of proposals received	No. of proposal approved
1.	Commerce	11	3
2.	Education	9	7
3.	English	4	2
4.	Hindi	1	1
5.	History	1	1
6.	Music	1	1
7.	Physical Ed.	1	1
8.	Sociology	7	6
9.	Tamil	1	1
10.	Telugu	3	2
11.	Economics	2	0
12.	Political Sc.	1	0
13.	Sanskrit	1	0
Total		43	25

**(e) AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES**

The southern region has as many as 58 autonomous colleges out of which Tamil Nadu has 43 and Andhra Pradesh 15.

During the period under report the SRO conducted 16 Question Bank Workshops. The whole exercise of Question Bank has been divided into two phases.

Phase-I dealt with the following major activities:

- (1) Collection of syllabi from various autonomous colleges offered in a subject.
- (2) Developing a core syllabus in that subject, based on the data received.
- (3) Organising a Question Bank Workshop (phase-I) in the host institution by inviting all the teachers teaching that subject in various autonomous colleges.
- (4) Prevalidating the items/questions developed.

Phase-II dealt with the following activities:

- (1) Putting all the pre-validated items/questions in a computer.
- (2) Organising a Question Bank Workshop (Phase-II) so as to collect more number of items/questions.
- (3) Pre-validating the items/questions.
- (4) Inputting all the items/questions in the computer.

(f) PUBLICATIONS

The SRO has brought out the following publications for the benefit of Autonomous Colleges during the year under report.

**(1) Directory of Teachers in Autonomous Colleges in Southern Region:**

This contains all the details about the teachers working in various autonomous colleges in the Southern region. This covers 75 subjects of which 60 relate to Science subjects and the rest to Engineering and Technology and other inter-disciplinary subjects. This will enable the colleges to locate the right person for the right job for giving lecturers to serve as examiners, paper-setters etc.



**(2) Innovations introduced by the autonomous colleges in Southern Region during the academic year 1994-95:**

This publication gives details about the innovations introduced by the autonomous colleges in the areas of (a) unique features of the college (b) Improvement made in the infrastructural facilities (c) New courses introduced (d) Workshops, Seminars conducted (e) Academic achievements (f) Examination reforms and (g) Other extra curricular activities.

ii. *NORTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE (N.R.O.), GHAZIABAD*

(a) Grants paid scheme-wise during 1996-97

**Table 16.5**

S.No.	Programme	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	College Development Programme	852.13
2.	College Development Council	5.53
3.	Seminar/Conference/Workshop	2.79
4.	Minor Research Projects in* Humanities & Social Sciences	6.82
5.	Minor Research Projects in* Sciences	12.48

\* Figures show the amount approved.

(b) MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS APPROVED DURING 1996-97:

**Table 16.6**

Faculty	State	No. of Projects
		approved
Humanities & Social Sc.	Uttar Pradesh	30
	Haryana	2
	Punjab	0
	Himachal Pradesh	1
		-----
		33
		-----
Sciences	Uttar Pradesh	41
	Haryana	9
	Punjab	2
	Himachal Pradesh	1
		-----
		53
		-----

iii. *CENTRAL REGIONAL OFFICE (C.R.O.), BHOPAL*

(a) Grants Paid during 1996-97

**Table 16.7**

S.No.	Name of Scheme	State	
		M.P.	Rajasthan
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
i.	College Development Scheme	559.94	271.49
ii.	College Development Council	8.97	--
iii.	(a) Minor Research Project (Humanities & Social Science)	5.48	6.19
	(b) Minor Research Project (Science)	7.68	4.29
iv.	Autonomous Colleges Scheme	65.00	--
v.	Seminar/Symposia etc.	6.58	0.95
(b) Total No. of Teacher Fellowships approved during 8th plan period		1124	60

(c) Minor Research Projects awarded

During 1996-97, CRO received 188 applications/proposals in Humanities and Social Sciences and Science subjects from the colleges of M.P. and Rajasthan and approved 157 (Female - 45 and Male - 112) proposals.

(d) Grants for Seminar/Conference/Symposia/Work-shop etc.

During the year 1996-97, CRO received 117 proposals in Humanities and Social Sciences and Science subjects and approved 87 proposals with financial assistance of Rs.15.04 lakhs in M.P. and Rs.4.91 lakhs in Rajasthan.

iv *EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE (E.R.O.), CALCUTTA*

(a) Grants released during 1996-97:

**Table 16.8**

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State	UG Colleges	PG Colleges	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
Bihar	65.60	15.07	80.67
Orissa	97.25	6.47	103.72
W.Bengal(include Sikkim)	148.34	6.00	154.34
Total :	311.19	27.54	338.73

---

(b) A total number of 656 teacher fellowships were awarded under the Faculty Improvement Programme of the 8th Plan. Of the 656 teacher fellows, the number of female teacher fellows was 112.

(c) Minor Research Projects:

State-wise position of Minor Research Projects during 1996- 97 was as follows:

**Table 16.9**

State	<u>No. of Projects approved in</u>	
	Humanities & Social Science	Science
Bihar	3	8
Orissa	13	15
West Bengal	4	14
Total	20	37

Among these projects, seven principal investigators were females. 1

v. *NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE (N.E.R.O.), GUWAHATI*

State-wise breakup of Grants paid/released during 1996-97:

**Table 16.10**

S.No.	Programme/State	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)
(a) College Development Scheme:		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh(3)	5.49
2.	Assam(130)	171.64
3.	Manipur(43)	56.16
4.	Meghalaya & Mizoram(15)	12.09
5.	Nagaland(6)	1.40
6.	Tripura(8)	11.48
Total		258.26

**Table 16.11**

S.No.	Programme/State	Grants released (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Proposals <u>Approved</u>
(b) Seminars/symposia, conferences etc.:			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	1
2.	Assam	1.98	16
3.	Manipur	0.30	2
4.	Meghalaya & Mizoram	0.10	1
5.	Nagaland	-	-
6.	Tripura	-	-
Total		2.48	20

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the number of colleges in each state.

(c) No grant was paid during 1996-97 under the following schemes:

- (1) College Development Council
- (2) COSIP
- (3) COHSSIP
- (4) Autonomous College

(d) Number of Minor Research Projects approved in Humanities and Social Sciences was 37 (Assam-33, Arunachal Pradesh-2, Mizoram-1 and Nagaland-1) and in Sciences was 55 (Assam-45, Meghalaya-4, Manipur-4 and Nagaland-2).

vi. WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE (W.R.O.), PUNE

(a) Grants released during 1996-97

**Table 16.12**

Name of Scheme	Grant Released ( Rs. in lakhs )
1. College Development	745.08
2. COSSIP	-
3. COHSSIP	-
4. Minor Res. Projects In Humanities/ Social Sciences And Sciences	19.45
5. Autonomous Colleges	52.00
6. Seminar/symposia/conferences	5.69
7. Women Hostel	24.00

(B) Minor Research Projects - 1996-97

**Table 16.13**

S.No.	Subject	State	No. of applications received	No. of projects approved
1.	Humanities & Social Sciences	Goa	01	01
		Gujarat	05	01
		Maharashtra	46	38
2.	Sciences	Goa	-	-
		Gujarat	18	09
		Maharashtra	122	86

(c) Seminars/Symposia

**Table 16.14**

State	University	Amount sanctioned (Rs.)
Gujarat	Sardar Patel University	24,000/-
Maharashtra	Amravati University	10,000/-
	Bombay University	88,263/-
	Marathwada University	60,000/-
	Nagpur University	1,42,000/-
	Pune University	94,000/-
	Shivaji University	63,000/-
	S.N.D.T. University	15,000/-
	S.R.T.M. University	73,000/-
Grand Total		: 5,45,263/-

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## APPENDIX-I

### LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA - STATE-WISE (AS ON 31.3.1997)

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Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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#### (A) UNIVERSITIES

##### ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Osmania	1918
2.	Andhra	1926
3.	Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	1954
4.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	1964
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
6.	Hyderabad	1974
7.	Kakatiya	1976
8.	Nagarjuna	1976
9.	Sri Krishnadevraya	1981
10.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1982
11.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	1983
12.	Telugu	1985
13.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Science	1986
14.	Sri Venkateswara Instt. of Medical Science, Tirupati	1995

##### ARUNACHAL PRADESH

15.	Arunachal	1985
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##### ASSAM

16.	Guahati	1948
17.	Dibrugarh	1965
18.	Assam Agricultural	1968
19.	Assam	1994
20.	Tezpur	1994

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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### BIHAR

21.	Patna	1917
22.	Bihar	1952
23.	Bhagalpur	1960
24.	Ranchi	1960
25.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961
26.	Magadh	1962
27.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970
28.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972
29.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
30.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	1993
31.	Vinoba Bhave	1993
32.	Veer Kuwar Singh	1994
33.	Jai Prakash	1995
34.	Nalanda Open	1995
35.	Sidhu Kannu University	1992

### GOA

36.	Goa	1985
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### GUJARAT

37.	Maharaja Syajirao	1949
38.	Gujarat	1950
39.	Sardar Patel	1955
40.	Saurashtra	1955
41.	South Gujarat	1965
42.	Gujarat Ayurveda	1968
43.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972
44.	Bhavnagar	1978
45.	North Gujarat	1986
46.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	1995

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Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
--------	------------------	-----------------------

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### **HARYANA**

47.	Kurukshetra	1956
48.	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
49.	Maharishi Dayanand	1976
50.	Guru Jhambheswar University	1995

### **HIMACHAL PRADESH**

51.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
52.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	1978
53.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticultural & Forestry	1986

### **JAMMU & KASHMIR**

54.	Kashmir	1949
55.	Jammu	1969
56.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sc & Technology	1982

### **KARNATAKA**

57.	Mysore	1916
58.	Karnataka	1949
59.	Bangalore	1964
60.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
61.	Gulbarga	1980
62.	Mangalore	1980
63.	University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad	1986
64.	Kuvempu	1987
65.	Kannada	1992
66.	National Law School of India	1992
67.	Karnataka State Open University	1996
68.	Rajiv Gandhi Univ. of Health Science	1994

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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### KERALA

69.	Kerala	1937
70.	Calicut	1968
71.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
72.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
73.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
74.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	1994

### MADHYA PRADESH

75.	Dr Hari Singh Gaur	1946
76.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
77.	Rani Durgavati	1957
78.	Vikram	1957
79.	Devi Ahilya	1964
80.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
81.	Jiwaji	1964
82.	Ravi Shankar	1964
83.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
84.	Barkatullah	1970
85.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
86.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
87.	Chitrakoot Gramoday	1993
88.	Makhanial Chaturvedi Rastriya Patrakarita	1993
89.	Bhoj Open	1995

### MAHARASHTRA

90.	Bombay	1857
91.	Nagpur	1923
92.	Poona	1949
93.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women's	1951
94.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Marathwada)	1958
95.	Shivaji	1962

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
96.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
97.	Punjabrao Krishi	1969
98.	Konkan Krishi	1972
99.	Marathwada Agrcultural	1972
100.	Amravati	1983
101.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
102.	North Maharashtra	1991
103.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
104.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995
<b>MANIPUR</b>		
105.	Manipur	1980
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>		
106.	North Eastern Hill	1973
<b>NAGALAND</b>		
107.	Nagaland	1995
<b>ORISSA</b>		
108.	Utkal	1943
109.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
110.	Berhampur	1967
111.	Sambalpur	1967
112.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981
<b>PUNJAB</b>		
113.	Punjab	1947
114.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
115.	Punjabi	1962
116.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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### RAJASTHAN

117.	Rajasthan	1947
118.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
119.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
120.	Kota Open	1987
121.	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	1987
122.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987

### TAMIL NADU

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

### TRIPURA

136.	Tripura	1987
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### UTTAR PRADESH

137.	Allahabad	1887
138.	Baharas Hindu	1916
139.	Aligarh Muslim	1921
140.	Lucknow	1921
141.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University	1927
142.	Roorkee	1949

Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
143.	Gorakhpur	1957
144.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
145.	G.B.Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
146.	Choudhary Charan Singh (Meerut)	1965
147.	Shri Sahuji Maharaj University, Kalyanpur, Kanpur	1965
148.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973
149.	Kumaon	1973
150.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
151.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	1974
152.	Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
153.	Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	1975
154.	Bundelkhand	1975
155.	Rohilkhand	1975
156.	Purvanchal	1987
157.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1996

#### **WEST BENGAL**

158.	Calcutta	1857
159.	Vishwa Bharati	1951
160.	Jadavpur	1955
161.	Burdwan	1960
162.	Kalyani	1960
163.	North Bengal	1962
164.	Rabindra Bharati	1962
165.	Bydhan Chandra Krishi	1974
166.	Vidya Sagar	1981
167.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences	1995

#### **DELHI**

168.	Delhi	1922
169.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968
170.	Indira Gandhi National Open	1985
171.	Jamia Mallia Islamia	1988

#### **PONDICHERRY (U.T.)**

172.	Pondicherry	1985
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(C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

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Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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**ANDHRA PRADESH**

- |    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 1. | Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages | 1973 |
| 2. | Sri Sathya Sai Instt of Higher Learning          | 1981 |
| 3. | Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith                     | 1987 |

**BIHAR**

- |    |                               |      |
|----|-------------------------------|------|
| 4. | Indian School of Mines        | 1967 |
| 5. | Birla Institute of Technology | 1986 |

**GUJARAT**

- |    |                   |      |
|----|-------------------|------|
| 6. | Gujarat Vidyapith | 1963 |
|----|-------------------|------|

**HARYANA**

- |    |                                   |      |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|
| 7. | National Dairy Research Institute | 1989 |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|

**KARNATAKA**

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| 8.  | Indian Institute of Science                          | 1958 |
| 9.  | Manipal Academy of Higher Education                  | 1994 |
| 10. | National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences | 1994 |

**MAHARASHTRA**

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| 11. | Tata Institute of Social Sciences                | 1964 |
| 12. | International Institute for Population Sciences  | 1985 |
| 13. | Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith                      | 1987 |
| 14. | Central Institute of Fisheries Education         | 1989 |
| 15. | Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute | 1990 |
| 16. | Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics        | 1994 |
| 17. | Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research  | 1996 |
| 18. | Bharati Vidyapeeth                               | 1996 |



Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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### **PUNJAB**

19. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology 1985

### **RAJASTHAN**

20. Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences 1964

21. Banasthali Vidyapith 1983

22. Rajasthan Vidyapith 1987

23. Jain Vishva Bharati Institute 1991

### **TAMIL NADU**

24. Gandhigram Rural Institute 1976

25. Shri Avinashalingam Institute of Home Science & Higher Education for Women 1988

26. Shri Chadrsekharandra S.Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya 1994

27. Sri Ramchandra Medical College and Research Institute 1995

### **UTTAR PRADESH**

28. Gurukul Kangri 1962

29. Dayalbagh Educational Institute 1981

30. Indian Veterinary Research Institute 1983

31. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies 1989

32. Forest Research Institute 1992

### **WEST BENGAL**

33. Bengal Engineering College 1992

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Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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**DELHI**

34.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1958
35.	School of Planning & Architecture	1979
36.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
37.	National Museum Institute of History of Art. Conservation and Museology	1989
38.	Jamia Hamdard	1989

(B) INSTITUTES ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT

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Sl.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
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**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences 1990

**BIHAR**

2. Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences 1992

**JAMMU & KASHMIR**

3. Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences 1990

**UTTAR PRADESH**

4. Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences 1983

## APPENDIX - II

### ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT 1977-78 TO 1996-97

Year	Total Enrolment	---	Increase over the preceding years	% ge
1997-98	25,64,972		1,33,409	5.5
1978-79	26,18,228		53,256	2.1
1979-80	26,48,579		30,351	1.2
1980-81	27,52,437		1,03,858	3.9
1981-82	29,52,066		1,99,629	7.3
1982-83	31,33,093		1,81,027	6.1
1983-84	33,07,649		1,74,556	5.6
1984-85	34,04,096		96,447	2.9
1985-86	36,05,029		2,00,933	5.9
1986-87	37,57,158		1,52,419	4.1
1987-88	40,20,159		2,63,001	7.0
1988-89	42,85,489		2,65,330	6.6
1989-90	46,02,680		3,17,191	7.4
1990-91	49,24,868		3,22,188	7.0
1991-92	52,65,886		3,41,018	6.9
1992-93	55,34,966		2,69,080	5.1
1993-94	58,17,249		2,82,283	5.1
1994-95	61,13,929		2,96,680	5.1
1995-96	64,25,624		3,11,695	5.1
1996-97+	67,55,455		3,29,831	5.1

+ Estimated

**APPENDIX-III**

**STATE-WISE ENROLMENT +  
(EXCLUDING PUC/INTER/PRE-PROFESSIONAL)  
1996-97**

S.No	State/ Union Territory	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding Year	Percentage increase	Average Annual Compound Rate of Growth during the period 1992-93 to 96-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,75,988	24,815	5.5	4.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,633	202	5.9	4.3
3.	Assam	1,61,186	6,645	4.3	3.1
4.	Bihar	5,24,940	25,473	5.1	4.2
5.	Delhi	1,50,533	7,168	5.0	3.7
6.	Goa	19,040	1,061	5.9	4.3
7.	Gujarat	4,55,653	20,038	4.6	3.3
8.	Haryana	1,55,120	6,538	4.6	2.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39,649	2,209	5.9	3.4
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	48,964	2,153	4.6	3.6
11.	Karnataka	5,45,757	30,892	6.0	3.6
12.	Kerala	1,95,495	7,880	4.2	3.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,12,101	18,875	4.8	2.9
14.	Maharashtra	10,42,435	46,795	4.7	4.0
15.	Manipur	31,209	1,514	5.1	2.4
16.	Meghalaya/Nagaland/ Mizoram	21,694	1,150	5.6	2.8
17.	Orissa	2,27,855	11,674	5.4	3.6
18.	Punjab	2,08,698	11,254	5.7	9.6
19.	Rajasthan	2,30,580	13,052	6.0	5.7
20.	Tamil Nadu	4,69,036	26,966	6.1	6.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9,39,453	47,285	5.3	3.6
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim/ Tripura	3,85,238	15,528	4.2	3.6
23.	Pondicherry	11,198	664	6.3	4.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67,55,455</b>	<b>3,29,831</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>

+Estimated

## APPENDIX IV

### STATE-WISE ENROLMENT + UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1996-97

Stage	University Departments/ Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	% inaffiliated Colleges 1996-97
Graduate	7,26,914	52,31,397	59,58,311 (88.2%)	87.8
Postgraduate	2,76,231	3,58,782	6,35,013 (9.4%)	56.5
Research	63,164	11,146	74,310 (1.1%)	15.0
Diploma/ Certificate	49,707	38,114	87,821 (1.3%)	43.4
	11,16,016	56,39,439	67,55,455	83.4

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

**APPENDIX-V**

**STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES : FACULTY-WISE  
\*\*1992-93 TO 1996-97**

Faculty	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Enrolment	%of Total	Enrolment	%of Total	Enrolment	%of Total	Enrolment	%of Total	Enrolment	%of Total
Arts including oriental Learning	22,38,626	40.4	23,52,970	40.4	24,73,027	40.4	25,92,925	40.4	27,29,204	40.4
Science	10,86,353	19.6	11,41,680	19.6	11,99,830	19.6	12,60,200	19.6	13,24,069	19.6
Commerce	12,13,688	21.9	12,75,478	21.9	13,40,560	21.9	14,10,119	21.9	14,79,445	21.9
Education	1,27,304	2.3	1,33,797	2.3	1,40,620	2.3	1,47,720	2.3	1,55,375	2.3
Engineering/ Technology	2,71,213	4.9	2,85,045	4.9	2,99,583	4.9	3,15,720	4.9	3,31,017	4.9
Medicine	1,88,189	3.4	1,97,786	3.4	2,07,874	3.4	2,19,918	3.4	2,29,685	3.4
Agriculture	58,120	1.1	61,091	1.1	64,200	1.1	67,990	1.1	74,310	1.1
Veterinary Science	13,840	0.3	14,550	0.3	15,285	0.3	16,201	0.3	20,267	0.3
Law	2,93,353	5.3	3,08,314	5.3	3,24,038	5.3	3,42,440	5.3	3,58,039	5.3
Others	44,280	0.8	46,538	0.8	48,912	0.8	52,401	0.8	54,044	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,34,966</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58,17,249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>61,13,929</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64,25,624</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>67,55,455</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*\* ( University Teaching Departments/ University colleges and Affiliated Colleges combined)

## APPENDIX-VI

### PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT : STATE-WISE 1996-97

S.No	State/ Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,75,988	1,49,936	31.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,633	828	22.8
3.	Assam	1,61,186	52,869	32.8
4.	Bihar	5,24,940	97,639	18.6
5.	Delhi	1,50,533	67,138	44.6
6.	Goa	19,040	9,729	51.1
7.	Gujarat	4,55,653	1,79,527	39.4
8.	Haryana	1,55,120	59,876	38.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	39,649	15,186	38.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	48,964	19,537	39.9
11.	Karnataka	5,45,757	1,87,740	34.4
12.	Kerala	1,95,495	1,02,439	52.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,12,101	1,23,630	30.0
14.	Maharashtra	10,42,435	3,79,446	36.4
15.	Manipur	31,209	13,357	42.8
16.	Meghalaya/Nagaland/ Mizoram	21,694	8,613	39.7
17.	Orissa	2,27,855	73,597	32.3
18.	Punjab	2,08,698	1,06,645	51.1
19.	Rajasthan	2,30,580	75,630	32.8
20.	Tamil Nadu	4,69,036	1,87,145	39.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9,39,453	2,50,834	26.7
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim/ Tripura	3,85,238	1,36,759	35.5
23.	Pondicherry	11,198	5,061	45.2
Total		67,55,455	23,03,161	34.1

+Estimated



**APPENDIX-VII**  
**INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM**  
**1992-93 TO 1996-97 STATE-WISE**

Sl.No.	State/ Union Territory	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		Increase during the period 1992-93 to 1996-97
		No.of Collegesover the (UC+AC)preceding Year	Increase	No.of olleges over the (UC+AC)preceding Year	Increase	No.of Collegesover the (UC+AC)preceding Year	Increase	No.of CollegesOver the (UC+AC)preceding Year	Increase	No.of Collegesover the (UC+AC)preceding Year	Increase	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	717	31	790	73	879	89	945	66	1033	88	316
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	6	2	2
3.	Assam	218	8	225	7	225	0	230	5	266	36	48
4.	Bihar	715	51	716	1	720	4	738	18	748	10	33
5.	Goa	30	0	34	4	34	0	34	0	35	1	5
6.	Gujarat	385	15	405	20	433	28	440	7	444	4	59
7.	Haryana	155	0	166	11	171	5	177	6	178	1	23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54	1	54	0	61	7	63	2	73	10	19
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	46	0	48	2	53	5	56	3	56	0	10
10.	Karnataka	846	56	984	138	1001	17	1057	56	1119	62	273
11.	Kerala	225	0	226	1	228	2	230	2	235	5	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	631	0	636	5	638	2	640	2	652	12	21
13.	Maharashtra	1216	25	1379	163	1504	125	1534	30	1550	16	334
14.	Manipur	50	6	50	0	51	1	51	0	59	8	09
15.	Meghalaya	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	29	9	9
16.	Mizoram	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
17.	Nagaland	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	27	14	14
18.	Orissa	303	14	312	9	543	231	555	12	559	4	256
19.	Punjab	221	4	229	8	230	1	234	4	240	6	19
20.	Rajasthan	268	12	269	1	270	1	274	4	305	31	37
21.	Sikkim	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	2	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	384	4	385	1	431	46	439	8	470	31	86
23.	Tripura	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	20	1	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	953	4	954	1	954	0	957	3	1047	90	94
25.	West Bengal	391	1	392	1	399	7	402	3	408	6	17
26.	A & N Islands	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
27.	Chandigarh	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	21	1	1
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman Diu	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
30.	Delhi	80	0	82	2	85	3	87	2	87	0	7
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	13	0	13	0	17	4	17	0	18	1	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,993</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>8441</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>9019</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>9252</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>9703</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1710</b>

## APPENDIX - VIII

### NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES 1992-93 TO 1996-97

Year	Professors	Readers	Lecturers*	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1992-93	8428 (12.8)	17,250 (26.2)	37,530 (57.0)	2,534 (4.0)	65,842 (100)
1993-94	8,645 (12.8)	17,695 (26.2)	38,498 (57.0)	2,702 (4.0)	67,540 (100)
1994-95	8,868 (12.8)	18,152 (26.2)	39,492 (57.0)	2,771 (4.0)	69,283 (100)
1995-96	9,099 (12.8)	18,624 (26.2)	40,518 (57.0)	2,843 (4.0)	71,084 (100)
1996-97**	9,328 (12.8)	19,093 (26.2)	41,537 (57.0)	2,915 (4.0)	72,873 (100)

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

\* Including Assistant professors and Assistant Lecturers

\*\* Estimated

## APPENDIX - IX

### NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1992-93 TO 1996-97

Year	Senior teachers*	Lecturers*	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1992-93	30,017 (13.9)	1,76,431 (81.7)	9,502 (4.4)	2,15,950 (100)
1993-94	31,068 (13.9)	1,82,606 (81.7)	9,834 (4.4)	2,23,508 (100)
1994-95	32,180 (13.9)	1,89,144 (81.7)	10,186 (4.4)	2,31,510 (100)
1995-96	33,289 (13.9)	1,95,662 (81.7)	10,537 (4.4)	2,39,488 (100)
1996-97**	34,437 (13.9)	2,02,412 (81.7)	10,901 (4.4)	2,47,750 (100)

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

\* Computerising Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers.

\* Including Assistant professors and Assistant Lecturers.

## APPENDIX X

### NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREE AWARDED 1993-94 TO 1995-96

Faculty	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Arts	4,039	3,829	3,957
Science	3,467	3,657	3,861
Commerce	515	537	612
Education	308	290	295
Engg./Technology	329	337	374
Medicine	145	116	135
Agriculture	769	766	780
Veterinary Science	114	129	138
Law	73	70	75
Others	164	160	170
Total:	9,923	9,851	10,397

\* Provisional

APPENDIX-XI  
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES  
DURING THE YEAR 1996-97 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

Rupees in Lakhs

	Block Grant to C.Univs. 02(1)	Block Grant to Deemed Univs. 02(2)	Block Grant to State Univs. 02(3)	Teachers Awards 05(1) (a) to 05(iv)	Research Fellowship 06(1a)to 06(2b)	Scholarship Fellowship Awards E&T 07	Reimburse- ment of Exp. to Non-Univ. Instt. 08	Media Centre Mass 09	Specific purpose 10	Grant Total 11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES</b>										
1. A.M.U	7555.80	-	-	-	36.61	-	-	-	-	7592.41
					*0.04					*0.04
2. B.H.U	8086.52	-	-	-	144.01	25.42	-	-	214.00	8469.95
					*0.11					*0.11
3. Delhi	4412.25	-	-	-	59.43	-	-	-	-	4471.68
	*50.73				*0.35					*51.08
4. Hyderabad	1232.27	-	-	-	25.06	6.92	-	-	-	1264.25
5. I.G.N.O.U.	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.44
					*0.14					*0.14
6. Jamia MiliaIslamia	1282.21	-	-	0.27	14.83	-	-	144.18	-	1441.49
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	2362.50	-	-	-	230.79	-	-	-	-	2593.29
8. N.E.H.U.	1695.45	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	1695.81
9. Pondicherry	483.80	-	-	-	13.69	0.45	-	-	-	497.94
					*0.01					*0.01
10.Viswa Bharati	1944.21	-	-	-	4.22	-	-	-	-	1948.43
11.Aseam Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Tezipur Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.Nagaland Univ	410.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410.63
14.Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Urdu Univ., Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.Hindi Univ., Vardha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	29465.64	-	-	0.63	529.08	32.79	-	144.18	214.00	30386.32
	*50.73				*0.65					*51.38
<b>INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES</b>										
1. Consortium for Ednl. Commu- nication, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.28	-	48.28
								*3.22		*3.22
2. I.U.C.A.A., Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. I.U.C, Indore	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.72
4. I.I.A.S., Shimla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Nuclear Sc. Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. N.A.A.C.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. W.R.I.C., Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. E.M.E.R.C.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. INFLIBNET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	48.28	-	49.00
								*3.22		*3.22

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
-----										
-----										
INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES										
1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Raj.	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.09
2. Bengal Engg Col.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Birla Instt of Tech. Ranchi.	-	-	-	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	0.33
4. Birla Instt of Tech& Sc Pilani	-	-	-	-	-	14.69	-	-	-	14.69
5. Central Instt of Eng & Foreign Languages, Hyd.	-	364.17	-	0.44	6.85	-	-	30.90	-	402.36
				*0.01				*16.10		*16.11
6. Central Instt of High Tib Studies, Varanasi	-	-	-	-	1.84	-	-	-	-	1.84
7. Central Instt of Fisheries Education, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Dayalbagh Edn Instt, Agra	-	123.69	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	126.69
9. Deccan Col PG & Resch Instt.- Pune	-	-	-	-	2.75	-	-	-	-	2.75
10. Forest Resch Instt, Dehradun-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	-	300.38	-	-	3.82	-	-	-	-	304.20
12. Gokhale Instt of Politics & Economics, Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	-	296.59	-	-	0.55	-	-	-	-	297.14
14. Gurukul Kangri Vishvidya	-	197.56	-	-	0.84	-	-	-	-	198.40
15. Indian Agr. Resch. Instt, N.Dly-	-	-	-	-	3.40	-	-	-	-	3.40
16. Indian Instt of Sc., Bangalor-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	0.47
17. Indian School of Mines Dhanbad	-	749.12	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	749.76
					*0.01					*0.01
18. Indian Veterinary Resch Instt., Itanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Indira Gandhi Instt of Dev ' Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. International Instt for Pop ulation Studies, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	-	330.00	-	-	7.00	3.99	-	-	-	340.99
22. Jain Vishwa Bharathi Instt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Manipal academy of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. National Musium Instt of History of Art Conservation & Museology, Delhi	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00
25. National Diary Resch Instt Karnal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. National Instt of Mental Health & Neuro Sc., Bangalore	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00
27. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidya peeth Tirupati	-	94.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.44

\*By Adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	-	5.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.83
31.Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	-	148.83	-	-	2.77	-	-	-	-	151.60
32.Sh.Sathya Sai Inett of Higher Learning, Prasantinilayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.Sh.Avinashilingam Inett for Home Sc.& Higher Edn for Women, Coimbatore	-	183.04	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	183.10
34.Sri Ramachandra Med.Col & Resch Inett, Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.Tata Inett of Scoial Sc, By.-	-	325.26	-	-	3.29	-	-	-	-	328.55
36.Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith - Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37.Thapar Inett of Engg & Tech - Patiala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38.Bharati Vidyapeeth Lal Bahadur Shastri, Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	-	<b>3118.91</b>	-	<b>0.50</b>	<b>44.64</b>	<b>18.68</b>	-	<b>30.90</b>	-	<b>3213.63</b>
				<b>*0.01</b>	<b>*0.01</b>			<b>*16.10</b>		<b>*16.12</b>
										<b>*By adjustment</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>STATE UNIVERSITIES</b>										
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>										
1. Andhra	-	-	-	0.37	73.69	4.09	-	-	-	78.15
					*0.07					*0.07
2. Andhra Pradesh Agr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kakatiya	-	-	-	-	4.99	2.03	-	-	-	7.02
8. Nagarjuna	-	-	-	-	5.66	-	-	-	-	5.66
9. Osmania	-	-	-	-	90.28	28.40	-	-	-	118.68
					*0.09					*0.09
10.Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	-	0.04	9.35	-	-	-	-	9.39
11.Shri Padmavathi mahila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	0.34	32.69	6.22	-	-	-	39.25
13.Telugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.75</b>	<b>216.66</b>	<b>40.74</b>	-	-	-	<b>258.15</b>
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>										
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.14</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.14</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>										
1. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dibrugarh	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00
4. Gauhati	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.60
5. Tejjpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3.60</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3.60</b>

\*By adjustment



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>BIHAR</b>										
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bidar	-	-	-	-	7.60	-	-	-	-	7.60
2. Birsa Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. B.N.Mandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. K.S.Darbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.44
6. L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	0.11	7.26	-	-	-	-	7.37
7. Magadh	-	-	-	-	1.47	-	-	-	-	1.47
8. Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Patna	-	-	-	-	41.98	-	-	-	-	41.98
10. Rajindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ranchi	-	-	-	0.12	2.67	-	-	-	-	2.79
12. Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tilak Manjhi, Bhagalpur	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
14. Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Vinobha Bhawe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Birla Instt. of, Meer	-	-	40.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	<b>40.80</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>61.42</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>102.49</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>										
1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.S.Univ.of Baroda	-	-	-	0.05	0.30	6.85	-	-	-	7.20
7. North Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sardar Patel	-	-	-	0.03	2.53	-	-	-	-	2.56
9. Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	2.75	-	-	-	-	2.75
10. South Gujarath	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.08</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>6.85</b>	-	-	-	<b>13.51</b>
					<b>*0.03</b>					<b>*0.03</b>
<b>GOA</b>										
i. Goa	-	-	-	-	1.85	-	-	-	-	1.85
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1.85</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>1.85</b>
<b>HARYANA</b>										
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-	0.81
2. Kurukshetra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Maharshi Dayanand	-	-	-	0.09	7.48	-	-	-	-	7.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.09</b>	<b>8.29</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>8.38</b>

\*By an

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>										
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.05	5.26	-	-	-	-	5.31
					*0.01					*0.01
2. Himachal Pradesh Agriculturi-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.05	5.26	-	-	-	-	5.31
					*0.01					*0.01
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>										
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	7.93	-	-	-	-	7.93
					*0.03					*0.03
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	0.17
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agr. SC & Tech										
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.17	7.93	-	-	-	-	8.10
					*0.03					*0.03
<b>KARNATAKA</b>										
1. Bangalore	-	-	-	-	2.57	14.96	-	-	-	17.53
2. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	4.31	-	-	-	-	4.31
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnatak	-	-	-	0.23	0.58	0.46	-	-	-	1.27
5. Kuvempu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mangalore	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
7. Mysore	-	-	-	-	9.82	-	-	-	-	9.82
					*0.08					*0.08
8. National law school of India-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	0.50
9. Univ.of Agr. Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
10.Univ.of Agr. Sc, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.28	17.81	15.42	-	-	-	33.51
					*0.08					*0.08
<b>KERALA</b>										
1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	9.29	-	-	-	-	9.29
2. Cochin Univ of Sc&Tech.	-	-	-	-	11.84	5.10	-	-	-	16.94
					*0.17					*0.17
3. Kerala	-	-	-	-	4.63	0.41	-	-	-	5.04
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	0.22
5. Mahatma Gandhi	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	0.60
6. Shree Sankaracharya Univ of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanskrit										
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	26.58	5.51	-	-	-	32.09
					*0.17					*0.17

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>										
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.38
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	10.02	-	-	-	-	10.02
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gramodya Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Devi Ahilya	-	-	-	-	16.00	-	-	-	10.00	26.00
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	-	-	-	0.20	4.01	1.84	-	-	-	6.05
					*0.01					*0.01
7. Guru Ghasidas	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	0.13
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiwaji	-	-	-	-	11.88	-	-	-	-	11.88
12. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Rani Durgavati	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.75
14. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Vikram	-	-	-	0.07	1.37	-	-	-	-	1.44
16. Mahatma Gandhi Gramodhyog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.40</b>	<b>44.41</b>	<b>1.84</b>	-	-	<b>10.00</b>	<b>56.65</b>
					<b>*0.01</b>					<b>*0.01</b>

**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Amravati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bombay	-	-	-	-	66.13	41.74	-	-	-	107.87
					*1.01					*1.01
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	-	-	-	0.14	1.25	-	-	-	-	1.39
4. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Karathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	-	-	-	0.48	0.46	1.42	-	-	-	2.36
9. North Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40
10. Poona	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	27.50	-	27.63
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	-	-	-	0.20	3.41	-	-	-	3.61
13. Shivaji	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.50
14. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.25</b>	<b>68.44</b>	<b>46.57</b>	-	<b>27.50</b>	-	<b>143.76</b>
						<b>*1.01</b>				<b>*1.01</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>MANIPUR</b>										
1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	0.64	-	-	-	-	0.64
<b>ORISSA</b>										
1. Berhampur	-	-	-	0.14	3.55	-	-	-	-	<b>3.69</b>
2. Orissa Univ.of Agr & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
4. Sri Jagamath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	-	-	-	0.36	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.53	5.55	-	-	-	-	6.08
<b>PUNJAB</b>										
1. Guru Nanakdev	-	-	-	-	7.17	-	-	-	-	7.17
2. Panjab	-	-	-	-	57.48	-	-	-	-	57.48
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	0.20	8.35	-	-	-	-	8.55
5. Thaper Instt of Engg &Tech	-	-	16.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.34
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	16.34	0.20	73.00	-	-	-	-	89.54
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>										
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	-	-	-	10.70	0.21	-	30.96	-	41.87
								*0.64		*0.64
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.35
3. Mohan Lal	-	-	-	0.05	15.40	-	-	-	-	15.45
4. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.38
5. Rajasthan	-	-	-	0.45	66.12	-	-	-	-	66.57
6. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.50	92.95	0.21	-	30.96	-	124.62
								*0.64		*0.64
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>										
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	0.16
2. Anna	-	-	80.54	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	80.68
3. Annamalai	-	-	-	-	3.76	0.57	-	-	-	4.33
4. Bharathiar	-	-	-	0.33	3.90	-	-	-	-	4.23
					*0.05					*0.05
5. Bharathdasan	-	-	-	0.15	0.41	-	-	-	-	0.56
6. Madras	-	-	-	0.38	14.67	-	-	-	-	15.05
7. Madurai Kamaraj	-	-	-	1.09	1.65	-	-	20.52	-	23.26
								*1.23		*1.23

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	0.44
9. Mother Teresa Women's	-	-	-	-	4.98	-	-	-	-	4.98
10. Tamil	-	-	-	0.10	6.42	-	-	-	-	6.52
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. T.N.Veterary & Animal Sc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tamilnadu Dr.MGR Medical	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	-	0.59
TOTAL	-	-	80.54	2.35	36.82	0.57	-	20.52	-	140.80
				*0.01	*0.09			*1.23		*1.33
<b>TRIPURA</b>										
1. Tripura	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	0.42
TOTAL	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	0.42
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>										
1. Agra	-	-	-	0.12	5.57	-	-	-	-	5.69
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	87.76	12.51	-	-	-	100.27
					*0.14					*0.14
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.35
4. Chandra Sekhar Azad Univ of Agr & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	-	-	-	1.22
6. Dr Bhima Rao Ambedkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	-	-	-	-	5.19	-	-	-	-	5.19
8. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	-	-	-	1.34
9. Gorakhpur	-	-	-	0.07	12.41	-	-	-	-	12.48
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	-	-	-	8.45	-	-	-	-	8.45
11. Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Kashi Visyapeeth	-	-	-	-	1.78	-	-	-	-	1.78
13. Kumaon	-	-	-	-	2.12	-	-	-	-	2.12
14. Lucknow	-	-	-	-	43.43	-	-	-	-	43.43
15. Narendra Deo Univ.of Agri& Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Purvanchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rohilkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Roorkee	-	-	109.87	-	0.42	84.07	-	-	-	194.36
			*2.91							*2.91
19. Sampoomanand Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	2.51	-	-	-	-	2.51
TOTAL	-	-	109.87	0.19	171.21	97.92	-	-	-	379.19
			*2.91		*0.14					*3.05

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>										
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	0.04
2. Burdwan	-	-	-	-	15.34	-	-	-	-	15.34
3. Calcutta	-	-	-	-	154.38	0.25	-	-	-	154.63
4. Jadavpur	-	-	-	-	39.97	0.99	-	-	-	40.96
					*0.05					*0.05
5. Kalyani	-	-	-	-	11.53	-	-	-	-	11.53
6. North Bengal	-	-	-	0.14	2.40	-	-	-	-	2.54
7. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	0.95
8. Vidya Sagar	-	-	-	0.16	2.64	-	-	-	-	2.80
9. Viswa Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.30	227.25	1.24	-	-	-	228.79
					*0.05					*0.05
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>29465.64</b>	<b>3118.91</b>	<b>247.55</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>1650.69</b>	<b>268.34</b>	<b>159.53</b>	<b>302.34</b>	<b>224.00</b>	<b>35286.57</b>
	<b>*50.73</b>		<b>*2.01</b>	<b>*0.02</b>	<b>*1.42</b>	<b>*0.01</b>	<b>*0.03</b>	<b>*21.19</b>		<b>*77.28</b>
										<b>*By adjustment</b>

APPENDIX XI (CONTD.)  
STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE  
YEAR 1996-97 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

Rupees in Lakhs

S.No. State/Univ/Institution/ Deemed to be University	Grants for Specific purpose	Mainten- ance Grants (colleges Delhi)	Mainten- ance Grants (B.H.U)	Teachers Awards 05 (6) to 05(6)	Research Fellow- ship 06(1) a to 06(2) b	Scholarship Fellow- ship in E & T	Mass Media Centre 09	Grant Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>DELHI</b>								
1. Delhi	56.00	10506.82	-	-	3.14	-	-	10565.96
		*210.56						*210.56
2. B.H.U	-	-	120.98	-	-	-	-	120.98
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>10506.82</b>	<b>120.98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10686.94</b>
		<b>*210.56</b>						<b>*210.56</b>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
1. Andhra	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
2. Andhra Pradesh Agr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kakatiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagarjuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Osmania	-	-	-	-	1.99	-	-	1.99
10.Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.Shri Padmavathi mahila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.Telugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.01</b>
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>								
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\*by adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ASSAM</b>								
1. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dibrugarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gauhati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Tejpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIHAR</b>								
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bidar	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	0.04
2. Birsa Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. B.N.Mandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. K.S.Darbhangha Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	0.57
7. Magadh	-	-	-	0.04	0.38	-	-	0.42
8. Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.Rajindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.Ranchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.Tilak Manjhi,Bhagalpur	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
14.Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Vinobha Bhawe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.95</b>	-	-	<b>1.17</b>
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.S.Univ.of Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. North Gujarath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sardar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.South Gujarath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>GOA</b>								
1. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*by adjustment



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>HARYANA</b>								
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kurukshetra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Maharshi Dayanand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>								
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>								
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ of Agr. Sc & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KARNATAKA</b>								
1. Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnatak	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
5. Kuvempu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mangalore	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	0.81
7. Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. National law school of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ.of Agr. Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Univ.of Agr. Sc, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.14	0.81	-	-	0.95
<b>KERALA</b>								
1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cochin Univ of Sc&Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Shree Sankaracharya Univ of Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05

\*by adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gramodya Vishvidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Devi Ahilya	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	-	0.85
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Guru Ghasidas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiwaaji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakrita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Rani Durgavati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	0.54	0.50	-	-	1.04
15. Vikram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Mahatma Gandhi Gramodhyog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.35</b>	-	-	<b>1.89</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
1. Amravati	-	-	-	1.21	-	-	-	1.21
2. Bombay	-	-	-	1.38	-	-	-	1.38
3. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Marathwada	-	-	-	0.69	-	-	-	0.69
4. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
9. North Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poona	-	-	-	3.71	0.38	-	-	4.09
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S. N. D. T. Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Shivaji	-	-	-	3.28	-	-	-	3.28
14. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>10.40</b>	<b>0.38</b>	-	-	<b>10.79</b>
<b>MANIPUR</b>								
1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*by adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ORISSA</b>								
1. Berhampur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Orissa Univ.of Agr & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.31
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.31
<b>PUNJAB</b>								
1. Guru Nanakdev	-	-	-	1.27	-	-	-	1.27
2. Panjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	1.27	-	-	-	1.27
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mohan Lal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswat	-	-	-	0.68	2.41	-	-	3.09
				*0.03	*0.14			*0.17
5. Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	0.77	-	-	0.77
6. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	0.68	3.18	-	-	3.86
				*0.03	*0.14			*0.17
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>								
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Anna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Annamalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bharathiar	-	-	-	1.28	-	-	-	1.28
5. Bharathdasan	-	-	-	0.73	0.30	-	-	1.03
6. Madras	-	-	-	1.45	0.38	-	-	1.83
7. Madurai Kamaraj	-	-	-	0.82	0.40	-	-	1.22
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	-	-	-	-	1.21	-	-	1.21
9. Mother Teresa Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. T.N.Vetenary & Animal Sc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tamilnadu Dr.MGR Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	4.28	2.29	-	-	6.57

\*by adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>TRIPURA</b>								
1. Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>								
1. Agra	-	-	-	-	2.65	-	-	2.65
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	0.44
4. Chandra Sekhar Azad Univ of Agr & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh	-	-	-	0.11	2.06	0.03	-	2.20
6. Dr Bhima Rao Ambedkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	-	-	-	0.06	1.35	-	-	1.41
					*0.03			*0.03
8. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gorakhpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Kanpur	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
12. Kashi Visyapeeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kumaon	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	0.40
14. Lucknow	-	-	-	-	1.13	-	-	1.13
15. Narendra Deo Univ.of Agri& Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Purvanchal	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-	0.56
17. Rohilkhand	-	-	-	-	3.97	-	-	3.97
					*0.10			*0.10
18. Roorkee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Sampoorananand Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	0.19	12.56	0.03	-	12.78
					*0.13			*0.13
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Burdwan	-	-	-	0.08	0.70	-	-	0.78
3. Calcutta	-	-	-	0.16	1.31	-	30.18	31.65
							*0.32	*0.32
4. Jadavpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kalyani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. North Bengal	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	0.17
7. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vidya Sagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Viswa Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	0.41	2.01	-	30.18	32.60
							*0.32	*0.32
GRAND TOTAL:	56.00	10506.82	120.98	18.46	28.66	0.08	30.18	10761.18
		*210.56		*0.03	*0.27		*0.32	*211.18
							*by adjustment	

## Appendix XI (Continued)

## SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 1996-97

S.No.	Particulars	Block Grants Central Univs.	Block Grants Deemed Univs.	Grants for Specific purpose	Maintenance Grants for Colleges DELHI	Maintenance Grants for Colleges (B.H.U)	Teachers Awards	Research Fellow ship	Scholar ship in E & T	Mass Media Centre	Total
	Deemed to be University	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>											
1.	Central Universities	29465.64	-	214.00	-	-	0.63	529.08	32.79	144.18	30386.32
		*50.73						*0.65			*51.38
2.	Deemed Universities	-	3118.91	-	-	-	0.50	44.64	18.68	30.90	3213.63
							*0.01	*0.01		*16.10	*16.12
3.	State Universities for Specific purposes	-	-	247.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	247.55
				*2.91							*2.91
4.	UGC Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	48.28	49.00
										*3.22	*3.22
5.	State Universities	-	-	10.00	-	-	7.97	1076.25	216.87	78.98	1390.07
							*0.01	*0.76	*1.01	*1.87	*3.65
<b>Total Universities</b>		<b>29465.64</b>	<b>3118.91</b>	<b>471.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>1650.69</b>	<b>268.34</b>	<b>702.34</b>	<b>35286.57</b>
		<b>*50.73</b>		<b>*2.91</b>			<b>*0.02</b>	<b>*1.42</b>	<b>*1.01</b>	<b>*21.19</b>	<b>*77.28</b>
<b>COLLEGES</b>											
1.	Delhi Colleges	-	-	56.00	10506.82	-	-	3.14	-	-	10565.96
					*210.56						*210.56
2.	BHU Colleges	-	-	-	-	120.98	-	-	-	-	120.98
3.	Pondicherry Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	18.46	25.52	0.08	30.18	74.24
							*0.03	*0.27		*0.32	*0.62
<b>Total Colleges</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>10506.82</b>	<b>120.98</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>30.18</b>	<b>10761.18</b>
					<b>*210.56</b>		<b>*0.03</b>	<b>*0.27</b>		<b>*0.32</b>	<b>*211.18</b>
<b>Grant Total (Univs. Colleges)</b>		<b>29465.64</b>	<b>3118.91</b>	<b>527.55</b>	<b>10506.82</b>	<b>120.98</b>	<b>27.56</b>	<b>1679.35</b>	<b>268.42</b>	<b>332.52</b>	<b>46047.75</b>
		<b>*50.73</b>		<b>*2.91</b>	<b>*210.56</b>		<b>*0.05</b>	<b>*1.69</b>	<b>*1.01</b>	<b>*21.51</b>	<b>*288.46</b>
<b>Non-Universities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>159.53</b>
											<b>*0.03</b>
<b>Administrative Payment through Administration</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1094.49</b>
											<b>-</b>
<b>Grant Total</b>		<b>29465.64</b>	<b>3118.91</b>	<b>527.55</b>	<b>10506.82</b>	<b>120.98</b>	<b>27.56</b>	<b>1679.35</b>	<b>268.42</b>	<b>332.52</b>	<b>47301.77</b>
		<b>*50.73</b>		<b>*2.91</b>	<b>*210.56</b>		<b>*0.05</b>	<b>*1.69</b>	<b>*1.01</b>	<b>*21.51</b>	<b>*288.46</b>

\*By adjustment

APPENDIX-XII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES  
DURING THE YEAR 1996-97 (MAJOR HEADISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENCG & TECH & SEC III

Basic are- nities in Univ/Cbl.	Promotion of excellence & reach.	Man- power Devel- opment	Non- Formal Edu- cation	Inter Univ. Centres	Innov- ational courses in Brer- gung Areas	Inter national co-op	Manage- ment of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg & Tech A to J	Total A to J	Sec III Specific Grant	Grant Total
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Rupees in Lakhs

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

1. A.M.U	87.49	19.77	30.86	-	-	2.00	13.00	5.32	-	158.44	45.36	203.80	-	203.80
										*0.17	* 17		*0.17	
2. B.H.U	194.62	148.44	37.52	5.31	-	14.67	-	2.50	-	403.06	101.28	504.34	0.38	504.72
		*1.08								*1.08	*1.10	*2.18		*2.18
3. Delhi	382.30	73.54	93.42	9.30	7.00	5.00	4.00	-	-	574.56	4.76	579.32	-	579.32
	*0.09									*0.09	*0.09			*0.09
4. Hyderabad	30.40	66.46	35.93	-	-	2.30	-	-	-	135.09	6.50	141.59	-	141.59
5. I.G.N.O.U.	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	3.00	-	3.00	-	3.00
6. Jama Millia Islamia	291.84	17.61	23.97	0.50	-	23.57	-	-	-	357.49	70.10	427.59	-	427.59
						*1.49				*1.49	*1.49			*1.49
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	209.68	51.57	56.81	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	320.06	-	320.06	-	320.06
		*0.95								*0.95	*0.95			*0.95
8. N.E.H.U.	358.38	26.95	14.08	2.83	-	1.62	-	-	-	403.86	21.55	425.41	-	425.41
9. Pondicherry	142.42	14.65	26.14	2.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	186.21	8.17	194.38	0.29	194.67
	*26.17									*26.17	*26.17			*26.17
10. Viswa Bharati	89.27	12.56	15.04	-	-	9.00	-	-	-	125.87	-	125.87	-	125.87
11. Assam Univ	500.00	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502.53	-	502.53	-	502.53
12. Tezpur Univ	250.00	0.32	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	251.32	18.00	269.32	-	269.32
13. Nagaland Univ	250.00	2.00	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	252.40	-	252.40	-	252.40
14. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Univ	350.00	1.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	352.00	-	352.00	-	352.00
15. Urdu Univ., Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Hindi Univ., Varaha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3136.40</b>	<b>437.40</b>	<b>334.17</b>	<b>19.94</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>62.16</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4025.89</b>	<b>275.72</b>	<b>4301.61</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>4302.28</b>
	<b>*26.26</b>	<b>*2.03</b>				<b>*1.49</b>				<b>*29.78</b>	<b>*1.27</b>	<b>*31.05</b>		<b>*31.05</b>

\*by adjustment

INDER UNIVERSITY CENTRES

1. Consortium for Educational Communication, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	32.67	138.22	-	-	-	170.89	-	170.89	-	170.89
					*3.83					*3.83	*3.83			*3.83
2. I.U.C.A.A., Pune	7.78	1.93	-	-	657.33	-	-	-	-	667.04	-	667.04	-	667.04
3. I.U.C, Indore	-	-	-	-	615.00	12.00	-	-	-	627.00	-	627.00	-	627.00
4. I.I.A.S., Shimla	-	-	-	-	11.00	-	-	-	-	11.00	-	11.00	-	11.00
5. Nuclear Sc. Centre, N.D	-	35.00	-	-	1296.88	-	-	-	-	1331.88	-	1331.88	-	1331.88

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. N.A.A.C., Bangalore	-	-	-	-	55.55	-	-	-	-	55.55	-	55.55	-	55.55
7. W.R.I.C., Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	1.62	-	-	-	1.62	-	1.62	-	1.62
						*0.25				*0.25		*0.25		*0.25
8. E.M.E.R.C., Madurai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. TNPTJNET, Ahmedabad	-	-	-	-	16.48	-	-	-	-	16.48	-	16.48	-	16.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>36.93</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2684.91</b>	<b>151.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2881.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2881.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2881.46</b>
					<b>*3.83</b>	<b>*0.25</b>				<b>*4.08</b>		<b>*4.08</b>		<b>*4.08</b>

\*by adjustment

**INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES**

1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth Rajasthan	16.70	1.35	-	-	-	13.67	-	-	-	31.72	-	31.72	-	31.72
		*1.15								*1.15		*1.15		*1.15
2. Bengal Engg Col. Howrah	-	6.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.07	35.53	41.60	-	41.60
3. Birla Instt of Tech- nical, Ranchi	21.99	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	22.99	4.50	27.49	-	27.49
4. Birla Instt of Tech & Sc Pilani	-	-	-	2.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	65.38	68.38	-	68.38
5. Central Instt of Eng & Foreign Languages, Hyd	29.55	0.50	0.50	3.00	-	23.17	-	-	-	56.72	-	56.72	-	56.72
6. Central Instt of High Tib Studies, Varanasi	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
7. Central Instt of Fisheries Education, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Dayalbagh Ebn Instt, Agra	27.78	8.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.31	5.93	42.24	-	42.24
9. Deccan Cbl RG & Resch Instt, Pune	15.00	9.09	1.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	26.09	-	26.09	-	26.09
10. Forest Resch Instt, Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Gandhigram Rural Instt. Gandhigram	45.75	0.40	-	1.58	1.00	2.18	-	-	-	50.91	5.00	55.91	0.90	56.81
						*0.17				*0.17		*0.17		*0.17
12. Goghale Instt of Politics & Economics, Pune	53.00	14.80	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.05	-	73.05	-	73.05
13. Gujaraath Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	31.02	10.60	-	-	6.50	1.87	-	2.30	1.32	53.61	10.30	63.91	8.70	72.61
14. Gunkul Kangri Vashvidya Laya	3.39	4.76	-	1.23	-	9.35	-	-	-	18.73	2.12	20.85	-	20.85
15. Indian Agr. Resch. Instt. New Delhi	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
16. Indian Instt of Sc., Bangalore	-	93.47	2.98	-	72.80	16.00	-	-	-	185.25	76.20	261.45	-	261.45
		*3.55								*3.55	*1.60	*5.15		*5.15
17. Indian School of Mines Dhanbad	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	38.62	41.12	-	41.12
18. Indian Veterinary Resch Instt., Itanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Indira Gandhi Instt of Devt.- Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20. International Instt for Population Studies, Bombay	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
21. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	58.11	2.00	0.50	-	1.00	-	10.00	-	-	71.61	16.45	88.06	-	88.06
22. Jain Vishwa Bharathi Instt	22.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.50	-	22.50	-	22.50
23. Manipal academy of Higher Education, Manipal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. National Museum Instt. of the History of arts con servation & Museology, Delhi	0.72	-	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.87	-	1.87	-	1.87
25. National Diary Resch Ins Karnal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. National Instt of Mental Health & Neuro Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	7.64	4.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.87	0.70	12.57	-	12.57
28. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidya peeth, Tinpati	39.53	0.03	4.68	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	45.24	-	45.24	-	45.24
29. School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.95	-	1.95	-	1.95
30. Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Nyaaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
31. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, N.D.	45.50	2.14	4.52	-	1.00	-	-	0.50	-	53.66	-	53.66	-	53.66
32. Sh. Sathya Sai Instt of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.30	-	0.30
33. Sh. Avinashilingam Instt for Home Sc & Higher edn for wom, Coimbatore	2.12	7.31	3.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	13.43	45.57	59.00	-	59.00
34. Sri Ramachandra Med. Coll & Resch Instt, Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Tata Instt of Social Sc Bombay	21.25	3.20	0.70	0.15	6.50	-	-	-	-	31.80	20.00	51.80	-	51.80
36. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	12.61	3.50	3.22	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	21.33	-	21.33	-	21.33
37. Thapar Instt of Enrg & Tech Patiala	-	10.28	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	11.28	26.08	37.36	-	37.36
38. Bharati Vidyapeeth Lal Bah. adur Shastri, Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>456.11</b>	<b>185.81</b>	<b>27.50</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>96.80</b>	<b>66.24</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>856.54</b>	<b>352.68</b>	<b>1209.22</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>1218.82</b>
		<b>*4.70</b>				<b>*0.17</b>				<b>*4.87</b>	<b>*1.60</b>	<b>*6.47</b>		<b>*6.47</b>
														<b>*By adjustment</b>



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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SOME UNIVERSITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra	69.31	110.13	35.94	4.48	-	5.28	8.00	-	-	233.14	49.84	282.98	-	282.98
Through R.O.	5.10									5.10		5.10		5.10
2. Andhra Pradesh Agr.	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	-	9.76	-	3.00	1.00	19.06	-	-	-	32.82	23.09	55.91	-	55.91
7. Kakatiya	53.59	5.96	3.57	4.10	1.00	1.25	-	-	-	69.47	33.16	102.63	12.00	114.63
Through R.O.	0.67									0.67		0.67		0.67
8. Nagarjuna	34.90	1.23	0.44	3.00	6.50	-	-	-	-	46.07	0.99	47.06	-	47.06
Through R.O.	2.75									2.75		2.75		2.75
9. Orania	63.00	143.61	19.58	2.65	4.78	56.74	-	-	-	290.36	51.35	341.71	-	341.71
Through R.O.	0.18									0.18		0.18		0.18
		*0.21								*0.21		*0.21		*0.21
10.Sri Krishna Devaraya	67.65	17.23	7.58	0.75	1.00	3.00	-	-	-	97.21	1.00	98.21	-	98.21
Through R.O.	0.19									0.19		0.19		0.19
11.Sri Radravathi mahila	11.35	2.30	-	2.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	17.15	-	17.15	-	17.15
12.Sri Venkateswara	76.39	63.61	21.76	3.69	1.08	7.75	-	-	-	174.20	31.40	205.60	4.10	209.70
Through R.O.	0.13									0.13		0.13		0.13
		*0.04								*0.04		*0.04		*0.04
13.Telugu	19.58	0.90	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	21.48	-	21.48	-	21.48
TOTAL	395.77	354.78	88.87	24.17	17.28	93.08	8.00	-	-	981.95	190.83	1172.78	16.10	1188.88
Through R.O.	9.02									9.02		9.02		9.02
		*0.25								*0.25		*0.25		*0.25
GRAND TOTAL	404.79	354.78	88.87	24.17	17.28	93.08	8.00	-	-	990.97	190.83	1181.80	16.10	1197.90

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	-	2.10	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	53.60	-	53.60	-	53.60
TOTAL	45.00	-	2.10	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	53.60	-	53.60	-	53.60

ASSAM

1. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dibrugarh	35.56	1.22	11.84	5.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	54.62	3.00	57.62	-	57.62
4. Gauhati	30.57	7.22	25.82	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	65.11	-	65.11	-	65.11
5. Tejpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	66.13	8.44	37.66	6.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	119.73	3.00	122.73	-	122.73

\*By adjustment

**BIDAR**

1. Baba Saheb Bhum Rao Arbedkar, Bidar	0.50	0.68	17.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.50	-	18.50	-	18.50
2. Birsa Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. B.N.Mandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. K.S.Laxmanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. L.N. Mithila	40.17	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.67	-	46.67	-	46.67
7. Magadh	2.20	-	7.00	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	10.12	-	10.12	-	10.12
8. Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Patna	6.05	18.76	13.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.29	32.58	70.87	-	70.87
		*2.43								*2.43	*8.00	*10.43		*10.43
10.Rajindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.Ranchi	-	3.13	8.00	13.56	-	-	-	-	-	24.69	-	24.69	-	24.69
12.Siddhi Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.Tilak Marjhi, Bhagalpur	1.23	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.57	-	1.57	-	1.57
		*0.01								*0.01	*0.01			*0.01
14.Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.Vinobha Bhave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.15</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>52.30</b>	<b>14.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139.84</b>	<b>32.58</b>	<b>172.42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>172.42</b>
		*2.44								*2.44	*8.00	*10.44		*10.44

**GUJARAT**

1. Bhavnagar	17.00	5.27	3.53	10.00	1.00	5.92	-	-	-	42.72	29.88	72.60	-	72.60
2. Dr.B.R.Arbedkar Open	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	1.60	-	1.60
3. Gujarat	15.20	24.52	11.84	-	-	22.00	-	-	-	73.56	8.78	82.34	-	82.34
		*0.06								*0.06	*0.06			*0.06
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	0.96	-	0.96	-	0.96
6. M.S.Univ.of Baroda	68.32	68.70	0.79	5.50	-	1.02	-	-	-	144.33	99.78	244.11	-	244.11
		*0.17				*0.08				*0.25	*0.25			*0.25
7. North Gujarat	25.00	2.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	28.00	18.00	46.00	-	46.00
8. Sardar Patel	16.04	54.95	4.16	-	-	10.24	-	-	-	85.39	0.58	85.97	-	85.97
9. Samashtra	44.02	0.80	16.25	12.33	-	0.03	-	-	-	73.43	5.75	79.18	-	79.18
10.South Gujarat	30.70	0.54	3.84	5.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	41.08	4.50	45.58	-	45.58
	*8.58									*8.58	*8.58			*8.58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>216.28</b>	<b>158.38</b>	<b>40.41</b>	<b>32.83</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>40.17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>491.07</b>	<b>167.27</b>	<b>658.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>658.34</b>
	*8.58	*0.23				*0.08				*8.89	*8.89			*8.89

**GOA**

1. Goa	34.64	0.80	23.31	2.66	6.50	1.50	-	-	-	69.41	3.17	72.58	0.05	72.63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34.64</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>23.31</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69.41</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>72.58</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>72.63</b>

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>HARYANA</b>														
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.06	-	2.06	-	2.06
2. Kurukshetra	25.02	7.98	21.56	6.62	-	0.96	-	-	-	62.14	1.53	63.67	0.05	63.72
3. Maharsati Dayanand	30.06	2.56	-	3.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	36.62	7.31	43.93	-	43.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55.08</b>	<b>12.60</b>	<b>21.56</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.82</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>109.66</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>109.71</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. Himachal Pradesh	32.79	5.94	25.00	5.54	-	0.78	-	-	-	70.05	12.00	82.05	-	82.05
2. Himachal Pradesh Agricultural-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.79</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70.05</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>82.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82.05</b>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>														
1. Jammu	95.96	16.67	10.90	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	125.05	6.80	131.85	-	131.85
2. Kashmir	40.01	2.09	14.68	-	-	10.12	-	-	-	66.90	-	66.90	-	66.90
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ of Agr. Sc & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135.97</b>	<b>18.76</b>	<b>25.58</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>191.95</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>198.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>198.75</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>														
1. Bangalore	47.19	31.00	0.75	1.00	-	21.00	-	-	-	100.94	68.06	169.00	-	169.00
Through R.O.	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	0.15
2. Gulbarga	40.48	16.49	7.00	0.50	-	0.80	-	-	-	65.27	12.18	77.45	-	77.45
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnataka	52.57	52.59	24.31	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	132.47	6.30	138.77	-	138.77
Through R.O.	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.45	-	-	0.45
5. Kuvempu	63.79	5.92	1.94	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	78.15	-	78.15	-	78.15
Through R.O.	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	-	-	0.50
6. Mangalore	48.03	14.04	11.76	-	1.00	8.87	-	-	-	83.70	4.38	88.08	-	88.08
7. Mysore	22.76	26.71	15.00	2.38	-	14.16	-	-	-	81.01	-	81.01	0.17	81.18
Through R.O.	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00
8. National law school of I	11.75	6.12	3.41	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	22.28	-	22.28	-	22.28
9. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>286.57</b>	<b>152.87</b>	<b>64.17</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>47.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>563.82</b>	<b>90.92</b>	<b>654.74</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>654.91</b>
Through R.O.	6.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.10	6.10	-	-	6.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>292.67</b>	<b>152.87</b>	<b>64.17</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>47.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>569.92</b>	<b>90.92</b>	<b>660.84</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>661.01</b>

\*by adjustment

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>KARNATAKA</b>														
1. Calicut	32.53	-	12.75	-	6.50	13.16	-	-	-	64.94	11.40	76.34	-	76.34
Through R.O.	0.22									0.22		0.22		0.22
2. Cochin Univ of Sci&Tech.	5.14	84.18	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	91.32	25.76	117.08	-	117.08
Through R.O.	0.14									0.14		0.14		0.14
		*0.59								*0.59		*0.59		*0.59
3. Kerala	41.85	30.81	17.35	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	95.51	-	95.51	-	95.51
Through R.O.	2.75									2.75		2.75		2.75
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi	21.44	3.14	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	25.58	2.98	28.56	-	28.56
Through R.O.	0.13									0.13		0.13		0.13
6. Shree Sarikaracharya Univ of Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.96	118.13	30.10	5.50	8.50	14.16	-	-	-	277.35	40.14	317.49	-	317.49
Through R.O.	3.24									3.24		3.24		3.24
		*0.59								*0.59		*0.59		*0.59
Grand Total	104.20	118.13	30.10	5.50	8.50	14.16	-	-	-	280.59	40.14	320.73	-	320.73
		*0.59								*0.59		*0.59		*0.59

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	12.38	-	-	-	1.00	0.96	-	-	-	14.34	-	14.34	2.38	16.72
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	29.43	9.09	3.29	0.10	6.50	1.84	-	-	-	50.25	15.00	65.25	-	65.25
Through R.O.	8.98									8.98		8.98		8.98
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gramodya Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Devi Ahilya	0.18	8.57	18.50	11.00	1.00	46.26	-	-	5.15	90.66	18.25	108.91	-	108.91
						*0.16				*0.16		*0.16		*0.16
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	30.23	8.33	19.15	10.00	-	101.35	-	2.00	-	171.06	6.94	178.00	-	178.00
7. Guru Ghasidas	12.34	-	3.00	0.90	1.00	-	-	-	-	17.24	5.10	22.34	-	22.34
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Indira Kala Sangset	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiweji	8.81	6.44	20.00	4.50	1.00	9.50	-	-	-	50.25	6.00	56.25	-	56.25
12. Mahanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrikarita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Rani Durgavati	2.50	7.23	30.95	6.15	-	0.69	-	-	-	47.52	-	47.52	6.00	53.52
14. Ravi Shankar	13.88	4.67	4.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	24.55	11.35	35.90	-	35.90
15. Vikram	19.62	3.45	10.36	3.97	-	0.96	-	-	-	38.36	15.74	54.10	-	54.10
16. Mahatma Gandhi Gramodyog	28.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.00	-	28.00	-	28.00
total	157.37	47.78	109.25	38.62	11.50	161.56	-	2.00	5.15	533.23	78.38	611.61	8.38	619.99
Through R.O.	9.98									8.98		8.98		8.98
						*0.16				*0.16		*0.16		*0.16
Grand total	166.35	47.78	109.25	38.62	11.50	161.56	-	2.00	5.15	542.21	78.38	620.59	8.38	628.97
						*0.16				*0.16		*0.16		*0.16

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>														
1. Amravati	12.09	0.45	0.68	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	14.22	4.00	18.22	-	18.22
2. Bombay	38.33	90.04	19.61	9.52	81.76	-	2.00	-	-	241.26	29.72	270.98	-	270.98
		*0.25								*0.25	*0.68	*0.93		*0.97
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	30.00	5.64	37.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	77.64	2.00	79.64	-	79.64
4. Dr. Bha Saheb Ambedkar Technological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatra Huile Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	20.22	2.95	13.50	9.50	-	-	-	-	-	46.17	6.98	53.15	2.00	55.15
9. North Maharashtra	28.00	1.15	6.17	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	36.32	7.70	44.02	-	44.02
10. Poona	16.08	40.93	105.33	-	-	28.51	-	-	-	190.85	2.00	192.85	-	192.85
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T. Women's	73.60	0.13	0.46	10.50	10.00	0.47	2.35	-	-	97.51	11.99	109.50	-	109.50
13. Shivaji	29.41	7.02	17.53	8.77	1.00	5.02	-	-	-	68.75	2.38	71.13	-	71.13
		*1.87		*0.36						*2.23	*0.02	*2.25		*2.25
14. Swami Ramend Teerth Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247.73</b>	<b>148.31</b>	<b>200.28</b>	<b>43.29</b>	<b>94.76</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>772.72</b>	<b>66.77</b>	<b>839.49</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>841.49</b>
		*2.12		*0.36						*2.48	*0.70	*3.18		*3.18
<b>MADHAR</b>														
1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	41.99	46.32	8.97	-	-	6.50	2.00	-	-	105.78	3.00	108.78	-	108.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.99</b>	<b>46.32</b>	<b>8.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105.78</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>108.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108.78</b>
<b>ORISSA</b>														
1. Bhubanpur Through R.O.	32.58	2.06	5.96	6.49	1.00	-	-	-	-	48.09	6.78	54.87	-	54.87
	0.28									0.28	0.28			0.28
2. Orissa Univ. of Agr & Tech	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14	-	0.14
3. Sambalpur	28.43	2.17	7.00	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	44.10	8.75	52.85	-	52.85
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
5. Utkal Through R.O.	65.48	15.66	15.90	13.05	-	1.75	-	-	-	111.84	13.76	125.60	-	125.60
	0.26									0.26	0.26			0.26
			*0.20							*0.20	*0.20			*0.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126.63</b>	<b>19.89</b>	<b>28.86</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>205.17</b>	<b>29.29</b>	<b>234.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>234.46</b>
<b>Through R.O.</b>	<b>0.54</b>									<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.54</b>			<b>0.54</b>
			*0.20							*0.20	*0.20			*0.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127.17</b>	<b>19.89</b>	<b>28.86</b>	<b>19.54</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>205.71</b>	<b>29.29</b>	<b>235.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>235.00</b>
			*0.20							*0.20	*0.20			*0.20

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>PUNJAB</b>														
1. Guru Nanakdev	31.41	37.24	20.36	3.00	6.50	14.00	-	2.00	-	114.51	9.51	124.02	0.67	124.69
		*0.53								*0.53		*0.53		*0.53
2. Panjab	25.97	84.14	19.41	37.60	-	14.33	-	-	-	181.45	19.52	200.97	-	200.97
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	0.55	-	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	1.88	-	1.88	-	1.88
4. Panjabi	19.00	13.28	3.97	-	6.50	25.72	-	-	-	68.47	7.00	75.47	-	75.47
TOTAL	76.38	135.21	43.74	41.93	13.00	54.05	-	2.00	-	366.31	36.03	402.34	0.67	403.01
		*0.53								*0.53		*0.53		*0.53
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>														
1. Jai Narain Vyas	47.32	34.31	7.96	1.05	-	12.50	-	-	-	103.14	28.75	131.89	2.00	133.89
2. Kota Open	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.60
3. Mchan Lal	36.21	3.94	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	41.15	10.00	51.15	-	51.15
4. Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati	40.00	3.13	3.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	47.13	-	47.13	-	47.13
5. Rajasthan	37.46	61.50	30.95	16.95	3.30	8.40	-	-	-	158.56	1.75	160.31	-	160.31
		*0.25								*0.25	*0.15	*0.40		*0.40
6. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	160.99	103.48	41.91	18.00	5.30	20.90	-	-	-	350.58	40.50	391.08	2.00	393.08
		*0.25								*0.25	*0.15	*0.40		*0.40
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>														
1. Alagappa	18.00	0.94	3.50	5.00	1.00	11.96	-	-	-	40.40	19.50	59.90	-	59.90
Through R.O.	0.17									0.17		0.17		0.17
2. Anna	35.00	15.48	-	-	12.90	17.09	-	-	-	80.47	87.00	167.47	-	167.47
						*1.88				*1.88		*1.88		*1.88
3. Annamalai	0.06	17.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.88	0.38	18.26	-	18.26
Through R.O.	0.17									0.17		0.17		0.17
4. Bharathiar	35.91	6.71	14.08	5.50	-	-	-	-	-	62.20	16.50	78.70	-	78.70
5. Bharathidasan	25.50	14.78	15.35	6.50	1.00	2.96	-	-	-	66.09	3.52	69.61	-	69.61
		*0.01								*0.01		*0.01		*0.01
6. Madras	26.71	101.41	41.60	7.00	-	3.85	-	-	-	180.57	-	180.57	-	180.57
		*0.28								*0.28		*0.28		*0.28
7. Madurai Kamaraj	21.52	28.65	10.65	15.00	6.50	2.00	-	-	-	84.32	-	84.32	-	84.32
Through R.O.	3.71									3.71		3.71		3.71
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	22.00	4.92	0.46	2.00	1.00	0.48	-	-	-	30.86	3.00	33.86	-	33.86
Through R.O.	0.28									0.28		0.28		0.28
9. Mother Teresa Women's	26.00	-	0.34	2.00	1.00	3.00	-	-	-	32.34	-	32.34	-	32.34
10. Tamil	56.77	3.05	2.03	3.26	1.00	-	-	-	-	66.11	-	66.11	-	66.11
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	0.58	-	0.58
12. T.N.Veterary & Animal Sc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tamilnadu Dr.M.R Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	267.47	193.76	88.59	46.26	24.40	41.34	-	-	-	661.82	129.90	791.72	-	791.72
Through R.O.	4.33									4.33		4.33		4.33
		*0.29				*1.88				*2.17		*2.17		*2.17
GRAND TOTAL	271.80	193.76	88.59	46.26	24.40	41.34	-	-	-	666.15	129.90	796.05	-	796.05
		*0.29				*1.88				*2.17		*2.17		*2.17

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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**TRIPURA**

1. Tripura	52.00	3.03	0.05	-	6.50	-	-	-	-	61.58	1.92	63.50	-	63.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52.00</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61.58</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>63.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63.50</b>

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Agra	10.25	1.12	3.55	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	18.92	7.90	26.82	-	26.82
2. Allahabad	44.00	17.57	18.12	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	94.69	32.66	127.35	-	127.35
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chandra Sekhar Azad Univ of Agri & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh	5.00	5.78	4.42	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	16.20	-	16.20	-	16.20
6. Dr Bhum Rao Arbecker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	15.00	-	6.98	5.00	-	3.10	-	-	-	30.08	14.35	44.43	-	44.43
8. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	0.56	2.06	-	2.06
9. Gorakhpur	44.64	14.57	22.95	8.50	-	-	-	-	-	90.66	-	90.66	-	90.66
		*0.08								*0.08		*0.08		*0.08
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	11.80	6.46	-	5.40	6.50	1.90	-	-	-	32.06	-	32.06	-	32.06
		*0.20								*0.20		*0.20		*0.20
11. Kanpur	12.00	-	1.06	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	18.06	-	18.06	-	18.06
12. Kashi Viswepeth	12.92	4.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.42	-	17.42	-	17.42
13. Kumaon	21.65	72.78	-	-	-	5.40	-	-	-	99.83	9.35	109.18	-	109.18
14. Lucknow	12.11	29.24	41.60	3.59	-	8.91	-	-	-	95.45	0.31	95.76	-	95.76
				*0.26						*0.26		*0.26		*0.26
15. Narendra Deo Univ. of Agri & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Purvanchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rohilkhand	23.03	4.53	-	-	-	6.19	-	-	-	33.75	2.78	36.53	-	36.53
18. Roodee	9.50	93.78	0.10	-	-	10.40	-	-	-	113.78	80.09	193.87	-	193.87
19. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	20.28	4.32	4.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.61	-	28.61	-	28.61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>242.18</b>	<b>254.65</b>	<b>104.29</b>	<b>31.49</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>50.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>691.01</b>	<b>148.00</b>	<b>839.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>839.01</b>
		*0.28		*0.26						*0.54		*0.54		*0.54

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>														
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Burdwan	18.12	14.62	16.48	6.22	-	0.96	-	-	-	56.40	10.31	66.71	-	66.71
Through R.O.	0.17									0.17		0.17		0.17
											*0.09	*0.09		*0.09
3. Calcutta	0.78	29.51	34.76	1.57	20.00	0.25	-	-	-	86.87	19.29	106.16	-	106.16
Through R.O.	0.14									0.14		0.14		0.14
		*2.30								*2.30		*2.30		*2.30
4. Jadavpur	16.68	88.16	27.58	7.50	-	17.39	-	-	-	157.31	61.69	219.00	-	219.00
5. Kalyani	12.23	5.02	1.00	-	-	3.10	-	-	-	21.35	6.20	27.55	-	27.55
6. North Bengal	39.75	5.69	3.37	3.00	6.50	-	-	-	-	58.31	-	58.31	2.00	60.31
7. Rabindra Bhazaki	5.26	6.07	-	-	1.00	5.50	-	-	-	17.83	-	17.83	-	17.83
8. Vidya Sagar	56.98	2.44	-	2.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	62.42	-	62.42	-	62.42
9. Viswa Bhazaki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	149.80	151.51	93.19	20.29	28.50	27.20	-	-	-	460.49	97.49	557.98	2.00	559.98
Through R.O.	0.31									0.31		0.31		0.31
		*2.30								*2.30	*0.09	*2.39		*2.39
GRAND TOTAL:	6542.17	2617.69	1481.86	396.02	3042.95	887.04	43.35	14.62	6.47	15032.17	1815.23	16847.40	41.69	16889.09
	*34.84	*16.01	*0.20	*0.62	*3.83	*4.03				*59.53	*11.81	*71.34		*71.34
Grand paid to Non-Uhiv Insttms.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.58	-	35.58	-	35.58	-	35.58
GRAND TOTAL:	6542.17	2617.69	1481.86	396.02	3042.95	887.04	43.35	50.20	6.47	15067.75	1815.23	16882.98	41.69	16924.67
R.O.	32.52									32.52		32.52		32.52
	*34.84	*16.01	*0.20	*0.62	*3.83	*4.03				*59.53	*11.81	*71.34		*71.34
GRAND TOTAL	6574.69	2617.69	1481.86	396.02	3042.95	887.04	43.35	50.20	6.47	15100.27	1815.23	16915.50	41.69	16957.19
	*34.84	*16.01	*0.20	*0.62	*3.83	*4.03				*59.53	*11.81	*71.34		*71.34

\*by adjustment



APPENDIX-XII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE  
YEAR 1996-97 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN INCS & TECH & SEC III

	Basic activities in Univ/Col.	Promotion of excellence & resch.	Man-power Devel- opment	Non- Govt. Univ. Edu- cation	Inter- Centres	Innov- ational courses in Emer- ging Areas	Inter- national co-op	Manage- ment of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg & Tech A to J	Total A to J	Sec III Specific Grant	Grant Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>DELHI</b>														
1. Delhi	159.19	11.85	27.62	-	-	13.50	-	-	-	212.16	7.00	219.16	0.40	219.56
2. B.H.U	0.14	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	1.00	1.17	-	1.17
Through R.O.	14.75	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.12	-	15.12	-	15.12
3. NEHU	0.95	-	-	-	-	11.83	-	-	-	12.78	8.50	21.28	-	21.28
Through R.O.	27.97	-	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.12	-	28.12	-	28.12
4. Pondicherry	3.00	-	-	-	-	5.33	-	-	-	8.33	1.00	9.33	-	9.33
Through R.O.	10.08	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.09	-	10.09	-	10.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163.28</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>27.62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>233.44</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>250.94</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>251.34</b>
Through R.O.	52.80	0.38	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.33	-	53.33	-	53.33
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>216.08</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>27.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>286.77</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>304.27</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>304.67</b>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>														
1. Andhra	42.00	5.94	-	0.20	-	77.66	-	-	-	125.80	5.00	130.80	2.41	133.21
Through R.O.	41.35	39.44	40.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.73	-	81.73	-	81.73
2. Andhra Pradesh Agr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.12	4.12	-	4.12
7. Kakatiya	4.75	0.60	-	-	-	9.00	-	-	-	14.35	6.33	20.68	-	20.68
Through R.O.	12.67	3.49	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.30	-	16.30	-	16.30
8. Nagarjuna	5.90	3.10	-	-	-	22.34	-	-	1.42	32.76	11.00	43.76	8.48	52.24
Through R.O.	46.78	31.36	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.54	-	78.54	-	78.54
9. Orania	10.34	3.19	1.76	-	-	21.00	-	-	-	36.29	13.45	49.74	-	49.74
Through R.O.	17.65	12.35	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.15	-	30.15	-	30.15
10.Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	0.80	-	-	-	24.67	-	-	-	25.47	5.50	30.97	0.67	31.64
Through R.O.	12.16	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.32	-	12.32	-	12.32
11.Sri Padmavathi mahila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.Sri Venkateswara	3.23	-	-	-	-	9.67	-	0.30	-	13.20	3.00	16.20	1.75	17.95
Through R.O.	35.54	0.58	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.41	-	36.41	-	36.41
13.Telugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66.22</b>	<b>13.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>164.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>247.87</b>	<b>48.40</b>	<b>296.27</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>309.58</b>
Through R.O.	166.15	87.08	2.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	255.45	-	255.45	-	255.45
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>232.37</b>	<b>100.71</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>164.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>503.32</b>	<b>48.40</b>	<b>551.72</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>565.03</b>

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55	-	0.55
Through R.O.	13.15	0.30	0.15							13.60		13.60		13.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.55</b>
Through R.O.	13.15	0.30	0.15							13.60		13.60		13.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14.15</b>
<b>ASSAM</b>														
1. Assam	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.50
Through R.O.	14.35	1.80								16.15		16.15		16.15
2. Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dibrugarh	5.54	-	-	-	-	32.84	-	-	-	38.38	8.50	46.88	-	46.88
Through R.O.	51.31	6.63	1.61							59.55		59.55		59.55
4. Gauhati	4.76	1.81	0.34	-	-	33.67	-	-	-	40.58	15.50	56.08	-	56.08
Through R.O.	85.88	6.71	2.06							94.65		94.65		94.65
5. Tejjpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12.80</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81.46</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>105.46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105.46</b>
Through R.O.	151.54	15.14	3.67							170.35		170.35		170.35
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>164.34</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>66.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>251.81</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>275.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>275.81</b>
<b>BIHAR</b>														
1. Bala Sahab Bhum Rao Antbedkar, Bidar	17.16	0.35	-	-	-	11.33	-	-	-	28.94	6.50	35.34	-	35.34
Through R.O.	4.67	0.16								4.83		4.83		4.83
2. Burea Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. B.N.Mandal	-	-	1.80	-	-	2.33	-	-	-	4.13	-	4.13	-	4.13
Through R.O.	2.28	0.19								2.47		2.47		2.47
4. Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.55	-	0.55
5. K.S.Dadhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
6. L.N. Mithila	31.51	-	2.00	-	-	13.34	-	-	-	46.85	10.00	56.85	-	56.85
Through R.O.		0.75								0.75		0.75		0.75
7. Magadh	17.56	0.20	-	-	-	25.67	-	-	-	43.43	7.00	50.43	-	50.43
Through R.O.	17.75	0.34								18.09		18.09		18.09
8. Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Patna	1.06	0.30	0.20	-	-	10.67	-	-	-	12.23	1.50	13.73	-	13.73
10. Narjindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ranchi	39.24	3.22	-	-	-	24.01	-	-	-	66.47	5.00	71.47	-	71.47
Through R.O.	9.50	0.13								9.63		9.63		9.63
12. Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tilak Manjhu, Bhagalpur	10.14	0.73	-	-	-	6.67	-	-	-	17.54	-	17.54	-	17.54
14. Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
15. Vinodha Bhawe	-	0.34	-	-	-	9.99	-	-	-	10.33	1.50	11.83	-	11.83
Through R.O.	3.40	0.29								3.69		3.69		3.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117.22</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>230.37</b>	<b>33.50</b>	<b>263.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>263.87</b>
Through R.O.	37.60	1.86								39.46		39.46		39.46
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>154.82</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>269.83</b>	<b>33.50</b>	<b>303.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>303.33</b>

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>GUJARAT</b>														
1. Bhavnagar	5.00	-	-	-	-	13.00	-	-	-	18.00	-	18.00	-	18.00
Through R.O.	8.26	6.00								14.26		14.26		14.26
2. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	0.25	-	-	-	-	37.83	-	-	-	38.08	14.00	52.08	-	52.08
Through R.O.	65.03	28.82								93.85		93.85		93.85
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.S.Univ.of Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. North Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	31.34	-	-	-	31.34	9.00	40.34	-	40.34
Through R.O.	26.58									26.58		26.58		26.58
8. Sardar Patel	0.75	-	-	-	-	19.50	-	-	-	20.25	3.50	23.75	-	23.75
Through R.O.	11.34		0.24							11.58		11.58		11.58
9. Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	14.17	-	-	-	14.17	11.00	25.17	-	25.17
Through R.O.	25.63	0.26								25.89		25.89		25.89
10. South Gujarat	1.10	-	0.33	-	-	7.34	-	-	-	8.77	6.50	15.27	-	15.27
Through R.O.	40.99									40.99		40.99		40.99
TOTAL	7.10	-	0.33	-	-	123.18	-	-	-	130.61	44.00	174.61	-	174.61
Through R.O.	177.83	35.08	0.24							213.15		213.15		213.15
GRAND TOTAL	184.93	35.08	0.57	-	-	123.18	-	-	-	343.76	44.00	387.76	-	387.76

<b>GOA</b>														
1. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	9.50	-	-	-	9.50	-	9.50	-	9.50
Through R.O.	9.35	0.09								9.44		9.44		9.44
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	9.50	-	-	-	9.50	-	9.50	-	9.50
Through R.O.	9.35	0.09								9.44		9.44		9.44
TOTAL	9.35	0.09	-	-	-	9.50	-	-	-	18.94	-	18.94	-	18.94

<b>HARYANA</b>														
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kurukshetra	18.81	2.53	-	-	-	52.51	-	-	-	73.85	2.50	76.35	1.00	77.35
Through R.O.	57.67	1.20								58.87		58.87		58.87
3. Maharshi Dayanand	5.55	3.33	-	-	-	38.00	-	-	-	46.88	5.00	51.88	6.95	58.83
Through R.O.	56.07	0.67								56.73		56.73		56.73
TOTAL	24.36	5.86	-	-	-	90.51	-	-	-	120.73	7.50	128.23	7.95	136.18
Through R.O.	113.73	1.87								115.60		115.60		115.60
TOTAL	138.09	7.73	-	-	-	90.51	-	-	-	236.33	7.50	243.83	7.95	251.78

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. Himachal Pradesh	7.49	-	0.31	-	-	32.34	-	-	-	40.14	4.25	44.39	0.33	44.72
Through R.O.	46.82	0.58								47.40		47.40		47.40
2. Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-	0.09	-	0.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40.23</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>44.48</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>44.81</b>
Through R.O.	46.82	0.58								47.40		47.40		47.40
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>54.40</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87.63</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>91.88</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>92.21</b>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>														
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	22.34	-	-	-	22.34	1.00	23.34	-	23.34
Through R.O.	17.53	0.13								17.66		17.66		17.66
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	31.34	-	-	-	31.34	5.00	36.34	-	36.34
Through R.O.	28.40	0.12								28.52		28.52		28.52
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ of Agr. Sc & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>59.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59.68</b>
Through R.O.	45.93	0.25								46.18		46.18		46.18
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>45.93</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>99.86</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>105.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105.86</b>
<b>KARNATAKA</b>														
1. Bangalore	5.41	1.04	1.16	-	-	61.67	-	-	-	69.28	6.65	75.93	0.60	76.53
Through R.O.	43.94	0.36	0.20							44.50		44.50		44.50
2. Gulbarga	3.05	0.07	3.90	-	-	16.67	-	-	-	23.69	6.50	30.19	-	30.19
Through R.O.	2.23	0.15								2.38		2.38		2.38
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnataka	8.10	0.27	0.60	-	-	37.56	-	-	-	46.53	25.10	71.63	2.95	74.58
Through R.O.	26.47	0.13	0.13							76.73		76.73		76.73
5. Kuvempu	3.09	0.70	-	-	-	9.66	-	-	-	13.45	4.50	17.95	1.45	19.40
Through R.O.	12.24	0.09								12.33		12.33		12.33
6. Mangalore	13.75	1.14	-	-	-	26.17	-	-	-	41.06	8.00	49.06	-	49.06
Through R.O.	12.10	0.56	0.65							13.31		13.31		13.31
7. Mysore	5.04	-	0.46	-	-	19.50	-	-	-	25.00	4.50	29.50	-	29.50
Through R.O.	21.60		0.73							22.33		22.33		22.33
8. National law school of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38.44</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>171.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>219.01</b>	<b>55.25</b>	<b>274.26</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>279.26</b>
Through R.O.	168.58	1.29	1.71							171.58		171.58		171.58
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>207.02</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>171.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>390.59</b>	<b>55.25</b>	<b>445.84</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>450.84</b>

\* By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>KERALA</b>														
1. Calicut	5.48	0.17	6.49	0.22	-	22.33	-	-	-	34.69	3.50	38.19	5.38	43.57
Through R.O.	26.15	0.67	0.12							26.94		26.94		26.94
2. Cochin Univ of SosTech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kerala	0.10	0.23	1.00	-	-	6.00	-	-	-	7.33	4.00	11.33	-	11.33
Through R.O.	25.81	0.45	0.51							26.77		26.77		26.77
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi	4.68	3.91	-	-	-	35.67	-	-	-	44.26	2.50	46.76	2.50	49.26
Through R.O.	79.67	0.87	0.22							80.76		80.76		80.76
6. Shree Sankaracharya Univ of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86.28</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>96.28</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>104.16</b>
Through R.O.	131.63	1.99	0.85							134.47		134.47		134.47
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>141.89</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>220.75</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>230.75</b>	<b>7.88</b>	<b>238.63</b>
<b>MADHIA PRADESH</b>														
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	12.00	3.00	15.00	-	15.00
Through R.O.	52.34	29.82	0.83							82.99		82.99		82.99
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	1.43	-	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.61	2.26	4.87	-	4.87
Through R.O.	91.24	15.48	2.39							109.11		109.11		109.11
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gnanodya Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Devi Ahilya	1.00	-	2.41	-	-	9.61	-	-	-	13.02	5.00	18.02	-	18.02
Through R.O.	45.32	13.72	0.26							59.30		59.30		59.30
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	0.75	0.88	-	-	-	14.50	-	-	-	16.13	2.50	18.63	-	18.63
Through R.O.	20.40	0.86	0.16							21.42		21.42		21.42
7. Guru Ghasidas	3.99	0.15	-	-	-	15.67	-	-	-	19.81	2.00	21.81	-	21.81
Through R.O.	100.71	1.99	0.34							103.04		103.04		103.04
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Indira Kala Sangset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.	5.31		0.26							5.57		5.57		5.57
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiweji	0.12	1.58	9.50	-	-	12.67	-	-	-	23.87	6.75	30.62	-	30.62
Through R.O.	74.56	14.52	2.05							91.13		91.13		91.13
12. Mahanlal Chaturvedi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rashtriya Patrakarita														
13. Rani Durgavati	-	-	-	-	-	9.50	-	-	-	9.50	5.50	15.00	-	15.00
Through R.O.	70.14	1.08	0.22							71.44		71.44		71.44
14. Ravi Shankar	0.27	-	-	-	-	2.33	-	-	-	2.60	1.25	3.85	-	3.85
Through R.O.	54.04	0.78	0.15							54.97		54.97		54.97
15. Vikram	0.92	1.56	0.28	-	-	11.33	-	-	-	14.09	9.00	23.09	0.40	23.49
Through R.O.	44.68	0.62	1.01							46.31		46.31		46.31
16. Mahatma Gandhi Gramodhyog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.48</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>113.63</b>	<b>37.26</b>	<b>150.89</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>151.29</b>
Through R.O.	558.74	78.87	7.67							645.28		645.28		645.28
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>567.22</b>	<b>83.04</b>	<b>21.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>87.61</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>758.91</b>	<b>37.26</b>	<b>796.17</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>796.57</b>

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Amravati	8.55	0.32	-	-	-	45.32	-	-	-	54.19	12.00	66.19	-	66.19
Through R.O.	63.84		0.10							63.94		63.94		63.94
2. Bombay	1.82	1.24	5.33	-	-	46.25	-	-	-	54.64	4.00	58.64	-	58.64
Through R.O.	85.44	2.12	0.88							88.44		88.44		88.44
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Maharashtra	6.53	1.40	0.42	-	-	59.17	-	-	-	67.52	7.50	75.02	0.60	75.62
Through R.O.	84.10	0.96	0.60							85.66		85.66		85.66
4. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkani Krishna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phule Krishna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Maharashtra Krishna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	3.27	1.03	0.77	-	-	54.99	-	-	-	60.06	16.75	76.81	6.00	82.81
Through R.O.	36.62		1.42							38.04		38.04		38.04
9. North Maharashtra	-	0.19	0.32	-	-	24.67	-	-	-	25.18	2.00	27.18	-	27.18
Through R.O.	54.15	1.94								56.09		56.09		56.09
10. Puna	3.60	2.34	1.19	-	-	63.33	-	-	0.64	71.10	14.50	85.60	2.70	88.30
Through R.O.	124.94	10.76	0.94							136.64		136.64		136.64
11. Rurajabao Krishna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	0.22	-	-	-	24.67	-	-	-	24.89	3.00	27.89	-	27.89
Through R.O.	13.01	4.43	0.15							17.59		17.59		17.59
13. Shriwaji	1.07	0.54	0.76	-	-	29.01	-	0.21	-	31.59	6.50	38.09	1.14	39.23
Through R.O.	79.04	13.52	0.63							93.19		93.19		93.19
14. Swami Ram. Teerth Maharashtra	1.65	-	-	-	-	20.84	-	-	-	22.69	-	22.69	-	22.69
Through R.O.	16.75	2.55	0.73							20.03		20.03		20.03
15. Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>8.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>368.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>411.86</b>	<b>66.25</b>	<b>478.11</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>488.55</b>
Through R.O.	557.89	36.28	5.45							599.62		599.62		599.62
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>584.58</b>	<b>43.56</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>368.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>1011.48</b>	<b>66.25</b>	<b>1077.73</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>1088.17</b>

**MANIPUR**

1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	-	-	0.39	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	18.39	6.50	24.89	-	24.89
Through R.O.	55.29	0.30	0.15							55.74		55.74		55.74
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.39</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>24.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24.89</b>
Through R.O.	55.29	0.30	0.15							55.74		55.74		55.74
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>55.29</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74.13</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>80.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80.63</b>

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>ORISSA</b>														
1. Bichampur	13.11	0.28	-	-	-	6.67	-	-	-	20.06	5.00	25.06	-	25.06
Through R.O.	6.50	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.81	-	6.81	-	6.81
2. Orissa Univ. of Agr & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur	10.02	1.59	1.40	-	-	38.01	-	-	-	51.02	20.77	71.79	-	71.79
Through R.O.	2.10	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.91	-	2.91	-	2.91
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	63.67	2.32	0.15	0.11	-	42.51	-	-	-	108.76	21.00	129.76	2.48	132.24
Through R.O.	16.00	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.41	-	17.41	-	17.41
TOTAL	86.80	4.19	1.55	0.11	-	87.19	-	-	-	179.84	46.77	226.61	2.48	229.09
Through R.O.	24.60	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.13	-	27.13	-	27.13
GRAND TOTAL	111.40	6.72	1.55	0.11	-	87.19	-	-	-	206.97	46.77	253.74	2.48	256.22
<b>PUNJAB</b>														
1. Guru Nanakdev	42.91	-	-	-	-	26.43	-	-	-	69.34	4.00	73.34	-	73.34
Through R.O.	39.65	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.75	-	39.75	-	39.75
2. Punjab	37.72	0.41	0.90	-	-	22.99	-	0.41	0.35	62.78	11.50	74.28	6.00	80.28
Through R.O.	73.55	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.80	-	73.80	-	73.80
3. Punjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjab	4.75	-	-	-	-	28.92	-	-	-	33.67	6.50	40.17	1.23	41.40
Through R.O.	9.38	0.05	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.61	-	9.61	-	9.61
5. Thapar Instt of Engrg & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	85.38	0.41	0.90	-	-	78.34	-	0.41	0.35	165.79	22.00	187.79	7.23	195.02
Through R.O.	122.58	0.40	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	123.16	-	123.16	-	123.16
GRAND TOTAL	207.96	0.81	1.08	-	-	78.34	-	0.41	0.35	288.95	22.00	310.95	7.23	318.18
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>														
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	2.50	2.57	-	2.57
Through R.O.	3.27	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.47	-	3.47	-	3.47
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mohan Lal	5.45	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	9.95	3.00	12.95	-	12.95
Through R.O.	25.75	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.09	-	26.09	-	26.09
4. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswat	25.10	0.69	-	0.75	-	7.00	-	-	4.85	38.39	10.00	48.39	-	48.39
Through R.O.	138.42	5.24	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.13	-	145.13	-	145.13
5. Rajasthan	6.08	1.35	-	-	-	35.00	-	-	-	42.43	7.91	50.34	3.05	53.39
Through R.O.	105.26	2.39	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.70	-	107.70	-	107.70
6. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	36.63	2.11	-	0.75	-	46.50	-	-	4.85	90.84	23.41	114.25	3.05	117.30
Through R.O.	272.70	8.17	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	282.39	-	282.39	-	282.39
GRAND TOTAL	309.33	10.28	1.52	0.75	-	46.50	-	-	4.85	373.23	23.41	396.64	3.05	399.69

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>														
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Anna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Annamalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bharathiar	4.00	7.94	-	-	-	11.41	-	-	-	23.35	3.83	27.18	-	27.18
Through R.O.	29.00	39.81	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.57	-	70.57	-	70.57
5. Bharathidasan	10.57	2.46	0.93	-	-	15.83	-	-	-	29.79	9.00	38.79	-	38.79
Through R.O.	33.72	19.00	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.59	-	53.59	-	53.59
		*0.03								*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
6. Madras	16.60	4.52	0.33	-	-	45.13	-	-	-	67.58	10.00	77.58	-	77.58
Through R.O.	49.83	41.22	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.01	-	92.01	-	92.01
		*0.03								*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
7. Madurai Kamaraj	13.34	0.24	-	-	-	46.01	-	-	-	50.59	10.50	70.09	0.38	70.47
Through R.O.	43.04	22.61	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.92	-	66.92	-	66.92
8. Marimaniam Sundaraman	5.55	4.44	3.84	-	-	27.00	-	-	-	40.83	2.00	42.83	6.00	48.83
Through R.O.	34.06	21.69	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.33	-	56.33	-	56.33
9. Mother Teresa Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. T.N.Veterinary & Animal Sc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tamilnadu Dr.MGR Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50.06</b>	<b>19.60</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>221.14</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>256.47</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>262.85</b>
Through R.O.	189.65	144.33	5.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	339.42	-	339.42	-	339.42
		*0.06								*0.06		*0.06		*0.06
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>239.71</b>	<b>163.93</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>560.56</b>	<b>35.33</b>	<b>595.89</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>602.27</b>
		*0.06								*0.06		*0.06		*0.06
<b>TRIPURA</b>														
1. Tripura	2.05	0.48	-	-	-	2.33	-	-	-	4.86	3.50	8.36	-	8.36
Through R.O.	10.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.30	-	10.30	-	10.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.36</b>
Through R.O.	10.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.30	-	10.30	-	10.30
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12.35</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.16</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>18.66</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.66</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>														
1. Agra	6.91	2.84	2.85	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	24.60	7.50	32.10	6.03	38.13
Through R.O.	91.53	0.93	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.77	-	92.77	-	92.77
		*0.19								*0.19		*0.19		*0.19
2. Allahabad	-	0.50	2.53	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	10.53	1.00	11.53	-	11.53
Through R.O.	22.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.17	-	22.17	-	22.17
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	0.72	3.00	3.72
Through R.O.	13.70	0.52	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.67	-	14.67	-	14.67
4. Chanra Sekhar A.Un.ofAgriTech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaughary Charan Singh	9.86	3.21	1.98	-	-	19.67	-	-	-	34.72	6.50	41.22	-	41.22
Through R.O.	93.67	1.65	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.62	-	95.62	-	95.62
		*0.15	*0.03							*0.18		*0.18		*0.18

\* By adjustment



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Dr Bhimrao Rao Ambedkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	4.50	2.87	3.40	-	-	19.89	-	-	-	30.66	2.24	32.90	1.45	34.35
Through R.O.	26.57	0.68								27.25		27.25		27.25
8. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gorakhpur	3.66	7.12	0.80	-	-	7.83	-	-	-	19.41	5.00	24.41	3.00	27.41
Through R.O.	55.59	0.37								55.96		55.96		55.96
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	1.07	-	-	-	22.50	-	-	-	23.57	1.00	24.57	6.00	30.57
Through R.O.	30.67	2.07								32.74		32.74		32.74
11. Kanpur	14.37	2.86	2.42	-	-	22.33	-	-	0.80	42.78	2.00	44.78	-	44.78
Through R.O.	88.42	0.55	0.44							89.41		89.41		89.41
12. Kashi Viswapeeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kuram	-	0.06	-	-	-	2.33	-	-	-	2.39		2.39	-	2.39
Through R.O.	11.15	0.10	0.49							11.74		11.74		11.74
14. Lucknow	0.02	2.29	1.84	-	-	4.66	-	-	-	8.81	-	8.81	-	8.81
Through R.O.	23.16	0.15								23.31		23.31		23.31
15. Narendra Deo Univ. of Ag&Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Purvanchal	0.55	0.10	-	-	-	22.39	-	-	-	23.04		23.04	6.00	29.04
Through R.O.	14.09	0.50	0.18							14.77		14.77		14.77
17. Rohilkhand	1.85	2.53	1.30	-	-	15.50	-	-	-	21.18	4.00	25.18	3.39	28.57
Through R.O.	43.14	1.25	0.33							44.72		44.72		44.72
18. Roorkhee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.72</b>	<b>25.45</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>242.41</b>	<b>29.24</b>	<b>271.65</b>	<b>28.87</b>	<b>300.52</b>
Through R.O.	523.86	8.77	2.50							525.13		525.13		525.13
	*0.19	*0.15	*0.03							*0.37		*0.37		*0.37
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>555.58</b>	<b>34.22</b>	<b>20.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>767.54</b>	<b>29.24</b>	<b>796.78</b>	<b>28.87</b>	<b>825.65</b>
	*0.19	*0.15	*0.03							*0.37		*0.37		*0.37

**WEST BENGAL**

1. Birhan Chandra Kriehi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Burdwan	34.59	4.26	0.17	-	-	28.84	-	-	-	67.86	18.50	86.36	-	86.36
Through R.O.	17.26	0.20								17.46		17.46		17.46
	*0.74	*0.21								*0.95		*0.95		*0.95
3. Calcutta	86.56	3.00	3.80	-	-	72.37	-	-	-	165.73	25.00	190.73	-	190.73
Through R.O.	35.77	1.58								37.35		37.35		37.35
	*1.05									*1.05		*1.05		*1.05

\*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Jadavpur	0.13	-	-	-	-	2.47	-	-	-	2.60	-	2.60	-	2.60
Through R.O.	0.70									0.70		0.70		0.70
5. Kalyani	2.63	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.69	1.00	3.69	-	3.69
Through R.O.	3.60									3.60		3.60		3.60
6. North Bengal	25.58	1.11	-	-	-	23.88	-	-	-	50.57	15.50	66.07	-	66.07
Through R.O.	12.79	0.31								13.10		13.10		13.10
7. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vidya Sagar	27.09	-	-	-	-	19.16	-	-	-	46.25	9.00	55.25	-	55.25
Through R.O.	14.58									14.58		14.58		14.58
9. Visva Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>176.58</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>146.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>335.70</b>	<b>69.00</b>	<b>404.70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>404.70</b>
Through R.O.	84.70	2.09								86.79		86.79		86.79
	*1.79	*0.21								*2.00		*2.00		*2.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>962.20</b>	<b>117.97</b>	<b>99.88</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2047.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>3238.19</b>	<b>589.66</b>	<b>3827.85</b>	<b>93.72</b>	<b>3921.57</b>
Through R.O.	3505.42	427.65	31.90							3964.97		3964.97		3964.97
	*1.98	*0.42	*0.03							*2.43		*2.43		*2.43
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>4467.62</b>	<b>545.62</b>	<b>131.78</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2047.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>7203.16</b>	<b>589.66</b>	<b>7792.82</b>	<b>93.72</b>	<b>7886.54</b>
	*1.98	*0.42	*0.03							*2.43		*2.43		*2.43

\*by adjustment

Appendix XII (Continued)

SUMMARY (PLAN) 1996-97

	Basic amenities in Univ/Col.	ame- of excellence & resch.	Promotion of power & devel- opment.	Man power Rdu- cation	Non- Rural Univ. Centres	Inter- national courses in Emer- ging Areas	Innov- ational co-op	Inter- national U.G.C.	Manage- ment of Bih.	Sports & Phy. A to I	Total A to J	Engg & Tech A to J	Total III Specific Grant	Grant Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	3136.40	437.40	334.17	19.94	9.00	62.16	19.00	7.82	-	4025.89	275.72	4301.61	0.67	4302.28
	*26.26	*2.03				*1.49				*29.78	*1.27	*31.05		*31.05
DEEMED TO BE UNIV.	456.11	185.81	27.50	9.96	96.80	66.24	10.00	2.80	1.32	856.54	352.68	1209.22	9.60	1218.82
		*4.70				*0.17				*4.87	*1.60	*6.47		*6.47
STATE UNIVERSITIES	2941.88	1957.55	1120.19	366.12	252.24	606.80	14.35	4.00	5.15	7268.28	1186.83	8455.11	31.42	8486.53
	*8.58	*9.28	*0.20	*0.62		*2.12				*20.80	*8.94	*29.74		*29.74
INTER UNIVS.	7.78	36.93	-	-	2684.91	151.84	-	-	-	2881.46	-	2881.46	-	2881.46
					*3.83	*0.25				*4.08		*4.08		*4.08
THROUGH R.O.	32.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.52	-	32.52	-	32.52
Non-Univ Instns.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.58	-	35.58	-	35.58	-	35.58
TOTAL UNIVS A	6574.69	2617.69	1481.86	396.02	3042.95	887.04	43.35	50.20	6.47	15100.27	1815.23	16915.50	41.69	16957.19
	*34.84	*16.01	*0.20	*0.62	*3.83	*4.03				*59.53	*11.81	*71.34		*71.34
CENTRAL UNIV, COL	163.28	11.88	27.62	-	-	30.66	-	-	-	233.44	17.50	250.94	0.40	251.34
STATE UNIV COLLEGES	798.92	106.09	72.26	1.28	-	2017.22	-	0.92	8.06	3004.75	572.16	3576.91	93.32	3670.23
	*1.98	*0.42	*0.03			2017.85				*2.43	589.16	*2.43		*2.43
THROUGH R.O.	3505.42	427.65	31.90							3964.97		3964.97		3964.97
TOTAL COLLEGES	4467.62	545.62	131.78	1.28	-	2047.88	-	0.92	8.06	7203.16	589.66	7792.82	93.72	7886.54
	*1.98	*0.42	*0.03							*2.43		*2.43		*2.43
GRAND TOTAL UNIVS	11042.31	3163.31	1613.64	397.30	3042.95	2934.92	43.75	51.12	14.53	22303.43	2404.89	24708.32	135.41	24843.73
	*36.82	*16.43	*0.23	*0.62	*3.83	*4.03				*61.96	*11.81	*73.77		*73.77
PAYMENT THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT	-	5.92	73.14	-	-	79.81	54.60	169.24	-	382.71	-	382.71	-	382.71
GRAND TOTAL	11042.31	3169.23	1686.78	397.30	3042.95	3014.73	97.95	220.36	14.53	22686.14	2404.89	25091.03	135.41	25226.44
	*36.82	*16.43	*0.23	*0.62	*3.83	*4.03				*61.96	*11.81	*73.77		*73.77

Rupees in Lakhs

**APPENDIX-XIII**

**STATEMENT SHOWING MAINTENANCE GRANTS (NON-PLAN) AND RECURRING EXPENDITURE (NON-PLAN) IN RESPECT OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES AND STATE UNIVERSITIES.**

**A. CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES**

(Rs. in Lac)

SI. NO	STATE/ UNIVERSITIES	NON-PLAN MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM UGC	TOTAL NON-PLAN RECURRING EXPENDITURE
1	2	3	4
	ANDHRA PRADESH		
1	Hyderabad	725.18	NA
	ASSAM		
2	Assam	-	-
	MEGHALAYA		
3	North-Eastern Hills	1205.34	1679.61
	UTTAR PRADESH		
4	Aligarh Muslim	5601.83	NA
5	Banaras Hindu	6525.27	6954.06
	WEST BENGAL		
6	Visva Bharathi	1499.31	1198.94
	DELHI (NCT)		
7	Delhi	3317.97	NA
8.	Jamia Milia Islamia	963.55	1258.18
9	Jawahar Lal Nehru	2096.45	1788.71
	PONDICHERRY (UT)		
10	Pondicherry	358.22	430.08

## B.DEEMED UNIVERSITIES

(Rs. in Lac)

SI. NO	STATE/ UNIVERSITIES	NON-PLAN MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM UGC	TOTAL NON-PLAN RECURRING EXPENDITURE
1	2	3	4
	ANDHRA PRADESH -----		
1	Central Instt. of Eng. & Foreign languages	294.47	306.01
2	Rasthriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	-	75.91
3	Sri Satya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	-	129.42
	BIHAR -----		
4	Birla Instt. of Tech. Mersa	45.98	NA
5	Indian School of Mines	563.21	744.91
	GUJARAT -----		
6	Gujarat Vidyapeeth	229.37	NA
	HARYANA -----		
7	National Dairy Research Instt.	-	222.44
	KARNATAKA -----		
8	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	-	5191.19
	MAHRASHTRA -----		
9	Gokhale Institute of Poltics & Economics	-	72.86
10	Internation Instt. of Population Sciences	-	109.99
11	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	256.62	279.21
	PUNJAB -----		
12	Thapar Institute of Engg. & Tech.	18.64	273.99

(Rs. in Lac)

SI. NO	STATE/ UNIVERSITIES	NON-PLAN MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM UGC	TOTAL NON-PLAN RECURRING EXPENDITURE
1	2	3	4
	RAJASTHAN		
13	Bansathali Vidyapeeth	-	336.23
	TAMIL NADU		
14	Gandhigram Rual Instt.	249.02	246.72
15	S.A.Instt. of H.Science & Higher Education for Women	120.17	282.00
16	Sri Chandsekharandra Saraswaty Nayaya	7.00	NA
	UTTAR PRADESH		
17	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	75.18	298.96
18	Gurukul Kangari	139.03	186.32
	DELHI (NCT)		
19	Jamia Hamdard	274.37	533.43
20	Sri Lal Bahadur Rasth-riya Sanskrit	-	118.46

## C.STATE UNIVERSITIES

(Rs. in Lac)

SI. NO	STATE/ UNIVERSITIES	NON-PLAN MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NON-PLAN RECURRING EXPENDITURE
1	2	3	4
	ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Sri Padmavathi Mahila	NA	125.72
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
2.	Arunachal	-	-
	ASSAM		
3.	Dibrugarh	396.00	501.63
	BIHAR		
4.	Veer Kunwar Singh	-	-
	GOA		
5.	Goa	210.00	221.97
	GUJARAT		
6.	North Gujarat	53.42	175.54
7.	Sardar Patel	361.74	523.54
	HARYANA		
8.	Kurukshetra	1163.26	1970.16
	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
9.	H.P. University	702.32	1082.59
	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
10.	Jammu	631.47	895.60
11.	Kasmir	780.00	711.69
	KARNATAKA		
12.	Bangalore	1311.93	2018.74
13.	Karnatak	1425.41	1731.49
14.	Kuvempu	331.00	472.78
15.	National Law School	-	-

(Rs. in Lac)

SI. NO	STATE/ UNIVERSITIES	NON-PLAN MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NON-PLAN RECURRING EXPENDITURE
1	2	3	4
	KERALA		
16.	Cochin	609.79	723.15
17.	Kerala	1396.00	2198.40
18.	Mahtama Gandhi	403.06	1105.32
	MADHYA PRADESH		
19.	Devi Ahilya	324.00	701.64
20.	Rani Durgawati	363.58	487.93
21.	Vikram	277.33	540.59
	MAHRASHTRA		
22.	Bombay	1200.34	1681.49
23.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (Marthwada)	714.32	1249.48
24.	Nagpur	723.33	1258.09
25.	North Maharashtra	83.10	285.89
26.	Pune	747.07	3936.22
27.	S.N.D.T. Women's	668.46	991.64
28.	Shivaji	579.78	1285.73
29.	Y.R.C. Open	606.00	461.22
	MANIPUR		
30.	Manipur	204.00	321.56
	PUNJAB		
31.	Guru Nanak Dev	1279.20	1896.30
32.	Punjab	3215.78	3513.21
	TAMIL NADU		
33.	Annamalai	22.22	1432.51
34.	Bharthiar	79.00	405.96
35.	Madras	243.74	1706.29
36.	Tamil	114.80	199.98
	UTTAR PRADESH		
37.	H.N. Bahuguna	310.37	413.68
38.	Kumaon	409.08	541.37
39.	Roorkee	1341.52	1724.74





(Rs. in Lac)

Sl. No	STATE/ UNIVERSITIES	NON-PLAN MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NON-PLAN RECURRING EXPENDITURE
1	2	3	4
	WEST BENGAL		
10.	Calcutta	2620.00	3148.00
11.	Jadavpur	1943.02	2114.98
12.	North Bengal	963.00	974.00
13.	Vidya Sagar	153.35	198.98

- NOTE: - 1. In the case of central universities and Institution deemed universities, the maintenance grants paid by Universities Grants Commission as per Annual Account of UGC in the years 1994-95 and non-plan recurring expenditure as reported by the universities have been shown. In respect of state universities the figures giving in this appendix are based on the information received from different state universities.
2. Only the maintenance grants received by the universities from either the UGC or State Governments as the case may be and the total recurring expenditure (non-plan) have been given. Funds received by the universities from sources other than, State Government (for state universities) and the UGC (for central universities and institutions deemed to be universities) have not been shown.
3. Recurring expenditure (non-plan) includes only items like salaries of teaching staff, administrative staff, purchases of chemicals, maintenance of equipments, conduct of examinations, maintenance of building and other expenditure on day-to-day activities.

(Rs. in Lac)

STATE/ UNIVERSITIES	NON-PLAN MAINTENANCE GRANTS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT	TOTAL NON-PLAN RECURRING EXPENDITURE
2	3	4
WEST BENGAL		
Calcutta	2620.00	3148.00
Jadavpur	1943.02	2114.98
North Bengal	963.00	974.00
Vidya Sagar	153.35	198.98

1. In the case of central universities and Institution deemed universities, the maintenance grants paid by Universities Grants Commission as per Annual Account of UGC in the years 1994-95 and non-plan recurring expenditure as reported by the universities have been shown. In respect of state universities the figures giving in this appendix are based on the information received from different state universities.
2. Only the maintenance grants received by the universities from either the UGC or State Governments as the case may be and the total recurring expenditure (non-plan) have been given. Funds received by the universities from sources other than, State Government (for state universities) and the UGC (for central universities and institutions deemed to be universities) have not been shown.
3. Recurring expenditure (non-plan) includes only items like salaries of teaching staff, administrative staff, purchases of chemicals, maintenance of equipments, conduct of examinations, maintenance of building and other expenditure on day-to-day activities.

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
National  
Planning  
17-B,  
New  
Delhi  
Date

5/10/95