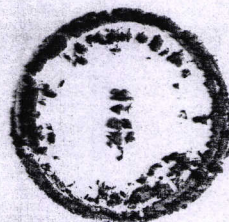


UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

REPORT FOR THE YEAR
1980-81



Presented to the Government of India in compliance with Section 18 of
the UGC Act, 1956
NEW DELHI

University Grants Commission
New Delhi-110002
(INDIA)

Note

Figures given in the report have been rounded

1 Lakh = 1,00,000

1 Crore = 1,00,00,000 = 10 million

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CONTENTS

Para Page
No. No.

Section I **Institutions and Enrolment in Higher Education—
Growth in Numbers**

Student Enrolment	1.01	1
Growth Rate of Enrolment	1.02	2
Stage-wise Enrolment	1.03	4
Faculty-wise Enrolment	1.04	4
Establishment of New Colleges	1.05	4
State-wise Growth of Colleges	1.06	4
Staff Strength	1.07	5
Doctorate Degrees Awarded	1.08	5

Section II **Maintenance and Coordination of Standards**

National Enrolment Policy	2.04	6
Restructuring of Courses	2.05	7
Scheme for Assistance for the 'Preparation of University Level Books by Authors'	2.06	7
Panels of Experts	2.07	8
Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences	2.08	8
Panel on Education	2.09	8
Panel on Law	2.10	9
Panel on Modern Indian Languages	2.11	9
Panel on Linguistics	2.12	9
Panel on Classical Languages	2.13	9
Panel on Library and Information Science	2.14	10
Sub-plan on Teacher Education	2.15	10
Status Reports and Departmental Profiles	2.16	10
Science Panels	2.17	10
Physics Panel	2.18	11
Chemistry Panel	2.19	11
Mathematics Panel	2.20	11
Bio-Sciences Panel	2.21	12
Geography Panel	2.22	13
Geo-Sciences Panel	2.23	13

been rounded

million

	<i>Para No.</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Engineering and Technology Panel	2.24	13
Promotion of Gandhian Studies	2.25	13
Centres of Advanced Study/Departments of Special Assistance	2.26	14
Major Research Projects (Humanities)	2.27	15
Minor Research Projects (Humanities)	2.28	15
Major Research Projects (Science)	2.29	16
Minor Research Projects (Science)	2.30	17
Computer Development	2.31	17
Examination Reforms	2.32	18
Development of Library Facilities in Universities and Colleges	2.33	18
Postgraduate Centres	2.34	19
Review Committee	2.35	20
Section III Development of Universities		21
Grants for on-going Programmes	3.10	23
Grants for Development of Science	3.13	26
University Service and Instrumentation Centres (USICs)	3.14	26
Science Education Centres	3.15	26
Wild Life Studies	3.16	26
Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards	3.17	28
Grants for the Development of Humanities and Social Sciences	3.18	28
Development Grants for Engineering and Technology	3.19	28
Business Management	3.20	30
Area Studies	3.21	30
Planning Forums	3.22	33
Unassigned Grants	3.23	33
National Integration Samitis	3.24	33
Memorial Lectures	3.25	34
Section IV Development of Colleges		35
Criteria for eligibility	4.07	35
Basic Assistance	4.08	36
Assistance for Development of Undergraduate Education	4.09	36
Special Assistance to Colleges	4.10	37

Para Page
No. No.

Para Page
No. No.

Special

2.24 13
2.25 13
2.26 14
2.27 15
2.28 15
2.29 16
2.30 17
2.31 17
2.32 18

Universities

2.33 18
2.34 19
2.35 20

Section V **Institutions Deemed to be Universities**

Student and Staff Strength 5.02 44
Maintenance Grants 5.03 44
Major Achievements 5.04 45

Section VI **Non-Plan Grants to Universities**

Grants to Central Universities 6.02 49
Maintenance Grants to Central Universities and
Institutions deemed to be Universities 6.03 49

Centres

3.10 23
3.13 26
3.14 26
3.15 26
3.16 26
3.17 28

Section VII **Faculty Improvement Programmes**

Seminars, Symposia, Summer Institutes, Work-
shops etc. 7.02 51
English Literature Seminars 7.05 52
Conferences 7.06 52
National Fellowships 7.07 52
National Associateships 7.08 53
National Lectures 7.09 53
Teacher Fellowships 7.10 54
Travel Grants for Attending Conferences etc. 7.11 54
Staff Quarters and Teachers Hostels 7.12 55
Visiting Professors/Fellows 7.13 55
Utilization of the Services of Retired Teachers 7.14 56
Career Awards 7.15 57

es and

and

3.18 28
3.19 28
3.20 30
3.21 30
3.22 33
3.23 33
3.24 33
3.25 34
35

Section VIII **Students**

Scholarships and Fellowships 8.02 58
Junior Research Fellowships 8.03 59
Senior Research Fellowships 8.04 59
(Now designated as post-doctoral fellowships)

graduate

4.07 35
4.08 36
4.09 36
4.10 37

Senior/Junior Research Fellowships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students	8.05	60
Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology	8.06	60
Border Hill Areas Scholarships	8.07	60
Scholarships for Full-time LL.M. Courses	8.08	61
Award of Junior/Senior Research Fellowships for Students from Developing Countries	8.09	61
Research Associateships	8.10	61
Award of Studentships for M.Sc./M.Sc.(Tech.) Courses in Applied Sciences and Post-M.Sc. diploma courses	8.11	62
Construction of Hostels	8.12	62
Improvement of Hostels	8.13	63
Student Homes/Non-Resident Student Centres	8.14	64
Assistance for extension or construction of canteen including furniture and equipment in universities and colleges	8.15	64

Section IX Cultural Exchange Programmes and International Collaboration 65

Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programme	9.01	65
Foreign Language Teachers	9.02	65
Visits of Delegation/Dignitaries	9.03	65
Visit of Indian Delegations	9.04	67
Joint Seminars	9.05	67
Indo-British Universities Collaboration Programmes	9.06	67
Indo-US Fellowship Programme	9.07	68
Indo-US Exchange of Scientists Programme	9.08	68
CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme	9.09	68
Fellowship Programme	9.10	68
Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships and Scholarships	9.11	68
Programme of Exchange of Visits by Younger Scientists	9.12	69
UNESCO Programme	9.13	70
Colombo Plan	9.14	70

Para Page
No. No.

Para Page
No. No.

Scheduled	8.05	60
	8.06	60
	8.07	60
s	8.08	61
Fellowships	8.09	61
	8.10	61
(Tech.)	8.11	62
Post-M.Sc.	8.12	62
	8.13	63
Centres	8.14	64
of canteen		
universities	8.15	64
International		65
Time	9.01	65
	9.02	65
	9.03	65
	9.04	67
	9.05	67
on Pro-	9.06	67
	9.07	68
me	9.08	68
	9.09	68
	9.10	68
ships and	9.11	68
Younger	9.12	69
	9.13	70
	9.14	70

Assistance to Selected University Departments— Phase-II	9.15	70
<i>Section X</i> Adult, Continuing and Extension Education and Correspondence Courses		72
Adult Education	10.01	72
Continuing Education	10.02	72
Film Clubs	10.03	73
Correspondence Courses	10.04	73
B.Ed. Correspondence Courses	10.05	74
<i>Section XI</i> Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		75
Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes/Sche- duled Tribes Students in the Universities/Colleges	11.02	75
Creation of separate cells in universities to ensure implementation of orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	11.03	75
Reservation of seats in Hostels for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	11.04	75
Assistance to colleges in Backward/Tribal Areas	11.05	76
Reservation of Fellowships	11.06	76
Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of Appointment to teaching posts in Universities/Colleges	11.07	77
Remedial courses for weaker sections	11.08	77
Committee on Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	11.09	77
Cell for Implementation of Reservation Orders	11.10	77
Reservation in the UGC office	11.11	77
<i>Section XII</i> Higher Education and Women		79
Growth of Enrolment	12.04	79
Women's Colleges	12.07	80
State-wise distribution	12.08	82
Stage-wise distribution	12.09	82
Faculty-wise distribution	12.10	82
Visits Abroad	—	84

APPENDICES

		<i>Page No.</i>
<i>I</i>	List of Universities and Institutions deemed to be universities in India—1980-81	85
<i>II</i>	Growth of Student Enrolment: 1961-62 to 1970-71 and 1971-72 to 1980-81	89
<i>III</i>	Growth of Enrolment (excluding PUC/Inter/PP) during the period from 1976-77 to 1980-81	90
<i>IV</i>	Student Enrolment in the Universities: Stagewise (1976-77 to 1980-81)	93
<i>V</i>	Stagewise Enrolment: Universities & Affiliated Colleges: 1980-81	94
<i>VI</i>	Student Enrolment in Universities: Facultywise 1976-77 to 1980-81	95
<i>VII</i>	Distribution of Colleges according to Courses of Study (1976-77 to 1980-81)	96
<i>VIII</i>	Increase in Number of Colleges during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 (Statewise)	97
<i>IX</i>	Increase in Number of Affiliated Colleges (Arts, Science, Commerce only) during the period from 1976-77 to 1980-81 (Statewise)	98
<i>X</i>	Number of Postgraduate Colleges (Arts, Science & Commerce only) (Affiliated): Statewise	99
<i>XI</i>	Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff University Departments/University Colleges according to Designation (1976-77 to 1980-81)	100
<i>XII</i>	Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the Affiliated Colleges according to Designation: (1976-77 to 1980-81)	101
<i>XIII</i>	Number of Doctorate Degrees awarded: Faculty-wise (1975-76 to 1979-80)	102
<i>XIV</i>	List of Centres of Advanced Study in Humanities and Social Sciences	103
<i>XV</i>	List of Departments of Special Assistance in the Humanities and Social Sciences	104
<i>XVI</i>	List of Centres of Advanced Study with areas of specialisation and year of recognition	105
<i>XVII</i>	List of Departments approved under Special Assistance Programme in Science subjects	107
<i>XVIII</i>	Computer Facilities available in Universities	108

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ects
ties

85
89
90
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
107
108

XIX

Institutions identified for Initiating Computer Manpower Training Programme

109

XX

Schemes within the plan allocation and outside the plan allocation to be taken up for implementation during the Sixth Plan period in the universities

110

XXI

Pattern of assistance to universities for development of Postgraduate/Undergraduate teaching and research facilities during Sixth Plan (1980-85) under institutional development Schemes

112

XXII

Statement showing the Grants paid to Universities during the Year 1980-81 (major headwise) under Plan & Section III.

114

XXIII

Grants to Central and State Universities for other Schemes

126

XXIV

List of USICs

130

XXV

Statement showing the Grants paid to Colleges during the Year 1980-81 (major headwise) under Plan & Section III

132

XXVI

List of Universities Participating in the Programme of Continuing Education

140

XXVII

Universities offering Correspondence Courses

141

XXVIII

Information regarding posts of Lecturers in University Teaching Departments and those held by SC/ST candidates as on 1.6.1980

146

XXIX

Percentage of Women enrolment to total Enrolment: Statewise 1976-77, 1979-80 and 1980-81

150

XXX

Sexwise Distribution of Enrolment—Stagewise: 1970-71 to 1980-81

153

XXXI

Distribution of Student Enrolment Sexwise & Facultywise: 1970-71 to 1980-81

154

XXXII

Details of Tours undertaken by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and officers of the Commission during the year 1980-81

156

List of Illustrations

Growth of Enrolment (University-Level): 1960-61 to 1980-81 (Section I)

3

Grants for the Development of Universities : 1976-77 to 1980-81 (Section III)

24

Grants Paid to Colleges for Special Programmes:
1976-77 to 1980-81 (*Section IV*)
Percentage of Women's Enrolment: 1970-71 to
1980-81 (*Section XII*)

40

81

grammes:

40

1970-71 to

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Members of the University Grants Commission
during 1980-81

Chairman

1. Dr. (Smt.) Madhuri R. Shah*

Vice-Chairman

2. Professor B. Ramachandra Rao

Members

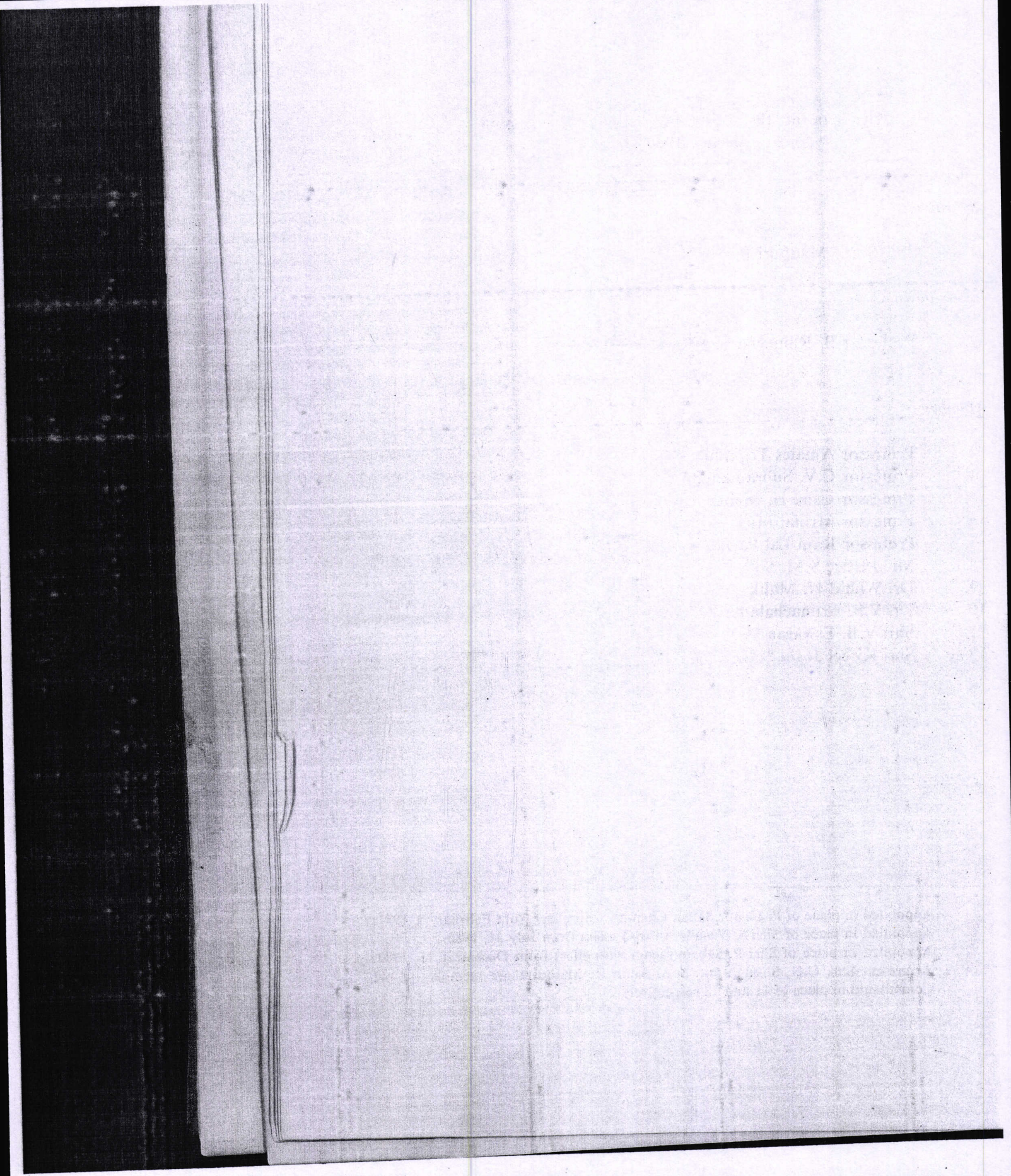
3. Professor Amales Tripathi
4. Professor C.V. Subramanian
5. Professor Usha H. Mehta
6. Professor Mrinal Miri
7. Professor Ram Lal Parikh
8. Mr. Justice S.M. Sikri
9. Dr. Wahid U. Malik
10. Dr. V.S. Arunachalam
- 11.£ Shri V.B. Eswaran **
- 12.£ Shri Kireet Joshi ***

* Appointed in place of Professor Satish Chandra with effect from February 5, 1981.

** Appointed in place of Shri S. Vasudevan with effect from July 31, 1980.

*** Appointed in place of Shri P. Sabanayagam with effect from December 11, 1980.

£ At present Shri C.G. Somiah and Smt. Anna R. Malhotra are members of the Commission in place of 11 and 12 respectively.



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT

April 1980—March 1981

In compliance with Section 18 of the UGC Act, 1956 (No. 3 of 1956)* we have the honour to present to the Central Government the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1980-81 to be laid before the Houses of Parliament.

SECTION I

Institutions and Enrolment in Higher Education Growth in Numbers

1.01 Student Enrolment: As against an enrolment of 19,53,700 students in 84 universities, nine institutions deemed to be universities and 3,604 colleges in the year 1970-71, there were 27,52,437 students enrolled in 1980-81 in as many as 112 universities, 11 institutions deemed to be universities and 4,722 colleges. Growth in the number of institutions and enrolments for the period 1970-71 to 1980-81 is given in the following table. Figures pertaining to student enrolment exclude enrolment in intermediate, pre-university and preprofessional classes, unless otherwise specified:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of universities</i>	<i>Number of Colleges</i>	<i>Number of Students</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1970-71	84 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	3,604	19,53,700
1971-72	86 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	3,896	20,65,041
1972-73	90 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,158	21,68,107
1973-74	95 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,308	22,34,385
1974-75	102 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,170	23,66,541

*The University Grants Commission Act 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956) (as amended upto 17th June, 1972).

1	2	3	4
1975-76	102 + 9 institutions deemed to be universities	4,272	24,26,109
1976-77	105 + 10 institutions deemed to be universities	4,317	24,31,563
1977-78	105 + 10 institutions deemed to be universities	4,375	25,64,972
1978-79	108 + 10 institutions deemed to be universities	4,460	26,18,228
1979-80	108 + 11 institutions deemed to be universities	4,558	26,48,579
1980-81	112 + 11 institutions deemed to be universities	4,722	27,52,437

Note : The number of colleges from 1974-75 onwards excludes junior colleges and those offering diploma/certificate courses. Hence the change in trend.

A chronological list of universities with their student enrolment is given in Appendix I. It will be noted that during the year 1980-81, four new universities were set up viz. Birsa Agricultural University (Ranchi), Gulbarga University (Gulbarga), Mangalore University (Mangalore) and Manipur University (Imphal).

1.02 Growth Rate of Enrolment: The growth of student enrolment during the period 1961-62 to 1970-71 and 1971-72 to 1980-81 is given in Appendix II. The average growth rate of enrolment during the decade 1971-72 to 1980-81 was 3.5 per cent per annum. This was substantially lower than the average growth rate of enrolment of 13.4 per cent during the decade 1961-62 to 1970-71. From a growth rate of 0.20 per cent in 1976-77, student enrolment recorded a 5.5 per cent increase in 1977-78. The growth rate of enrolment was 3.9 per cent in 1980-81.

During the five-year period from 1976-77 to 1980-81, the average annual compound growth rate of enrolment was 3.1 per cent. However, there were wide deviations from this average growth rate among different states as indicated in Appendix III. Meghalaya/Nagaland and Rajasthan, for instance, had growth rates of 10 per cent which is three times the average growth rate. Similarly, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala had growth rates more than two and a half times the average growth rate. States which had growth rates more than double the average growth rate were Assam (6.3 per cent), Bihar (7.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (7.4 per cent) and Orissa (7.1 per cent).

3

4

4,272	24,26,109
4,317	24,31,563
4,375	25,64,972
4,460	26,18,228
4,558	26,48,579
4,722	27,52,437

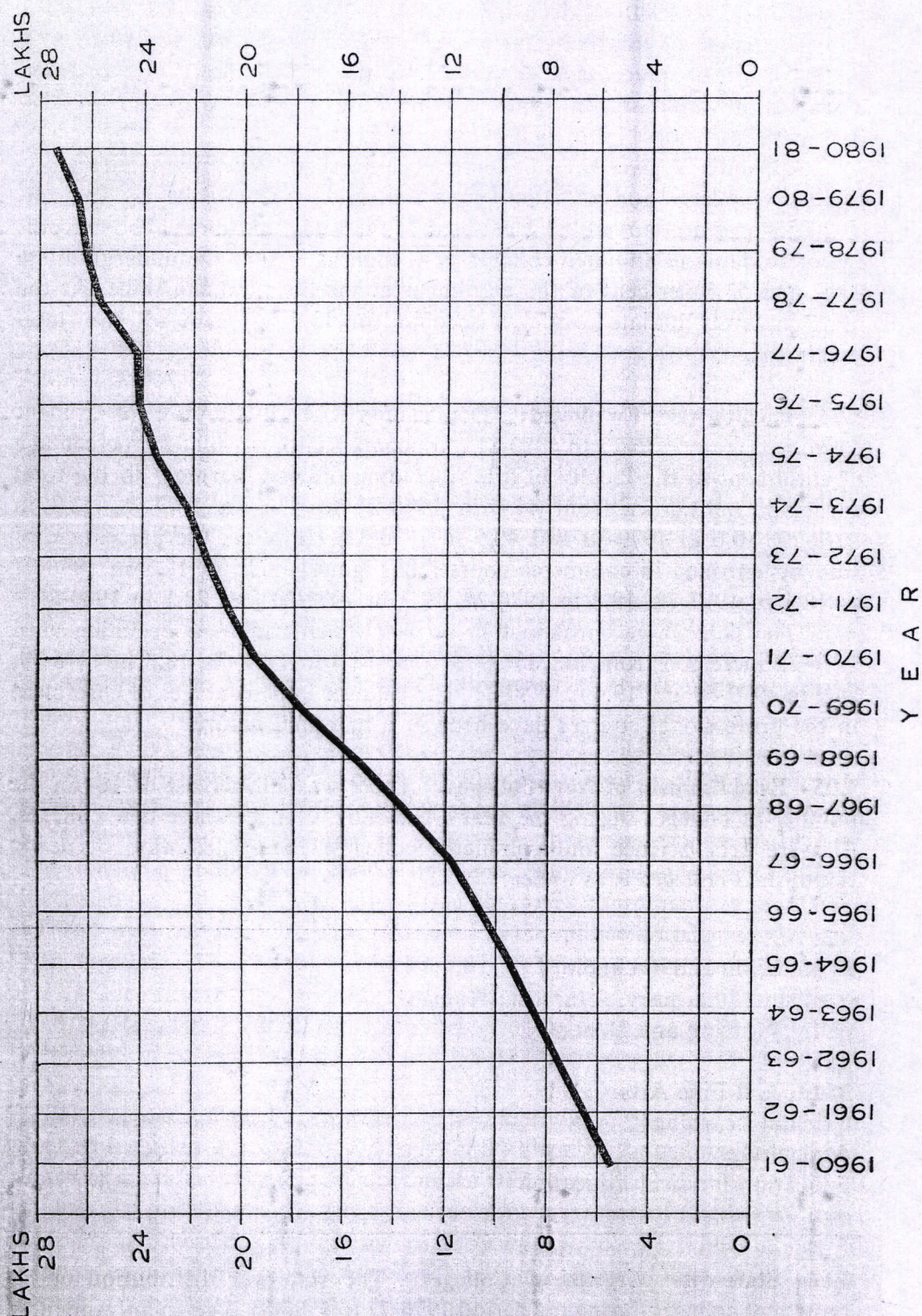
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GROWTH OF ENROLMENT (UNIVERSITY LEVEL): 1960-61 TO 1980-81



1.03 Stage-wise Enrolment: According to the stage-wise enrolment from 1976-77 to 1980-81 given in Appendix IV, undergraduate enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment decreased from 88.1 in 1976-77 to 87.2 in 1980-81. The percentage enrolment at the postgraduate and research levels has, however, steadily gone up from 9.9 in 1976-77 to 10.2 in 1977-78, 10.6 in 1978-79 and 11.1 in 1979-80 as well as 1980-81.

Appendix V gives the stage-wise enrolment in university departments, university colleges and affiliated (private or government) colleges. The affiliated colleges account for 83.2 per cent of the total enrolment. The percentage of students in affiliated colleges is as high as 88.0 at the undergraduate stage and 53.5 per cent of the enrolment at the postgraduate stage. At the research level, affiliated colleges account for 13.2 per cent of the total enrolment.

1.04 Faculty-wise Enrolment: The faculty-wise distribution of student enrolment from 1976-77 to 1980-81 (Appendix VI) shows that the percentage of enrolment in the faculty of arts (including oriental learning) to the total enrolment went down from 44.4 in 1976-77 to 43.7 in 1977-78, 42.3 in 1978-79, 40.6 in 1979-80 and 40.5 in 1980-81. However, the percentage of students enrolled in commerce courses has gone up from 17.7 in 1976-77 to 18.1 in 1977-78, 18.8 in 1978-79, 19.5 in 1979-80 and 20.1 in 1980-81.

The percentage enrolment in science which had been declining until 1976-77 increased from 18.2 in 1976-77 to 18.4 in 1977-78, 18.8 in 1978-79, 19.2 in 1979-80 and 19.4 in 1980-81. The changes in percentages of enrolment in the professional courses have been of a marginal nature.

1.05 Establishment of New Colleges: There was an increase of 164 in the number of colleges during the year (Appendix VII). Of these new colleges, 87 were arts, science and commerce colleges. The distribution of newly established colleges is as under:

Engineering and Technology	—	25
Medicine, Pharmacy, Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Nursing and Dentistry	—	15
Law	—	11
Music and Fine Arts	—	3
Oriental Learning	—	3
Agriculture	—	2
Education/Physical Education	—	18

1.06 State-wise Growth of Colleges: The state-wise distribution of the growth of colleges during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 is given in Appendix

stage-wise enrolment
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1 is given in Appendix

VIII. There was a total increase of 405 in the number of colleges during the five-year period.

The following states account for a substantial increase in the number of colleges:

Karnataka	—	89
Bihar	—	81
Andhra Pradesh	—	49
Maharashtra	—	37
Rajasthan	—	33
Kerala	—	27
Uttar Pradesh	—	24

These seven states taken together account for nearly 83 per cent of the total increase in the number of colleges.

Appendix IX gives the state-wise increase in arts, science and commerce colleges during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81. It will be seen that the increase in arts, science and commerce colleges accounted for nearly 65 per cent of the total increase in the number of colleges during the period. Appendix X gives the state-wise position of colleges conducting postgraduate classes during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81.

1.07 Staff Strength: Appendix XI shows the strength and distribution of teaching staff in university departments and university colleges during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81. In 1980-81, there were 39,964 teachers in the university departments and university colleges. Out of them, 4,123 were professors, 7,900 readers, 25,758 lecturers and 2,183 tutors and demonstrators. The proportion of senior teachers viz. professors and readers to the total teaching staff was 30.1 per cent which shows that there has been an increase in the proportion as compared to 27.3 per cent senior teachers in 1976-77. The teaching staff in the university departments and university colleges increased by 126 in the year 1980-81 as compared to an increase of 1,003 in 1979-80 over the preceding year. The staff in the affiliated colleges (Appendix XII) totalled 1,53,377 teachers in 1980-81 including 16,343 senior teachers, 1,27,952 lecturers and 9,082 tutors and demonstrators. There was an increase of 4,713 teachers in affiliated colleges in 1980-81 over the year 1979-80 as compared to an increase of 5,840 in 1979-80 over the year 1978-79.

1.08 Doctorate Degrees Awarded: The faculty-wise position of doctorate degrees awarded during 1975-76 to 1979-80 given in Appendix XIII shows that the maximum number of doctorates were awarded in science followed by arts. In professional faculties, the maximum number of degrees awarded was in agriculture followed by engineering/technology. The number of degrees awarded during the period for all the faculties taken together increased by nearly 46 per cent.

SECTION II

Maintenance and Coordination of Standards

2.01 The University Grants Commission has statutory responsibility under the UGC Act, 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956) and the UGC Amendment Act, 1972 (Act No. 33 of 1972) to take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research in universities (Section 12).

2.02 The very dimensions and complexity of the system of higher education in India indicate that improvements can be brought about only by concentrating on essential growth points both in the university and college systems. Efforts have, therefore, been made to raise the level of university education, firstly, to the highest standards obtaining in our own country; and secondly, to raise standards in our country to the highest standards 'anywhere' in the world. Simultaneously, efforts have been made to bring about coordination between the need for maintaining quality through a proper consolidation of the existing facilities and expansion in order to meet the developmental requirements of the country, especially the need for trained personnel produced by universities for shouldering positions of responsibility in various fields.

2.03 The Commission, since its inception, has taken several measures for the maintenance and coordination of standards of teaching, research and examinations. This section deals with specific measures relating to the improvement and updating of courses of study, support for research and publications, examination reforms and quality improvement programmes, all of which have a direct and significant bearing on standards in the university system.

2.04 National Enrolment Policy: A six-point national enrolment policy has been suggested by the Commission. The Commission is of the view that this policy may be based on the following main considerations:

- (a) Regulation of admission in order of merit keeping in view the intake capacity of each department or a college without affecting the standards.
- (b) Checking the establishment of new universities and colleges except in backward areas where also it may be considered only after a survey of its educational needs.
- (c) Vocationalization of the secondary level of education and its impact on university admissions.

Standards

- (d) Restructuring of courses of study at the first degree level.
- (e) Provision of facilities for greater enrolment through correspondence courses; and
- (f) Equalization of educational opportunities for weaker sections of the society.

The Commission has also suggested that the question of delinking of degrees from jobs should be considered by the central government on the basis of educational requirements of the various occupations and the in-service training facilities available in these occupations.

2.05 Restructuring of Courses: The scheme of restructuring of courses has two important aspects viz. (a) to make the first degree course more relevant to the rural environment and to the developmental needs of the community and (b) to link education with work/field/practical experience and productivity.

The key concept underlying restructuring of courses is to remodel the existing conventional three subject courses at the first degree level by courses comprising two of the existing subjects together with a third subject being oriented towards field/practical work or having a bearing and direct relevance to the local/regional needs and requirements.

The Commission formulated the guidelines for the introduction of the scheme on the advice of an expert committee appointed for the purpose. The guidelines were circulated to the universities in November, 1975 and proposals were invited from the college through their respective universities.

The Commission has asked colleges not to diversify this programme by introducing too many courses. To begin with, a college may experiment with one course in social sciences and one in science.

Initially, it was agreed to provide assistance to the colleges under the scheme for a maximum period of three years and the assistance for recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure was limited to Rs. one lakh per annum. The Commission, in October, 1980 considered the question of extending the period of financial assistance towards core staff and other facilities under the scheme of restructuring of courses and agreed to extend its assistance for a total period of five years. The Commission also desired that the implementation of the scheme could be geared so as to promote and ensure participation by a larger number of undergraduate colleges. At present the scheme is being implemented by 31 colleges and one university.

2.06 Scheme for Assistance for the 'Preparation of University Level Books by Authors': During the year under report, the Commission accepted 33 fresh projects for preparation of university level books in various fields of science, humanities, social sciences, engineering and technology. However, four authors could not take up the approved projects and the sanction was

cancelled. During the period, 27 manuscripts have been completed. The position of the scheme at the end of the year is as under:

(a) Projects initially accepted	549
(b) Projects cancelled due to non-implementation	70
(c) Projects where the manuscripts have been completed	154
(d) Projects in different stages of implementation	325

2.07 Panels of Experts: As mentioned in the earlier reports, the Commission constitutes panels of experts in various subjects of study and research in the universities to advise it on all matters relating to the present status and standards of teaching and research in the subject concerned, facilities available within the country and in different regions for training in the subjects and also to suggest measures to be taken for proper development of facilities for pursuing studies at an advanced level. These subject panels review syllabi and courses of study followed by different universities at undergraduate and postgraduate levels with reference to such courses of study being made up-to-date and, wherever necessary, relevant to the regional and national needs and also to bring about necessary interdisciplinary aspects. The advice given by the panels has helped in initiating appropriate measures so that teaching and research in the subjects concerned can be brought to the required level. The panels consisting of experts from different disciplines and different regions of the country are generally reconstituted once in every two years.

2.08 Panels in the Humanities and Social Sciences: Panels of experts in various disciplines in the humanities and social sciences were set up in February, 1974. At the end of March, 1981, 18 subject panels in the humanities and social sciences were functioning. These were : (1) English and Foreign Languages, (2) Linguistics, (3) Modern Indian Languages, (4) Economics, (5) Political Science and Public Administration, (6) Sociology and Social Anthropology, (7) Anthropology, (8) Commerce and Business Administration, (9) Law, (10) History, (11) Mass Communication, (12) Psychology, (13) Philosophy, (14) Library and Information Science, (15) Social Work, (16) Teacher Education, (17) Classical Languages and (18) Art History and Museology.

The important recommendations of some of the panels are summarized in the following paragraphs.

2.09 Panel on Education: The panel has emphasised the need for organising orientation courses, short in-service training programmes and a sequential programme for inservice college teachers.

The panel has also recommended the setting up of a group to go into the problems of special education for the blind, deaf, mentally retarded

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and the physically handicapped.

The above recommendations have been generally accepted by the Commission.

2.10 Panel on Law: The panel desired that two more workshops on jurisprudence one at the Banaras Hindu University, and the other at the Delhi University, and three workshops in the following areas and universities may be organized:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Criminology and Criminal Law | Utkal University,
Bhubaneswar. |
| (ii) Public Law and
Constitutional Law | Gorakhpur University,
Gorakhpur. |
| (iii) Legal Regulation of
Economic Activities | Rajasthan University,
Jaipur. |

The above recommendations have been accepted by the Commission and follow-up action is being taken.

2.11 Panel on Modern Indian Languages: The panel has recommended that a national workshop may be organised for considering in detail the recommendations of the seminars on postgraduate courses of Hindi in the universities of the non-Hindi speaking states. This recommendation has been accepted by the Commission.

2.12 Panel on Linguistics: The panel has recommended that a national workshop on modernization of postgraduate syllabi in linguistics may be organized at the University of Poona. The recommendation has been accepted by the Commission and follow-up action is being taken.

2.13 Panel on Classical Languages: Five sub-committees have been constituted by the panel to discuss the structure of syllabi in the classical languages concerned with a view to making these more relevant to the needs of the country. These committees will prepare a working paper for restructuring of courses on the following lines:

- Taking into account the changes that have taken place in the economic and social life of the country.
- Keeping in view the latest researches and changes in the trends of teaching of disciplines in India and other countries.
- Taking into account the employability of the students receiving instructions in different courses of classical languages.

The panel has also identified priority areas for research in the classical

languages.

2.14 Panel on Library and Information Science: The panel has emphasised the need for involvement of library and information science departments in the organization of bibliographical services and recommended that teachers and students of library and information science should be involved in the compilation of bibliographies and lists of books in the various disciplines in collaboration with the concerned university departments. These should be made available to the colleges.

2.15 Sub-plan on Teacher Education: The Commission, while considering the guidelines for providing assistance to the colleges for development during the sixth plan period, desired that a separate sub-plan for teacher education may be prepared and brought before the Commission along with the guidelines for assistance to other single faculty colleges. Accordingly, the Commission has constituted a committee to work out the details.

2.16 Status Reports and Departmental Profiles: With a view to assessing the present status of major disciplines in the humanities and social sciences and the future needs of various university departments, the panels have prepared status reports and departmental profiles. Status reports in Law, Communication, English and Linguistics have been finalized and are under print.

2.17 Science Panels: The Commission has constituted specialist panels in science subjects to advise it regarding steps to be taken for improvement of science teaching and research in the universities and colleges, implementation of multi-disciplinary programmes, support of research projects and such matters as may be referred to them by the Commission. The first set of panels was set up in 1968. At the end of March, 1981 six panels were functioning viz. (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Mathematics, (4) Biological Sciences, (5) Geography and (6) Geology/Geophysics.

The panels apart from recommending suitable research projects for support of research by the Commission (including those for departmental support and departments of special assistance) have (i) considered and reviewed, wherever necessary, the need for curricula development and upgrading of syllabi at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, (ii) suggested appropriate measures to be taken up by the Commission for faculty improvement in universities and colleges and (iii) identified professional/academic associations in India which could be supported by the Commission for organising conferences etc.

The science panels have prepared departmental profiles of the university departments. The need for such profiles, based on adequate and useful information furnished by the individual departments, arose out of three

major considerations, viz. (i) determination of the stage of development of the department and its recognition as either belonging to the developed or developing or subviable category, (ii) the development of the subject and its subdisciplines or specializations within the departments in relation to the teaching and research activities undertaken by it with reference to the infrastructure facilities and the faculty composition and development of thrust areas for research, and (iii) the development of the individual subject departments in relation to the over-all development of the subject and its disciplines in the country as a whole, keeping in view the need for developing interdisciplinary and newly emerging areas of importance in the subject.

The important recommendations of the science panels and the panel on engineering and technology are summarized in the following paragraphs.

2.18 Physics Panel: The panel has recommended that teaching and research potential of research institutions may be meaningfully used through proper interaction and cooperation between university system and other funding agencies like the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Science and Technology, Electronics Commission, Indian Space Research Organization and Atomic Energy Commission. The panel has also recommended the promotion of collaborative research work between university departments and various international institutions.

On the recommendations of the panel, the Commission has agreed to the organization of the 19th Refresher Course in 'Nuclear Physics and Solid State Physics and Radio-chemistry' at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay for university/college teachers.

2.19 Chemistry Panel: The panel has recommended the organization of the following symposia/seminar for the university and college teachers.

- (i) All-India symposium on "Recent developments in Chemical Kinetics"—Andhra University.
- (ii) Symposium on "Modern aspects of Bio-organic chemistry"—Jadavpur University.
- (iii) Seminar on "New Reactions Reagents and rearrangements in Organic-chemistry"—Madras University.

The panel has drawn up plans for promoting research on "Photo Chemistry and Polymer Chemistry" and has also made suggestions for improving the quality of research in chemistry and stressed the need for training in the proper use of sophisticated instruments by university and college teachers.

2.20 Mathematics Panel: The Panel has suggested short-term and long-term measures with a view to augmenting the gainful employment of post-

graduates in mathematics. These include the introduction of a one-year postgraduate diploma/certificate course in application-oriented mathematics and conducting the M.Sc. course in mathematics over a three-year period to cover suggested areas.

The panel has also recommended the organization of the following all-India level seminars:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (i) Differential Equations and its applications | Cochin University |
| (ii) Operator Theory in Hilbert space | Gujarat University |
| (iii) Some applicable aspects of qualitative studies in mathematical sciences | Jadavpur University |
| (iv) Algebra—Topological Techniques in Operator Theory | Jammu University |
| (v) Differential Manifolds and its applications | Nagpur University |
| (vi) Large Scale Structure of Space and Time | Shivaji University |
| (vii) Analysis in Manifolds | Sambalpur University |

2.21 Bio-sciences Panel: The panel has stressed the need for involving universities and colleges through relevant projects for integrated rural development. In addition to the prime areas in biological sciences identified earlier, the panel has suggested that areas such as bioproductivity, bio mass utilization (forestry, aquatic, arid and grass land) and bio-energy processes may be developed.

The panel has also recommended the following courses to be organized:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Photobiology | Jawaharlal Nehru University/
Madurai Kamraj University |
| (ii) Plant Growth and Development | Delhi University |
| (iii) Microbiology | M.S. University of Baroda |
| (iv) Marine Productivity | Cochin University |
| (v) Animal Cell Cultures and Differentiation | Poona University |
| (vi) Application of Biology | North-Eastern Hill University,
Shillong. |

The panel has suggested that efforts for training and research in Mangroves/Ecosystem may be made and studies of Mangroves in Kerala Coast, East Coast Region, Porto-Novo and Andaman and Nicobar islands may be undertaken.

The status report in biological sciences is being brought out.

2.22 Geography Panel: The panel has emphasised the need for developing necessary techniques/methodology for multi-disciplinary understanding of eco system and resource assessment, parameters and areas etc., to carry out the work in the direction of eco system mapping and the dynamic objective of changes. As recommended by a sub-committee, seven university departments of geography have been identified to undertake a pilot study in this regard.

The panel is considering various measures for collaboration between universities on the one hand and Survey of India and National Atlas Organization on the other to develop teaching and research in Cartography.

2.23 Geo-Sciences Panel: The panel has identified hydro-geology and geology of energy/fuel as emerging areas in geo-sciences, in addition to areas specified earlier. The panel has suggested that collaboration between the Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute, Dehradun and the universities would be valuable in teaching and research in the fields of photo-geology and remote sensing.

The panel has emphasised the need for establishing an Institute on Delta Studies. A sub-committee of the panel has been constituted to identify some centres which could be encouraged to develop Delta studies.

The panel has identified the following seminars/courses to be organized at Hyderabad on a national level in collaboration with the National Geophysical Research Institute.

- (i) "Integrated Resources Survey and evaluation".
- (ii) "Ocean Floor Mineral deposits".
- (iii) "Crust and Mantle".

2.24 Engineering and Technology Panel: The panel has recommended that steps may be taken up for collaboration between the national laboratories and the universities. The need for strengthening links between university departments and industries in the neighbourhood has also been emphasized. The panel has suggested that some pilot rural development projects may be launched in selected university departments of engineering.

A sub-committee of the panel has been constituted for restructuring the three-year B.Sc.(Tech.)/B.Tech./B.E. degree courses.

2.25 Promotion of Gandhian Studies: The Commission set up a Standing Committee on Gandhian Studies to advise the Commission regarding measures for initiating and developing studies and research on Gandhian thought and its relevance to modern times, on inter-disciplinary programmes and on such matters as may be referred to it by the Commission. The committee could also recommend on its own for consideration of the Commission proposals for promotion and support for studies/research which

merit special attention and resources in relation to educational and developmental needs of the country.

As advised by the committee, letters were addressed to the vice-chancellors of universities and proposals were specifically invited in relation to one or all of the following measures:

- (i) Preparatory work so that courses on Gandhi, Gandhian Thought and Values could be started. Preparatory work would include organization of seminars/workshops to promote study and research on Gandhian thought and values, framing of courses, provision of a basic collection of books etc., and preparation of details of staff, library, and other facilities required for the introduction of the proposed courses.
- (ii) Strengthening of library and other facilities for courses on Gandhian Studies currently provided by the university.
- (iii) Some relevant themes for undertaking research projects on Gandhian Studies are: national integration, education, rural development, economic growth, science and values, ahimsa and satyagraha, violence in society and disarmament.
- (iv) Organization of seminars/workshops on Gandhian thought and values in relation to the important problems facing the country.

Proposals received from universities in this behalf are examined by the Standing Committee from time to time.

During 1980-81, grants amounting to Rs. 0.46 lakhs were paid to six universities.

2.26 Centres of Advanced Study/Departments of Special Assistance: The scheme of recognizing certain departments as centres of advanced study was initiated by the Commission in 1963-64 with the object of strengthening postgraduate teaching and research and channelling available resources effectively for the purpose. The scheme is intended to encourage the pursuit of 'excellence' and team work in study and research and to accelerate the realization of 'international standards' in specific fields. With this end in view, the Commission decided to give active support and substantial assistance to promising departments in the universities so that efforts and resources are concentrated on certain growth points instead of being scattered thinly over a wide area.

The scheme of providing special assistance to a limited number of selected departments (DSA) was initiated in 1972-73 with the object of enabling these departments to develop their existing potentialities and become active centres of teaching and research in selected areas and also attain the level of centres of advanced study in course of time.

At the end of March, 1981, ten centres of advanced study and 18

departments of special assistance in the humanities and social sciences and 18 centres of advanced study and 31 departments of special assistance in science and engineering were functioning as detailed in Appendix XIV, XV, XVI and XVII.

2.27 Major Research Projects (Humanities): The Commission provides support to teachers in the universities and colleges with facilities for post-graduate studies and research to enable them to take up work on intensive and depth studies in specific areas in the humanities and social sciences.

Research projects may be undertaken by an individual teacher or by a group of teachers or by a department as a whole. The Commission also provides assistance for research, technical and other staff, travel, field work, apparatus, equipment, postage, stationery, computation work, printing of questionnaires, books, journals, contingencies and similar other items needed for the project.

During the year, the Commission approved 30 major research projects at a cost of Rs. 10.07 lakhs as detailed below:

Table II.1

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of awards</i>	<i>Approved amount (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
English and Foreign Languages	4	1.03
Classical Languages	3	.91
Education	3	1.31
Linguistics	4	1.28
Political Science	2	.45
Modern Indian Languages	4	1.42
Philosophy	3	.55
History	5	2.36
Economics	2	.76
Total	30	10.07

2.28 Minor Research Projects (Humanities): Under this scheme, financial assistance ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000 is provided to a university or college teacher who wishes to undertake, along with teaching work, a short-term research project or an investigation for a doctoral degree under approved supervision. Assistance is available only for field work, preparation of questionnaires, computation work, equipment, books and journals which are specifically required for the proposed project but which are not

normally available to the teacher in the institution where he is employed.

During the year, the Commission approved 209 minor research projects at a cost of Rs. 8.32 lakhs as detailed below:

Table II.2

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Number of awards</i>	<i>Approved Amount (in lakhs of Rs.)</i>
English and Foreign Languages	40	1.05
Political Science	37	1.43
Classical Languages	11	.46
Linguistics	7	.23
Library Science	2	.05
Law	9	.41
Education	30	1.15
Philosophy	2	.14
Psychology	14	.67
Anthropology	2	.16
Sociology and Social Anthropology	6	.35
History	21	1.17
Economics	28	1.05
Total	209	8.32

2.29 Major Research Projects (Science): Assistance for science research is provided to faculty members in the universities, university centres for postgraduate studies and affiliated colleges for taking up well-defined research projects in pure and applied sciences. The research projects may relate to major programme of research to be undertaken by the university departments as a whole in a selected field or to projects by small research groups as well as by individual teachers.

With the help of panels, departments are identified for assistance under departmental research support, so that with these additional inputs, the departments concerned can develop studies and research in specialized fields and later on be considered for other programmes. The departments concerned have to formulate suitable projects in their respective fields of specialization. Expert committees are constituted to visit these departments for examining the proposals and recommending the extent of assistance that may be provided to each one of them for undertaking departmental research programmes.

During the year, the Commission approved 189 major research projects

at a cost of Rs. 150.69 lakhs in science, engineering and technology, as detailed below:

Table II.3

Subject	Number	Amount Approved (in lakhs of Rs.)
Physics	31	37.22
Chemistry	70	37.34
Bio-Science	55	41.49
Geology	14	9.97
Geography	7	3.22
Mathematics and Statistics	5	3.05
Engineering	7	18.40
Total	189	150.69

Apart from the above projects, 30 departmental research projects in science subjects involving an expenditure of Rs. 256.43 lakhs have been approved by the Commission. Subject-wise break-up of these projects is: Physics (9), Botany (5), Geology (9), Geography (3), Zoology (2), Bio-Sciences (1) and Marine Biology (1).

2.30 Minor Research Projects (Science): The Commission has been providing assistance to individual teachers working in the universities and colleges for undertaking research in their specific fields. Support under this programme is specifically provided to college teachers and junior teachers in the universities who do not have adequate resources to meet the expenses connected with their individual research either for a degree or as part of their individual project. Assistance under this programme is limited to Rs. 10,000 for every selected teacher and is available for field work, computation, purchase of equipment, apparatus, chemicals and books which are required for the project and not normally available in the university/college where the teacher may be working at the time. Selections for 1980-81 have not yet been made.

2.31 Computer Development: In view of the role of the computer as an essential aid to research, the Commission, in consultation with the Electronics Commission, agreed to the provision of medium-sized computers in selected universities and later on to provide assistance to some universities for the purchase of computer time. The universities were advised to make adequate

Approved Amount
(in lakhs of Rs.)

1.05

1.43

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1.05

8.32

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major research projects

preparation for the installation of the computers as well as for appointing necessary technical staff and getting them trained by the suppliers of the system.

The Commission has so far accepted 29 proposals recommended by the Computer Development Committee for the installation of computers in the universities. A statement giving the present position of computer facilities available in the universities is at Appendix XVIII. In view of the urgent need for computer manpower training, the Commission has agreed to initiate B.Tech., M.Tech. and M.C.A. programmes as well as short-term courses and continuing education programmes. The Commission has further agreed to strengthen formal computer science and technology education programmes on a regional basis, as detailed in Appendix XIX.

2.32 Examination Reforms: The Commission has been emphasising the implementation of various measures of examination reform with a view to improving the reliability, validity and objectivity of evaluation and bringing about a closer integration of teaching, learning and evaluation.

During the close of the fourth five-year plan and in the current plan period, the Commission paid special attention to the implementation of various measures of examination reform. The main emphasis was on continuous sessional evaluation, question banks and grading.

The Commission has constituted an Implementation Committee to advise it on various measures for implementing the examination reform programme. Information collected from the universities from time to time regarding their progress in implementing the programmes of examination reform is also reviewed by the Committee. A brochure outlining the philosophy and mechanics of continuous sessional evaluation is being prepared with the help of a sub-committee.

The Commission has also provided support to the universities towards the appointment of some core staff and organization of seminars, workshops and other facilities within an overall ceiling of Rs. one lakh per annum. The grants paid to the universities have enabled them to introduce specific measures of reform and to monitor the programme.

According to information available with the Commission as on 31st March 1981, sessional evaluation at different levels has been introduced in 41 universities, 15 agricultural/technical universities and seven institutions deemed to be universities. Question banks have been or are being developed in 21 universities. Grading system is in operation at 25 universities/institutions and 14 agricultural and technological universities. Semester system has been adopted by 46 universities, five institutions deemed to be universities and 15 agricultural and technological universities.

2.33 Development of Library Facilities in Universities and Colleges: In recent years, the library has come to be regarded as an important means of

promoting the 'communication' and 'advancement' of knowledge. It is an inseparable part of academic programmes in institutions.

Since its inception, the Commission has been giving a very high priority to the development of library facilities in the universities and colleges. The Commission has also taken an integrated view of library development. Grants are given for construction/extension of library buildings, purchase of books and journals, library furniture, reprography and essential library staff. This ensures effective and integrated development of library facilities in the universities and colleges.

In view of the urgent need for the orientation of college librarians, the Commission has agreed that training programmes may be organised for them at different university centres by rotation so as to cover all the college librarians during the current plan period. The programmes would be at the following three levels:

- (a) Advanced training for librarians who have basic qualifications;
- (b) Training for librarians who have had no exposure in library science; and
- (c) Programmes directed for sub-professional level in the bigger colleges.

The Commission has constituted a committee to work out the details of library development on a regional basis. This would be an important step towards the optimum utilization of the available library resources.

2.34 Postgraduate Centres: The Commission in March, 1981 approved a revised set of guidelines, norms and conditions which should be met by postgraduate centres before they are considered by the Commission for further development. The guidelines have suggested that the state governments should undertake a survey of the educational needs of the region and prepare a long-range perspective plan. The Commission would take into account the proportion of postgraduate and undergraduate enrolment in different states and provide assistance for the development of a centre provided the following conditions have been fulfilled:

- (a) There should be a minimum of three departments of teaching at the postgraduate level to begin with.
- (b) Every teaching department in the university postgraduate centres has a provision for a minimum staff of one professor, two readers and an adequate number of lecturers along with the necessary supporting staff.
- (c) Adequate machinery for the health, residence and welfare of students has either been provided or resources are being made available for this purpose to the university postgraduate centres.

- (d) The centre has been provided with adequate facilities in respect of buildings, equipment, books, library, hostel and staff quarters whose aggregate value is not less than Rs. 100 lakhs, along with developed land or the state government is prepared to give assurance to the Commission that a minimum amount of Rs. 100 lakhs shall be made available to the centre during the initial period of five years for the provision of the above mentioned facilities in addition to developed land.
- (e) The centre should be allowed academic as well as administrative autonomy. Such a centre should normally function with a few selected departments, carefully chosen on well-defined norms in sciences and humanities and social science subjects, and the courses offered by them should be distinct and not merely duplication or extension of the courses already offered on the main university campus.

2.35 Review Committee: A reference had been made in the UGC report for 1979-80 regarding the appointment of a Committee to undertake a comprehensive review of the various programmes being implemented by it and the impact that these have made on the standards of teaching examinations and research in Universities. (Para 1.02 pp. 1-2).

The Committee has finalized its work and submitted its report.

SECTION III

Development of Universities

3.01 The Commission has formulated its policy for the development of higher education programmes for universities in the current plan period. In this connection, reference may be made to the "Policy Frame" and the "Approach to Development of Higher Education", both of which have been considered and endorsed at Vice-Chancellors conferences and now provide the framework for policies and programmes in the Sixth Plan.

3.02 The main emphasis in the current plan is on (a) improvement of standards; (b) regulation of admissions; (c) restructuring of courses for practical orientation and greater relevance; (d) centralization of instrumentation and repair facilities and (e) extension as an integral part of education. Low priority has been given to the expansion of educational facilities by way of new universities, centres for postgraduate studies, new departments and to construction/extension of buildings involving 'brick and mortar'.

3.03 The guidelines to the universities for the preparation of proposals for the Sixth Plan were reviewed in the UGC Annual Report for 1979-80. In October 1979, the Commission advised the universities to formulate and send their proposals for development in the light of these guidelines. It was also suggested that the spill over (as defined in the guidelines) which was to be treated as independent of the amount earmarked for the new plan proposals should be taken into account while preparing new plan proposals.

3.04 The sectorwise outlay of Rs. 280 crores allocated to the UGC during the Sixth Plan period is given in the following table:

Table III.1
Sectorwise outlay of Rs. 280 crores allocated to the UGC during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85)

S. No.	Sector	(Figures in lakhs of rupees)		
		Amount payable as on 1.4.80 for schemes approved upto 31.3.80	Expenditure during 1980-81	Allocation and % of total allocation
1.	Special Programmes	1006.71	578.43	5700 } 30%
2.	Research Support	476.73	286.06	
3.	University Development	4198.50	1301.02	11200 } 40%
4.	College Development	2302.96	496.71	7000 } 25%
5.	Specific schemes in Central Universities and institutions deemed to be universities including Delhi Colleges	194.45	189.93	1400 } 5%
Total		8179.35	2852.15 + 61.74 (Misc.)	28000*
			2913.89	

* This does not include the allocation of Rs. 2775 lakhs made for engineering/technology programmes in the universities.

3.05 During the current plan, the Commission has agreed to consider proposals separately in respect of various quality improvement programmes and support for research and for engineering and technology. A list of schemes within the plan allocation and those outside the allocation is at Appendix XX.

3.06 The Commission has decided to provide assistance to the universities on 100 % basis for essential inputs required by the university system viz. additional staff, i.e., professor, reader, lecturer, technical staff, library staff and administrative/supporting staff for academic programmes, equipment (for teaching/research, workshop), books and additional journals, and faculty improvement programmes. Assistance towards women's hostels and extension programmes and services including related training programmes, continuing education and cultural activities will be on 75 (UGC) : 25 (State Government/University) basis and for the remaining items on 50 : 50 basis. The pattern of assistance to universities for development of postgraduate or undergraduate teaching and research facilities under institutional development schemes is given at Appendix XXI.

3.07 The Commission has finalized the guidelines for the visiting committees, which, *inter-alia*, include their objectives, composition, duration, terms of reference and basic documents required by them as also the format of the report and recommendations.

3.08 The Commission has also been considering the priority needs of the universities in regard to additional staff, buildings, books, equipment etc. In addition to the allocation of grants for the publication of theses and learned works and unassigned grants, the Commission has allocated basic grants for the purchase of books and journals amounting to Rs. 194 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 296.50 lakhs has been allocated for scientific equipment for 1981-82 as detailed below:

(i) State Universities	Rs. 254.50 lakhs
(ii) Central Universities	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
(iii) Institutions deemed to be Universities	Rs. 12.00 lakhs

3.09 The Commission has decided that pending visits and recommendations to be made by the visiting committees, urgent proposals for development of individual universities may be discussed by the Chairman, UGC with the Vice-Chancellor concerned and schemes of an urgent nature, which cannot wait until visits by the committees, may be accepted within the allocation of funds already suggested to the universities. Generally speaking, new proposals including those already accepted as a first charge on

has agreed to consider improvement programmes and technology. A list of inside the allocation is at

assistance to the universities in the university system viz. technical staff, library staff programmes, equipment additional journals, and towards women's hostels including related training projects will be on 75 (UGC) : the remaining items for development research facilities under Appendix XXI.

s for the visiting commission, duration, them as also the format

the priority needs of the, books, equipment etc. publication of theses and session has allocated basic amounting to Rs. 194 lakhs. scientific equipment for

Rs. 254.50 lakhs

Rs. 30.00 lakhs

Rs. 12.00 lakhs

visits and recommendations proposals for development by the Chairman, UGC of an urgent nature, which be accepted within the universities. Generally speaking as a first charge on

the Sixth Plan allocation would be considered within 40%—50% of the total allocation of the university.

3.10 Grants for on-going Programmes: The following table regarding the payment of grants to the central and state universities for humanities, science, engineering and technology and miscellaneous schemes shows that there was an increase in expenditure during 1980-81 under all heads except engineering and technology. The increase was particularly marked in the case of miscellaneous schemes which include important programmes, as detailed in the foot note.

Table III.2

Plan Projects	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(i) Grants to Central and State Universities for humanities	554.72 0.10*	443.71 0.78*	571.45 8.34*	413.84 1.00*	417.75 5.35*
(ii) Grants to Central and State Universities for science	1158.84 3.51*	1060.85 2.66*	1152.19 8.77*	863.85 11.47*	906.05 18.56*
(iii) Grants to Central and State Universities for engineering and technology (including engineering colleges)	577.78 0.10*	442.31 0.15*	606.54	397.43 12.10*	348.90 0.25*
(iv) Grants to Central and State Universities for miscellaneous schemes**	1191.37 2.97 *	1253.76 0.90*	1870.85 12.83*	775.84 12.51*	1031.02 12.43*
(v) Miscellaneous expenditure	31.23	38.61	53.35 0.02*	41.01	45.65
Total	3509.94 6.68*	3239.24 4.49*	4254.38 29.96*	2491.97 37.08*	2749.37 36.59

* By adjustment

** This has, in fact reference to grants paid to the central and state universities and colleges for various schemes including important programmes such as (a) Examination reforms, restructuring of courses, correspondence courses, adult and continuing education, (b) Summer institutes/seminars, faculty awards, teacher fellowships, cultural and bilateral exchange programmes, establishment of chairs, (c) college science improvement programme and college humanities and social sciences improvement programme, (d) Guest houses, (e) Student welfare programmes including study homes, health centres and non-resident student centres, scholarships, (f) Medical colleges of central universities including hospitals attached to Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University, (g) grants to central universities for campus development and (h) Miscellaneous including printing presses, common facilities including publications grant, other academic programmes and unassigned grants. Details of grants under these schemes are given in Appendix XXIII.

A statement of total development grants disbursed by the UGC to each university (state-wise) is given in Appendix XXII.

the Sixth Plan allocation would be considered within 40%—50% of the total allocation of the university.

3.10 Grants for on-going Programmes: The following table regarding the payment of grants to the central and state universities for humanities, science, engineering and technology and miscellaneous schemes shows that there was an increase in expenditure during 1980-81 under all heads except engineering and technology. The increase was particularly marked in the case of miscellaneous schemes which include important programmes, as detailed in the foot note.

Table III.2

Plan Projects	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(i) Grants to Central and State Universities for humanities	554.72 0.10*	443.71 0.78*	571.45 8.34*	413.84 1.00*	417.75 5.35*
(ii) Grants to Central and State Universities for science	1158.84 3.51*	1060.85 2.66*	1152.19 8.77*	863.85 11.47*	906.05 18.56*
(iii) Grants to Central and State Universities for engineering and technology (including engineering colleges)	577.78 0.10*	442.31 0.15*	606.54	397.43 12.10*	348.90 0.25*
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(v) Miscellaneous expenditure	31.23	38.61	53.35 0.02*	41.01	45.65
Total	3509.94 6.68*	3239.24 4.49*	4254.38 29.96*	2491.97 37.08*	2749.37 36.59

* By adjustment

** This has, in fact reference to grants paid to the central and state universities and colleges for various schemes including important programmes such as (a) Examination reforms, restructuring of courses, correspondence courses, adult and continuing education, (b) Summer institutes/seminars, faculty awards, teacher fellowships, cultural and bilateral exchange programmes, establishment of chairs, (c) college science improvement programme and college humanities and social sciences improvement programme, (d) Guest houses, (e) Student welfare programmes including study homes, health centres and non-resident student centres, scholarships, (f) Medical colleges of central universities including hospitals attached to Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University, (g) grants to central universities for campus development and (h) Miscellaneous including printing presses, common facilities including publications grant, other academic programmes and unassigned grants. Details of grants under these schemes are given in Appendix XXIII.

A statement of total development grants disbursed by the UGC to each university (state-wise) is given in Appendix XXII.

agreed to consider improvement programmes in technology. A list of the allocation is at

ice to the universities university system viz. cal staff, library staff programmes, equipment tional journals, and rds women's hostels related training pro- will be on 75 (UGC) : ie remaining items ities for development earch facilities under dix XXI.

r the visiting commi- position, duration, em as also the format

priority needs of the ooks, equipment etc. ication of theses and n has allocated basic ting to Rs. 194 lakhs. ientific equipment for

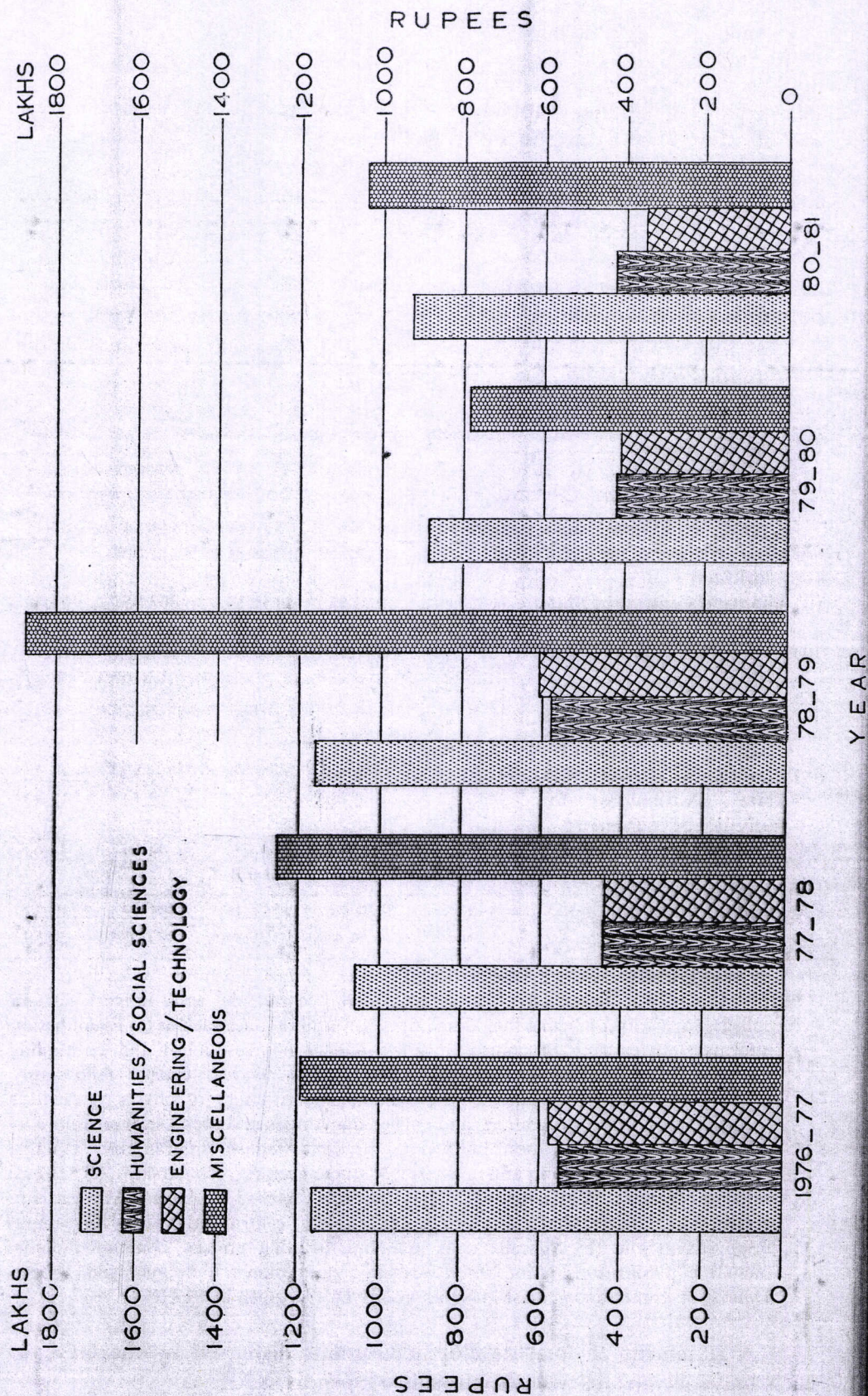
Rs. 254.50 lakhs

Rs. 30.00 lakhs

Rs. 12.00 lakhs

sits and recommenda- proposals for develop- the Chairman, UGC n urgent nature, which e accepted within the ities. Generally speak- l as a first charge on

Grants for the Development of Universities : 1976-77 to 1980-81



3.11 The Commission continued to provide grants under plan expenditure to the Banaras Hindu University, Aligarh Muslim University and Delhi University for medical education. The following grants were paid in 1980-81.

Table III.3

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Name of University	Medical Colleges	Hospitals
Aligarh Muslim University @	2.00	6.71
Banaras Hindu University @	24.56	20.00
Delhi University College of @ Medical Sciences	18.65	

The maintenance expenditure of the medical colleges at the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University and the attached hospitals was met out of block grant of the universities.

The Commission also continued to pay grants to the central universities for their campus development under plan. During 1980-81 a grant of Rs. 97.42 lakhs was sanctioned for the purpose.

3.12 The following grants were paid to the universities and institutions deemed to be universities during 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Table III.4

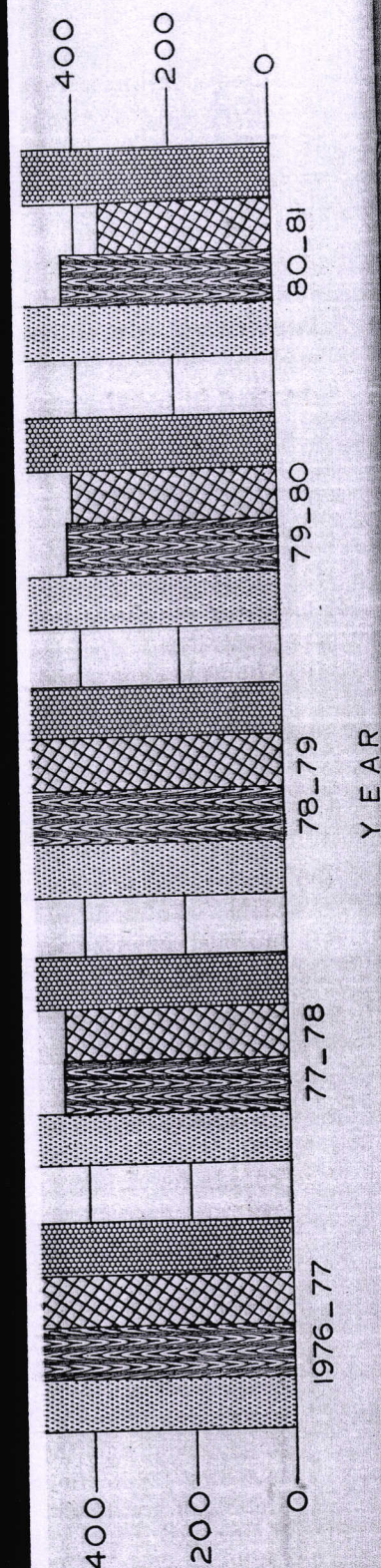
(Rupees in lakhs)

Purpose @	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
@ Science Departments*	1,162.35	1,063.51	1,160.96	875.32	924.61
@ Humanities and Social Sciences*	554.82	444.49	579.79	414.84	423.10
@ Engineering and Technology*	577.88	442.46	606.54	409.53	349.15
@ Miscellaneous schemes**	1,194.34	1,254.66	1,883.68	788.35	1,043.45

* The figures include research fellowships and support for departmental projects and miscellaneous schemes etc. and hence do not tally with those given in subsequent tables in respect of science departments, humanities and social sciences and engineering and technology for the years 1976-77 to 1978-79. However, during 1979-80, although research fellowships/scholarships have gone under non-plan, the discrepancy is accounted for by such schemes as support for departmental projects and other miscellaneous schemes.

** Refer to footnote on page 23 (Table III.2).

@ Figures include payments made by adjustment.



3.13 Grants for Development of Science: The assistance given to the universities for science education and research during 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is indicated in Table III.5.

3.14 University Service and Instrumentation Centres (USICs): The programme was initiated during the year 1976 with the main objective of assisting universities to maintain and repair equipment and also to pool together costly sophisticated equipment so that the various departments can use them as a common facility. The objectives of the scheme are: (a) to repair and service instruments; (b) to design and fabricate attachments for or modifications to the existing equipment; (c) to train instrument scientists and technicians; (d) to develop instrument R & D; and (e) to provide analytical services by pooling together major equipment in the different departments under the common instrumentation centres.

The Commission has constituted a Standing Committee for the purpose of examining the various proposals received from the universities for establishing USICs. Based on the recommendations of this committee, the Commission has so far approved proposals of 53 universities for setting up USICs. These centres are expected to play a vital role in improving facilities for teaching, research and training for necessary manpower. A list of universities for which USICs have been approved is given in Appendix XXIV.

The Commission has also suggested that universities should constitute with representatives from all user departments in order that the common facilities and equipment pooled in USICs are utilised to the maximum advantage.

3.15 Science Education Centres: The Commission accepted the proposals of Madurai Kamraj University and Rajasthan University in the year 1976 to set up science education centres with a view to initiating appropriate activities and programmes to help in preparing, training and motivating the students towards an interest in science as a career by promoting a scientific attitude and temper of science. The Commission agreed to provide "seed money" of Rs. 5 lakhs each to these universities over a period of five years. The initial five-year period for which the assistance was provided has since expired. Proposals relating to the future activities of the centres during the Sixth Plan period are to be examined by expert committees to be constituted by the Commission.

3.16 Wild Life Studies: The Commission has approved grants of over Rs. 8.50 lakhs for ten research projects in wild life studies and ecology in the universities.

75 per cent of the total grant is meant for studies of mammals. Other research topics include the forest eco-system of Western Ghats of Karnataka, besides the behaviour of migratory birds and Rhesus monkeys.

the assistance given to the during 1976-77, 1977-78, see III.5.

centres (USICs): The primary objective of assistance and also to pool together various departments can use the scheme are: (a) to repair and replace attachments for or train instrument scientists; (b) to provide equipment; (c) to provide training; (d) to provide equipment; and (e) to provide assistance in the different departments.

The Committee for the purpose of the universities for the purpose of this committee, the role of the universities for setting up a role in improving facilities and manpower. A list of universities is given in Appendix XXIV. The universities should constitute a committee in order that the common facilities be utilised to the maximum.

The Government has accepted the proposals of the university in the year 1976 for initiating appropriate measures for training and motivating a career by promoting a mission agreed to provide assistance to the universities over a period of five years. The assistance was provided for the activities of the centres by expert committees to

approved grants of over Rs. 10 lakhs for life studies and ecology in

studies of mammals. Other projects are the Western Ghats of Karnataka, and studies of monkeys.

Table III.5

Grants* for the Development of Science

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	(Rupees in lakhs)												Total Expenditure	
		1976-77	%	1977-78	%	1978-79	%	1979-80	%	1980-81	%	1981-82	%	1976-77 to 1980-81	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Staff	161.48	19	48.35	7	52.28	6	55.56	8	208.24	31	525.79	13		
2.	Equipment	332.16	39	320.22	44	434.02	47	366.68	52	116.47	17	1569.55	40		
3.	Books & Journals	125.28	15	170.93	23	207.71	22	116.20	16	69.68	10	688.80	18		
4.	Buildings	77.30	9	107.75	15	116.88	13	69.68	11	115.63	17	493.56	13		
5.	Centres of Advanced Study	85.12	10	17.69	2	42.15	5	28.36	4	94.34	14	267.66	7		
6.	Special Assistance to selected departments	59.03	7	59.76	8	55.45	6	53.48	7	64.40	9	292.12	8		
7.	Other schemes	4.16	1	10.07	1	9.12	1	14.24	2	11.56	2	49.15	1		
Total		844.53	100	734.77	100	917.61	100	710.52	100	680.32	100	3886.63	100		

*Including payments made by adjustment.

A six-month training programme for the university and college teachers to study wild life and to provide field training has been approved to be organised at Panjab University.

Poona University, Meerut University, Madras University, Aligarh Muslim University, Kurukshetra University, Visva-Bharati and a college each of Calicut and Madras Universities have introduced or decided to introduce undergraduate and postgraduate courses in wild life.

The Commission has written to universities suggesting that those which have the necessary infrastructure as well as talent should take up both studies and research in wild life. The Commission has also circulated a list of illustrative research topics and problems concerning wild life. These cover status surveys of some of the fast disappearing species.

3.17 Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards: The Commission with the help of an endowment made by the Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad has instituted the following awards of the value of Rs. 10,000 each to be awarded every year to outstanding scientists:

- (i) C.V. Raman Award for Experimental Research in Physical Sciences.
- (ii) Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences.
- (iii) Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences.
- (iv) Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences.

Recommendations of the jury appointed by the Commission for the selection of scientists for the years 1977 and 1978 have been finalized.

3.18 Grants for the Development of Humanities and Social Sciences: Grants paid to the universities during the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 for the development of humanities and social sciences are indicated in Table III.6.

3.19 Development Grants for Engineering and Technology: The Commission is of the view that at the present stage of the development of engineering and technological education in the country, an integrated view should be taken of qualitative changes that have to be brought about. A consideration of only postgraduate programmes may not have the desired impact unless facilities for undergraduate education are also strengthened and the first degree programme is made both relevant and terminal rather than a mere preparation for postgraduate courses.

Table III.6

Grants for the Development of Humanities and Social Sciences

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Total Expenditure												1976-77 to 1980-81	
		1976-77	%	1977-78	%	1978-79	%	1979-80	%	1980-81	%	1980-81	%	1976-77 to 1980-81	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Staff	185.96	44	68.92	21	73.58	16	97.90	25	186.13	47	562.49	27		
2.	Equipment	30.93	7	29.13	9	54.23	11	32.32	8	19.95	5	318.74	15		
3.	Buildings	24.85	6	31.24	10	38.19	8	51.00	13	25.62	7	170.40	8		
4.	Books and Journals	150.18	35	155.00	49	270.34	56	142.98	36	91.11	23	809.61	38		
5.	Centres for Advanced Study	19.48	5	13.23	4	9.79	2	19.07	5	19.66	5	81.23	4		
6.	Special assistance to selected departments	6.05	1	14.45	4	14.69	3	20.88	5	31.24	8	87.31	4		
7.	Area Studies	7.65	2	5.63	2	10.20	2	13.87	4	12.45	3	49.80	2		
8.	Other Schemes	3.24	—	3.98	1	7.67	2	15.09	4	8.76	2	38.74	2		
Total		428.34	100	321.58	100	478.69	100	393.11	100	394.92	100	2118.32	100		

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It may be mentioned in this connection that the assistance of the Commission for the development of engineering and technology is confined to university maintained institutions only and in so far as I.I.Ts and affiliated colleges are concerned, assistance is provided by the central/state governments.

Assistance provided by the Commission to the universities for the development of engineering and technology during 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is indicated in Table III.7.

There is a total allocation of Rs. 2775 lakhs in the Sixth Plan period for the development of engineering and technological education in universities/institutions. Since the assessment of the requirements of universities for the development of engineering and technology in the Fifth Plan was done after considerable time-lag, it has been decided to provide assistance upto 1982-83 on the basis of the schemes already approved. This, however, will be a charge against the Sixth Plan allocation mentioned above.

The Commission, on the advice of a committee, accepted a proposal of the Patna University for setting up a Water Resources Development Studies programme in the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna and agreed to provide an assistance of Rs. 50,000 non-recurring and about Rs. 1,00,000 p.a. recurring for the duration of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The main objective of the programme is to identify problems arising out of occurrence, distribution, development and utilisation of water resources in Bihar for various beneficial uses including hydrologic, socio-economic and other aspects.

3.20 Business Management: The Commission continued to provide assistance to universities/institutions for conducting courses in business administration. An amount of Rs. 17.58 lakhs was paid to 10 universities during 1980-81.

3.21 Area Studies: The Commission initiated in 1963 a programme of providing assistance to selected universities for undertaking studies relating to history, economy, geography, culture and language etc. of different countries and regions of the world, particularly those with which India has had close and direct contacts. The objective of this programme is three-fold:

- (a) to train a body of scholars for specialised studies on problems and culture of a given area;
- (b) to develop inter-disciplinary research;
- (c) to develop teaching/research in social science disciplines introducing a comparative and inter-disciplinary dimension.

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science disciplines intro- ry dimension.

Table III.7

Grants for the Development of Engineering and Technology

(Fig. in Lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Total Ex- penditure											
		1976-77	%	1977-78	%	1978-79	%	1979-80	%	1980-81	%	1976-77 to 1980-81	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Staff and Maintenance	25.38	7	16.45	5	23.62	5	22.29	8	169.88	60	257.62	15
2.	Equipment	191.13	49	136.33	46	284.18	60	171.44	65	30.95	11	814.03	47
3.	Books & Journals	66.85	17	30.50	10	68.78	14	26.53	10	18.59	6	211.25	12
4.	Buildings	26.51	7	20.05	7	17.89	4	41.22	16	62.30	22	167.97	10
5.	Fellowships and Scholarships	77.08	19	95.57	32	82.73	17	—	—	—	—	255.38	15
6.	Misc. Schemes	3.18	1	0.65	—	0.06	—	2.68	1	2.93	1	9.50	1
Total		390.13	100	299.55	100	477.26	100	264.16	100	284.65	100	1715.75	100

<i>University</i>	<i>Country/Region for study</i>
Aligarh Delhi	Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yemen, Oman and Iran China and Japan with main emphasis on China. West Africa
Banaras Jadavpur	Nepal Main emphasis on Indonesia and Malayasia and programmes relating to Burma and Thailand to be taken up as incidental studies
Sri Venkateswara Bombay	Indo-China East Africa Soviet Union
Poona Rajasthan	Economics of East European countries South Asia with main focus on comparative study of Government and policies
Madras North Bengal	Malaysia and Sri Lanka Himalayan Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru Calcutta	Gulf Studies and Soviet Union Bangladesh, Burma and Thailand
Punjabi Guru Nanak Dev	Pakistan (Economic development) Pakistan (Language and Literature)
Osmania	Urban and Regional Planning in developing countries around the Indian Ocean

The Commission's assistance to the centres of area studies in the universities covers additional academic staff, fellowships/scholarships, strengthening of library facilities, field grant for research workers to enable them to visit the areas of their interest for collecting source material, assistance for inviting scholars to the centres and for holding seminars and publication of research work.

In the light of the working of the programme, and keeping in view its long-term perspectives, the Commission has communicated guidelines to the universities for implementation of this programme as given in the Annual Report for 1979-80.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Area Studies Committee that some universities may undertake programmes of depth study on Africa (excluding East Africa which is already being done by Bombay University) and invited proposals from a number of universities. These are being processed.

The Ford Foundation in consultation with the Government of India extended the period of validity of its allocation of \$ 3 lakhs to February 8, 1982. This allocation is being utilised for the visit of Indian scholars abroad

for their field work, visit of foreign scholars to India in connection with the development of area studies in universities and purchase of books and journals by the area study centres. Revised allocation was made to the centres for the utilisation of dollar grant for the above purpose.

During 1980-81, the Commission assisted 11 scholars for their field work out of the Ford Foundation grant.

The Commission has also decided to assess the working of those centres of area studies which have completed five years.

3.22 Planning Forums: The scheme of planning forums initiated by the Planning Commission in 1965 was transferred to the Ministry of Education and Culture in 1968 and to the UGC in April, 1978. A committee had been constituted to review the scheme. The report of the committee has been finalized and the same is under consideration.

3.23 Unassigned Grants: Unassigned grants are placed at the disposal of universities to enable them to meet the cost of approved travel by teachers and exchange of teachers. The UGC in September, 1979 accepted the guidelines framed by a committee in regard to unassigned grants to the universities. As suggested in the guidelines, the amount of unassigned grant is determined on the following basis:

- (a) For a university having upto 100 teachers—Rs. 20,000 per annum.
- (b) For a university having between 101 and 200 teachers—Rs. 30,000 per annum.
- (c) For a university having 201 teachers and above unassigned grant may be determined on the basis of Rs. 150 per teacher and Rs. 50 per full time research scholar in the university departments subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
- (d) The number of teachers and research scholars is to be taken as on 15th August of the previous year.

3.24 National Integration Samitis: The Commission has hitherto been providing assistance to some universities, @ Rs. 2,400 p.a. and to the colleges @ Rs. 1,200 p.a. for the work of the national integration samitis. The Commission, on the recommendation of a committee appointed by it to review the working of national integration samitis, has now decided that instead of providing assistance to the universities and colleges on the present pattern as indicated above, assistance may be provided to such institutions only which are genuinely interested in keeping up well defined activities and propose to take up specific programmes related to promotion of national integration during 1981-82.

Some of the programmes which could be undertaken by the institu-

Yemen, Oman and Iran
emphasis on China.

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number of universities.

e Government of India
3 lakhs to February 8,
Indian scholars abroad

tions as part of the activities of the national integration samitis are indicated below:

- (i) Seminars, symposia/debates on specific programmes of the region.
- (ii) Lectures, film shows, exhibitions dealing with society and culture of various regions.
- (iii) Part-time courses in other regional languages, but not for purposes of award of degree etc.
- (iv) Music and dance programmes and stage plays to be presented wherever possible in the traditional form and style specific to the region.
- (v) Camps for students belonging to different regions for one or two weeks, to inculcate harmonious group activities and living together.
- (vi) Commemorating national days, important national events and anniversaries of national leaders.
- (vii) Memorial lectures to enlighten the younger generation about the role played by martyrs in struggle for Independence movements.

3.25 Memorial Lectures: The Commission has been organising Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lectures, Shri Aurobindo Memorial Lectures and Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lectures every year in various selected universities out of the interest accrued on the endowment funds placed at the disposal of the UGC by the Government of India, Ministry of Education.

The question of the publication of these memorial lectures was considered by the Commission in February, 1981. The Commission desired that universities may be advised to ensure that the lectures already delivered are published as early as possible. If necessary, the lectures could be published through publishing agencies provided these are reasonably priced.

SECTION IV

Development of Colleges

4.01 The system of affiliated colleges, which is peculiar to India in many ways, has a crucial role to play in the university system with particular reference to the maintenance and coordination of standards. A bulk of the student population in the country, particularly at the first degree level, is enrolled in the colleges and there is also a fair proportion of teachers working in the colleges. These colleges cater to 88 per cent of the total enrolment of students at the undergraduate level; 53.5 per cent at the postgraduate level and 13.2 per cent at the research level. Teachers employed in colleges constituted nearly 79 per cent of the total number of teachers in the universities and colleges during 1980-81.

4.02 The Commission has finalized its strategy for the development of colleges and also formulated guidelines for providing assistance to arts, science, commerce and multi-faculty colleges during the VI plan period. Guidelines for colleges offering courses in law, social work, teacher education etc. are under preparation.

4.03 The financial resources for higher education during the VI plan being limited, the development needs of the colleges will have to be carefully identified so that the resources are mainly utilized for such programmes which can make an appreciable impact on improvement of standards through modernization and rationalization as well as diversification of undergraduate courses.

4.04 For a majority of students going in for higher education, the first degree level is likely to be terminal. It is, therefore, necessary that the degree courses offered are adequately strengthened and diversified to make them worthwhile to the students.

4.05 A large number of non-viable colleges with low enrolment and inadequate facilities have come into existence in the past. Establishment of such non-viable colleges would have to be discouraged.

4.06 The Commission's policy, therefore, for development of undergraduate and postgraduate education in colleges during the VI plan period would have two main aims viz., (a) improvement of standards and quality of education and (b) removal of disparities and regional imbalances in higher educational facilities.

4.07 Criteria for eligibility: The Commission would provide assistance

for basic items and for development during the VI plan period to such arts, science, commerce and multi-faculty colleges only which satisfy the following criteria:

- (a) The college has at least four departments with a minimum of two teachers in each department.
- (b) There are at least 10 permanent teachers in the college excluding the Principal and the Physical Training Instructor/Director of Physical Education.
- (c) The student-teacher ratio is not more than 20:1 in any case (the number of part-time teachers could be taken into account on the basis of hours of work done by each teacher while calculating student-teacher ratio provided there is adequate justification for employing part-time teachers).
- (d) The college has at least 150 students in degree classes and above (beyond plus 2 stage).
- (e) Annual expenditure by the college on books and journals is at least Rs. 15 per student and on laboratory equipment at least Rs. 60 per science student enrolled in the college (annual expenditure on books and journals and equipment actually incurred in the year preceding that in which the proposal is made will be taken into account).

4.08 Basic Assistance: Basic assistance would be available on cent percent basis from the Commission for (a) faculty improvement, (b) books and journals including book banks and (c) equipment, to colleges fulfilling the above eligibility conditions.

The assistance for purchase of books and journals and for establishing or strengthening book banks will be at the rate of Rs. 50 per student subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000 to a college for the plan period. The college will be required to utilize a minimum of 30 per cent, but not more than 50 per cent of the book grants for the setting up of book banks or expansion of the existing ones.

Assistance for equipment will be calculated at the rate of Rs. 150 per student in courses involving laboratory work, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 to a college.

4.09 Assistance for Development of Undergraduate Education: The Commission would provide further assistance for development of undergraduate education only to such colleges which fulfil the eligibility conditions as indicated above and have at least 300 students in degree courses and above and a student teacher ratio of not more than 20 : 1. The ceiling of assistance is indicated below:

Arts, Science, Commerce/Multi-faculty Colleges

Student enrolment
300 to 600
601 and above

Ceiling of assistance
Rs. 4 lakhs
Rs. 5 lakhs

Other Colleges

(a) Women's Colleges (b) colleges located in backward areas as identified by the Planning Commission and (c) colleges located in rural areas at least 10 kilometers outside the limits of Municipality, Corporation, Town or Notified area, Cantonment and similar other urban bodies.

Student enrolment
200 to 600
601 and above

Ceiling of assistance
Rs. 4 lakhs
Rs. 5 lakhs

4.10 Special Assistance to Colleges:

(i) Assistance for Intensive Development of Colleges situated in educationally backward areas (AID Colleges)

The Commission would consider providing assistance to not more than one or two colleges in a district, specially those districts which are in backward areas and do not have even one or two well-developed colleges eligible for general assistance. Such colleges having at least 150 students and 7 permanent teachers would be considered for assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs. The selection of such colleges would be made by the Commission in consultation with the university concerned which would in the first instance undertake the survey in the district concerned and assess the needs for higher education in the area.

(ii) Colleges located in tribal areas and catering to the needs of tribal students

Colleges located in tribal areas and having at least five permanent teachers and a minimum of 100 students, of whom at least 35 students belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, would be considered for assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs.

The items of assistance for the above colleges would be the same as for an undergraduate college in a backward region. Preference would, however, be given to specific programmes like remedial/compensatory courses for weaker sections of students, faculty improvement and providing hostel facilities of a dormitory type.

4.11 Assistance for development of postgraduate education in colleges:

Colleges which have postgraduate departments in arts/science/commerce

Education: The Commission of undergraduate eligibility conditions as per courses and above The ceiling of assistance

and which fulfil the following norms would be considered for further assistance for development of postgraduate education, in the departments concerned:

- (a) An arts department having at least four teachers with M.Phil. or equivalent degree/research work, of which at least two teachers have Ph.D. or equivalent research work; a science department having at least six teachers with M.Phil. or equivalent degree or research work of which three hold Ph.D. degree or equivalent research publications.
- (b) The college is providing from its own resources at least Rs. 15,000 as non-recurring and Rs. 10,000 p.a. as recurring expenses for books and journals per department and subscribes to at least six standard research journals in the subject.
- (c) The college provides Rs. 5,000 for development of research activities in a department every year.
- (d) At least two papers out of eight are different from those taught in the university department, as far as possible.
- (e) The department has at least one viable research programme by faculty members.
- (f) The minimum strength of full-time students in two-year post-graduate course is 30.

The ceiling of financial assistance for various departments for all purposes would be as under:

(a) Humanities and Social Science Departments.	Rs. 1.5 lakhs each department.
(b) Geography, Mathematics, Statistics, Microbiology, Psychology Departments.	Rs. 1.5 lakhs each departments.
(c) Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Bio- chemistry, Home Science Departments.	Rs. 2 lakhs each departments.

4.12 Ongoing Programmes: Grants paid to colleges for general development and other schemes during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 are detailed in the following table. It will be seen that grants paid during 1980-81 were on the whole lower as compared to the level achieved during 1979-80 except in regard to COSIP, COHSIP and development of postgraduate studies in science. This may partly be attributed to the fact that in July, 1979 the

Commission had asked universities and colleges to defer the construction of all such buildings which were accepted by the Commission but whose construction work had not actually been started.

Table IV.1

Grants paid to Colleges for General Development and other Schemes*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of affiliated colleges	176.76	950.85	852.21	606.92	314.22
2.	Book Banks**	75.91	46.19	18.37	—	—
3.	College Science Improvement Programme	42.14	39.11	23.62	30.27	41.86
4.	College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme	18.28	42.52	39.09	20.27	43.69
5.	Student Aid Fund***	25.94	43.76	29.33	15.74	1.60
		0.60 @				
6.	Centenary Grants	—	1.50	1.05	0.75	0.60
7.	Development of Post-graduate Studies in Science	10.54	72.04	52.26	24.73	30.40
8.	Development of Post-graduate Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences	7.33	46.07	32.37	26.31	17.62

* A statement of development grants to colleges (statewise) is given in Appendix XXV.

** The Commission had provided basic grants to colleges for books ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 40,000 for the Fifth Plan period. The colleges could utilise upto 1/3rd of the book grant for setting up a book bank for needy students.

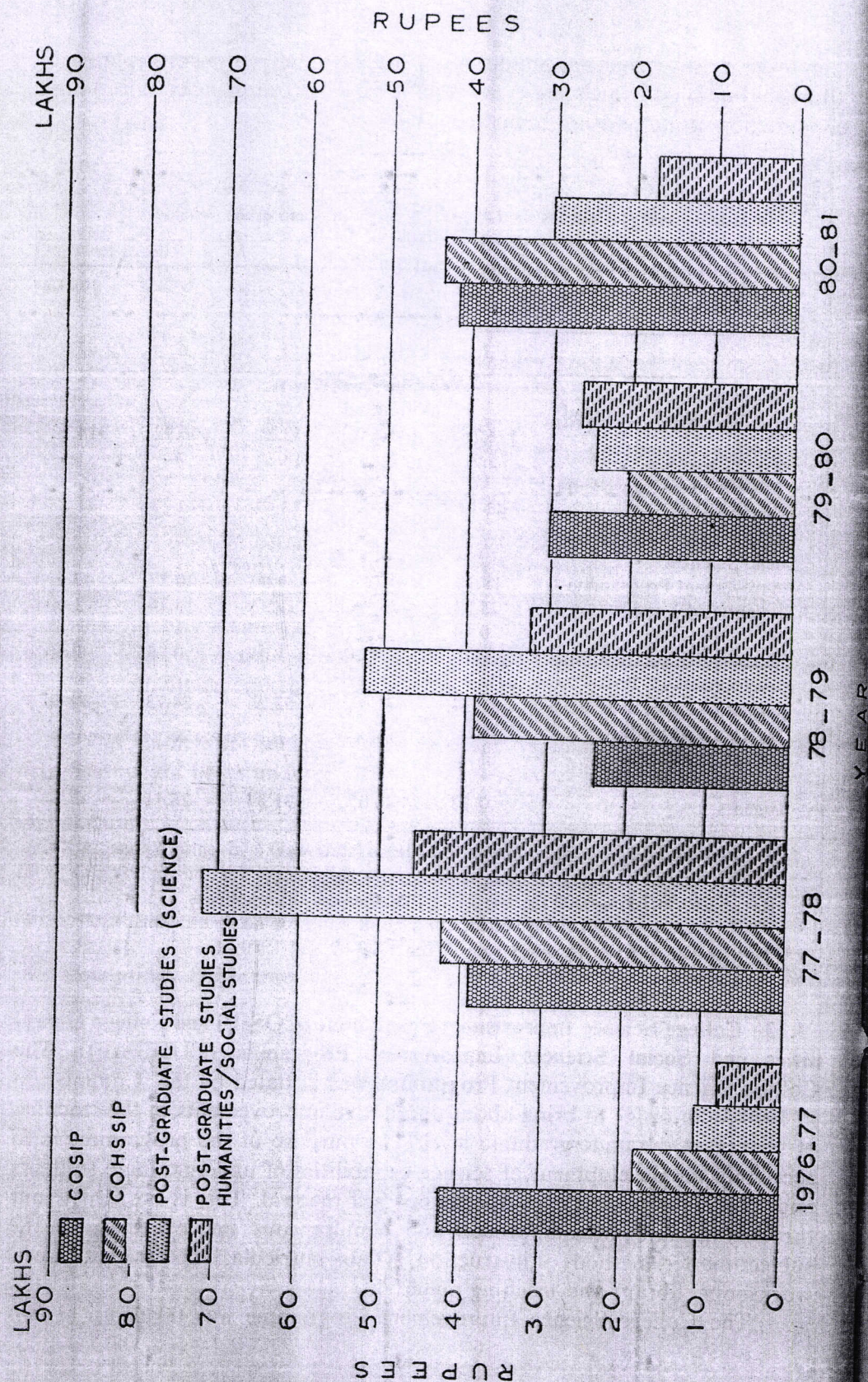
*** The scheme was not in operation during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

@ By adjustment.

4.13 College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) and College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme (COHSSIP): The College Science Improvement Programme was initiated by the Commission in 1970-71 in order to bring about qualitative improvements in the teaching of science at the undergraduate level. The purpose of the programme is to accelerate the development of science capabilities of undergraduate students and to initiate a process of continuous self-renewal. This is brought about through an integrated approach and simultaneous improvements in the subject-matter, methods of instruction, syllabi, curricula, laboratory exercises, workshops, library and teaching material.

The College Science Improvement Programme was taken up at two

Grants Paid to Colleges for Special Programmes: 1976-77 to 1980-81



levels (a) in selected colleges to include the entire science faculty and (b) university leadership project in one science subject in all the colleges affiliated to a university.

Encouraged by the success of COSIP, the Commission in 1974-75, decided to extend the programme to the humanities and social sciences. The College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme (COHSSIP) aims at bringing about improvements in the teaching of humanities and social sciences at the undergraduate level with particular reference to (a) adoption of new teaching methods, e.g., preparation of synopsis of lectures and other teaching material, use of audio-visual and other teaching aids, tutorials and seminars etc., (b) extension of library services, (c) introduction of special courses, (d) inter-disciplinary programmes, (e) adoption of various measures of examination reforms, (f) remedial teaching and (g) field/project work etc. If both programmes (COSIP and COHSSIP) exist in one college, they are expected to be coordinated so that each may benefit from the experience of the other.

The first selection of colleges and university departments under COSIP and ULP respectively was made by the Standing Committee and initially 118 colleges and 15 university departments* were selected for participating in this programme. Presently (at the end of a ten year period) 171 colleges and 40 departments are being assisted under COSIP. 148 colleges have so far been selected for participation in COHSSIP besides 15 departments under ULP.*

4.14 Autonomous Colleges: The Commission has been supporting the concept of autonomous colleges by which the universities could give a few carefully selected colleges the much needed autonomy in formulating curricula and courses of study, evaluation methods and other related matters. The Commission with the help of an expert committee and after consulting a number of principals and educationists finalized a set of criteria, guidelines and pattern of assistance to autonomous colleges.

The Commission has so far given its concurrence to conferring autonomous status on the following colleges for undergraduate programmes or for specified courses at the postgraduate level:

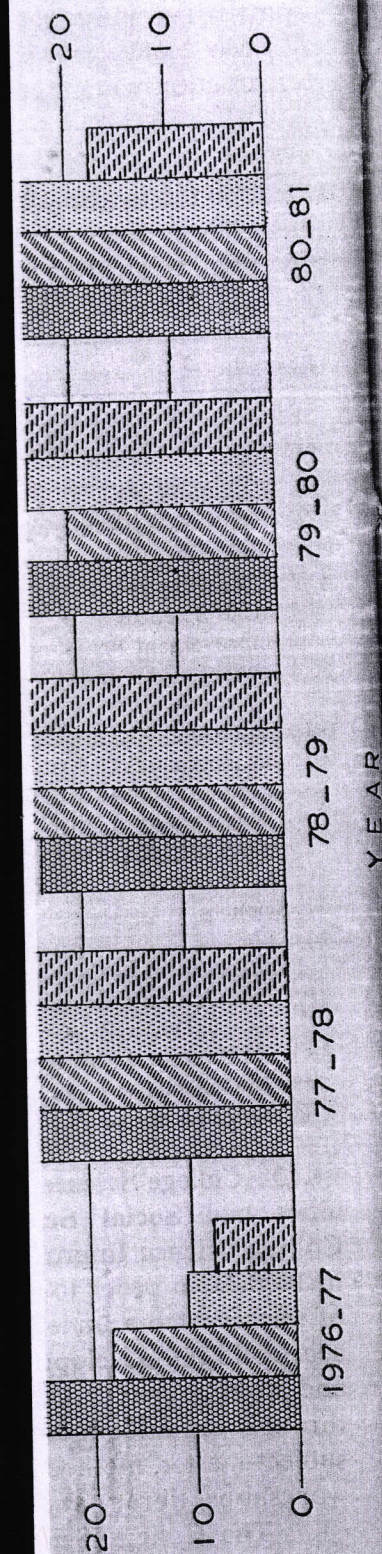
Ranchi University

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra.

Madras University

- (ii) Madras Christian College, Madras.

* It has since been decided that in the case of ULP's that have completed five years, the Commission could continue assistance as a first charge on the Sixth Plan allocation, if the universities so desire.



- (iii) P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- (iv) P.S.G. College of Arts and Sciences, Coimbatore.
- (v) Loyola College, Madras.
- (vi) Vivekananda College, Madras (Postgraduate departments of Chemistry and Economics).
- (vii) St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.
- (viii) Shri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.
- (ix) Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.
- (x) Women's Christian College, Madras.
- (xi) Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- (xii) Shri Rama Krishna Mission Vidyalaya Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.
- (xiii) Shri Rama Krishna Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Coimbatore.

Madurai University

- (xiv) American College, Madurai.
- (xv) Parasakhti College for Women, Courtallam.
- (xvi) Madura College, Madurai.
- (xvii) Lady Doak College, Madurai.

Osmania University, Hyderabad.

- (xviii) University College for Women, Hyderabad.
- (xix) College of Arts and Science, Kamareddy.

The UGC has agreed to provide to each of these colleges having justifiable need, a non-lapsable annual grant of Rs. two lakhs for a period of five years. Seventy five per cent of the grant can be used for academic activities and balance of twenty five per cent for administrative support arising out of the autonomous status. A grant of Rs. 19.70 lakhs was paid to these colleges in 1980-81.

SECTION V

Institutions Deemed to be Universities*

5.01 The first institution deemed to be University came into existence in 1958 when the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore was given the status of an institution deemed to be university. During the last 25 years or so, there has been considerable increase in the number of such institutions. In 1980-81, there were 11 institutions recognised as institutions deemed to be universities. The table given below gives information regarding such institutions along with the year of establishment and the year during which they got the status of deemed university:

Table V.1

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment	Year during which declared as deemed to University
1.	Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)	1909	1958
2.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)	1905	1958
3.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya (Hardwar)	1900	1962
4.	Jamia Millia Islamia (New Delhi)	1920	1962
5.	Gujarat Vidapith (Ahmedabad)	1920	1963
6.	Tata Institute of Social Science (Bombay)	1936	1964
7.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science (Pilani)	1964	1964**
8.	Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad)	1926	1967
9.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (Hyderabad)	1958	1973
10.	Gandhigram Rural Institute (Gandhigram)	1956	1976
11.	School of Planning & Architecture (New Delhi)	1959	1979

* The Committee on Papers laid on the table (7th Lok Sabha) presented to the Lok Sabha on 28th July, 1980, *inter-alia* recommended that in view of the fact that the annual/audit reports of institutions deemed to be universities are not proposed to be laid before the Parliament, the University Grants Commission may include in its annual report a chapter on institutions deemed to be universities. This has been accepted and accordingly, the present section included in this report.

** Earlier, there were two Colleges viz. Birla College of Arts, Pilani and Birla College of Science & Commerce, Pilani, both affiliated to Rajasthan University.

5.02 Student and Staff Strength: Information regarding enrolment and strength of teachers in the institutions deemed to be universities is given in the following table:

Table V.2

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institute</i>	<i>Enrolment during 1980-81</i>	<i>Staff strength 1980-81</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore)	931	256
2.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (New Delhi)*	541	381
3.	Gurukul Kangri Visvavidyalaya (Hardwar)	163	37
4.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1252	155
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith (Ahmedabad)	414	58
6.	Tata Institute of Social Science (Bombay)	225	36
7.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science (Pilani)	2298	204
8.	Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad)	812	97
9.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (Hyderabad)	325	71
10.	Gandhigram Rural Institute (Gandhi-gram)	559	53
11.	School of Planning & Architecture (New Delhi)	260	42

* In IARI, staff members are not designated as professor, reader, lecturer etc. but as scientist, head of division, joint director etc. They are included here, since they do some teaching work also.

5.03 Maintenance Grants: Maintenance grants are paid to the institutions deemed to be universities in terms of Section 12(d) of the UGC Act which provides that the Commission may "allocate and disburse out of the Fund of the Commission such grants to institutions deemed to be Universities in pursuance of a declaration made by the Central Government under

ording enrolment and
universities is given in

Section 3, as it may deem necessary, for one or more of the following purposes, namely:

- (i) for maintenance in special cases;
- (ii) for development;
- (iii) for any other general or specified purpose.

Provided that in making any grant to such, university the Commission shall give due consideration to the development of the university concerned, its financial needs, the standard attained by it and the national purposes which it may serve".

Maintenance grants are paid to the institutions deemed to be universities on the specific advice of the Ministry of Education. Presently, maintenance grants are being paid to the following institutions by the Commission:

S. No. Name of the Institution

1. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
2. Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya, Haridwar.
3. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.
4. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
5. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
6. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
7. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
8. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.

The quantum of maintenance grant paid to institutions deemed to be universities during 1976-77 to 1980-81 is given below:

Table V.3

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grant paid (in lakhs of Rupees)</i>	<i>Number of Institutions assisted</i>
1976-77	366.90	5
1977-78	386.18	5
1978-79	405.17	5
	0.11*	
1979-80	566.50	8
1980-81	732.01	8

* By adjustment.

5.04 Major Achievements: Some of the achievements of the deemed universities during the year are highlighted here:

ment Staff strength
ng 1980-81
-81

4

256

381

37

155

58

36

204

97

71

53

42

reader, lecturer etc. but as
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l to be Universities in
l Government under

(a) The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay attempted restructuring of courses for greater relevance and under this programme subjects like social welfare, administration, human growth and personality development, budgeting and accounting in social welfare organisations, urban community development and municipal administration and Indian educational system and social problems were introduced. The Institute interacts with the society through field work with different agencies in Bombay. The institution has also developed audio-visual aids on rural regeneration.

(b) The Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad introduced an M.Phil. course in Applied Mathematics and advanced diploma course in Mining Surveying and Mining Electronics and Telecommunications and instrumentation as also interdisciplinary programmes in three important areas viz. corrosion, pipeline transport and choice of mining technology. 26 short courses were arranged for inservice engineers and scientists besides consultancy and testing projects.

The Department of Coal, Government of India provided assistance amounting to Rs. 317 lakhs for the development of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The detailed proposals of the School were assessed by an expert committee with representatives from the Department of Coal, the A.I.C.T.E. and the UGC.

During the year under report, an expert committee reviewed the progress of the development schemes and recommended an additional input of Rs. 125 lakhs for fruitful completion of the approved programmes. This is under consideration.

(c) The Gandhigram Rural Institute introduced the following new courses during the year 1980-81:

- (i) M.A. in Rural Economics and Extension Education;
- (ii) M.A. in Rural Development; and
- (iii) Diploma course in Agriculture.

(d) The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore introduced new courses at the postgraduate diploma level in Instrumentation Technology, as also inter-disciplinary programme in the following areas:

- (i) Materials Science and Solid State Electronics;
- (ii) Bio-engineering; and
- (iii) Molecular Biology.

The Institute also took up Application of Science and Technology to Rural Areas (ASTRA) involving

- (i) Establishment of Rural Energy Centre at Pura Village;
- (ii) Construction of a solar air-conditioned building;

- (iii) Evaluation of solar water-heating system;
- (iv) A high efficiency bagasse-fuelled jaggery-making unit;
- (v) Optimization of sail-type Savonius wind-rotors;
- (vi) Construction, operation and monitoring of a like-kiln; and
- (vii) Construction of three low-cost buildings utilizing the load bearing pillar concept.

(e) The Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad has started a 3-year degree course—Samaj Vidya Visharad (Bachelor of Social Sciences) at its rural campus near Gandhinagar with an intake of 80 students. The course is designed for training of personnel required for rural services. The course is wholly residential and requires students to devote two hours every day on the farm or workshop and two hours in extension services in the evening through the adult education programme. The course also involves intensive field work in agriculture, cottage industries and community services.

(f) The major task of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad in relation to English is to evolve and employ all possible measures to improve the standard of teaching the language and its literature. Such measures include (1) training of teachers (2) research, (3) production of teaching materials (4) extension and consultancy services, and (5) use of mass media radio, television and films.

Ever since they were set up in 1972, the Departments of French, German and Russian in the Institute have constantly expanded their activities and increased the number of courses offered. The main activities of these departments have so far been directed towards the training of teachers through certificate and diploma courses and M.A. courses by correspondence-cum-contact; the conduct of part-time proficiency, diploma, and advanced diploma language courses and organisation of short need-based courses and seminars. Research programmes leading to the M.Litt. and Ph.D. degrees have recently been instituted.

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SECTION VI

Non-Plan Grants to Universities

6.01 The maintenance grants are paid to the central universities in terms of the statutory provision under Section 12(b) of the UGC Act to meet the deficit after taking into account salaries of teaching and non-teaching staff, maintenance of laboratories, libraries, and other day to day requirements of the universities including funds for the retirement benefits of the employees. It also includes the institutions for professional education i.e. Aligarh Muslim University—technical and medical; Banaras Hindu University—technical, medical and agricultural; and Visva-Bharati—agricultural. In addition, the maintenance of the hospitals attached to medical colleges at the Aligarh and Banaras Universities is also met out of the maintenance grants. Table VI.1 shows the break-up of non-plan grants paid to the universities during the years 1976-77 to 1980-81. It may be mentioned that from 1st April 1979 non-plan grants include scholarships and fellowships under engineering and technology, teacher fellowships, national fellowships, national associateships, national lectures, utilization of services of retired teachers, research fellowships and grants payable to non-university institutions for fellowships and awards, as decided by the Government of India. These grants are for central as well as State universities, subject to the agreed level of expenditure.

Table VI.1

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
(i) Block grants to central universities	1950.00	2034.99	2144.36	2842.50	3207.00
(ii) Grants paid to ¹ universities/institutions for specific purposes	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
(iii) Maintenance ² grants to constituent/affiliated colleges of Delhi University	878.09 32.39*	969.60 25.21*	977.90 61.83*	1051.98 76.88*	1159.89 53.60*
(iv) Schemes not covered under block grants	1.00	11.99	5.15	32.56	58.00
(v) Scholarships and Fellowships	—	—	—	583.72	385.37
Total ³	2836.09 32.39*	3023.58 25.21*	3136.41 61.83*	4519.76 77.38*	4819.26 54.10*

1. This is for Roorkee University.

2. Since the transfer of the scheme from the Ministry in 1955-56, the Commission has been paying maintenance and development grants to a number of colleges of the University

Continued on next page

6.02 Grants to Central Universities: Grants paid by the Commission towards the maintenance of central universities* for the year 1976-77 to 1980-81 are indicated in Table VI.2.

Table VI.2

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Aligarh Muslim University	557.50	585.37	629.79	730.00	813.00
2. Banaras Hindu University	717.50	746.01	783.31	976.00	1065.00
3. Delhi University	365.00	378.11	367.00	503.00	585.00
4. Hyderabad University*	—	—	—	97.00	116.00
5. Jawaharlal Nehru University	165.00	173.25	194.56	267.50	314.00
6. North Eastern Hill University*	—	—	—	79.00	90.00
7. Visva-Bharati	145.00	152.25	169.70	190.00	224.50
Total**	1950.00	2034.99	2144.36	2842.50	3207.50

* Upto 1978-79, grants to North Eastern Hill University and Hyderabad University were paid under plan.

** The increase in non-plan grants paid during 1979-80 and 1980-81 as compared to the earlier years is due to (a) taking over of the Fifth Plan committed expenditure, (b) payment of grants to Hyderabad and North Eastern Hill Universities under non-plan from 1979-80 onwards and (c) payment of additional dearness allowance.

6.03 Maintenance Grants to Central Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities: On the recommendations of a committee, the Commission has agreed that block grant for central universities and institutions deemed to be universities be determined on the basis of the examination of the budget estimates received from the universities, duly approved by the appropriate authorities, and the budget so accepted should be the basis for determining the annual block grant. The opening balance of a university out of the block

Continued from page 48

of Delhi. The Commission pays 95 per cent of the approved deficit for affiliated/constituent colleges and cent per cent of the approved deficit for university maintained colleges. The items of expenditure, *inter-alia*, include pay and allowances of the teaching and non-teaching staff, books and journals, payment of dearness allowance, retirement benefits and other charges. The Commission also pays grants to the mess for the hostels attached to some of the Delhi colleges for the approved staff on sharing basis of 75 : 25.

3. The figures do not include the administration charges of UGC amounting to Rs. 66.68, 71.52, 76.31, 77.41 and 90.51 lakhs during the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 respectively.

* By adjustment.

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
44.36	2842.50	3207.00
	0.50*	0.50*
9.00	9.00	9.00
177.90	1051.98	1159.89
61.83*	76.88*	53.60*
5.15	32.56	58.00
—	583.72	385.37
36.41	4519.76	4819.26
11.83*	77.38*	54.10*

1956, the Commission has been
r of colleges of the University
Continued on next page

grant fixed for a particular year would be carried forward to the succeeding year and the same would normally be adjusted by the end of the third year. To ensure that the expenditure is incurred by a university within the total resources available in the best interest of its academic functioning, necessary guidelines have also been prescribed for reappropriation of funds.

In view of the very nature of budgetary provisions under plan and non-plan of the Government of India and the University Grants Commission, no diversion of funds can be made from plan to non-plan and vice-versa.

SECTION VII

Faculty Improvement Programmes

7.01 The Commission has been attaching great importance to faculty improvement programmes by (a) providing opportunities to teachers to keep abreast of modern developments in their fields of study and research and to exchange ideas with experts in similar or related fields through seminars, summer institutes, workshops, conferences etc. (b) increasing the mobility of teachers and enabling colleges and departments in backward and other areas to avail of the services of outstanding teachers in different disciplines through such programmes as national lectures, utilisation of services of retired teachers, travel grants, visiting professorships, fellowships etc. and (c) enabling teachers to take time off their normal teaching and engage themselves in writing up the results of their studies/research through such programmes as national fellowships, national associateships etc.

The Commission has formulated guidelines for the implementation of these programmes. These guidelines are given in the UGC Annual Report for 1975-76.

7.02 Seminars, Symposia, Summer Institutes, Workshops etc.: The Commission has been supporting the efforts of universities and colleges in providing opportunities for teachers and research workers to keep abreast of modern developments in their fields of study with provision of grants towards organisation of seminars, symposia, refresher courses, workshops, conferences etc. The number of such programmes organised with UGC support during 1980 81 is as under:

Table VII.1

S. Programmes No.	Humanities & Social Sciences	Sciences	Total
1. Seminars	62	7	69
2. Symposia	6	17	23
3. Workshops	5	4	9
4. Refresher Courses	4	—	4
5. Summer Institutes	14	16	30
Total	91	44	135

7.03 The Commission during 1979 80, in the light of the experience gained

during the earlier years, formulated revised guidelines for the organisation of these programmes. These are detailed below:

- (a) In order that this programme may ensure good academic return to the teaching community, it is necessary that apart from adequate preparation, well documented papers and other literature are also prepared for these activities.
- (b) No department of a university or college should organise more than one programme in a particular year and it should be ensured that the minimum needed internal resources and expertise to organise the programme are available.
- (c) The themes and areas to be dealt with should be such that they are related to the teaching or research programmes of the university/college and have relevance to the period.

7.04 The Commission has also redefined the scope and coverage of seminars/symposia/workshops and institutes as given in the UGC Annual Report for 1979-80.

7.05 English Literature Seminars: Two English literature seminars covering various aspects of poetry, drama and fiction were organised in December 1980 and January 1981 one at the University of Utkal, Bhubaneswar and the other at the Shivaji University, Kolhapur. The seminars were organised on all-India basis under the joint auspices of the University Grants Commission, the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad and the British Council. The faculty of the seminar was drawn from universities in U.K. and India.

7.06 Conferences: The conferences are meant for providing opportunity to faculty members and researchers to discuss their research findings. Generally, the conferences are arranged alongwith the annual meet of the professional societies and other organisations. The Commission provides a token contribution depending on whether the conference is at state, regional, all-India or international level. During the year under review, the Commission provided assistance for 128 conferences as below:

State level	...	28
Regional level	...	6
All-India level	...	84
International level	...	
conferences in India	...	10

7.07 National Fellowships: Twenty national fellowships are available for teachers of outstanding eminence to take a year or two off from normal duties

to devote themselves exclusively to research and writing of results of their study. Teachers selected under the programme receive their normal salary and allowance and a fellowship of Rs. 250 per month in addition to a grant of Rs. 5,000 a year for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure. The national fellows may also draw TA/DA as per University rules out of contingency grant for attending conferences. During the year 1980-81, five awards were made under the scheme. Twenty awardees including those selected earlier were working under the scheme at the end of the year.

7.08 National Associateships: The Commission has a scheme of national associateships in sciences, humanities and social sciences, engineering and technology and agriculture subjects for assisting outstanding university/college teachers, generally below the age of 35 years. The scheme is meant for scholars and scientists engaged in research and enables them to visit and work for short periods (not exceeding three months at a time) at other university centres/research institutions/national laboratories which have special facilities (e.g. research groups, laboratory/library facilities etc.) relevant to their respective fields of work and active research interests.

The Commission meets the actual cost of travel of the national associate each way from his place of work to the place of host institution and back. In addition, each associate receives an allowance of Rs. 500 per calendar month to cover his living expenses either in part or in full. No travel or living expenses are available in cases where the host institution is located in the same city. Where a national associate is required to undertake field work, a sum upto Rs. 500 may be provided in addition, in a year, depending on the nature and need for such field work. No other allowances are available for meeting laboratory expenses for persons accompanying the visitor for any other purpose. In case of real need, the parent institution may consider giving assistance for such special grants from out of the unassigned grant.

The scheme of national associateship was started in 1971-72 initially with the awards tenable for a five year period beginning from the year 1975-76. The following two categories of awards are made under the scheme:

- (a) Awards extending over a total period of five years.
- (b) Awards extending over a one year period only.

Total positions available under the five-year award are 300 against which 127 were filled at the end of March, 1980. Total positions available under the one-year award are 100 out of which 25 were filled at the end of March, 1980.

7.09 National Lectures: The scheme of national lectureship was initiated in 1970-71 to enable outstanding teachers and research scholars to visit University departments for delivering a series of lectures in their special fields and to participate in academic programmes of host universities. The Com-

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mission provides to the selected teachers an honorarium of Rs. 1500 and a grant of Rs. 250 for preparation of lecture aids etc. in addition to travel expenses. During 1980-81, 44 teachers, drawn from several major subjects and disciplines, participated in the programme.

7.10 Teacher Fellowships: The teacher fellowship scheme, in operation since 1975, is specifically meant to provide opportunities for college teachers to work towards either an M.Phil. or a Ph.D. degree. Fellowships available under the scheme are of two types:

- (a) Short-term fellowship of one year's duration
- (b) Long-term fellowship of three year's duration.

Teachers selected under the award are entitled to a living expense allowance of Rs. 250 per month from the UGC (in case the place of research is away from their normal place of duty) along with a grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum for contingencies.

The colleges concerned are entitled to the salary of the substitute who may be appointed in accordance with the rules framed by the state government or the university concerned.

The scheme was last reviewed in September, 1978 and is again being reviewed with the help of a committee.

7.11 Travel Grants for attending Conferences etc.: Travel grants are available to teachers in the universities/colleges and full-time post-doctoral fellows for participation in international conferences and seminars to present their research results and to benefit from participation in the discussion. The provision for this purpose (except for post-doctoral fellows) is included in the unassigned grants placed annually at the disposal of the universities. The Commission's assistance in respect of teachers in the university is limited to the extent of 50 per cent of the travel costs, registration and living allowance, provided the other 50 per cent is met by the university/state government. The colleges can also propose the participation of teachers working with them in international conferences, provided they are willing to meet 50 per cent of the cost of international travel from their own or university or government funds. In such cases, the remaining 50 per cent of the expenditure is provided by the Commission, after evaluation by referees regarding the value of the paper/research work to be presented by the teacher. A few selected post-doctoral fellows can, on the same basis, be assisted by the Commission on a cent percent basis for participating in a conference. On the recommendations of a committee, the Commission has decided to extend this scheme to technical personnel assisting in research in the universities on the same terms and conditions as to teachers in the universities. Only scientific/technical personnel enjoying a scale of not less than Rs. 700-1300 are considered for such assistance.

The universities/institutions can spend upto 75 per cent of the unassigned grant towards travel and other expenditure on attending international conferences, seminars etc. in accordance with the guidelines.

In 1980-81 travel grants amounting to Rs. 3.38 lakhs were paid to universities/colleges to enable teachers to attend conferences within the country and abroad. In addition, unassigned grants of Rs. 37.80 lakhs were placed at the disposal of the universities.

7.12 Staff Quarters and Teachers Hostels: The Commission continued to provide grants on a limited basis towards the construction of staff quarters and teachers hostels. These included constructions approved during the fourth plan period and the recommendations made by the fifth plan visiting committees.

The position of grants paid to the universities and colleges under the scheme is given in the following table:

Table VII.2

Grants @ paid for Staff Quarters/Teachers Hostels

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<i>Universities</i>					
Staff Quarters	21.16 (25)	35.36 (18)	191.42 (42)	118.08 (34)	245.31 (37)
Teachers' Hostels	1.81 (7)	5.96 (6)	9.54 (7)	14.16 (10)	20.10 (6)
<i>Colleges</i>					
Staff Quarters	12.09 (33)	12.38 (28)	10.69 (28)	7.96 (16)	7.37 (20)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the number of universities/colleges.
@ Including payments made by adjustment.

7.13 Visiting Professors/Fellows: The University Grants Commission has agreed that the scheme of visiting professorships and visiting fellowships should be continued during the Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rupees one lakh has been allocated to each of the universities for block years 1980-82 for this purpose. This assistance to the universities is outside the Sixth Plan allocation.

In the guidelines prepared by the Commission for appointment of visiting professors and visiting fellows, an honorarium upto Rs. 3,000

per month has been suggested for the visiting professor subject to the condition that he should not be appointed in the university where he held a post immediately before or after superannuation. The maximum tenure of appointment of a visiting professor is one year and the minimum not less than three months. However, a person cannot be appointed as visiting professor in a university if he has already functioned there in such capacity for more than three months.

Similarly, the tenure of a visiting fellow will not be less than two weeks and more than eight weeks. The same person cannot be invited as a visiting fellow more than once a year in the same university.

During 1980-81, a grant of Rs. 7.16 lakhs was paid to the universities for visiting professorships/fellows.

7.14 Utilization of the Services of Retired Teachers: Since 1961-62, the Commission had been implementing the scheme of utilisation of services of retired teachers under which universities, colleges and approved institutions were assisted to avail of the services of teachers of outstanding merit who had crossed the normal age of retirement but who were otherwise fit to continue their teaching and research work.

An honorarium of Rs. 9,000 per annum and an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 for meeting authorised contingent expenditure in connection with the approved research and teaching work were admissible to an awardee.

Assistance to a person under the scheme was limited to a period of three years in the first instance. On the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor concerned, it could be continued, thereafter, till the age of 68 years provided the teacher retained active interest in academic work. Assistance under the scheme was normally available for a maximum period of five years.

The Commission in October, 1979 decided that the scheme of Utilization of the Services of Retired Teachers may be discontinued. It was, however, agreed that superannuated teachers should be eligible to participate in any of the following schemes:

- (a) Preparation of university level books
- (b) Educational innovations
- (c) Support for research projects.

In the case of projects which are finally accepted, the principal investigator (the superannuated teacher) could be paid an honorarium of Rs. 750 per mensem in addition to such other facilities which may be recommended as part of the project.*

* The Commission has since decided that in future no award under the retired teachers scheme, whether for book writing or for research project, shall be tenable beyond the age of 65 years.

In the original scheme of Utilization of the Services of Retired Teachers, awards were made initially for a period of three years, but the UGC could grant extension upto a maximum of two years subject to the age limit of 68 years on the basis of the assessment of the contribution of the teachers during the initial tenure of the award and the research work proposed to be done. On the analogy of the provisions made in the original scheme regarding extension of tenure, it has been agreed that extension beyond three years may be granted in the case of outstanding retired teachers who were already working under the scheme at the time the decision to discontinue the scheme was taken by the Commission.

7.15 Career Awards: The Commission initiated the scheme of career awards to young scientists in 1978-79. The purpose of the scheme is to identify young talented scientists who have established competence and good potential in their areas of specialisation and to promote their professional growth by enabling them to devote all their efforts and energies early in their career for research and study with minimum encumbrances and teaching responsibilities.

Ordinarily career awards are offered for a period of three years to lecturers or readers in universities who are not more than 35 years of age on the first of July of the year in which the award is made and who have completed doctoral or post-doctoral or other equivalent professional training. A candidate may, however, apply for the award before he/she has actually joined the faculty but the award will be operative only after he/she has joined.

The Commission pays the awardees their full salary and allowances. In addition, the Commission provides each awardee a research grant of upto Rs. one lakh (including travel costs, contingency, etc.) and two or three research fellows. The awardees are also expected to take part in teaching work of the department.

The scheme was extended to cover social scientists and teachers from the humanities, also during the year 1979-80 by allocating 15 positions for the purpose.

Seventeen awards were made in 1980-81 in science subjects. Awards in the humanities and social sciences are being finalized.

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SECTION VIII

Students

8.01 The provision of general amenities for students in the universities and colleges is not merely a welfare activity but also constitutes an integral part of education and contributes substantially to maintenance as well as improvement of standards. These include the provision of scholarships and fellowships, hostel facilities and non-resident student centres, study centres etc. It may be mentioned in this connection that all development programmes of the Commission including appointment of staff, construction of academic buildings, libraries and laboratories, purchase of equipment and books and journals etc. have a direct or indirect bearing on the well-being of the students and on the promotion of a congenial environment and conditions for studies and research. However, the main focus of the Commission's programme in relation to student welfare is on the creation of conditions conducive to study, learning and research.

Generally speaking, the distribution of student awards between the UGC and the Ministry of Education is that the UGC offers fellowships for doctoral or post-doctoral work, while the Ministry of Education deals with scholarships at the postgraduate level.

The committee appointed by the UGC to undertake a comprehensive review of the various programmes being implemented by it had recommended that scholarships awarded by the Commission for postgraduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit/Ardhmagdhi and Arabic/Persian be transferred to the Ministry of Education which may implement the same as part of its overall programmes for the promotion of these languages. This recommendation was accepted by the Commission in September 1980.

Also, the Commission, while reviewing its programmes for the Sixth plan, felt that it may confine itself to the award of postgraduate scholarships and fellowships and that the scholarships awarded for Master's courses may be, as in other cases, dealt with by the Ministry of Education. A reference was made to the Ministry in this regard. However, the Ministry has not found it possible to accept this suggestion.

8.02 Scholarships and Fellowships: The Commission has given high priority to the award of scholarships and fellowships for the development of research in the universities and colleges. The objective of the scheme is to enable academically bright students to carry on their research as an independent and full time activity through adequate support for their maintenance and for the purchase of books, journals, equipment etc. by them. In addition to the fellowships specially created for centres of advanced study and those provided for approved programmes of research and departments selected for special assistance, the Commission provides assistance

towards senior and junior research fellowships in science, humanities and social sciences and research fellowships in engineering and technology.

8.03 Junior Research Fellowships: The Commission has been awarding junior research fellowships to the universities for the promotion of research in the humanities, social sciences and science subjects. The scheme was introduced in 1959-60 with 60 annual awards in science subjects. The scheme was extended in 1961-62 to cover humanities and social sciences also. The number was increased from 60 to 120 and then to 200 in 1974 and 250 in 1977.

The awards which were being administered directly by the Commission were also later allocated to the universities on the recommendations of a committee. In addition, the universities were also being funded for awarding 600 fellowships under the UGC's scheme of Junior Research Fellowships implemented by the universities. Subsequently, the Commission at its meeting held on 7th May, 1974 decided, among other things, that the allocation of funds to the universities for implementation of the Junior Research Fellowships scheme may be enhanced to cater for 650 fellowships instead of 600. In 1977-78, it was decided to allocate the number of junior research fellowships under the above scheme on 'any one given time' basis to the universities instead of allocating funds for the scheme, as was done till that time and thus these were converted into 'at any one given time' basis and were allocated to the universities to cover the normal tenure of four years.

In all, 2796 junior research fellowships have been allocated to 95 universities on "any one given time" basis at the end of 1979-80.

In September/October, 1980, the Commission on the basis of recommendations made by the committee constituted to review the scheme of junior research fellowships in science, humanities and social sciences agreed to increase the value of fellowships from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month for first two years. It was also provided that the fellowships amount could be enhanced to Rs. 700 p.m. during the third year after assessment of the work done by the fellow and will be designated as senior research fellowship. The fellowship amount could also be enhanced from Rs. 700 p.m. to Rs. 800 p.m. in case of fellows who have submitted their Ph.D. thesis. The enhanced amount of Rs. 800 p.m. would be effective from the date of submission of Ph.D. thesis. The contingency grant of Rs. 1,500 p.a. has been raised to Rs. 3,000 p.a.

8.04 Senior Research Fellowships: (Now designated as post-doctoral fellowships)

The Commission awards 100 senior research fellowships every year in science, humanities and social sciences to provide an opportunity to research scholars and teachers to undertake advanced study and research. The fellowships are intended for students and teachers preferably below

the age of 45 who have obtained a doctorate degree or have equivalent published research work to their credit and have already proved their aptitude for original and independent research.

On the recommendation of the committee appointed to review the scheme of research fellowships and other related matters, the value of fellowships was revised to Rs 900 p.m. and contingency grant to Rs. 4,000 p.a. w.e.f. 1st October, 1980. The provision for protecting the salary of teachers selected for the award of senior research fellowship was discontinued and the fellowships redesignated as post-doctoral fellowships. The post-doctoral fellowships are now awarded to those who have obtained their Ph.D. degree and have already proved their aptitude for original and independent research. Selection for these awards during 1980-81 are being finalized.

8.05 Senior/Junior Research Fellowships for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students: Ten per cent of the total number of junior research fellowships available with the universities are reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category. The universities are requested to award such fellowships to these reserved categories, failing which they would be surrendered to the Commission for direct award to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students. In addition the Commission also directly awards annually 50 junior research fellowships exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. 74 junior research fellowships were awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates during 1980-81.

Ten per cent of the senior research fellowships (now designated as post doctoral fellowships) are kept reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. Besides, the Commission also awards annually 20 post-doctoral fellowships exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates. Selections for these awards during 1980-81 are being finalized.

8.06 Research Fellowships in Engineering & Technology: The Commission awards 60 research fellowships in engineering and technology to enable students to undertake advanced study and research in their fields of specialisation. These fellowships are open to students preferably below the age of 40 years. The duration of the fellowship is four years and the enhanced fellowship value (from 1st November 1980) Rs. 700 per month for the first two years and Rs. 800 per month thereafter subject to the condition that the research work is found satisfactory on assessment after the initial period of two years. Each fellowship carries an annual contingency grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum. Provision also exists for a grant of Rs. 2,000 during the tenure of award for publication of research work completed during the period of fellowship and approved field work undertaken by the fellow.

8.07 Border Hill Areas Scholarships: In order to promote channels of

academic communication between the students of border hill areas and the rest of the country, the Commission has instituted 25 scholarships for postgraduate studies for meritorious students from these regions for study anywhere in the country. Preference is given to scholars who intend to pursue studies in subjects of relevance to the problems of border hill areas. During 1980-81, 25 postgraduate scholarships were awarded by the Commission under this programme in the humanities, social sciences and science subjects.

8.08 Scholarships for Full-time LL.M. Courses: The Commission has instituted 50 scholarships for LL.M. studies to be administered directly by the Commission to enable talented students to pursue their full-time LL.M. courses in universities. The first selection was made during 1976-77 and 50 scholarships were awarded. During each of the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, the Commission awarded 50 scholarships to LL.M. students.

8.09 Award of Junior/Senior Research Fellowships for students from Developing Countries: The Commission also has a scheme under which five post-doctoral and ten junior research fellowships in science, humanities and social sciences are available to foreign students from the developing countries. During the year 1979-80, the Commission awarded eight junior research fellowships and three senior research fellowships to students from developing countries. Awards for 1980-81 are being finalized.

8.10 Research Associateships: With a view to providing opportunity to research scholars and teachers to undertake advanced study and research in science, humanities and social sciences, Gandhian studies, engineering and technology and national integration themes, the Commission has instituted 50 research associateships to be awarded annually. The research associateships are intended for research workers and teachers preferably below the age of 45 who have obtained a doctorate degree and have published work to their credit and have already shown evidence of research work. The value of these awards was Rs. 1,000 for A category, Rs. 1,200 for B category and Rs. 1,400 for C category per month with a contingency grant of Rs. 2,000 p.a. for all categories. These awards are tenable for three years extendable for another two years. Five awards of research associateships have been kept reserved for Gandhian studies. Recently the Commission has further earmarked 5 awards for themes on national integration.

This scheme was last reviewed in September/October, 1980 and it was decided on the recommendations of the committee that the value of these awards be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,100 per month for A category, Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300 p.m. for B category and Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,500 p.m. for C category with a contingency grant of Rs. 4,000 per annum for all the three categories. Ten per cent of the research associateships have also been

reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities. Besides, the Commission has instituted 20 research associateships to be awarded annually exclusively for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

During the year 1980-81, three awards have been made under the scheme of research associateships in Gandhian studies. Other awards are being finalized.

8.11 Award of Studentships for M.Sc./M.Sc.(Tech.) Courses in Applied Sciences and Post-M.Sc. diploma courses: On the recommendations of a committee, the Commission has agreed that there should be uniformity in the nomenclature of M.Sc. (Tech.) degrees being awarded by various universities. Nomenclature of M.Sc.(Tech.) should be confined to a three-year integrated course after the B.Sc. degree course and should not be used for one year post-M.Sc. course. The one year post-M.Sc. course should be designated as post-M.Sc. diploma.

The Commission has also agreed that students pursuing the three-year integrated M.Sc. (Tech.) course already approved by the UGC be given studentships of Rs. 400 per month instead of Rs. 250 per month in their third year as at present, to bring them at par with studentship of Rs. 400 per month available to those doing one-year post-M.Sc. courses. In respect of one-year post-M.Sc. courses, where the Commission in consultation with the subject panels concerned is satisfied in regard to the academic content of the course and its relevance to national needs and the employability of the students trained, the Commission may award a studentship of Rs. 400 per month for a specific period.

While awarding such scholarships, it would be ensured that the assistance from the Commission would be available for the period ending 1982-83 and the State Governments will have to treat this as committed expenditure thereafter.

8.12 Construction of Hostels: The Commission has been giving a high priority for the construction of hostels for students in universities and colleges in view of the fact that improvement of the conditions in which students live and work has an important bearing on their academic performance. Provision of hostel facilities is one of the important items included in the general programme of development of universities and colleges.

In the interest of social justice, the Commission has decided that in the Fifth Plan, all institutions assisted by it to construct students' hostels would be required to reserve 20 per cent of the seats in such hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission has also decided that its assistance for construction of hostels in backward areas would be at the rate of 75 per cent of the total expenditure as against 50 per cent available for other areas. In order to keep the cost of

construction low, the Commission has been encouraging the construction of dormitories and/or double or triple seated rooms rather than single seated rooms in the hostels.

During 1980-81, a grant of Rs. 130.75 lakhs was paid to 35 universities towards the construction of hostels. A grant of Rs. 30.83 lakhs was paid to the colleges for the purpose during the year.

The position of grants paid during the period 1976-81 for the construction of hostels is summarised below:

Table VIII.1

Construction of Hostels

@Grants paid (Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Universities	Colleges
1976-77	43.51	24.22
1977-78	36.88	40.54
1978-79	70.22	64.84
1979-80	43.35	41.36
1980-81	130.75	30.83
Total	324.21	201.79

@Excluding payments made by adjustment.

8.13 Improvement of Hostels: The University Grants Commission wants universities and colleges to give top priority to the maintenance of hostels. The institutions should provide a fixed amount in their budget for this purpose.

This is one of the several recommendations accepted by the UGC for improving the living conditions of students in hostels. The recommendations are based on a survey conducted by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, which were later processed by a committee of experts set up by the UGC.

One of the other recommendations is that universities and colleges should not admit to hostels students who are pursuing a course in the university and are at the same time doing a job. The time limit suggested for a student's stay in a hostel is four years for those studying for the first degree and six years for postgraduate studies. For M.Phil. courses, a maximum stay of 18 months has been recommended. For Ph.D., it is four years.

The Commission has agreed that in future, construction of dormitories should be encouraged in hostels to reduce costs. Also, no hostel should be

exclusively earmarked for any particular caste or community.

Compulsory medical check-ups have been recommended for new entrants to hostels. For cooks and servants also, periodic medical check-ups have been suggested.

8.14 Student Homes/Non Resident Student Centres: Non-resident student centres and student homes set up by the universities and colleges with assistance from the Commission provide facilities for study to day scholars through their leisure hours. Student homes provide facilities for about 100 students and stack space for 5,000 books, besides a cafeteria. The Commission's share towards each student home in the universities was limited to Rs. one lakh or the actual cost whichever is less. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 24,000 was also provided for purchase of books and furniture for student homes.

The following grants were paid for student homes/non-resident student centres during the year 1980-81.

Table VIII.2

Grants Paid

(Rupees in lakhs)

Universities	
(a) Non-resident Student Centres	1.50
(b) Student Homes	—
Colleges	
(a) Non-resident Student Centres	12.82*

*Includes grants for canteens also.

8.15 Assistance for extension or construction of canteen including furniture and equipment in universities and colleges: Assistance under the scheme was provided to the universities and colleges on the basis of norms detailed in the UGC Annual Report for 1979-80.

During 1980-81 a grant of Rs 6.71 lakhs was paid to the universities for the establishment/improvement of canteen facilities and a grant of Rs. 12.82 lakhs to the colleges for canteens including non-resident student centres.

SECTION IX

Cultural Exchange Programmes and International Collaboration

9.01 Indo-Foreign Cultural Exchange Programme: The Commission continued to implement such items of the Cultural Exchange Programme with foreign countries which have been assigned to it by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Culture). These Programmes involve exchange of academics for lecture-cum-study, development of bilateral academic links between institutions of higher education on the two sides, organisation of joint seminars, award of short and long-term scholarships/fellowships and provision of language teachers for universities in India for teaching foreign languages.

During the period under review 49 scholars from India visited foreign countries under this programme. The corresponding number of foreign scholars coming to India was 46. The exchange of scholars which has been operated for quite some time has enabled the two sides to initiate a dialogue and the Commission has now shifted its emphasis from the exchange of general visits to the development of bilateral academic links between institutions of higher education in the two countries. These collaborative programmes involve exchange of faculty for short and long-term, organisation of bi-national seminars on topics of mutual interest in connection with the implementation of joint research projects. The areas for development of bilateral academic links have been identified under the cultural exchange programmes with Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Romania, Poland and Belgium. In the case of some other countries, this aspect is under consideration. In some cases, progress has been achieved in the development of collaborative programmes while in others the programmes are in various stages of finalization.

9.02 Foreign Language Teachers: Foreign Language teachers-12 each in French and German and one each in Hungarian, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Korean, Polish, Mongolian, Vietnamese and Romanian continued to be provided to the universities under the Cultural Exchange Programme during the year 1980-81.

9.03 Visits of Delegations/Dignitaries:

(i) A four-member delegation from GDR visited India in October, 1980 to review the implementation of bilateral collaborative programmes. They also had discussion for further development of the bilateral programme. An understanding was reached between the two sides for collaboration in additional areas.

(ii) A team of seven French historians visited India during December, 1980

(Rupees in lakhs)

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basis of norms detailed

paid to the universities
ties and a grant of Rs.
resident student centres.

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and colleges with assist-
study to day scholars
facilities for about 100
cafeteria. The Commi-
universities was limited
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books and furniture for

nes/non-resident student

and January, 1981 in terms of the programme for cooperation in social sciences. Besides participating in the Indian History Congress, the French historians also participated in a seminar on 'Proto-Industrialization' organised by the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. The scholars also participated in a seminar organized by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

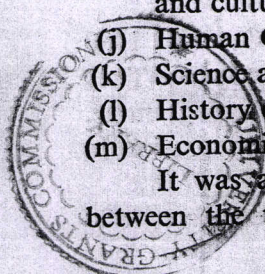
(iii) A delegation of eleven presidents from AASCU (American Association of State Colleges and Universities) visited India in December, 1980 for two weeks. During their stay, they visited a number of universities and met a number of scholars. A seminar on "Trends and Issues in Indian and U.S. Higher Education" was arranged in Delhi on the conclusion of the visit of the American delegation.

(iv) The Commission hosted the visit of Dr. M.C. Subhadrakis Diskul, Professor of history of arts and archaeology in Silpakorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. Professor Diskul visited a number of universities and delivered lectures on "Classical Arts in Thailand" and "Indian Influence on Thai Art".

(v) The Commission also hosted the visit of Professor Clenes Heller, Director, Maison Des Sciences De L'Home, France for ten days with effect from November 1-10, 1980 under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme. Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme provides for development of programmes of cooperation between India and France. The implementing agencies are UGC/ICSSR in India and MSH in France. The two sides utilized the visit of Professor Heller to review the existing programmes of cooperation in social sciences including exchange of scholars, organization of seminars, translation and documentation work. The following fields of cooperation in social sciences were identified.

- (a) Problems of Transition from Feudalism.
- (b) New Trends in Historical Studies.
- (c) Classical Political Economy.
- (d) Current Economic Studies viz. Planning Process, Qualitative methods
- (e) Sociology of Education
- (f) Socio-Political Pluralism—Pattern and Divergences.
- (g) Social and Political System
- (h) Sociology of organization
- (i) Comparative studies with special reference to Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America (Comparative study would include all social and cultural studies)
- (j) Human Geography, Urbanisation and Spatial Organization
- (k) Science and Development
- (l) History of Techniques, and
- (m) Economic development.

It was agreed that priority may be given to collaborative research between the two sides in history, geography, economics, cultural and



indological studies and health administration. The French side agreed to provide three fellowships for post-doctoral research work and it was decided to utilize these for work on "French Society".

9.04 Visit of Indian Delegations:

(i) A three-member Indian delegation led by the Vice-Chairman, UGC visited Yugoslavia in September, 1980 to finalize the details of bilateral collaboration in specified areas between institutions of higher education in India and Yugoslavia. The agreement is under the consideration of Yugoslav authorities.

(ii) The Commission nominated two scholars for participation in the international seminar on 'University Today' held in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia from September 22-29, 1980.

(iii) One scholar was nominated by the Commission to participate in the seventeenth International Summer Seminar on 'Strengthening National Economy in Socialist and Developing Countries' held in East Berlin in June-July, 1981.

(iv) One scholar was nominated by the Commission to participate in the International Congress on "Psychology" held in GDR from 6-12th July, 1980.

(v) One scholar was nominated to participate in the Fifth International Conference in GDR on "Agrarian Reforms and Structure in the Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America" from June 23 to July 2, 1980.

9.05 Joint Seminars:

(i) Under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme, the French side agreed to organize a seminar on 'Urban Process and Regional Economy' in October, 1981. This is in continuation of the seminar held earlier in India.

(ii) Under the provisions of the Indo-GDR cultural exchange programme, it has been decided to organize a seminar at Delhi University in December 1981 on 'Imperialism and Nationalism-Problems and Definition of Methodology'. The GDR side has agreed to participate in the seminar.

(iii) The UGC decided to participate in an Indo-Soviet seminar on "Socio-Economic Determinants of Agricultural Productivity" to be held in USSR (Dushanbe).

(iv) The UGC decided to participate in an Indo-Hungarian Seminar in economics in 1981 in Budapest, Hungary. This would be in continuation of a similar seminar held in India earlier.

9.06 Indo-British Universities Collaboration Programmes: The programme was initiated earlier and provides for the development of academic collaboration between selected universities in India and U.K. in identified fields. The programme has since been reviewed and it has been decided to continue the following links in 1981-82:

- (i) Banaras Hindu University/Sheffield — Metallurgy.
- (ii) Banaras Hindu University/Liverpool — Community Health.
- (iii) Bangalore/Liverpool — Electrical Engineering.
- (iv) Utkal/Birmingham — Educational Psychology.

Since the British Council has suspended the scheme of providing maintenance of Indian scholars for collecting source material from U.K., the Commission has decided to assist Indian social scientists for visit to U.K. for collecting source material for their research work. The Commission meets international air fare and maintenance in U.K. for 4-6 weeks duration.

9.07 Indo-US Fellowship Programme: The programme initiated in 1975-76 was continued. The Commission was allocated nine fellowships for the visit of Indian scholars to USA for advanced post-doctoral research work. Against the allocation, the Commission nominated six scholars for a full-term fellowship of ten months and nine scholars for a visitorship of 13 weeks each in 1980-81. One of these scholars could not undertake the fellowship. The Commission also offered 15 fellowships to American nationals for their post-doctoral research work in India under this programme.

9.08 Indo-US Exchange of Scientists Programme: The programme is being operated by CSIR in India with the National Science Foundation in USA. The Commission nominated five scholars for visit to USA and received three American scholars for their work in India.

9.09 CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme: Under the programme of exchange of scholars, three Indian scientists nominated in the earlier year visited France.

9.10 Fellowship Programme: The Commission nominated teachers for the twelve DAAD fellowships provided by the FRG Government for advanced research work in pure sciences and German Language.

(ii) The Commission nominated students and teachers for eight scholarships and five fellowships for advanced studies in French language, literature and civilization.

(iii) The Commission nominated 23 students and teachers for USSR scholarship for study of Russian language at A.S. Pushkin Institute of Russian Language, Moscow. The Commission also nominated five teachers for stazorship for three months at the Institute.

9.11 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships and Scholarships: The Commission has been coordinating with Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in U.K. in making nominations for the Commonwealth academic staff awards to enable promising staff members in Indian universities to

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obtain experience in a university or similar institution in the United Kingdom. A beginning in this direction was made in 1969-70. The Commonwealth academic staff awards are intended primarily though not exclusively to help universities in developing Commonwealth countries to enhance the experience of their academic staff. Though no special areas of study have been allocated, the field of medicine and surgery have been excluded as facilities are already available under the Commonwealth Medical Awards for the purpose. For the year 1980 81, out of 180 nominations, the UGC recommended 25 scholars for fellowships and 15 scholars for scholarships. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission finally selected six candidates for fellowships and three candidates for scholarships.

9.12 Programme of Exchange of visits by Younger Scientists: The programme of exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and United Kingdom began in 1963, initially with provision for six places each way. Subsequently, this number was raised to eight and on the basis of periodical reviews of the benefits accruing to the participating scientists and institutions under this programme, the number of places available has been increased to twenty, making provision for five places for social scientists also to participate in the programme.

The programme enables young scientists in the age-group of 25 to 35 years in the universities in India and the United Kingdom who have shown potential and promise of teaching and research work in their chosen areas, to spend upto three months in one or more laboratories in the host country for exchange of ideas regarding education and research and to establish worth-while contacts. The opportunity of working with the university research groups has long-range significance and value in promotion of contacts at working level between the scientists and social scientists in the universities in India and United Kingdom. Generally, it is expected that the visiting scientists or social scientists would spend about one half to two-third of their total period of three months visit to work in an institution best suited for their scientific, educational and research interests and utilise the remaining part of their time to visit two or three other institutions engaged in work in the area of specialization.

In the case of visits by Indian scholars and scientists, the Commission meets the expenditure on return economy class air-fare, by direct route to London and back and the British Council provides allowances to meet expenditure towards board and lodging for the period of their stay in the United Kingdom. In the case of visits by British scholars and scientists, the British Council meets the expenditure on the return air-fare to India and back and the Commission provides allowances for their stay in India. During 1980-81, seven scientists from U.K. visited India whereas ten scientists from India visited U.K. against ten slots available to both sides. The scheme has been discontinued from 1981-82. However the British Council has ear-

marked eight slots from 1982-83 under the Technical Cooperation Training Programme to enable young Indian teachers to visit U.K. for periods extending from 3 to 12 months for research training attachments with institutions in the United Kingdom.

9.13 UNESCO Programme: The information material regarding various programmes/courses received from the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of External Affairs etc. is circulated to universities/institutions for their information and for the submission of applications of suitable candidates, if any, direct to the organizers of the course. The Commission does not have any financial liability. As regards the courses conducted by the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy, the nominations of candidates/scholars are done by them under intimation to the Commission. Keeping in view the availability of funds, the Commission supports a few teachers to the extent of 50 per cent to and fro air fare.

During 1980-81, the Commission agreed to support seven scholars for air fare (50 per cent) for attending five such courses at ICTP, Trieste.

9.14 Colombo Plan: Under the Colombo Plan, information relating to various courses from Commonwealth countries is received through the Government of India. The material is circulated to universities for sending nominations. The preliminary selection is made by the Government of India and final selection rests with the sponsoring agency. The Commission has no financial liability.

The Commission is also recommending a scholar annually for the Queen Elizabeth House Visiting Fellowship at Oxford.

9.15 Assistance to Selected University Departments—Phase-II: On the successful completion of the first phase of UNESCO/UNDP Assistance to selected university departments, the UNESCO Mission which visited India in November, 1977 to evaluate the work done and to recommend further assistance for the second phase of the programme, recommended further UNESCO assistance to the following nine selected university departments. Accordingly the UNESCO on the basis of the project document which was developed in consultation with UNESCO Mission, made a provision of \$24,91,575 for a period of 39 months with effect from 1st October, 1979:

- (i) Department of Biochemistry, M.S. University of Baroda.
- (ii) Department of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (iii) Department of Chemistry, Calcutta University.
- (iv) Department of Biochemistry, Lucknow University.
- (v) Department of Geology, Jadavpur University

- (vi) Department of Geology, Andhra University
- (vii) Department of Physics, Andhra University
- (iii) Molecular Biophysics Unit, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and
- (ix) Department of Zoology, Calcutta University.

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SECTION X

Adult, Continuing and Extension Education and Correspondence Courses

10.01 Adult Education: The Commission appointed a working group to formulate the guidelines for the implementation of the adult education and extension programmes by the universities and colleges. As recommended by the working group, the programme has three components viz. (a) Adult education (with functional literacy as an essential component), (b) Community extension service and (c) Educational extension.

The guidelines on adult education and extension programme were circulated to all the universities and colleges. The Commission also appointed a committee for processing the proposals received from universities and colleges.

One of the important agencies for the implementation and coordination of the programme is the state/regional centre. State resource centres have been established at Osmania University, Kashmir University and Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. A regional resource centre has also been established at the Panjab University to cater to the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. A resource unit for Rayalaseema area exists at the Sri Venkatetwara University, Tirupati.

The Commission has approved the proposals of 705 colleges and sanctioned 8,790 centres for adult education/extension upto 31st March, 1981 besides 68 units in the universities upto 31st March, 1981.

It has been decided to provide assistance towards adult education centres/units in the universities and colleges for a total period of five years instead of the period of three years initially agreed to.

10.02 Continuing Education: 15 universities and two institutions deemed to be universities (Appendix XXVI) were participating in the programme of continuing education during 1980-81. The Commission requested these universities to incorporate in the programmes of the departments/centres of continuing education activities envisaged in the guidelines for adult education and extension as also those with a major thrust on the weaker and backward sections of the society. It has been decided to continue assistance to universities which restructure their programmes in the light of the above objectives.

The Commission has agreed that the UGC assistance may be made available to the universities till 31st March, 1985 for programme relating to the weaker sections of society on a sharing basis of 75 : 25 subject to the state governments agreeing to treat this as committed expenditure thereafter.

Some important decisions taken by the Commission with regard to the

programmes of continuing education and extension are as under: (i) Research in Adult, continuing and extension education will be promoted as part of the regular research support programme of the Commission.

- (ii) The scope of the existing centres of adult education would be expanded to include programmes of continuing education.
- (iii) State governments would be persuaded to include edp expenditure on adult and continuing education in the maintenance expenditure of the universities.
- (iv) Expeditious steps would be taken to concretise this programme as an integral part of the activities of each department.
- (v) The scope of continuing education programmes would be expanded to include such areas as environmental protection, population education, nutrition education, science for the masses etc.

10.03 Film Clubs: The Commission has decided that the scheme for opening of film clubs in universities should be revived as part of the extension and continuing education programme of universities and colleges. The objective is to develop among university students a critical appreciation of cinema as an aesthetic art. The Commission is of the view that in the first instance the Centres selected for development of facilities for mass-communication and educational technology be advised to provide for development of such courses in communication, including cinema and film appreciation.

10.04 Correspondence Courses: The objective of correspondence education is to provide a new stream of education to enable a large number of persons with necessary aptitude to acquire further knowledge and improve their professional competence. Correspondence courses are thus intended to cater to (a) students who had to discontinue their formal education owing to pecuniary and other circumstances, (b) students in geographically remote areas, (c) students who had to discontinue education because of lack of aptitude and motivation but who may later on become motivated, (d) students who cannot find a seat or do not wish to join a regular college or university department, although they have the necessary qualifications to pursue higher education, and (e) individuals who look upon education as a life-time activity and may either like to refresh their knowledge in an existing discipline or to acquire knowledge in a new area.

At the end of March 1981, 21 universities and one institution deemed to be university were offering correspondence courses. These are: Allahabad, Andhra, Annamalai, Bhopal, Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu, Kashmir, Kerala, Madurai Kamraj, Meerut, Mysore, Panjab, Punjabi, Rajasthan, S.N.D.T. Women's, Sri Venkatetwara, Utkal, Osmania, Udaipur

and Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.* A statement giving the present position of universities offering correspondence courses, their enrolment etc. is at Appendix XXVII.

The Commission has accepted 'in principle' the proposal of Calcutta University to start correspondence courses leading to B.A. & B.Com. degrees. The Commission has also approved 'in principle' a similar proposal from Patna University. With these, almost every state in the country will have facilities for correspondence courses. Also, a majority of universities are permitting students to appear privately at their examinations.

The Commission has approved new guidelines drawn up by its Standing Committee, to improve the functioning of correspondence courses. The guidelines provide for streamlining the procedure for despatch of lessons to the students. They have suggested that the reading material should be sent under a certificate of posting and a record should be kept of the dates when the lessons are actually dispatched.

Under the guidelines, students can enrol themselves for a particular subject or subjects without taking a degree. They will be given certificates in such cases, on successful completion of their studies.

The Commission has decided to increase the grant for correspondence courses at the undergraduate level from Rs. one lakh per annum for a period of five years to Rs. 1.5 lakhs per year for the same duration. At the postgraduate level, the grant is being increased from Rs. one lakh per subject per year for a period of five years to Rs. 1.5 lakhs per year.

The grants cover provision of Staff, personal contact programmes, study centres, preparation of lessons and library facilities.

10.05 B.Ed. Correspondence Courses: The Commission has informed the universities that they may offer correspondence-cum-contact courses leading to the B.Ed. degree only after a survey has been carried out at the state level regarding the demand for such courses keeping in view the backlog of untrained teachers. This course should be exclusively for teachers working in secondary schools in the state concerned and should be discontinued as soon as the backlog of untrained teachers is cleared.

There should, however, be no distinction in the degree awarded to the students at the B.Ed. examination as regular students or through correspondence.

*The Kurukshetra and Patna Universities have been offering correspondence courses on their own and without any financial support from the Commission so far.

SECTION XI

Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

11.01 The Commission has over the years made special efforts for ensuring facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the level of higher education in the light of suggestions made by the Government of India and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Tribes from time to time. These measures include reservation of seats in various courses offered by the universities and colleges, reservation in recruitment for the post of lecturer, provision of seats in hostels, scholarships, fellowships, remedial courses, special assistance to colleges in backward/tribal areas, etc. These are reviewed below.

11.02 Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students in the Universities/Colleges: As already reported, the Commission in January, 1973 invited the attention of the universities to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students/ in universities/colleges. It was mentioned that according to the present arrangement 20 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who are also given a concession of five per cent marks in the minimum percentage of marks required for admission to any course. It was later observed that even with these concessions, some of the seats in the reserved quota remained unfilled as adequate number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates with requisite marks were not available. Accordingly, it was suggested that in case the 20 per cent seats earmarked for them remain unfilled, a further relaxation in the marks may be given to them in order of merit, amongst themselves so that all the reserved seats can be filled by candidates belonging to these categories.

11.03 Creation of separate cells in universities to ensure implementation of orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, all universities were requested to set up cells to ensure implementation of orders regarding admission, employment etc. of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students.

11.04 Reservation of seats in Hostels for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: The Commission has advised universities to provide reservation of 20 per cent seats in hostels for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes students irrespective of whether the hostels were constructed with assistance from the Commission or from other sources. The Commission has subsequently followed up with the universities the progress made in this respect.

11.05 Assistance to colleges in Backward/Tribal Areas: In the Sixth plan, the Commission has decided that colleges located in tribal areas and having at least five permanent teachers and a minimum of 100 students, of whom at least 35 students belong to Scheduled Caste/Tribes, would be considered for assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. four lakhs.

11.06 Reservation of Fellowships:

(i) *Junior Research Fellowships:* Out of the total number of junior research fellowships allocated to the universities, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. In addition to this, 50 junior research fellowships are directly awarded by the Commission exclusively for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in science, humanities and social sciences.

(ii) *Post-Doctoral Fellowships:* Out of 100 post-doctoral fellowships awarded by the Commission on all India basis, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in science, humanities and social sciences. In addition to this, 20 post-doctoral fellowships are exclusively available for direct award by the Commission to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students.

(iii) *Research Associateships for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes:* Out of 50 positions available under this scheme 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The UGC has also instituted 20 research associateships exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with effect from 1979-80.

(iv) *Post-graduate Scholarships for candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes of the Border Hill Areas:* The Commission has instituted 25 scholarships to be awarded every year to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes of border hill areas for undertaking postgraduate studies in science, humanities and social sciences.

(v) *Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology:* Out of 60 research fellowships in engineering and technology awarded annually on an all-India basis by the Commission, 10 per cent are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(vi) *Postgraduate scholarships for 'full-time LL.M. courses:* 10 per cent of these scholarships are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribes students.

11.07 Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of Appointment to teaching posts in Universities/Colleges: The recommendation for providing reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates to the posts of lecturers in Universities/colleges has been communicated to the universities/state governments. The Commission has also informed the universities that for recruitment to the post of lecturers, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be interviewed separately by the selection committee.

The position regarding the appointment of lecturers by university departments against the reserved quota has been ascertained from universities. The position as on 1st June, 1980 is given in Appendix XXVIII.

11.08 Remedial courses for weaker sections: The Commission while framing the guidelines for the preparation of development proposals by colleges for the sixth plan has made a specific reference that the colleges may offer remedial courses for the weaker sections and that the Commission would provide cent per cent assistance for the purpose.

11.09 Committee on Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes: The Commission has set up a committee to prepare a document regarding facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at higher education level and to identify special measures to be taken to ensure that facilities as prescribed by the Government of India are actually made available to these communities. These relate to admission to various courses, employment to teaching and non-teaching posts and other facilities and concessions.

The Commission has also decided to formulate a sub-plan as part of the programme of educational development to be taken up in the sixth plan.

11.10 Cell for Implementation of Reservation orders: The cell, created in the office of the Commission consequent to the recommendations made by the Parliament Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the effective implementation of the reservation orders in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is already functioning. The work of the cell is presently supervised by a full-time branch officer belonging to the category of Scheduled Castes.

11.11 Reservation in the UGC office: Efforts were continued during the year to give due representation to the reserved categories of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to make good the shortfall, wherever existing, in the office of the Commission in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India on this subject.

The following officials belonging to the reserved categories of Sche-

duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were appointed/promoted during the year under report:

	<i>Appointment made by direct recruitment</i>			<i>Posts filled by promotion</i>	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Deputy Secretary Education Officer	1	—	Upper Division Clerk (Merit Quota)	1	—
Under Secretary	—	1	Roneo Operator	1	—
Junior Stenographer (Outside Quota)	1	—	Jamadar	—	1
Lower Division Clerk (Direct Quota)	2	—	Daftri	2	
Lower Division Clerk (Group 'D' Quota)	4	1			
Peon	1	1			
Chowkidar	3	—			
Safaiwala	—	1			
	2	—			

'Dereservation' was resorted to in the following cases due to non-availability of eligible/qualified candidates:

	<i>Appointment made by direct recruitment</i>			<i>Posts filled by promotion</i>	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Junior Stenographers (departmental quota)	1	—	Under Secretary (promotion quota)	—	1
Lower Division Clerk (direct quota)	—	4	Upper Division Clerk (Merit Quota)	2	1
Lower Division Clerk (Group 'D' quota)	1	—	Upper Division Clerk (Seniority Quota)	2	1

Necessary action has been initiated to fill the carried forward posts to the extent possible with 'candidates' belonging to the respective reserved categories as per Government of India orders on this subject.

SECTION XII

Higher Education and Women

12.01 In recent years, the Education of women has come to be regarded as a critical input for national development and a key factor in the transformation of character and value system and in the mobilisation of human resources.

12.02 It is the considered view of the Commission that any plan for educational development of women has to take into account the existing imbalances and variations in regional/sectional attitudes towards women education. The Commission has also held the view that opportunities for vocational training and employment should all be open to women, as they are to men. Further, it would be necessary to undertake special programmes and to provide special assistance for women institutions in order to bring about equality of educational opportunities to benefit the majority of women.

12.03 In response to the needs of the society and the demands of the public and private sectors, there has also been a reorientation of the education of women at the university and college levels. The highly specialised and professional courses offered by the universities are no longer a male prerogative as more and more women are seeking admission to these courses, as evident from figures in para 12.10.

12.04 Growth of Enrolment: There has been a spectacular growth in the number of women in institutions of higher education as shown by the following table:

Table XII.1

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81
Total Enrolment (in thousands)	40	84	150	271	595	689	749
No. of women per hundred men	14	17	23	24	33	35	37

It will be seen from the above table that during the past thirty years or so, the enrolment of women has gone up by approximately nineteen

times while the proportion of women to men has more than doubled during this period.

12.05 The total enrolment of women is more or less evenly distributed between the women colleges and co-educational colleges according to analysis done for a few selected years. Even so, the number of women colleges has gone up from 211 in 1961-62 to 543 in 1976-77, 577 in 1979-80 and 609 in 1980-81.

12.06 Table XII.2 shows the enrolment of women as a proportion of total enrolment during the period 1970-71 to 1980-81. It will be seen that enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has increased progressively from 22.1 per cent in 1970-71 to 23.3 per cent in 1973-74, 25.8 per cent in 1976-77, 26 per cent in 1979-80 and 27.2 per cent in 1980-81.

Table XII.2

Total enrolment and enrolment of women

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Women Enrolled</i>	<i>Percentage of Women</i>
1970-71	19,53,640	4,30,822	22.1
1971-72	20,65,041	4,68,696	22.7
1973-74	22,34,385	5,20,825	23.3
1974-75	23,66,541	5,53,009	23.4
1975-76	24,26,109	5,95,162	24.5
1976-77	24,31,563	6,27,346	25.8
1979-80	26,48,579	6,89,042	26.0
1980-81	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2

12.07 Women's Colleges: Table XII.3 shows the number of colleges meant exclusively for women. This number has gone up by nearly 42% over the period 1971-72 to 1980-81. In absolute terms, the number increased from 430 in 1971-72 to 609 in 1980-81.

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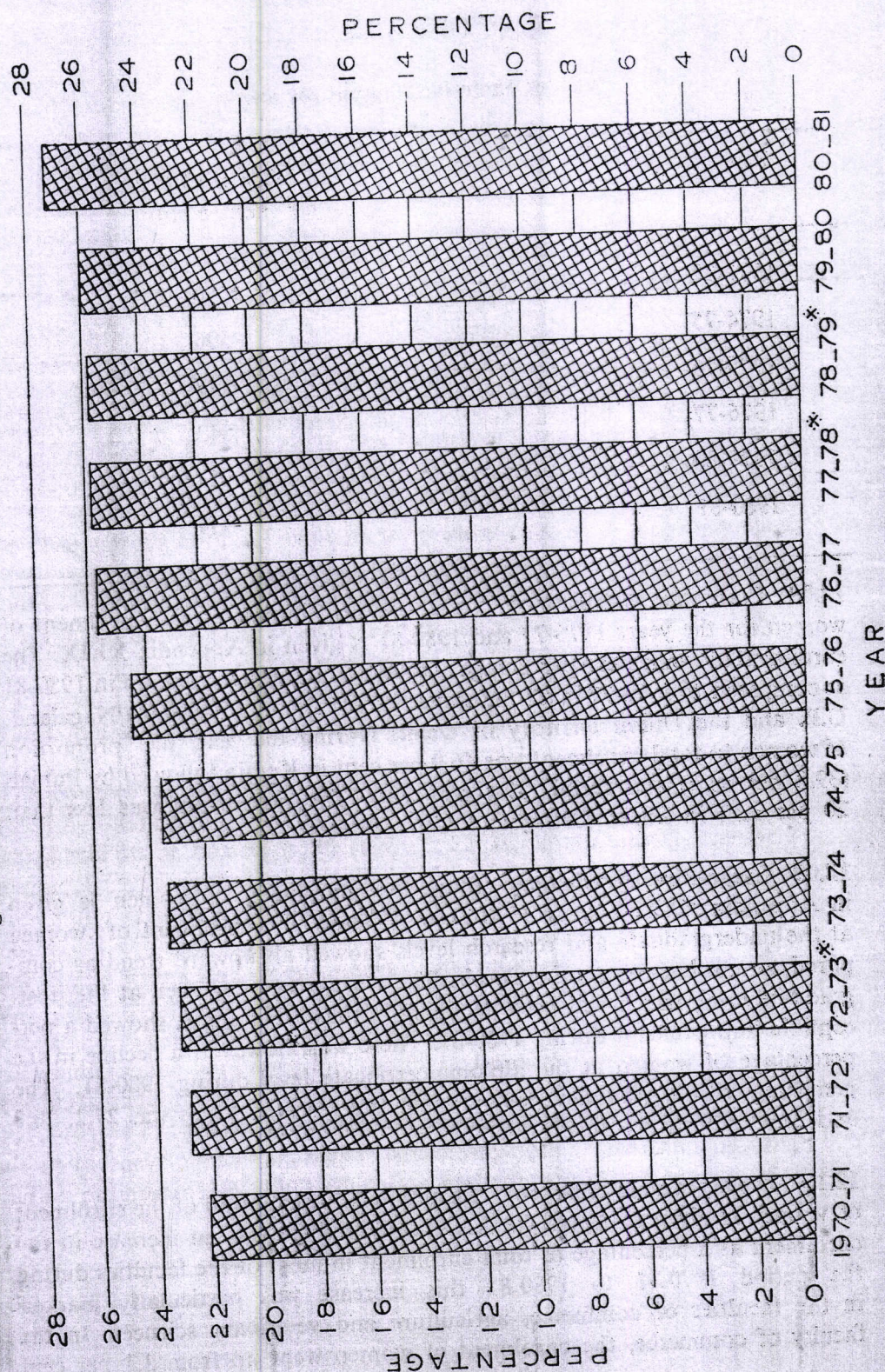
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09	23.4
62	24.5
46	25.8
42	26.0
25	27.2

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Percentage of Women's Enrolment : 1970-71 to 1980-81



*-FIGURES INTERPOLATED

Table XII.3

Colleges exclusively meant for women

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Colleges for Women only</i>
1971-72	430
1974-75	506
1975-76	528
1976-77	543
1979-80	577
1980-81	609

12.08 State-wise distribution: State-wise distribution of the enrolment of women for the years 1976-77 and 1980-81 is given in Appendix XXIX. The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has gone up in 1980-81 as compared to 1976-77 in all the states, except Bihar, Meghalaya/Nagaland, U.P. and the Union territory of Delhi. During the year, the proportion of women to total enrolment was 46.9 per cent in Kerala followed by Punjab (39.8 per cent) and Delhi (39.4 per cent). The proportion was less than 20 per cent in Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

12.09 Stage-wise distribution: Stage-wise enrolment of women is given in Appendix XXX. During 1970-71 to 1980-81, the enrolment of women at the undergraduate and research levels showed an upward trend as compared to enrolments at other levels. The enrolment of women at the post-graduate level, which had been declining in the earlier years, showed a perceptible improvement during 1980-81. There was, however, a decline in the percentage of women at the diploma/certificate level during 1980-81. The percentage at the graduate, postgraduate and research levels was 27.2, 28.2 and 27.3 respectively during 1980-81.

12.10 Faculty-wise distribution: Faculty-wise distribution of the enrolment of women is given in Appendix XXXI. While there was an increase in the enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in most of the faculties during the period 1970-71 to 1980 81 this increase was particularly marked in the faculties of commerce, agriculture and veterinary sciences. In the faculty of commerce, the enrolment of women went up from 3.1 per cent

in 1970-71 to 15.9 per cent in 1980-81. In the faculty of agriculture, the enrolment of women increased from 0.5 per cent in 1970-71 to 3.3 per cent in 1980-81 and in the faculty of veterinary sciences, from 0.7 per cent to 3.3 per cent in the corresponding period. In the faculty of medicine, the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment declined progressively from 22.9 in 1970-71 to 18.3 in 1975-76, thereafter it went up again to 21.8 in 1979-80 and 24.4 in 1980-81. In the faculties of arts and science, the enrolment maintained a steady upward trend whereas in the faculty of education, periods of rising enrolment were interspersed with periods of falling enrolment upto 1975-76 after which there was a marked increase in percentage enrolment in the year 1980-81. The enrolment of women in law also showed a gradual upward trend during the period under reference. The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment in each faculty during 1979-80 was the highest in the faculty of education (47.3) followed by arts (37.7), science (28.7), medicine (24.4) and commerce (15.9).

12.11 The participation of women in research effort in the universities has increased considerably with the result that presently a number of major and minor research projects funded by the UGC and other agencies have been taken up by women, as principal investigators and research staff on projects. The number of women selected in faculty improvement programmes and in award of research fellowships, research associateships, national associateships and other faculty awards of the UGC has also increased largely in the past five years.

The concern of the Commission for promoting women's education is reflected by the fact that in the case of women's colleges, the sharing basis for construction of hostels is 75 (UGC): 25 (College/State Government) as against 50 : 50 for other colleges. Similarly, as part of general development, the condition regarding assistance from the Commission has been relaxed for women's colleges which become eligible for assistance upto a ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs with a student enrolment of 200 to 600 in the three-year degree course. The corresponding eligibility condition for other colleges is student enrolment of 300 to 600.

It would be the continued endeavour of the Commission to encourage active participation of women in all matters relating to higher education and to provide for greater opportunities as well as to look into their special needs in the development of higher education, both formal and informal, including programmes of adult education and educational extension.

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Visits Abroad

In pursuance of the decision taken on recommendation 3.8 contained in the 73rd Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on University Grants Commission, the information in respect of the visits abroad of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and officers of the Commission during the year 1980-81 is given in Appendix XXXII.

R.K. Chhabra
Secretary

Dr. (Smt.) Madhuri R. Shah
Chairman

Professor B. Ramachandra Rao
Vice-Chairman

Members

Smt. Anna R. Malhotra
Shri C.G. Somiah
Professor Amales Tripathi
Professor C.V. Subramanian
Professor Wahid U. Malik
Professor Usha H. Mehta
Professor M.inal Miri
Professor Ram Lal Parikh
Mr. Justice S.M. Sikri
Dr. V.S. Arunachalam

APPENDIX I

List of Universities and Institutions deemed to be universities in India—1980-81

S. No.	Name of the University/ Institution	Year of Establish- ment	Total Enrol- ment	Number directly enrolled in the teach- ing departments of the university
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Calcutta	1857	1,31,079	10,058
2.	Bombay	1857	1,26,815	3,173
3.	Madras	1857	1,35,410	1,924
4.	Allahabad	1887	28,999	13,466
5.	Banaras	1916	18,723	15,466
6.	Mysore	1916	45,920	2,449
7.	Patna	1917	11,094	2,614
8.	Osmania	1918	52,416	4,673
9.	Aligarh	1921	12,760	12,760
10.	Lucknow	1921	35,952	14,275
11.	Delhi	1922	67,377	12,343
12.	Nagpur	1923	55,313	2,656
13.	Andhra	1926	69,167	6,949
14.	Agra	1927	43,317	575
15.	Annamalai	1929	7,332	7,332
16.	Kerala	1937	72,961	1,036
17.	Utkal	1943	36,060	2,256
18.	Saugar	1946	30,095	4,949
19.	Rajasthan	1947	1,19,704	6,898
20.	Panjab	1947	48,655	5,081
21.	Gauhati	1948	30,270	3,412
22.	Kashmir	1949	13,433	1,261
23.	Roorkee	1949	1,985	1,985
24.	Poona	1949	68,597	2,761
25.	M.S. Univ. (Baroda)	1949	18,135	18,135
26.	Karnatak	1949	42,574	3,410
27.	Gujarat	1950	85,953	1,987
28.	S.N.D.T. Women	1951	7,019	—
29.	Visva-Bharati	1951	1,524	1,524
30.	Bihar	1952	19,338	1,308
31.	Sri Venkateswara	1954	36,307	2,412
32.	Sardar Patel	1955	10,178	1,460
33.	Jadavpur	1955	4,629	4,185
34.	Kurukshetra	1956	30,581	2,841
35.	Indira Kala Sangit	1956	1,148	152
36.	Vikram	1957	27,425	747
37.	Gorakhpur	1957	94,184	8,385
38.	Jabalpur	1957	19,304	1,611
39.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958	5,840	1,395

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Marathwada	1958	28,065	1,664
41.	G.B. Pant	1960	2,338	2,338
42.	Burdwan	1960	32,297	1,921
43.	Kalyani	1960	2,614	1,558
44.	Bhagalpur	1960	17,156	1,593
45.	Ranchi	1960	36,076	2,380
46.	K.S. Darbhanga			
	Sanskrit	1961	6,882	1,082
47.	Punjab Agricultural	1962	3,225	3,225
48.	Panjabi	1962	23,025	2,210
49.	Orissa Agri. Tech.	1962	1,120	1,120
50.	North Bengal	1962	13,789	1,063
51.	Rabindra Bharati	1962	2,843	2,843
52.	Magadh	1962	26,004	1,635
53.	Jodhpur	1962	9,618	8,096
54.	Udaipur	1962	12,510	5,969
55.	Shivaji	1962	43,028	1,537
56.	Indore	1964	23,363	999
57.	Jiwaji	1964	27,737	199
58.	Ravi Shankar	1964	39,176	568
59.	University of Agricul-			
	tural Sciences, Bangalore	1964	3,534	3,534
60.	Andhra Pradesh			
	Agricultural	1964	2,689	2,689
61.	Bangalore	1964	64,884	5,855
62.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964	2,607	2,607
63.	Dibrugarh	1965	16,403	826
64.	Kanpur	1965	56,972	—
65.	Meerut	1965	52,517	575
66.	Madurai Kamraj	1965	55,620	1,148
67.	Saurashtra	1965	30,095	419
68.	South Gujarat	1965	22,875	1,177
69.	Berhampur	1967	7,980	1,024
70.	Sambalpur	1967	12,034	1,013
71.	Gujarat Ayurved	1968	1,283	81
72.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968	3,336	3,363
73.	Mahatma Phule Krishi			
	Vidyapith	1968	1,912	1,912
74.	Calicut	1968	38,233	762
75.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968	20,602	102
76.	Assam Agricultural	1968	844	844
77.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969	37,198	1,151
78.	Jammu	1969	8,535	1,500
79.	Panjabrao Krishi	1969	2,347	2,347
80.	Haryana Agricultural	1970	2,018	2,018
81.	Himachal Pradesh	1970	12,281	1,566
82.	Bhopal	1970	21,366	634
83.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970	1,611	1,611

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

5	1	2	3	4	5
1,664	84.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural	1971	2,444	2,444
2,338	85.	Cochin	1971	910	910
1,921	86.	Kerala Agricultural	1972	1,248	1,248
1,558	87.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972	1,796	1,796
1,593	88.	Konkon Krishi			
2,380		Vidyapith	1972	687	687
	89.	Marathwada Krishi			
1,082		Vidyapith	1972	1,304	1,304
3,225	90.	L.N. Mithila	1972	20,368	1,273
2,210	91.	Jawaharlal Nehru			
1,120		Technological	1972	3,242	3,242
1,063	92.	North Eastern Hill	1973	7,416	881
2,843	93.	Kumaon	1973	9,177	3,701
1,635	94.	Garhwal	1973	13,870	1,953
8,096	95.	Kashi Vidyapith	1974	6,338	6,338
5,969	96.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974	1,074	1,074
1,537	97.	Hyderabad	1974	524	524
999	98.	Narendra Deo Agri-			
199		culture & Technology	1974	80	80
568	99.	Chandrasekhar Azad			
		Agricultural and			
3,534		Technology	1974	1,223	1,223
	100.	Avadh	1975	18,637	—
2,689	101.	Bundelkhand	1975	13,851	—
5,855	102.	Rohilkhand	1975	28,751	—
2,607	103.	Maharishi Dayanand	1976	26,301	1,109
826	104.	Kakatiya	1976	8,594	959
—	105.	Nagarjuna	1976	20,152	1,235
575	106.	Bhavnagar	1978	4,057	241
1,148	107.	Perarignar Anna			
419		Technological	1978	4,017	4,017
1,177	108.	Himachal Pradesh			
1,024		Krishi	1978	705	705
1,013	109.	Manipur	1980	6,601	369
81	110.	Gulbarga	1980	19,765	1,005
3,363	111.	Mangalore	1980	23,221	310
	112.	†Birsa Agricultural	1980	—	—

† No enrolment has been shown against this university; though established in 1980 as on 30.9.80 its colleges were still under the jurisdiction of Rajendra Agricultural University.

APPENDIX I (Contd.)

Institutions deemed to be Universities

1	2	3*	4	5
1.	Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore	1958	931	931
2.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	1958	541	541
3.	Gurukul Kangri Visvavidyalaya, Hardwar	1962	163	163
4.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	1962	1,341	1,341
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	1963	414	414
6.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	1964	225	225
7.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani	1964	2,298	2,298
8.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	1967	812	812
9.	Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	1973	325	325
10.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	1976	559	559
11.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	1979	260	260
Grand Total			27,52,437	3,17,132

Note:—1. The universities have been arranged according to the year in which the respective Acts were adopted; the position shown above is upto 31.3.1981.

2. The enrolment figures which include the enrolment in constituent/affiliated colleges of the universities generally indicate the position as on September 30, 1980. The figures for Rabindra Bharati relate to the university campus only. In case of K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya and Sampurnanand Sanskrit Visvavidyalaya the enrolment includes the university campus as well as such of the colleges from whom information was received in time. In case of some colleges/university departments data for the previous year have been used.

* Year of declaration as Institution deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956.

APPENDIX II

Growth of Student Enrolment
1961-62 to 1970-71 and 1971-72 to 1980-81

4	5				
		Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage Increase
931	931				19.2
541	541	1961-62	6,63,661	1,07,102	13.3
163	163	1962-63	7,52,095	88,434	12.0
1,341	1,341	1963-64	8,42,110	90,015	12.8
414	414	1964-65	9,50,277	1,08,167	12.3
225	225	1965-66	10,66,884	1,16,607	11.6
2,298	2,298	1966-67	11,90,713	1,23,829	15.1
812	812	1967-68	13,70,261	1,79,548	14.3
325	325	1968-69	15,66,103	1,95,842	14.5
559	559	1969-70	17,92,780	2,26,677	9.0
260	260	1970-71	19,53,700	1,60,920	5.7
7,52,437	3,17,132	1971-72	20,65,041	1,11,341	5.0
		1972-73	21,68,107	1,03,066	3.1
		1973-74	22,34,385	66,278	5.9
		1974-75	23,66,541	1,32,156	2.5
		1975-76	24,26,109	59,568	0.2
		1976-77	24,31,563	5,454	5.5
		1977-78	25,64,972	1,33,409	2.1
		1978-79	26,18,228	53,256	1.2
		1979-80	26,48,579	30,351	3.9
		1980-81	27,52,437	1,03,858	

year in which the respec-
 upto 31.3.1981.

in constituent/affiliated
 position as on September
 the university campus
 laya and Sampurnanand
 e university campus as
 was received in time. In
 the previous year have

iversity under Section 3

APPENDIX III

Growth of Enrolment (excluding PUC/Inter/PP) during the period
from 1976-77 to 1980-81

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1976-77 Enrolment	Enrolment	1977-78 Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,38,960	1,41,963	3,003	2.2
2.	Assam	37,256	42,314	5,058	13.6
3.	Bihar	1,05,778	1,17,754	11,11,976	11.3
4.	Gujarat	1,68,803	1,80,375	11,572	6.9
5.	Haryana	57,219	61,010	3,791	6.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9,255	10,866	1,661	17.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18,806	18,393	-413	-2.2
8.	Karnataka	1,45,404	1,60,157	14,753	10.1
9.	Kerala	83,671	91,909	8,238	9.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,60,345	1,88,530	28,185	17.6
11.	Maharashtra	3,09,753	3,37,400	27,647	8.9
12.	Manipur	5,432	5,643	211	3.9
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	5,041	6,115	1,074	21.3
14.	Orissa	43,498	42,339	-1,159	-2.7
15.	Punjab	1,04,656	1,03,345	1,311	1.3
16.	Rajasthan	98,572	1,20,286	21,714	22.0
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,63,902	1,65,748	1,846	1.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3,62,970	4,03,062	40,092	11.0
19.	West Bengal/ Tripura/Sikkim	3,27,022	2,73,086	-53,936	-16.5
20.	Delhi	85,220	94,677	9,457	11.1
	All India	24,31,563	25,64,972	1,33,409	5.5

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1978-79			1979-80		
		Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percent-age increase	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percent-age increase
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,43,595	1,632	1.1	1,65,037	21,442	14.9
2.	Assam	47,217	4,903	11.6	52,021	4,804	10.2
3.	Bihar	1,25,902	8,748	6.9	1,25,035	—867	—0.7
4.	Gujarat	1,74,769	—5,606	—3.1	1,69,878	—4,891	—2.8
5.	Haryana	60,480	—530	—0.9	62,582	2,102	3.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11,296	430	4.0	11,849	553	4.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18,757	364	2.0	17,993	—764	—4.1
8.	Karnataka	11,74,998	14,841	9.3	11,82,675	7,677	4.4
9.	Kerala	99,975	8,066	8.8	1,06,297	6,322	6.3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,99,138	10,608	5.6	2,00,134	996	0.5
11.	Maharashtra	3,44,103	6,703	2.0	3,34,211	—9,892	—2.9
12.	Manipur	6,140	497	8.8	7,691	1,551	25.3
13.	Meghalaya/ Nagaland	6,644	529	8.7	7,170	526	7.9
14.	Orissa	46,917	4,578	10.8	50,412	3,459	7.4
15.	Panjab	11,12,774	9,429	9.1	1,12,139	—635	—0.6
16.	Rajasthan	1,37,432	17,146	14.3	1,44,441	7,009	5.1
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,70,530	4,782	2.9	1,84,295	13,765	8.1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,17,568	14,506	3.6	4,31,584	14,016	3.4
19.	West Bengal/ Tripura/Sikkim	2,36,449	—36,637	—13.4	2,08,274	—28,175	—11.9
20.	Delhi	83,544	—11,133	—11.8	74,861	—8,683	—10.4
All India		26,18,228	53,256	2.0	26,48,579	30,351	1.2

during the period

1977-78 Increase over the preceding year	Percent- age increase
3,003	2.2
5,058	13.6
11,11,976	11.3
11,572	6.9
3,791	6.6
1,661	17.4
—413	—2.2
14,753	10.1
8,238	9.8
28,185	17.6
27,647	8.9
211	3.9
1,074	21.3
—1,159	—2.7
1,311	1.3
21,714	22.0
1,846	1.1
40,092	11.0
—53,936	—16.5
9,457	11.1
1,33,409	5.5

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1980-81			Average Annual compound rate of growth during the period from 1976-77 to 1980-81
		Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage increase	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,416	28,379	17.2	8.6
2.	Assam	47,517	-4,504	-8.7	6.3
3.	Bihar	1,39,341	14,306	11.4	7.1
4.	Gujarat	1,74,786	4,908	2.9	0.9
5.	Haryana	58,900	-3,682	-5.9	0.7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12,986	1,137	9.6	8.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21,968	3,975	22.1	4.0
8.	Karnataka	2,00,829	18,154	9.9	8.6
9.	Kerala	1,13,352	7,055	6.6	7.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,12,823	12,689	6.3	7.4
11.	Maharashtra	3,35,312	1,101	0.3	2.0
12.	Manipur	6,601	-1,090	-14.2	5.1
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	7,416	246	3.4	10.1
14.	Orissa	57,194	6,782	13.5	7.1
15.	Panjab	1,12,103	-36	—	1.7
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,130	311	0.2	10.0
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,05,382	21,087	11.4	5.8
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,45,677	14,093	3.3	5.3
19.	West Bengal/ Tripura/Sikkim	1,89,849	-18,425	-8.8	-12.8
20.	Delhi	72,855	-2,006	-2.7	-3.8
All India		27,52,437	1,03,858	3.9	3.1

Note: The enrolments relating to the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu have been clubbed with the enrolments of Panjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. The enrolment of Chandigarh has been merged with that of Panjab.

APPENDIX IV

Student Enrolment in the Universities: Stagewise: (1976-77 to 1980-81)

Stage	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	Enrolment	Percentage of Total	Enrolment	Percentage of Total	Enrolment	Percentage of Total
Graduate	21,41,542	88.1	22,55,306	87.9	22,94,785	87.7
Postgraduate	2,18,128	9.0	2,33,644	9.1	2,49,528	9.5
Research	21,910	0.9	26,659	1.1	30,078	1.1
Diploma/Certificate	49,983	2.0	49,363	1.9	43,837	1.7
Total	24,31,563	100.0	25,64,972	100.0	26,18,228	100.0

	1979-80		1980-81	
	Enrolment	Percentage of Total	Enrolment	Percentage of Total
Graduate	23,07,924	87.1	24,01,485	87.2
Postgraduate	2,65,251	10.0	2,73,337	9.9
Research	29,570	1.1	32,171	1.2
Diploma/Certificate	45,834	1.8	45,444	1.7
Total	26,48,579	100.0	27,52,437	100.0

Percentage
Increase

Average Annual
compound rate
of growth during
the period from
1976-77 to
1980-81

17.2 8.6
-8.7 6.3
11.4 7.1
2.9 0.9
-5.9 0.7
9.6 8.8
12.1 4.0
9.9 8.6
6.6 7.9
6.3 7.4
0.3 2.0
14.2 5.1
3.4 10.1
13.5 7.1
- 1.7
0.2 10.0
11.4 5.8
3.3 5.3
-8.8 -12.8
-2.7 -3.8
3.9 3.1

man & Nicobar Islands,
nan & Diu have been
ya, Tamil Nadu, Maha-
digarh has been merged

APPENDIX V

Stagewise Enrolment: Universities & Affiliated Colleges: 1980-81

Stage	University Departments	University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	Percentage in Affiliated Colleges		
					1980-81	1979-80	1978-79
Graduate	1,44,597	1,29,804	21,27,084	24,01,485	88.6	88.5	88.0
Post-graduate	1,20,533	4,709	1,48,095	2,73,337	54.2	53.1	53.5
Research	27,300	414	4,457	32,171	13.9	14.0	13.2
Diploma/Certificate	24,702	930	19,812	45,444	43.6	47.3	48.8
Total	3,17,132	1,35,857	22,99,448	27,52,437	83.5	83.4	83.2

APPENDIX VI

Student Enrolment in Universities: Facultywise 1976-77 to 1980-81

	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Enrol- ment	Percentage of Total	Enrol- ment	Percentage of Total	Enrol- ment	Percentage of Total	Enrol- ment	Percentage of Total	Enrol- ment	Percentage of Total
Arts (including Oriental Learning)	10,78,967	44.4	11,21,238	43.7	11,07,407	42.3	10,76,076	40.6	11,14,417	40.5
Science	4,43,013	18.2	4,72,981	18.4	4,92,143	18.8	5,08,763	19.2	5,33,859	19.4
Commerce	4,30,387	17.7	4,63,957	18.1	4,93,449	18.8	5,16,170	19.5	5,54,253	20.1
Education	72,512	3.0	73,258	2.9	71,213	2.7	72,981	2.8	71,204	2.6
Engineering/Technology	1,00,400	4.1	1,03,706	4.0	1,11,659	4.3	1,18,607	4.5	1,28,937	4.7
Medicine	1,13,151	4.6	1,12,915	4.4	1,11,655	4.3	1,12,194	4.2	1,10,020	4.0
Agriculture	31,860	1.3	35,415	1.4	39,019	1.5	39,962	1.5	39,231	1.4
Veterinary Science	6,700	0.3	6,777	0.3	6,949	0.2	7,435	0.3	7,648	0.3
Law	1,40,680	5.8	1,58,522	6.2	1,66,897	6.4	1,77,448	6.7	1,74,374	6.3
Others	14,253	0.6	16,193	0.6	17,837	0.7	18,943	0.7	18,494	0.7
Total	24,31,563	100.0	25,64,972	100.0	26,18,228	100.0	26,48,579	100.0	27,52,437	100.0

APPENDIX VII

Distribution of Colleges according to Courses of Study (1976-77 to 1980-81)

<i>Courses of Study</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>
Arts, Science & Commerce	3123	3160	3240	3306	3393
Technical/Professional	412	425	433	448	490
<i>Break Up</i>					
(a) Engineering/Technology	111	113	117	124	149
(b) Medicine/Pharmacy/Ayurveda/Nursing/Dentistry/Homeopathy	225	236	240	247	262
(c) Agriculture	53	52	52	52	54
(d) Veterinary Science	23	24	24	25	25
Law	138	141	143	152	163
Physical Education & Education	332	343	340	332	350
Oriental Learning	268	262	259	271	274
Music/Fine Arts	44	44	45	49	52
Total	4317	4375	4460	4558	4722

*Excludes Junior Colleges and Colleges having only Diploma/Certificate courses.

APPENDIX VIII

Increase in Number of Colleges during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 (Statewise)

Law	138	141	143	152	163
Physical Education & Education	332	343	340	332	350
Oriental Learning	268	262	259	271	274
Music/Fine Arts	44	44	45	49	52
Total	4317	4375	4460	4558	4722

*Excludes Junior Colleges and Colleges having only Diploma/Certificate courses.

APPENDIX VIII

Increase in Number of Colleges during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 (Statewise)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Increase during 1976-77
		No. of Colleges UC+AC	No. of Colleges UC+AC	Increase over the preceding UC+AC year	No. of Colleges UC+AC	Increase over the pre. year	No. of Colleges UC+AC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	314	322	8	337	11	363
2.	Assam	131	130	-1	150	9	141
3.	Bihar	305	318	13	332	3	386
4.	Gujarat	279	274	-5	272	-3	271
5.	Haryana	129	132	3	129	-3	131
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27	26	-1	27	1	27
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	37	38	1	37	-2	38
8.	Karnataka	347	357	10	382	21	436
9.	Kerala	152	155	3	173	5	179
10.	Madhya Pradesh	343	341	-2	345	3	344
11.	Maharashtra	563	571	8	596	7	600
12.	Manipur	15	18	3	24	8	22
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	23	23	—	29	5	30
14.	Orissa	107	108	1	118	3	119
15.	Panjab	213	213	—	217	2	219
16.	Rajasthan	168	182	14	192	7	201
17.	Tamil Nadu	264	267	3	276	5	282
18.	Uttar Pradesh	523	522	-1	540	14	547
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	321	321	—	328	5	332
20.	Delhi	56	57	1	54	-3	54
	Total	4317	4375	58	4558	98	4722
							164
							405

UC = University Colleges

AC = Affiliated Colleges

Note:—Colleges situated in the Union Territories of A&N islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, have been merged with the Colleges of Panjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. Colleges in Chandigarh have been merged with Panjab.

APPENDIX IX
Increase in Number of Affiliated Colleges (Arts, Science, Commerce only) during the
period from 1976-77 to 1980-81 (Statewise)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
		No. of colleges	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges	Increase over the preceding year	No. of colleges	Increase over the preceding year
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210	216	6	221	5	229	8	242	13	32
2.	Assam	107	103	-4	115	12	123	8	114	19	7
3.	Bihar*	210	226	16	236	10	229	-7	264	35	54
4.	Gujarat	190	186	-4	186	-	183	-3	183	-	-7
5.	Haryana	96	95	-1	95	-	94	-1	93	-1	-3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	21	-1	22	1	22	-	22	-	-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	22	-	23	1	22	-1	22	-	-
8.	Karnataka	227	234	7	240	6	251	11	273	22	46
9.	Kerala	105	107	2	119	12	122	3	127	5	22
10.	Madhya Pradesh	240	237	-3	239	2	240	1	242	2	2
11.	Maharashtra	404	407	3	419	12	427	8	427	-	23
12.	Manipur	12	15	3	13	-2	21	8	18	-3	6
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	18	18	-	18	-	22	4	22	-	4
14.	Orissa	86	84	-2	91	7	92	1	90	-2	4
15.	Panjab	167	165	-2	166	1	168	2	170	2	3
16.	Rajasthan	97	110	13	111	1	114	3	119	5	22
17.	Tamil Nadu	188	193	5	195	2	197	2	206	9	18
18.	Uttar Pradesh	349	349	-	353	4	367	14	372	5	23
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	248	248	-	252	4	257	5	258	1	9
20.	Delhi	38	38	-	37	-1	37	-	37	-	-1
Total		3,036	3,074	38	3,151	77	3,217	66	3,301	84	265

Note: Colleges situated in the Union Territories of A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, have been merged with the colleges of Punjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively. Colleges in Chandigarh have been merged with colleges in the Punjab.

*Also includes constituent colleges.

17. Tamil Nadu	188	193	5	195	2	197	2	206	9	18
18. Uttar Pradesh	349	349	—	353	4	367	14	372	5	23
19. West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	248	248	—	252	4	257	5	258	1	9
20. Delhi	38	38	—	37	-1	37	—	37	—	-1
Total	3,036	3,074	38	3,151	77	3,217	66	3,301	84	265

Note: Colleges situated in the Union Territories of A&N islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, have been merged with the colleges of Punjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively Colleges in Chandigarh have been merged with colleges in the Punjab.

*Also includes constituent colleges.

APPENDIX X

Number of Postgraduate Colleges (Arts, Science & Commerce only) (Affiliated: Statewise) 1976-77 to 1980-81

S.No.	State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Increase during the period
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	15	13	13	15	-1
2.	Assam	2	2	2	2	2	—
3.	Bihar	2	4	2	3	8	6
4.	Gujarat	30	20	12	12	11	-19
5.	Haryana	16	17	17	17	17	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1	1	1	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	5	3	2	2	3	-2
9.	Kerala	41	41	45	49	50	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	116	110	114	118	123	7
11.	Manipur	130	141	145	152	163	—
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	33
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	—	3	4	8	16	—
14.	Orissa	33	36	40	41	43	13
15.	Panjab	18	35	38	38	44	10
16.	Rajasthan	64	66	74	86	105	26
17.	Tamil Nadu	108	114	128	127	135	41
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	4	5	6	6	27
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		590	612	642	675	742	152

APPENDIX XI

Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff University Departments/
University Colleges according to Designation (1976-77 to 1980-81)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Lecturers*</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demonstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1976-77	3,055 (19.5)	5,707 (7.8)	20,824 (64.8)	2,556 (7.9)	32,142 (100.0)
1977-78	3,477 (9.4)	6,629 (17.8)	23,837 (64.2)	3,199 (8.6)	37,142 (100.0)
1978-79	3,678 (9.5)	7,146 (18.4)	25,268 (65.0)	2,743 (7.1)	38,835 (100.0)
1979-80	3,942 (9.9)	7,690 (19.3)	25,610 (64.3)	2,596 (6.5)	39,838 (100.0)
1980-81					
(a) University Departments	3,772	7,043	16,139	1,025	27,979
(b) University Colleges	351	857	9,619	1,158	11,985
Total	4,123 (10.3)	7,900 (19.8)	25,758 (64.4)	2,183 (5.5)	39,964 (100.0)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage of the cadre to the total staff in the corresponding year.

*Including Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers.

APPENDIX XII

Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the Affiliated Colleges
according to Designation: (1976-77 to 1980-81)rsity Departments/
76-77 to 1980-81)

rs*	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total	Year	Senior Teachers*	Lecturers**	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
4	2,556	32,142	1976-77	16,797	1,07,255	13,421	1,37,473
8)	(7.9)	(100.0)		(12.2)	(78.0)	(9.8)	(100.0)
7	3,199	37,142	1977-78	16,391	1,11,692	13,119	1,41,202
2)	(8.6)	(100.0)		(11.6)	(79.1)	(9.3)	(100.0)
8	2,743	38,835	1978-79	16,662	1,15,596	10,566	1,42,824
0)	(7.1)	(100.0)		(11.7)	(80.9)	(7.4)	(100.0)
0	2,596	39,838	1979-80	15,060	1,23,597	10,007	1,48,664
3)	(6.5)	(100.0)		(10.1)	(83.1)	(6.8)	(100.0)
			1980-81	16,343	1,27,952	9,082	1,53,377
				(10.7)	(83.4)	(5.9)	(100.0)
9	1,025	27,979	Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the cadre to the total staff in the corresponding year. *Including Principals/Senior Lecturers/Readers. **Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers.				
19	1,158	11,985					
8	2,183	39,964					
4)	(5.5)	(100.0)					

cadre to the total staff in

ers.

APPENDIX XIII

Number of Doctorate Degrees awarded: Faculty-wise 1975-76 to 1979-80

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Arts	1,282	1,364	1,677	1,811	1,831
Science	1,516	1,671	1,901	2,044	2,261
Commerce	41	70	96	87	118
Education	82	98	92	105	120
Engineering/Technology	136	152	168	134	176
Medicine	42	49	51	48	56
Agriculture	289	334	329	364	422
Veterinary Science	44	66	81	58	58
Law	14	15	5	10	13
Others	19	24	44	14	21
Total	3,465	3,843	4,444	4,675	5,076

APPENDIX XIV

List of Centres of Advanced Study in Humanities and Social Sciences

75-76 to 1979-80

1978-79	1979-80	Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Subject	Area of Specialisation	Year of recognition
1,811	1,831	1.	Deptt. of Economics Bombay University Bombay-32	Economics	Public Finance and Industrial Economics	1963
2,044	2,261	2.	Deptt. of Economics Delhi University Delhi	Economics	Economics of Development and Economic History	1963
87	118	3.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona University	Economics	Agricultural Economics	1963
105	120	4.	Deptt. of Philosophy Madras University Madras	Philosophy	Advaita and Allied Systems of Philosophy	1964
134	176	5.	Deptt. of Sanskrit Poona University Poona	Sanskrit	Sanskrit Literature	1964
48	56	6.	Deptt. of Linguistics Annamalai University	Linguistics	Dravidian Linguistics	1963
364	422	7.	Deptt. of Education M.S. University of Baroda	Education	Educational Research	1963
58	58	8.	Deptt. of History Aligarh Muslim University	History	Medieval Indian History	1968
10	13	9.	Deptt. of Sociology Delhi University	Sociology	Sociology	1968
14	21	10.	Deptt. of Psychology Utkal University Bhubaneswar	Psychology	Educational and Social Psychology	1979
4,675	5,076					

APPENDIX XV

List of Departments of Special Assistance in the Humanities and Social Sciences

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the University/ College</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>
1.	Osmania	Economics	1972
2.	Presidency College, Calcutta	Economics	1972
3.	Andhra	Economics	1977
4.	Punjabi	Economics	1977
5.	Calcutta	Economics	1977
6.	Patna	History	1972
7.	Allahabad	History	1977
8.	Mysore	History	1977
9.	Calcutta	History	1977
10.	Baroda	History	1977
11.	Panjab	Sociology	1977
12.	Saugar	Anthropology	1972
13.	Ranchi	Anthropology	1977
14.	Deccan College, Postgraduate & Research Institute, Poona	Archaeology	1972
15.	Allahabad	Psychology	1977
16.	Osmania	Linguistics	1977
17.	Jadavpur	Philosophy	1977
18.	Rajasthan	Philosophy	1977

APPENDIX XVI

List of Centres of Advanced Study with areas of specialisation and year of recognition

SCIENCE

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Area of specialisation</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>Year of recognition</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Physics	Theoretical Physics and Astrophysics	Department of Physics and Astrophysics, Delhi University	1963
2.	Physics	Radiophysics & Electronics	Institute of Radiophysics & Electronics, Calcutta University	1963
3.	Chemistry	Chemistry of Textile Fibres and Dyes	Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University	1963
4.	Chemistry	Chemistry of Natural Products	Department of Chemistry, Delhi University	1963
5.	Botany	Plant Morphology and Embryology	Department of Botany, University of Delhi	1963
6.	Botany	Plant Pathology and Mycology	Department of Botany, University of Madras	1963
7.	Zoology	Cell Biology and Endocrinology	Department of Zoology, Delhi University	1963
8.	Zoology	Marine Biology	Department of Marine Biology, Annamalai University	1963
9.	Geology	Himalayan Geology and Palaeontology	Department of Geology, Panjab University	1963
10.	Mathematics	Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics, Bombay University (in collaboration with the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay)	1963
11.	Mathematics	Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics, Panjab University	1963
12.	Mathematics	Pure Mathematics	Department of Mathematics, University of Madras & Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics, Madras	1967

APPENDIX XVI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Astronomy	✓ Experimental Astronomy	Department of Astronomy & Nizamia Observatory Osmania University, Hyderabad	1964
14.	Biochemistry	Proteins, Lipids Vitamins	Department of Bio-Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1968
15.	Botany	Algology and Ecology	Banaras Hindu University	1979
16.	Botany	Cell and Chromosome Research	Calcutta University	
17.	Inorganic & Physical Chemistry	Inorganic & Physical Chemistry	Indian Institute of Science, Banglore	
18.	Metallurgical Engineering	Physical and Mechanical, Metallurgy	Banaras Hindu University	

APPENDIX XVII

List of Departments approved under Special Assistance Programme
in Science Subjects

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Department</i>	<i>University</i>
1.	Biochemistry	Lucknow University
2.	Biochemistry	M.S. University of Baroda
3.	Biophysics	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
4.	Biological Sciences	Madurai Kamaraj University
5.	Botany	Andhra University
6.	Botany	Lucknow University
7.	Botany	Patna University
8.	Chemistry	Allahabad University
9.	Solid State Structural Chemistry	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
10.	Pure Chemistry	Calcutta University
11.	Chemistry	Osmania University
12.	Chemistry	Punjab University
13.	Chemistry	Poona University
14.	Chemistry	Rajasthan University
15.	Chemistry	Sardar Patel University
16.	Geography	Aligarh Muslim University
17.	Geography	Osmania University
18.	Geology	Andhra University
19.	Geology	Jadavpur University
20.	Geology	Mysore University
21.	Geology & Geophysics	Roorkee University
22.	Physics	Andhra University
23.	Physics	Roorkee University
24.	Physics	Punjab University
25.	Physics	Poona University
26.	Physics	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
27.	Mathematics (Applied Mathematics)	University of Bangalore
28.	Statistics	Poona University
29.	Zoology	Banaras Hindu University
30.	Zoology	Calcutta University
31.	Zoology	Marathwada University

APPENDIX XVIII
Computer Facilities available in Universities

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Type of Computer</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Aligarh Muslim	IBM-1130	The proposal for Computer YAX/11/780 system has been approved by the Department of Electronics. Computer building yet to be constructed
2.	Andhra	IBM-1130	—
3.	Annamalai	TDC-316	—
4.	Banaras Hindu	(i) TDC-12 (ii) ICL-1904 S	— IDL 1904 S system arrived in March, 1979. Installation is expected within 2-3 months when computer centre building is completed
5.	Bombay	(i) IBM-1620 (ii) TDC-316	— —
6.	Calcutta	IBM-1130	—
7.	Delhi	(i) IBM-1620 (ii) IBM-360-44	— —
8.	Dibrugarh	TDC-312	—
9.	Gauhati	TDC-316	—
10.	Gujarat	IBM-1620	—
11.	Jadavpur	B-6700	Eastern Regional Computer Centre
12.	Jammu	TDC-316	
13.	Jawaharlal Nehru	R-1020	
14.	Jodhpur	TDC-12	
15.	Karnatak	TDC-12	
16.	Kerala	TDC-316	
17.	Kurukshetra	(i) TDC-12 (ii) TDC-316	
18.	Madras	IBM-1130	
19.	Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda	IBM-360-40	
20.	Mysore	TDC-1130	
21.	Osmania	TDC-12	VDU Terminals from DEC 2050 computer system has been provided
22.	Panjab	(i) IBM-1620	
23.	Poona	ICL-1904 S	
24.	Ranchi	TDC-316	
25.	Roorkee	(i) TDC-12 (two) (ii) DEC-2040 or 2050	To be installed, building under construction
26.	Sardar Patel	IBM-1620	
27.	Utkal	IBM-1130	—
28.	Birla Institute of Tech. & Sciences, Pilani	IBM-1130	—
29.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	LEC-1090	—

APPENDIX XIX

**Institutions identified for Initiating
Computer Manpower Training Programme**

Northern Region*University*

B.I.T.S., Pilani
Roorkee
Aligarh Muslim
Banaras Hindu
Jawaharlal Nehru
Delhi

Eastern Region

Calcutta
Jadavpur
Gauhati
Dibrugarh

Western Region

Bombay
Poona
M.S. University of Baroda

Southern Region

I.I.Sc., Bangalore
Andhra
Hyderabad
Madras
P.A.U.T.
Osmania

ities

marks

proposal for Computer
/780 system has been
d by the Department of
ics. Computer building
be constructed

04 S system arrived in
1979. Installation is ex-
within 2-3 months when
er centre building is
ed

Regional Computer Centre

Terminals from DEC 2050
er system has been
ed

installed, building under
ction

APPENDIX XX

Schemes within the plan allocation and outside the plan allocation to be taken up for implementation during the Sixth Plan period in the universities

Sl. No. *Scheme/Project*

(A) Within plan allocation—Institutional Development

1. Additional Staff, Professor, Reader, Lecturer, Technical Staff, Library Staff and Administrative supporting Staff for academic programmes.
2. Equipment (for teaching/research, workshop and library services)
3. Books and additional journals
4. Faculty Improvement Programmes
5. Extension Programmes and services including related training programmes, continuing education and Cultural activities
6. Buildings
 - (a) Academic Building
 - (b) Workshop Shed
 - (c) Animal House/Green House and other ancillary facilities
 - (d) Library Building
 - (e) Staff quarters/Teachers Hostels/Visiting Faculty Complex
 - (f) Men's Hostel
 - (g) Canteen building
 - (h) Women's Hostel
7. Other Schemes
 - (a) Establishment/Improvement of university presses including machinery & equipment
 - (b) Health Centres (Building and equipment)
 - (c) Improvement of facilities in the existing Hostels

(B) Outside plan allocation including special schemes and support for research

1. Centres of Advanced Study/Departments of Special Assistance
2. COSIP and COHSSIP including ULP
3. Area Studies programmes
4. Science Education Centres
5. Cultural and educational bilateral exchange programmes
6. Examination Reforms units
7. Correspondence Courses
8. National Adult Education Programme, continuing education, Performing Art and Culture activities, training courses etc.
9. USIC & RIC and Central Sophisticated Instrument facilities
10. Development of computer facilities and training programmes
11. Orientation Courses, Short term training and sequential programmes for college teachers
12. Summer Institutes/Symposia/Seminars/Conferences etc.
13. Preparation of university level books
14. Short-term diploma courses for increasing employability of graduates
15. Establishment of centres of educational technology and mass communication

APPENDIX XX (Contd.)

Sl.No.	Scheme/Project
16.	Training of administrative and technical personnel in the universities
17.	Establishment of curricula development centres and development of teaching materials
18.	Introduction of courses in newly emerging areas such as Mass Communication, Wild Life Studies, Population and Health Education, environmental Sciences, etc.
19.	Strengthening of planning-cells and monitoring units in the universities
20.	Departmental research support, minor/short-term & major/advanced research projects, projects of national and regional relevance/science policy etc.
21.	Promotion of Gandhian Studies
22.	Promotion of Women Studies
23.	Development of Museums and Courses in Museology
24.	Career Awards
25.	National Fellowships, National associateships, National lecturers, research associateships and fellowships
26.	Travel grant to post-doctoral fellows for attending international conferences
27.	Development of undergraduate education and introduction of +3 stage in the universities
28.	Strengthening of U.G. Teaching in affiliated colleges particularly in mofussil districts
29.	National Integration programmes
30.	Unassigned grant
31.	Publication of Research work including doctoral thesis
32.	Visiting professorships, Visiting fellowships
33.	Appointment of drama instructors
34.	Development of Medical and Agricultural colleges, hospitals and schools in central universities, and campus development in central universities and institutions deemed to be universities
35.	Promotion of studies in tradition and social history of Indian Art, Archaeology, traditional Sanskrit learning, History of Science and Technology
36.	Establishment of Archival cells
37.	College Development Councils
38.	Jubilee grants
39.	Development of sports facilities
40.	Any innovative programme which may blaze a new trail.

APPENDIX XXI

**Pattern of assistance to universities for development of Postgraduate/
Undergraduate teaching and research facilities during Sixth Plan
(1980-85) under institutional development Schemes**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Scheme/Project</i>	<i>UGC Share</i>
A.	Additional staff, professor, reader, lecturer, technical staff, library staff and administrative supporting staff for academic programmes	100 %
B.	Equipment (for teaching/research workshop) and Library Services	100 %
C.	Books and additional Journals	100 %
D.	Faculty Improvement Programmes	100 %
E.	Extension Programmes and services including related training programmes, continuing education and cultural activities	75 %
F.	<i>Buildings</i>	
	(i) Academic Building	50 %
	(ii) Workshop Shed	50 %
	(iii) Animal House/Green House and other ancillary facilities	50 %
	(iv) Library Building	50 %
	(v) Staff quarters/Teachers Hostels/Visiting Faculty Complex	50 %
	(vi) Men's Hostel	50 %
	(vii) Canteen building	50 %
	(viii) Women's Hostel	75 %
G.	<i>Other Schemes</i>	
	(i) Establishment/Improvement of university presses including machinery and equipment	50 %
	(ii) Health Centres (Building and equipment)	50 %
	(iii) Improvement of facilities in the existing Hostels	50 %

of Postgraduate/
ring Sixth Plan
Schemes

	UGC Share
library staff	
nes	100 %
Services	100 %
	100 %
	100 %
aining pro-	75 %
	50 %
	50 %
ities	50 %
	50 %
plex	50 %
	50 %
	50 %
	75 %
including	50 %
	50 %
	50 %

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Grants paid to Universities during the

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>A</i> <i>Humanities</i>	<i>B</i> <i>Science</i>	<i>C</i> <i>Engg. & Tech.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Central Universities				
1.	Aligarh	11.39	13.06 *0.17	24.24
2.	Banaras	2.82	25.09	123.53 *0.25
3.	Delhi	7.13	50.46 *0.10	7.90
4.	Hyderabad	5.50	6.30	—
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1.06	10.15 *3.18	0.01
6.	North Eastern Hill	13.52	43.76	—
7.	Visva Bharati	1.00 *0.75	2.59 *2.65	—
Total		42.42 *0.75	151.41 *6.10	155.68 *0.25
Institutions deemed to be Universities				
1.	Birla Instt. of Tech. & Science	0.44	5.38	2.53
2.	C.I.E.F.L. Hyderabad	2.33	—	—
3.	Gandhigram Rural Instt.	0.02	1.00	—
4.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1.59	0.72	—
5.	Indian Agril. Res. Instt.	—	—	—
6.	Indian Instt. of Sc.	—	34.51 *0.56	15.69
7.	Indian School of Mines	—	0.16	25.07
8.	Jamia Millia Islamia	0.57	0.65	—
9.	Tata Instt. of Social Science	2.18	0.50	—
Total		7.13	42.92 *0.56	43.29

*By Adjustment.

†Includes Rs. 17.28 lakhs for University College of Medical Sciences.

APPENDIX

XXII

Year 1980-81 (Major Head-wise) under Plan & Section III

Universities during the

<i>B</i> <i>ence</i>	<i>C</i> <i>Engg. & Tech.</i>	<i>D</i> <i>Dev. of</i> <i>Colleges</i>	<i>E</i> <i>Misc.</i> <i>Schemes</i>	<i>F</i> <i>Misc.</i> <i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sec. III</i> <i>Specific</i> <i>purposes</i>	<i>Grand</i> <i>Total</i>
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.06	24.24	—	99.47	—	148.16	0.13	148.29
*0.17					*0.17		*0.17
25.09	123.53	0.78	144.51	0.05	296.78	1.02	297.80
	*0.25		*0.03		*0.28		*0.28
50.46	7.90	1.09	+67.79	0.07	134.44	0.12	134.56
*0.10			*1.37		*1.47		*1.47
6.30	—	—	78.76	—	90.56	0.10	90.66
			*0.85		*0.85		*0.85
10.15	0.01	0.33	50.23	0.08	61.86	0.10	61.96
*3.18			*1.42		*4.60		*4.60
43.76	—	—	33.60	—	90.88	—	90.88
2.59	—	0.07	3.09	—	6.75	—	6.75
*2.65			*3.20		*6.60		*6.60
151.41	155.68	2.27	477.45	0.20	829.43	1.47	830.90
*6.10	*0.25		*6.87		*13.97		*13.97
5.38	2.53	0.04	0.48	0.02	8.89	0.01	8.90
			*0.14		*0.14		*0.14
—	—	—	5.74	—	8.07	—	8.07
1.00	—	—	3.20	—	4.22	—	4.22
0.72	—	—	0.96	—	3.27	—	3.27
			*0.08		*0.08		*0.08
—	—	0.12	—	—	0.12	—	0.12
34.51	15.69	—	1.93	0.04	52.17	—	52.17
*0.56			*0.01		*0.57		*0.57
0.16	25.07	—	0.38	0.02	25.63	—	25.63
0.65	—	0.07	27.48	—	28.77	—	28.77
0.50	—	—	4.68	—	7.36	0.60	7.96
42.92	43.29	0.23	44.85	0.08	138.50	0.61	139.11
*0.56			*0.23		*0.79		*0.79

sciences.

Appendix XXII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1. Andhra		6.43	27.79	23.37
2. Andhra Pradesh Agril.		—	—	—
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech.		—	—	—
4. Kakatiya		0.50	0.53	—
5. Nagarjuna		0.50	0.50	—
6. Osmania		14.35	26.57	10.81
			*0.24	
7. Sri Venkateswara		8.82	9.97	6.95
Total		30.60	65.36	41.13
				*0.24
ASSAM				
1. Dibrugarh		3.71	11.66	—
2. Gauhati		8.54	6.75	—
Total		12.25	18.41	—
BIHAR				
1. Bhagalpur		4.37	15.98	—
2. Bihar		1.80	1.89	—
3. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit		3.47	—	—
4. Lalit Narayan Mithila		—	0.02	—
5. Magadh		3.27	2.03	—
6. Patna		9.28	10.02	3.77
7. Ranchi		11.19	3.54	—
Total		33.38	33.48	3.77
GUJARAT				
1. Gujarat		7.02	6.15	1.00
2. Gujarat Ayurveda		—	—	—
3. M.S. Univ. of Baroda		13.02	12.37	16.62
4. Sardar Patel		6.32	34.76	—
			*0.56	
5. Saurashtra		5.30	7.28	—
6. South Gujarat		4.18	4.95	1.05
Total		35.84	65.51	18.67
			*0.56	

*By Adjustment.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.79	23.37	1.32	17.58	0.02	76.51	0.35	76.86
—	—	—	*0.08	—	*0.08	—	*0.08
—	—	—	0.03	—	0.03	—	0.03
0.53	—	—	0.26	—	0.26	—	0.26
0.50	—	0.44	0.19	—	1.66	—	1.66
26.57	10.81	0.47	0.10	—	1.57	—	1.57
*0.24	—	4.76	6.75	0.04	63.28	—	63.28
9.97	6.95	—	*0.04	—	*0.28	—	*0.28
—	—	2.70	8.24	0.08	36.76	—	36.76
—	—	—	*0.04	—	*0.04	—	*0.04
65.36	41.13	9.69	33.15	0.14	180.07	0.35	180.42
*0.24	—	—	*0.16	—	*0.40	—	*0.40
11.66	—	0.23	2.65	—	18.25	—	18.25
6.75	—	0.43	6.45	—	22.17	—	22.17
18.41	—	0.66	9.10	—	40.42	—	40.42
15.98	—	0.36	7.96	0.02	28.69	—	28.69
1.89	—	0.27	1.13	—	5.09	—	5.09
—	—	—	0.96	—	4.43	—	4.43
0.02	—	—	1.34	—	1.36	—	1.36
2.03	—	0.35	2.36	—	8.01	—	8.01
10.02	3.77	0.40	4.42	—	27.89	—	27.89
3.54	—	0.33	0.55	—	15.61	—	15.61
33.48	3.77	1.71	18.72	0.02	91.08	—	91.08
6.15	1.00	1.74	3.80	—	19.71	0.03	19.74
—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02	—	0.02
12.37	16.62	—	14.38	0.01	56.40	—	56.40
34.76	—	0.09	12.13	—	53.30	—	53.30
*0.56	—	—	—	—	*0.56	—	*0.56
7.28	—	—	2.33	—	14.91	—	14.91
4.95	1.05	—	2.84	—	13.02	—	13.02
65.51	18.67	1.83	35.50	0.01	157.36	0.03	157.39
*0.56	—	—	—	—	*0.56	—	*0.56

Appendix XXII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
HARYANA				
1. Haryana Agricultural		—	0.41	—
2. Kurukshetra		3.53	12.92	0.85
Total		3.53	13.33	0.85
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1. Himachal Pradesh		0.86	1.80	—
Total		0.86	1.80	—
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1. Jammu		6.53	9.78	—
2. Kashmir		6.64	4.85	—
Total		13.17	14.63	—
KARNATAKA				
1. Bangalore		2.18	18.93	3.15
2. Karnatak		4.09	14.07	0.70
			*0.03	
3. Mysore		11.82	10.85	—
			*0.34	
4. Univ. of Agr. Sciences		—	0.17	—
Total		18.09	44.02	3.85
			*0.37	
KERALA				
1. Calicut		12.28	5.21	—
2. Cochin		3.06	17.07	4.20
			*1.00	
3. Kerala		7.45	16.92	—
			*0.43	
Total		22.79	39.20	4.20
			*1.43	

*By Adjustment

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.41	—	—	0.09	—	0.50	—	0.50
12.92	0.85	1.28	14.07	0.27	32.92	0.18	33.10
13.33	0.85	1.28	14.16	0.27	33.42	0.18	33.60
1.80	—	0.06	7.99	—	10.71	—	10.71
1.80	—	0.06	7.99	—	10.71	—	10.71
9.78	—	—	14.79	0.04	31.14	—	31.14
4.85	—	0.27	*0.08 7.87	—	*0.08 19.63	—	*0.08 19.63
14.63	—	0.27	22.66 *0.08	0.04	50.77 *0.08	—	50.77 *0.08
18.93	3.15	0.11	0.45	—	24.82	—	24.82
14.07	0.70	1.06	4.44	0.02	24.38	—	24.38
*0.03	—	0.38	*0.07 7.52	—	*0.10 30.57	—	*0.10 30.57
10.85	—	*0.04	—	—	*0.38 0.17	—	*0.38 0.17
*0.34	—	1.55	12.41	0.02	79.94	—	79.94
0.17	—	*0.04	*0.07	—	*0.48	—	*0.48
44.02	3.85	1.13	4.86	0.04	23.52	—	23.52
*0.37	—	0.14	*0.04 4.10	—	*0.04 28.57	—	*0.04 28.57
5.21	—	1.41	9.53	0.04	*1.00 35.35	—	*1.00 35.35
17.07	4.20	2.68	*0.46 18.49	0.08	*0.89 87.44	—	*0.89 87.44
*1.00	—	39.20	*0.50	—	*1.93	—	*1.93
16.92	—	*1.43	—	—	—	—	—
*0.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix XXII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Awadhesh Pratap Singh	1.00	6.75	—
2.	Bhopal	2.90	5.84	—
3.	Indira Kala Sangit	0.05	0.75	—
4.	Indore	3.09	7.85	—
			*0.02	—
5.	Jabalpur	3.80	6.78	—
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	—	0.03	—
7.	Jiwaji	1.15	6.97	—
8.	Ravi Shankar	0.50	0.75	—
9.	Saugar	0.76	7.43	1.23
10.	Vikram	1.15	5.94	—
			*0.26	—
Total		14.40	49.09	1.23
			*0.28	—
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	Bombay	18.05	17.55	1.70
2.	Marathwada	7.82	12.66	—
3.	Nagpur	1.23	7.15	4.06
		*4.60	*6.43	—
4.	Poona	14.30	15.13	—
5.	S.N.D.T. Women's	2.32	8.62	9.36
6.	Shivaji	3.49	3.83	—
Total		47.12	64.94	15.12
		*4.60	*6.43	—
ORISSA				
1.	Berhampur	4.95	6.17	—
2.	Orissa Univ. of Agr. & Tech.	—	—	—
3.	Sambalpur	1.83	3.20	0.30
4.	Utkal	10.30	4.97	—
Total		17.08	14.34	0.30
PANJAB				
1.	Guru Nanakdev	10.20	6.26	—
2.	Panjab	7.75	25.45	2.63
3.	Punjab Agricultural	—	0.35	—
4.	Punjabi	2.40	3.06	—
Total		20.35	35.12	2.63

*By Adjustment

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
75	—	—	1.45 *0.01	—	9.20 *0.01	—	9.20 *0.01
34	—	0.06	4.67	—	13.47	0.40	13.87
75	—	—	0.02	—	0.82	—	0.82
35	—	0.13	2.13	—	13.20	0.10	13.30
32	—	—	—	—	*0.02	—	*0.02
78	—	—	2.91	—	13.49	—	13.49
03	—	—	0.02	—	0.05	—	0.05
97	—	0.13	1.86	—	10.11	—	10.11
75	—	0.13	0.42	—	1.80	—	1.80
43	1.23	0.58	1.54	0.05	11.59	—	11.59
94	—	0.37	2.89	0.02	10.37	0.18	10.55
26	—	—	*0.01	—	*0.27	—	*0.27
09	1.23	1.40	17.91	0.07	84.10	0.68	84.78
28	—	—	*0.02	—	*0.30	—	*0.30
55	1.70	3.02	44.52	—	84.83	0.07	84.90
66	—	2.10	4.69	—	27.27	—	27.27
15	4.06	1.07	3.67	—	17.18	—	17.18
43	—	—	*3.47	—	*14.50	—	*14.50
13	—	2.05	30.85	—	62.33	—	62.33
62	9.36	—	3.03	—	23.33	—	23.33
83	—	—	0.93	—	8.16	—	8.16
—	—	—	*0.10	—	*0.10	—	*0.10
94	15.12	8.24	87.68	—	223.10	0.07	223.17
43	—	—	*3.57	—	*14.60	—	*14.60
17	—	0.85	4.39	—	16.36	—	16.36
—	—	0.03	—	—	0.03	—	0.03
20	0.30	0.10	1.34	—	6.77	—	6.77
97	—	0.53	5.17	—	20.97	—	20.97
34	0.30	1.51	10.90	—	44.13	—	44.13
26	—	0.10	1.72	—	18.28	0.02	18.30
45	2.63	0.38	16.08	0.12	52.41	0.02	52.43
35	—	—	0.02	—	0.37	—	0.37
06	—	0.04	2.85	0.15	8.50	0.06	8.56
12	2.63	0.52	20.67	0.27	79.56	0.10	79.66

Appendix XXII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN				
1. Jodhpur		1.35	5.87	—
2. Rajasthan		13.21	14.94	—
3. Udaipur		2.53	2.41	—
Total		17.09	23.22	—
TAMILNADU				
1. Annamalai		5.38	10.87 *0.87	7.48
2. Madras		6.94	41.23 *0.90	1.05
3. Madurai Kamraj		4.93	13.50 *0.36	—
4. Tamilnadu Agri.		0.08	—	—
5. P.A.U.T.		—	0.99	1.75
Total		17.33	66.59 *2.13	10.28
UTTAR PRADESH				
1. Agra		0.50	0.50	—
2. Allahabad		7.08	10.63	1.43
3. Garhwal		0.10	1.89	—
4. GB Pant Univ. of Agri. & Tech.		—	0.02	—
5. Gorakhpur		4.19	6.16	—
6. Kashi Vidyapith		4.04	—	—
7. Kumaon		0.03	0.79	—
8. Lucknow		6.48	10.52 *0.28	—
9. Meerut		1.33	4.69	—
10. Roorkee		0.78	20.82	41.97
11. Sampurnanand Sanskrit		2.43	—	—
Total		26.96	56.02 *0.28	43.40

*By Adjustment

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
87	—	0.09	2.56	—	9.87	1.00	10.87
94	—	5.09	17.54	0.07	50.85	—	50.85
41	—	—	1.95	—	6.89	—	6.89
22	—	5.18	22.05	0.07	67.61	1.00	68.61
87	7.48	0.18	1.99	—	25.90	—	25.90
.87	—	—	*0.03	—	*0.90	—	*0.90
.23	1.05	5.14	31.19	0.02	85.57	0.09	85.66
.90	—	—	—	—	*0.90	—	*0.90
.50	—	2.38	11.03	0.14	31.98	—	31.98
.36	—	—	—	—	*0.36	—	*0.36
—	—	—	—	—	0.08	—	0.08
.99	1.75	0.14	0.88	—	3.76	12.03	15.79
			*0.13	—	*0.13		*0.13
.59	10.28	7.84	45.09	0.16	147.29	12.12	159.41
.13	—	—	*0.16	—	*2.29	—	*2.29
1.50	—	0.05	1.51	—	2.56	—	2.56
1.63	1.43	0.47	9.30	0.06	28.97	—	28.97
.89	—	—	0.47	0.02	2.48	—	2.48
1.02	—	—	—	0.02	0.04	—	0.04
1.16	—	1.59	4.10	—	16.04	—	16.04
—	—	0.54	1.88	—	6.46	0.71	7.17
1.79	—	—	1.42	—	2.24	—	2.24
1.52	—	0.39	2.07	0.06	19.52	—	19.52
1.28	—	—	—	—	*0.28	—	*0.28
1.69	—	1.48	1.06	—	8.56	—	8.56
1.82	41.97	0.05	7.73	0.02	71.37	0.36	71.73
—	—	0.09	2.14	—	4.66	—	4.66
5.02	43.40	4.66	31.68	0.18	162.90	1.07	163.97
1.28	—	—	—	—	*0.28	—	*0.28

Appendix XXII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL				
1. Burdwan		9.35	16.44	—
2. Calcutta		0.93	27.24	0.51
			*0.18	
3. Jadavpur		3.67	10.53	2.60
4. Kalyani		5.33	11.39	—
5. North Bengal		2.93	4.83	—
6. Rabindra Bharati		4.52	—	—
Total		26.73	70.43	3.11
			*0.18	

SUMMARY (PLAN)

1. Central Univs.	42.42	151.41	155.68
	*0.75	*6.10	*0.25
2. Instt. Deemed to be Univs.	7.13	42.92	43.29
		*0.56	
3. State Univs.	357.57	675.49	148.54
	*4.60	*11.90	
Total	407.12	869.82	347.51
	*5.35	*18.06	*0.25
Total Colleges	10.63	36.23	1.39
Non-Universities Instt.	—	—	—
Total	417.75	906.05	348.90
	*5.35	*18.56	*0.25
Other Misc. Expd. (i.e. CEP TA/DA/ Publi./Capital Expd. etc.)	—	—	—
	—	—	—

*By Adjustment

[illegible]

APPENDIX XXIII

Grants to Central and State Universities for other Schemes.

		(Rupees)
1. Grants to Delhi University (for Development of South Delhi Campus)		25,000
2. University Postgraduate Centres		
(i) Universities	35,94,192	
(ii) Colleges	17,98,910	
		53,93,102
		3,753*
3. College Development Council in the University		9,70,731
		30,000*
4. (a) Career Awards		3,56,437
(b) Visiting Professors/Fellows		7,16,022
(c) Studentships		3,24,200
		35,699*
5. Faculty Improvement Programmes		
(a) Summer Institutes		
(i) Universities	6,67,745	
(ii) Colleges	50,855	
		7,17,600
(b) Seminars/Summer School/Symposium & Conference		
(i) Universities	16,87,534	
(ii) Colleges	2,21,715	
		19,09,249
6. Examination Reforms		5,50,000
7. Restructuring of Courses		
(i) Universities	61,352	
(ii) Colleges	12,18,513	
		12,79,865
		50,000*
8. Correspondence Courses		16,00,000
9. Unassigned Grants		
(i) Universities	36,28,065	
(ii) Colleges	15,836	
		35,43,902
		1,36,145*

*By Adjustment

Appendix XXIII (Contd.)

Schemes.

(Rupees)				
	25,000	10. Publication of Research Work (including Doctorate Thesis)		
		(i) Universities	5,38,913	
		(ii) Colleges	19,500	5,58,413
94,192		11. Adult Education		
98,910		(i) Universities	14,52,916	
	53,93,102	(ii) Colleges	31,41,643	45,94,379
	3,753*			7,32,825
	9,70,731	12. Continuing Education		5,000
	30,000*	13. Extension Programme		24,58,109
	3,56,437	14. Construction of Library Buildings		
	7,16,022	15. Construction of Residential Accommodation for Teachers		
	3,24,200	(a) Staff Quarters	2,40,79,061	
	35,699*		4,51,690*	
		(b) Teachers Hostels	20,10,000	
67,745		16. Construction of Hostels	1,28,40,688	
50,855			2,34,432*	
	7,17,600	17. Guest House	14,87,500	
		18. Printing Press	2,47,267	
87,534		19. Welfare Schemes		
21,715		(a) Student Aid Fund	57,487	
	19,09,249	(b) Non-Resident Students Centre	1,50,000	
	5,50,000	(c) Health Centres	4,26,963	
			7,688*	
61,352		(d) Study Centre	6,85,971	
18,513			1,176*	
	12,79,865	(e) Establishment/Improvement of canteen facilities	6,71,227	
	50,000*	20. Scholarship		
	16,00,000	(a) Arabic & Persian		
		(i) Universities	33,000	
28,065		(ii) Colleges	3,000	36,000
15,836				
	35,43,902			
	1,36,145*			

*By Adjustment

Appendix XXIII (Contd.)

(b) Hill Area Scholarships			
	(i) Universities	77,345	
	(ii) Colleges	3,200	
			80,545
(c) Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit			
	(i) Universities	18,000	
	(ii) Colleges	9,000	
			27,000
(d) LL.M. Studies			
			1,80,240
21. Medical Colleges (Central Universities)			
(a) Aligarh Muslim University			
	(i) Building	1,00,000	
	(ii) Equipment	1,00,000	
(b) Banaras Hindu University			
	(i) Building	9,74,000	
	(ii) Equipment	9,78,724	
	(iii) Staff	5,00,000	24,52,724
			3,775*
(c) Delhi University			
	(i) Staff	4,00,000	
	(ii) Books	20,621	
	(iii) Equipment	13,07,436	17,28,057
			1,37,358*
22. Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges of Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University			
	(i) Building		26,71,555
23. Development of Campus			
			97,31,926
			10,000*
24. Golden Jubilee Grants			
			1,50,000
25. Diamond Jubilee Grants			
	(i) Universities	6,07,122	
	(ii) Colleges	1,87,864	
			7,94,986
26. National Integration Samities			
	(i) Universities	10,350	
	(ii) Colleges	3,400	
			13,750

*By Adjustment

Appendix XXIII (Contd.)

27. Promotion of Gandhian Studies	45,500
28. Appointment of Development Officers	2,55,934
29. Appointment of Trained Coaches	1,03,125
30. Common Facilities Programme	
(a) Development of Computer Facilities	66,95,971
	10,505*
(b) University Science Instrumentation Centre	65,81,724
	45,061*
31. Travel Grant to research fellow/scholars-College Teachers attending conferences within the country and abroad	
(i) Universities	88,615
(ii) Colleges	2,46,807
	3,35,422
	2,535*
32. Miscellaneous	25,25,294
	83,329*
Total	10,31,02,264
	12,43,148*

*By Adjustment

APPENDIX XXIV

List of USICS

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Level</i>
Southern Region		
1.	Andhra	<i>Spl.</i>
2.	Bangalore	II
3.	Calicut	I
4.	Cochin	I
5.	Karnataka	II
6.	Kerala	II
7.	Madras	II
8.	Madurai	II
9.	Mysore	II
10.	Osmania	II
11.	Sri Venkateswara	II
Northern Region		
12.	Allahabad	II
13.	Guru Nanak Dev	I
14.	Himachal Pradesh	I
15.	Kashmir	I
16.	Kumaon	I
17.	Kurukshetra	II
18.	Panjab	<i>Spl.</i>
19.	Punjabi	II
20.	Roorkee	II
21.	Jammu	
Eastern Region		
22.	Bhagalpur	I
23.	Burdwan	I
24.	Dibrugarh	I
25.	Gauhati	II
26.	Jadavpur	II
27.	Kalyani	II
28.	L.N. Mithila	
29.	Magadh	I
30.	North Bengal	I
31.	Patna	II
32.	Sambalpur	I
33.	Utkal	I

Appendix XXIV (Contd.)

	S.No.	Name of the University	Level
		Western Region	
	34.	Bhopal	I
	35.	Gujarat	II
	36.	Indore	I
Spl.	37.	Jabalpur	
II	38.	Jiwaji	I
I	39.	Jodhpur	I
I	40.	Marathwada	I
II	41.	Nagpur	I
II	42.	Poona	II
II	43.	Rajasthan	Spl.
II	44.	Ravi Shankar	
II	45.	Sardar Patel	II
II	46.	Saugar	II
II	47.	Shivaji	I
II	48.	South Gujarat	I
	49.	Udaipur	II
	50.	Vikram	I
		Central Universities	
II			
I	51.	Banaras Hindu	II
I	52.	Delhi	II
I	53.	Jawaharlal Nehru	II
I			
Spl.			
II			
II			
I			
I			
I			
II			
II			
II			
I			
I			
II			
I			
I			

Statement showing the Grants paid to Colleges during the

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of University</i>	<i>A</i> <i>Humanities</i>	<i>B</i> <i>Science</i>	<i>C</i> <i>Engg. & Tech.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Central Universities				
1.	Delhi	1.14	1.54	—
2.	Banaras Hindu	—	—	—
3.	North Eastern Hills	0.05	0.05	—
Total		1.19	1.59	—
State Universities				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Andhra	0.14	0.88	—
2.	Kakatiya	0.02	0.11	0.10
3.	Nagarjuna	0.01	0.02	—
4.	Osmania	0.09	0.18	—
5.	Sri Venkateswara	0.04	0.64	—
Total		0.30	1.83	0.10
ASSAM STATE				
1.	Dibrugarh	0.01	0.02	—
2.	Gauhati	0.10	0.31	—
Total		0.11	0.33	—
BIHAR STATE				
1.	Bhagalpur	0.04	0.17	—
2.	Bihar	0.11	0.18	—
3.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	0.02	0.04	—
4.	Magadh	0.08	0.03	—
5.	Patna	0.15	0.05	—
6.	Ranchi	0.03	0.01	0.10
Total		0.43	0.48	0.10

*By Adjustment

XXV

APPENDIX

to Colleges during the

Year 1980-81 (Major Head-wise) under Plan & Section III

<i>B</i> <i>Science</i>	<i>C</i> <i>Engg. & Tech.</i>	<i>D</i> <i>Dev. of</i> <i>Colleges</i>	<i>E</i> <i>Misc.</i> <i>Schemes</i>	<i>F</i> <i>Misc.</i> <i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sec. III</i> <i>Specific</i> <i>purposes</i>	<i>Grand</i> <i>Total</i>
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		22.59	0.83	—	26.10	—	26.10
1.54	—	0.45	—	—	0.45	0.02	0.47
—	—	10.37	—	—	10.47	—	10.47
0.05	—						
1.59	—	33.41	0.83	—	37.02	0.02	37.04
		23.87	0.51	—	25.40	0.19	25.59
0.88	—	0.73	0.08	—	1.04	—	1.04
0.11	0.10	4.32	—	—	4.35	0.01	4.36
0.02	—	16.44	7.47	—	24.18	0.06	24.24
0.18	—	0.05*			0.05*		0.05*
0.64	—	17.45	18.98	0.05	37.16	0.68	37.84
			0.13*		0.13*		0.13*
		62.81	27.04	0.05	92.13	0.94	93.07
1.83	0.10	0.05*	0.13*		0.18*		0.18*
		3.08	0.91	—	4.02	0.05	4.07
0.02	—	8.96	1.00	0.02	10.39	0.10	10.49
0.31	—		0.03*		0.03*		0.03*
		12.04	1.91	0.02	14.41	0.15	14.56
0.33	—		0.03*		0.03*		0.03*
		1.97	0.88	0.08	3.14	0.02	3.16
0.17	—	1.00	0.77	—	2.06	—	2.06
0.18	—	4.23	0.45	—	4.74	—	4.74
0.04	—	8.84	0.45	0.14	9.54	0.03	9.57
0.03	—	5.83	0.31	—	6.34	—	6.34
0.05	—	7.15	0.69	—	7.98	0.02	8.00
0.01	0.10						
0.48	0.10	29.02	3.55	0.22	33.80	0.07	33.87

Appendix XXV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT STATE				
1. Gujarat		0.13	—	—
2. Sardar Patel		0.01	0.03	—
3. Saurashtra		—	—	—
4. South Gujarat		0.01	0.13	—
5. Bhavnagar		0.01	0.07	—
Total		0.16	0.23	—
HARYANA STATE				
1. Kurukshetra		0.06	1.01	—
2. Maharishi Dayanand		0.09	0.18	—
Total		0.15	1.19	—
HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE				
1. Himachal Pradesh		—	—	—
Total		—	—	—
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1. Jammu		0.03	0.11	—
2. Kashmir		0.01	0.23	—
Total		0.04	0.34	—
KARNATAKA				
1. Bangalore		0.01	0.57	—
2. Karnatak		0.09	0.16	—
3. Mysore		0.01	0.34	—
Total		0.11	1.07	—
KERALA STATE				
1. Calicut		0.02	0.09	—
2. Kerala		0.08	0.29	—
Total		0.10	0.38	—

*By Adjustment

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
—	—	5.88	1.34	—	7.35	0.10	7.45
0.03	—	1.41	0.34	—	1.79	—	1.79
—	—	1.56	0.49	0.15	2.20	—	2.20
0.13	—	0.09*	—	—	0.09*	—	0.09*
0.07	—	2.01	0.36	—	2.51	—	2.51
—	—	0.49	—	—	0.57	—	0.57
0.23	—	11.35	2.53	0.15	14.42	0.10	14.52
—	—	0.09*	—	—	0.09*	—	0.09*
1.01	—	2.82	0.15	—	4.04	0.07	4.11
—	—	0.05*	—	—	0.05*	—	0.05*
0.18	—	1.51	0.04	0.15	1.97	0.07	2.04
1.19	—	4.33	0.19	0.15	6.01	0.14	6.15
—	—	0.05*	—	—	0.05*	—	0.05*
—	—	0.82	—	—	0.82	—	0.82
—	—	0.82	—	—	0.82	—	0.82
0.11	—	—	—	—	0.14	—	0.14
0.23	—	0.58	—	—	0.82	—	0.82
0.34	—	0.58	—	—	0.96	—	0.96
0.57	—	4.13	0.15	—	4.86	0.09	4.95
0.16	—	6.72	0.44	—	7.41	0.06	7.47
0.34	—	6.61	0.69	—	7.65	—	7.65
1.07	—	17.46	1.28	—	19.92	0.15	20.07
0.09	—	15.11	0.91	0.04	16.17	0.37	16.54
—	—	0.05*	—	—	0.05*	—	0.05*
0.29	—	28.66	0.97	0.06	30.06	0.34	30.40
0.38	—	43.77	1.88	0.10	46.23	0.71	46.94
—	—	0.05*	—	—	0.05*	—	0.05*

Appendix XXV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH				
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh		0.03	0.07	—
2. Bhopal		0.03	0.45	—
3. Indira Kala Sangit		—	—	—
4. Indore		0.03	0.01	—
5. Jabalpur		0.01	0.06	—
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi		—	—	—
7. Jiwaji		0.02	0.17	—
8. Ravi Shankar		—	0.07	0.22
9. Saugar		0.04	0.18	—
10. Vikram		0.03	0.13	—
Total		0.19	1.14	0.22
MAHARASHTRA				
1. Bombay		0.04	0.77	—
2. Marathwada		0.08	1.31	—
3. Nagpur		0.12	0.31	—
4. Poona		2.18	1.48	—
5. Punjabrao Krishi		—	—	—
6. S.N.D.T. Women's		—	—	—
7. Shivaji		0.04	0.34	—
Total		2.46	4.21	—
ORISSA STATE				
1. Berhampur		0.10	0.47	—
2. Sambalpur		0.14	0.34	—
3. Utkal		0.23	0.54	—
Total		0.47	1.35	—
PUNJAB STATE				
1. Guru Nanak Dev		0.07	0.15	—
2. Panjab		0.03	0.21	—
3. Punjabi		—	0.03	—
Total		0.10	0.39	—
RAJASTHAN STATE				
1. Jodhpur		—	0.05	—
2. Rajasthan		0.21	1.40	—
3. Udaipur		0.02	0.02	—
Total		0.23	1.47	—

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0.07	—	0.22	—	—	0.32	—	0.32
0.45	—	1.63	1.48	—	3.59	—	3.59
—	—	0.02	—	—	0.02	—	0.02
0.01	—	0.30	—	—	0.34	—	0.34
0.06	—	1.18	0.30	0.02	1.57	—	1.57
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.17	—	2.56	0.44	—	3.19	—	3.19
0.07	0.22	0.34	0.44	—	1.07	—	1.07
0.18	—	0.01	—	—	0.23	—	0.23
0.13	—	0.99	—	—	1.15	0.02	1.17
1.14	0.22	7.25	2.66	0.02	11.48	0.02	11.50
0.77	—	10.76	1.22	0.07	12.86	0.05	12.91
1.31	—	11.14	2.21	—	14.74	—	14.74
0.31	—	4.52	1.66	—	6.61	—	6.61
1.48	—	26.02	4.85	0.02	34.55	0.17	34.72
—	—	0.02	—	—	0.02	—	0.02
—	—	0.25	0.10	—	0.35	—	0.35
0.34	—	6.80	2.14	—	9.32	—	9.32
4.21	—	59.51	12.18	0.09	78.45	0.22	78.67
0.47	—	5.17	0.16	0.01	5.91	0.01	5.92
0.34	—	2.11	0.30	—	2.89	0.05	2.94
0.54	—	9.42	1.08	0.16	11.43	0.08	11.51
1.35	—	16.70	1.54	0.17	20.23	0.14	20.37
0.15	—	5.77	0.06	—	6.05	0.05	6.10
0.21	—	1.48	0.21	—	1.93	0.11	2.04
0.03	—	2.13	—	—	2.16	0.03	2.19
0.39	—	9.38	0.27	—	10.14	0.19	10.33
0.05	—	—	0.02	—	0.07	—	0.07
1.40	—	8.30	0.33	—	10.24	0.03	10.27
0.02	—	1.49	0.10	—	1.63	—	1.63
1.47	—	9.79	0.45	—	11.94	0.03	11.97

Appendix XXV (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
TAMILNADU				
1. Madras		0.11	4.69	—
2. Madurai		0.16	1.28	—
Total		0.27	5.97	—
UTTAR PRADESH				
1. Agra		0.17	2.14	—
2. Allahabad		—	0.09	0.48
3. Avadh		0.03	2.41	—
4. Bundelkhand		—	0.14	—
5. Garhwal		0.10	0.38	—
6. Gorakhpur		0.45	0.29	—
7. Kanpur		0.06	1.84	0.49
8. Kumaon		0.09	0.15	—
9. Lucknow		—	0.05	—
10. Meerut		0.67	2.56	—
11. Rohilkhand		0.34	6.67	—
Total		1.91	10.72	0.97
WEST BENGAL				
1. Burdwan		0.03	0.29	—
2. Calcutta		2.38	3.19	—
3. North Bengal		—	0.06	—
Total		2.41	3.54	—

*By Adjustment

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.69	—	37.90	2.48 0.50*	0.02	45.20 0.50*	0.56	45.76 0.50*
1.28	—	20.21	3.42	0.02	25.09	0.12	25.21
5.97	—	58.11	5.90 0.50*	0.04	70.29 0.50*	0.68	70.97 0.50*
2.14	—	14.61 0.24*	2.48	—	19.40 0.24*	0.05	19.45 0.24*
0.09	0.48	3.09 0.10*	0.06	—	3.72 0.10*	—	3.72 0.10*
2.41	—	1.81	0.71	—	4.96	0.42	5.38
0.14	—	2.28	0.51	0.02	2.95	0.79	3.74
0.38	—	0.63	0.20	—	1.31	—	1.31
0.29	—	11.35	1.14	—	13.23	0.16	13.39
1.84	0.49	7.22	0.23	—	9.84	0.02	9.86
0.15	—	—	0.03	—	0.27	—	0.27
0.05	—	3.70	0.05	—	3.80	0.05	3.85
2.56	—	20.31 0.03*	1.20	—	24.74 0.03*	—	24.74 0.03*
6.67	—	5.04	0.11	—	6.16	—	6.16
10.72	0.97	70.04 0.37*	6.72	0.02	90.38 0.37*	1.49	91.87 0.37*
0.29	—	2.39 0.03*	0.60	—	3.31 0.03*	0.03	3.34 0.03*
3.19	—	7.82 0.13*	0.12	0.04	13.55 0.13*	0.05	13.60 0.13*
0.06	—	0.88	0.36	0.02	1.32	—	1.32
3.54	—	11.09 0.16*	1.08	0.06	18.18 0.16*	0.08	18.26 0.16*

APPENDIX XXVI

**List of Universities Participating in the Programme of
Continuing Education**

-
1. Aligarh Muslim University
 2. Andhra University
 3. Bombay University
 4. Jadavpur University
 5. Jammu University
 6. Kashmir University
 7. Kumaon University
 8. Madras University
 9. M.S. University of Baroda
 10. Panjab University
 11. Poona University
 12. Saurashtra University
 13. S.N.D.T. Women's University
 14. Sri Venkateswara University
 15. North Eastern Hill University
 16. Gujarat Vidhyapith
 17. Indian School of Mines
-

APPENDIX XXVII

Universities offering Correspondence Courses

S. No.	Name of the University	Courses offered	Year of Starting	Duration of Courses	Total No. of students enrolled		
					1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Delhi		B.A.	1962	3 years	5016	3464	2488
		B.Com.	1971	-do-	5237	3818	2810
		B.Com.(Hons)	1971	-do-	368	403	535
		M.A. (Hindi)	1977	2 years	256	335	296
		M.A. (Pol.Sc.)	1977	-do-	256	335	307
2. Meerut		B.A.	1969	2 years	907	600	350
3. Bhopal		B.A.	1975	3 years	973	132	Not received
		B.Com.	1975	-do-	264	375	
4. Sri Venkateswara		B.A.	1972-73	3 years	237	257	231
		B.Com.	-do-	-do-	388	452	360
5. Utkal		I.A.	1975	2 years	985	792	598
		I.Com.	1976	-do-	118	126	120
		B.A.	1975	-do-	905	467	307
		B.Com.	1979	-do-	—	91	145

Appendix XXVII (Contd.)
Universities offering Correspondence Courses

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Jammu		B.A. B.Com. B.Ed. LL.B.	1976	2 years -do- 14 months 2 years	Not received -do- -do- -do-	On the recommendation of Bar Council the University has been requested to discontinue the LL.B. course.	274 — 348 628
7. Madurai		P.U.C. B.A. B.Com. M.A. (Hist.) M.A. (Eco.) M.A. (Tamil) M.A. (Eng.) M.Com. B.G.C. (Professional) B.Sc. M.A. (Pol.Sc.)	1971-72 1976-77	1 year 3 years -do- 2 years -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- 3 years 2 years	24,298 1970 2546 2396 5773 3233 2926 — —	19,450 3600 3925 3600 7400 4750 2850 800 1800	— 8808 13,850 3558 3946 2957 5372 5383 2767 1191 4320
8. Punjab		Pre Univ. B.A. B.Com. M.A. (Eng.) M.A. (Eco.) M.A. (Hist.) M.A. (Pol.Sc.) M.A. (Pub.Ad.) M.A. (Hindi) M.A. (Pun.)	1971-72 1971-72 1973-74 1976-77	1 year 3 years -do- 2 years -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	1602 3975 628 956 856 329 473 847 — —	1168 3640 731 892 723 304 324 810 174 102	1170 3807 851 889 630 330 330 812 211 152

B.Com.	1973-74	-do-	892	889
M.A. (Eng.)	1976-77	2 years	723	630
M.A. (Eco.)		-do-	304	330
M.A. (Hist.)		-do-	324	330
M.A. (Pol.Sc.)		-do-	810	812
M.A. (Pub.Ad.)		-do-	174	211
M.A. (Hindi)	1979-80	-do-	102	152
M.A. (Pun.)		-do-	—	—

Appendix XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Punjabi		Pre-Univ.	1968	1 year	800	1177	991
		B.A.	1968-69	3 years	2105	2320	2240
		M.A. (Pun.)	1974-75	2 years	412	406	360
		M.A. (Eng.)	1976-77	-do-	209	290	291
		M.A. (Pol.Sc.)	-do-	-do-	342	435	304
		M.A. (Hist.)	-do-	-do-	224	272	277
		P.U.C.	1969-70	1 year	961	952	—
10. Mysore		B.A.	1969-70	3 years	11837	10064	—
		B.Com.	1972-73	-do-	2125	1705	—
		B.Ed.	1975-76	18 months	—	464	492
		B.G.L.	1974-75	2 years	774	419	352
		M.A. (Kannada)	1973-74	2 years	445	389	435
		M.A. (English)	-do-	-do-	803	587	501
		M.A. (History)	1974-75	-do-	1172	973	875
		M.A. (Pol.Sc.)	1975-76	-do-	1405	1160	966
		M.A. (Sociology)	-do-	-do-	1741	1300	905
		F.Y. Arts	1971-72	1 year	1348	—	—
		Inter Arts	1972-73	-do-	1731	—	—
		F.Y. Commerce	1971-72	-do-	569	—	—
		Inter Commerce	1972-73	-do-	687	375	—
		B.A.	1973-74	2 years	3011	1931	1597
		B.Com.	-do-	-do-	1770	1155	581
		M.A.	1975-76	-do-	946	1008	1068
		M.Com.	-do-	-do-	1671	1866	2226
		Diploma in financial management	1975-76	1 year	208	182	298
		Diploma in operations research for Management	-do-	-do-	113	63	—
11. Bombay							

Universities offering Correspondence Courses

Appendix XXVIII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	CIEFL, Hyderabad	P.G.C.T.E. P.G.D.T.E. M.A. in: French German Russian	1973 1978	1 year -do-	701 95	527 95	490 150
			1977 1977 1976	3 years -do- -do-	12 5 5	12 9 11	13 5 11
13.	Osmania	B.A. B.Com.	1977-78	3 years -do-	223 257	259 361	225 263
14.	Annamalai	B.Com. B.Ed. Diploma in Law	1979 -do- -do-	3 years 1 year -do-	— — —	235 5445 1202	391 6000 1546
15.	Kerala	Pre-Degree B.A. B.Com.	1977-78 1979-80	2 years 3 years	724 —	810 654 570	1613 921 693
16.	Allahabad	B.A. B.Com.	1978-79	2 years -do-	176 104	164 90	256 85
17.	Kashmir	B.A. B.Com. LL.B. B.Ed.	1976	3 years -do- 14 months 2 years	383 241 350	398 241 357	333 192 243
18.	Andhra	PUC B.A. B.Com. M.A. (Econm.) M.Com.	1972-73 1972-73 1978-79	2 years 3 years -do- 2 years -do-	909 1601 932 365 723	1224 2498 1282 545 1116	— 4620 1780 370 750

17. Kashmir	B.A. } B.Com. LL.B. B.Ed.	1976	3 years -do- 14 months 2 years	241 350	241 357	192 243
18. Andhra	PUC B.A. B.Com. M.A. (Econm.) M.Com.	1972-73 1972-73 1978-79	2 years 3 years -do- 2 years -do-	900 1601 932 365 723	1224 2498 1282 545 1116	— 4620 1780 370 750

Appendix XXVII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Himachal Pradesh	B.A. M.Ed. M.Com. M.A. (English) M.A. (History) M.A. (Economics) M.A. (Pol.Sc.) M.A. (Hindi) M.A. (Sanskrit) PUC	1971-72	3 years 1 year 2 years -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	929 1598 2154 850 430 822 953 685 96 556	1045 3518 2326 611 374 983 787 524 71 591	Not received	
20. Udaipur	B.A.	1979-80	3 years	—	50	213	
21. Rajasthan	B.A. B.Com. M.Com. M.A. in Hindi M.A. in History M.A. in Sociology M.A. in Pol. Sc. M.A. in Pub. Admn. M.A. in Economics B.Ed.	1976 1968 1976 1976 1968 1976 1968 1976 1976 1976	3 years -do- 2 years -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- 14 months	898 785 1614 409 827 537 1058 553 1425 240	640 564 1599 306 610 592 747 554 980 240	565 416 — 386 531 676 649 649 1038 239	
22. SNDT Women's University	B.A.	1978-79	2 years	650	1980	Not received	

APPENDIX XXVIII

Information regarding posts of Lecturers in University Teaching Departments
and those held by SC/ST* candidates as on 1.6.1980

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Total No. of posts of Lecturers</i>	<i>No. of Posts of Lecturers held by SC/ST</i>	<i>Percentage of 3 over 2</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Andhra Pradesh				
1. Andhra	412	38	9	
2. Andhra Pradesh Agril.	171	—	—	
3. Hyderabad University	34	—	—	
4. Jawaharlal Nehru	174	5	3	
5. Kakatiya	113	—	—	
6. Osmania	398	6	2	
7. Sri Venkateswara	175	9	5	
8. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages Hyderabad	37	—	—	
9. Nagarjuna	45	4	9	
Assam				
10. Dibrugarh	62	4	6	
11. Gauhati	137	1	1	
Bihar				
12. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	6	—	—	
13. Magadh	62	8	13	
14. Mithila**	Information not received			
15. Rajendra Agril.	297	—	—	
16. Patna	(Figures not given)			
17. Ranchi	285	42	15	
18. Indian School of Mines	54	—	—	
Gujarat				
19. Bhavnagar				There is no teaching Instt.
20. Gujarat Ayurveda	18	—	—	
21. Gujarat Agril.	138	2	1	
22. Gujarat	58	—	—	
23. Mahatma Phule Krishi	—	—	—	
24. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	622	3	0.5	
25. Sardar Patel	76	—	—	
26. Saurashtra	17	—	—	
27. South Gujarat	25	—	—	

*SC/ST stands for Scheduled Caste/Tribes

**Information not available

ching Departments 6.1980

Percentage Remarks
of 3 over 2

4 5

9
—
—
3
—
2
5
—
9

6
1

13

15

There is no
teaching Instt.

—
1
—
—
0.5
—
—
—

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana				
28. Haryana Agril.	172	—	—	
29. Kurukshetra	210	1	1.5	
30. Maharshi Dayanand	88	—	—	
Himachal Pradesh				
31. Himachal Pradesh	119	—	—	
32. H.P. Agril.	214	10	5	
Jammu & Kashmir				
33. Jammu	(Figures not given)			There is at present no SC/ST staff
34. Kashmir	-do-			-do-
Karnatak				
35. Bangalore	253	4	2	
36. Karnataka	226	5	2	
37. Mysore Univ.	364	9	2	
38. Univ. of Agril. Science	347	3	1	
39. Indian Institute of Sciences	114	—	—	
Kerala				
40. Calicut	75	2	3	
41. Cochin	70	—	—	
42. Kerala	72	4	6	
43. Kerala Agril.	135	—	—	
Madhya Pradesh				
44. A.P. Singh	3	6	—	
45. Bhopal	8	—	—	
46. Indore	17	—	—	
47. Indira Kala Sangeet	15	—	—	
48. Saugar	—	—	—	
49. Jabalpur	38	—	—	
50. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	443	—	—	
51. Jiwaji	15	—	—	
52. Ravi Shankar	22	—	—	
53. Vikram	43	—	—	
Maharashtra				
54. Bombay	46	—	—	
55. Konkon Krishi Vidyapeeth	111	—	—	
56. Marathwada Univ.	60	7	12	
57. Marathwada Krishi	211	9	4	
58. Nagpur	169	8	5	
59. Poona	130	—	—	
60. S.N.D.T. Women's	115	6	5	
61. Shivaji	85	3	4	
62. Tata Instt. of Social Science	17	—	—	
63. Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth	285	29	10	

Appendix XXVIII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya				
64. North Eastern Hill	57	16	28	
Orissa				
65. Berhampur	36	—	—	
66. Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	250	—	—	
67. Sambalpur	35	—	—	
68. Utkal	(Figures not available)			
Panjab				
69. Guru Nanak Dev	81	—	—	
70. Punjab	174	—	—	
71. Panjab	417	—	—	
72. Panjab Agril.	(Figures not available)			
Rajasthan				
73. Rajasthan	427	—	—	
74. B.I.T.S.	105	—	—	
75. Udaipur	451	1	0	
76. Jodhpur	404	2	0.5	
Tamil Nadu				
77. Madras	205	5	2	
78. Tamil Nadu Agril.	919	5	0.5	
79. Gandhi Gram Rural	37	1	3	
80. Madurai Kamraj	100	2	2	
81. Annamalai	259	1	0	
82. Perarignar Anna Univ. of Tech.	198	6	3	
Uttar Pradesh				
83. Agra	(Figures not given)			
84. Aligarh Muslim	518	—	—	
85. Banaras Hindu	679	3	0	
86. Allahabad	311	—	—	
87. Bundelkhand	No. Univ. deptts.			
88. Gorakhpur	214	4	2	
89. Chander Sekhar Azad	41	2	5	
90. Garhwal	(Figures not given)			
91. Meerut	27	—	—	
92. Avadh	1	—	—	
93. Rohilkhand	(No information)			
94. Kashi Vidyapeeth	65	1	2	
95. Kumaon	193	3	1.5	
96. Lucknow	461	2	0.4	
97. Roorkee	205	—	—	
98. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	43	—	—	
99. Gurukul Kangri	41	—	—	
100. N.D. Univ. of Agril. and Tech.				
Faizabad	10	—	—	
101. G.B. Pant Agricultural	—	—	—	No one belongs to SC/ST

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal				
102. Burdwan	(Figures not given)			(No one belongs to SC/ST)
103. Calcutta	365	—	—	
104. Jadavpur	257	3	1	
105. Visva-Bharati	191	1	0.5	
106. North Bengal	70	—	—	
107. Rabindra Bharati	(Figures not given)			Univ. has not appointed any SC/ST.
108. Kalyani	103	—	—	There is no reservation for teaching posts.
Delhi				
109. Delhi	216	2	1	
110. Jawaharlal Nehru University	164	—	—	
111. Indian Agricultural Institute	292	5	2	
112. Jamia Millia Islamia	113	—	—	
Grand Total All India	16,444	287	1.75	

No one belongs to SC/ST

APPENDIX XXIX

Percentage of Women Enrolment to Total Enrolment: Statewise
1976-77, 1979-80 and 1980-81

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1976-77		
		Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,38,960	33,453	24.1
2.	Assam	42,688	10,570	24.8
3.	Bihar	1,05,778	13,814	13.1
4.	Gujarat	1,68,803	45,195	26.8
5.	Haryana	57,219	15,865	27.7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9,255	2,179	23.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18,806	5,772	30.7
8.	Karnataka	1,45,404	31,797	21.9
9.	Kerala	83,671	36,862	44.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,60,345	40,144	25.0
11.	Maharashtra	3,09,753	81,872	26.4
12.	Manipur	*	*	*
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	5,041	1,782	35.4
14.	Orissa	43,498	6,694	15.4
15.	Panjab	1,04,656	38,028	36.3
16.	Rajasthan	98,572	18,428	18.7
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,63,902	46,199	28.2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3,62,970	68,786	19.0
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	3,27,022	95,474	29.2
20.	Delhi	85,220	34,432	40.4
Total		24,31,563	6,27,346	25.8

*Included in Assam

Appendix XXIX (Contd.)

Statewise

Enrolment	Percentage of Women
53	24.1
70	24.8
314	13.1
195	26.8
865	27.7
,179	23.5
,772	30.7
,797	21.9
,862	44.1
,144	25.0
1,872	26.4
*	*
1,782	35.4
6,694	15.4
38,028	36.3
18,428	18.7
46,199	28.2
68,786	19.0
95,474	29.2
34,432	40.4
5,27,346	25.8

		1979-80		
S. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,65,037	41,394	25.1
2.	Assam	59,712	15,857	26.6
3.	Bihar	1,25,035	15,123	12.1
4.	Gujarat	1,69,878	47,009	27.7
5.	Haryana	62,582	19,075	30.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11,849	3,147	26.6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,993	5,710	31.7
8.	Karnataka	1,82,675	41,164	22.5
9.	Kerala	1,06,297	48,654	45.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,00,134	48,914	24.4
11.	Maharashtra	3,34,211	97,904	29.3
12.	Manipur	*	*	*
13.	Maghalaya/Nagaland	7,170	2,272	31.7
14.	Orissa	50,412	8,072	16.0
15.	Panjab	1,12,139	43,330	38.6
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,441	26,765	18.5
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,84,295	54,505	29.6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,31,584	79,322	18.4
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	2,08,274	62,072	29.8
20.	Delhi	74,861	28,753	38.4
Total		26,48,579	6,89,042	26.0

*Included in Assam

Appendix XXIX (Contd.)

		1980-81		
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Women Enrolment</i>	<i>Percentage of Women</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,93,416	50,931	26.3
2.	Assam	47,517	11,945	25.1
3.	Bihar	1,39,341	18,221	13.1
4.	Gujarat	1,74,786	50,535	28.9
5.	Haryana	58,900	18,864	32.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12,986	3,676	28.3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21,968	7,641	34.8
8.	Karnataka	2,00,829	49,866	24.8
9.	Kerala	1,13,352	53,211	46.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,12,823	54,277	25.5
11.	Maharashtra	3,35,312	1,04,085	31.0
12.	Manipur	6,601	2,229	33.8
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	7,416	2,248	30.3
14.	Orissa	57,194	10,177	17.8
15.	Panjab	1,12,103	44,566	39.8
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,130	29,446	20.4
17.	Tamil Nadu	2,05,382	63,630	31.0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,45,677	84,824	19.0
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	1,89,849	59,473	31.3
20.	Delhi	72,855	28,680	39.4
Total		27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2

APPENDIX XXX

Sexwise Distribution of Enrolment—Stagewise: 1970-71 to 1980-81

YEAR	GRADUATE			POSTGRADUATE			RESEARCH		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1970-71	17,46,090	3,78,843	21.7	1,61,182	41,516	25.8	13,311	2,753	20.7
1971-72	18,35,077	4,11,307	22.2	1,80,343	45,952	25.5	14,995	3,097	20.7
1972-73	19,20,364	(N.A.)	—	1,95,307	(N.A.)	—	16,443	(N.A.)	—
1973-74	19,64,432	4,54,972	23.2	2,14,691	53,871	25.1	16,417	3,605	22.0
1974-75	20,75,039	4,84,382	23.3	2,34,114	55,572	23.7	17,977	4,107	22.8
1975-76	21,65,919	5,26,260	24.5	2,19,826	54,824	24.9	18,381	4,477	24.4
1976-77	21,41,542	(N.A.)	—	2,18,128	(N.A.)	—	21,910	(N.A.)	—
1979-80	23,07,924	5,99,493	26.0	2,65,251	71,963	27.1	29,570	7,331	24.8
1980-81	24,01,485	6,52,808	27.2	2,73,337	77,001	28.2	32,171	8,780	27.3

YEAR	DIPLOMA/CERTIFICATE			TOTAL		
	T	W	%	T	W	%
1970-71	33,057	7,710	23.3	19,53,640	4,30,822	22.1
1971-72	34,626	8,340	24.1	20,65,041	4,68,696	22.7
1972-73	35,993	(N.A.)	—	21,68,197	(N.A.)	—
1973-74	38,845	8,378	21.6	22,34,385	5,20,825	23.3
1974-75	39,411	8,948	22.7	23,66,541	5,53,009	23.4
1975-76	40,983	9,601	23.4	24,26,109	5,95,162	24.5
1976-77	49,983	(N.A.)	—	24,31,563	6,27,346	25.8
1979-80	45,834	10,255	22.4	26,48,579	6,19,042	26.0
1980-81	45,444	9,936	21.9	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2

T=Total Enrolment

W=Women Enrolment

N.A.=Not Available

APPENDIX XXXI

Distribution of Student Enrolment Sexwise & Facultywise: 1970-71 to 1980-81

Year	Faculty								
	Arts			Science			Commerce		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1970-71	8,42,162	2,79,702	33.2	5,13,163	95,601	18.6	2,54,572	7,722	3.1
1971-72	9,06,068	3,03,063	33.4	5,05,925	1,01,215	20.0	2,89,946	10,549	3.6
1972-73	9,63,044	N.A.	—	4,94,599	N.A.	—	3,18,888	N.A.	—
1973-74	10,03,375	3,41,238	34.0	4,73,685	1,01,244	21.4	3,40,392	16,121	4.7
1974-75	10,56,077	3,62,979	34.4	4,63,441	1,06,203	22.9	2,89,504	22,127	5.6
1975-76	10,79,990	3,92,737	36.4	4,63,841	1,11,714	24.1	4,14,946	27,551	6.6
1976-77	10,78,967	N.A.	—	4,43,013	N.A.	—	4,30,387	N.A.	—
1979-80	10,76,076	3,97,914	37.0	5,08,763	1,40,098	27.5	5,16,170	68,051	13.2
1980-81	11,14,417	4,20,276	37.7	5,35,199	1,53,868	28.7	5,52,913	88,607	15.9

Year	Faculty								
	Education			Engg./Tech.			Medicine		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1970-71	56,922	20,799	36.5	87,257	870	1.0	89,569	20,479	22.9
1971-72	63,658	24,003	37.7	82,804	958	1.2	89,921	19,919	22.2
1972-73	67,848	N.A.	—	82,674	N.A.	—	99,643	N.A.	—
1973-74	76,680	27,571	39.0	86,665	1,026	1.2	1,02,242	21,314	20.8
1974-75	77,179	29,055	37.6	90,685	1,341	1.5	1,06,340	20,992	19.7
1975-76	76,641	30,110	39.3	96,067	2,061	2.1	1,05,140	19,208	18.3
1976-77	75,512	N.A.	—	1,00,040	N.A.	—	1,13,151	N.A.	—
1979-80	72,981	34,497	47.3	1,18,607	4,428	3.7	1,12,194	24,426	21.8
1980-81	71,204	33,708	47.3	1,28,937	4,949	3.8	1,10,020	26,997	24.4

T=Total Enrolment

W=Women Enrolment

N.A.=Not Available

Year	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1970-71	67,848	N.A.	—	82,674	N.A.	—	22,042	21,314	20.8
1971-72	76,680	27,571	39.0	86,665	1,026	1.2	1,02,242	20,992	19.7
1972-73	77,179	29,055	37.6	90,685	1,341	1.5	1,06,340	19,208	18.3
1973-74	76,641	30,110	39.3	96,067	2,061	2.1	1,05,140	N.A.	—
1974-75	75,512	N.A.	—	1,00,040	N.A.	—	1,13,151	24,426	21.8
1975-76	72,981	34,497	47.3	1,18,607	4,428	3.7	1,12,194	26,997	24.4
1976-77	71,204	33,708	47.3	1,28,937	4,949	3.8	1,10,020		

N.A.=Not Available

T=Total Enrolment

W=Women Enrolment

Appendix XXXI (Contd.)

Distribution of Student Enrolment Sexwise and Facultywise: 1970-71 to 1980-81

Year	Agriculture						Faculty					
	T			W			T			W		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1970-71	27,195	148	0.5	6,196	44	0.7	70,618	2,626	3.7			
1971-72	25,971	274	1.1	6,086	59	1.0	84,443	4,551	5.3			
1972-73	25,882	N.A.	—	5,954	N.A.	—	98,855	N.A.	—			
1973-74	26,520	233	0.8	6,334	50	0.8	1,13,230	5,769	5.1			
1974-75	25,293	272	0.9	6,736	80	1.2	1,34,811	5,888	4.4			
1975-76	30,160	432	1.4	6,377	91	1.4	1,41,298	7,053	5.0			
1976-77	31,660	N.A.	—	6,700	N.A.	—	1,40,680	N.A.	—			
1979-80	39,962	1,101	2.8	7,435	202	2.7	1,77,448	10,975	6.2			
1980-81	39,231	1,311	3.3	7,648	249	3.3	1,74,374	11,948	6.9			

Faculty

Year

Year	Others						Total					
	T			W			T			W		
	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%	T	W	%
1970-71	5,986	2,831	47.2	19,53,640	4,30,822	22.1						
1971-72	10,219	4,105	40.2	20,65,041	4,68,696	22.7						
1972-73	10,720	N.A.	—	21,68,107	N.A.	—						
1973-74	11,262	6,269	55.7	22,34,385	5,20,825	23.3						
1974-75	12,475	4,072	32.6	23,66,541	5,53,009	23.4						
1975-76	11,649	4,205	36.1	24,26,109	5,95,162	24.5						
1976-77	14,253	N.A.	—	24,31,563	6,37,346	25.8						
1979-80	18,943	7,350	38.8	26,48,579	6,89,042	26.0						
1980-81	18,494	7,352	39.8	27,52,437	7,48,525	27.2						

T=Total Enrolment

W=Women Enrolment

N.A.=Not Available

APPENDIX XXXII

Details of Tours undertaken by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and officers of the Commission during the year 1980-81

S. No.	Name and designation of the Officer	Name of the country visited	From	To	Purpose	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Professor Satish Chandra	(a) Tokyo	21.6.1980	27.6.1980	To attend the meeting of the U.N. University as a member	Included as India's nominee on the Council of the U.N. University.
		(b) Bucharest	5.8.1980	18.8.1980	To participate as a member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences.	i) Local hospitality provided by the Romanian Government. ii) Expenditure on Air ticket met by the UGC.
		(c) Tokyo	30.11.1980	10.12.1980	To attend the meeting of the Council of U.N. University and to hold discussions with academics and institutions in Japan for developing academic collaboration between institutions of higher education in India and Japan.	i) Air ticket provided by the U.N. University. ii) Local hospitality from 1st December, 1980 to 5th Dec., 1980 provided by the U.N. University. iii) Expenditure on his stay in Japan from 6th December, 1980 to 10th December, 1980 met by the Commission.

December, 1980 to 31 Dec., 1980 provided by the U.N. University.

iii) Expenditure on his stay in Japan from 6th December, 1980 to 10th December, 1980 met by the Commission.

versity and to have sessions with academics and institutions in Japan for developing academic collaborations between institutions of higher education in India and Japan.

Appendix XXXII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah Chairman	Hong Kong	22.3.1981	28.3.1981		<p>i) Invited by the Secretary General of the Association of Commonwealth Universities.</p> <p>ii) The entire expenditure both for travel and local hospitality met by the Association.</p>
3.	Professor B. Ramachandra Rao, Vice-Chairman	(a) Amsterdam	5.9.1980	11.9.1980		<p>i) Included as a member of the Indian National Science Academy.</p> <p>ii) Air fare met by the COSTED.</p> <p>iii) Hospitality provided by the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi.</p>
		(b) New York/ Washington	21.9.1980	24.9.1980		<p>International air fare both ways and hospitality met by the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences.</p>
		(c) Belgrade	25.9.1980	8.10.1980		<p>Included as a member of the delegation sent by the Government of India.</p>

Appendix XXXII (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Dr. D. Shankar Narayan, Additional Secretary	USSR	9.6.1980	21.6.1980	To study the procurement of Soviet Computer Sys- tems, their spares and maintenance.	i) Included as a member of the delegation of the Go- vernment by the Depart- ment of Electronics. ii) Air fare TA/DA, etc. met by the Department of Electronics.

