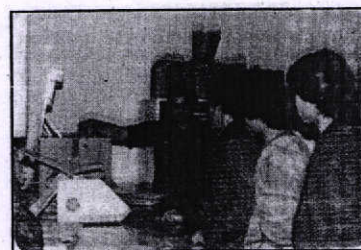
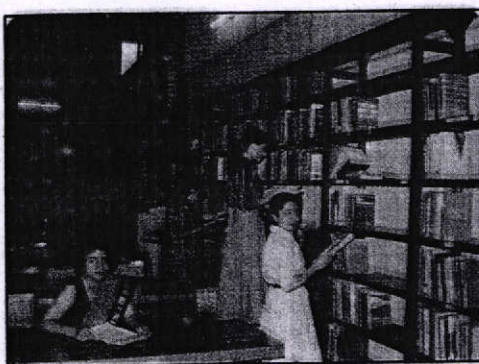


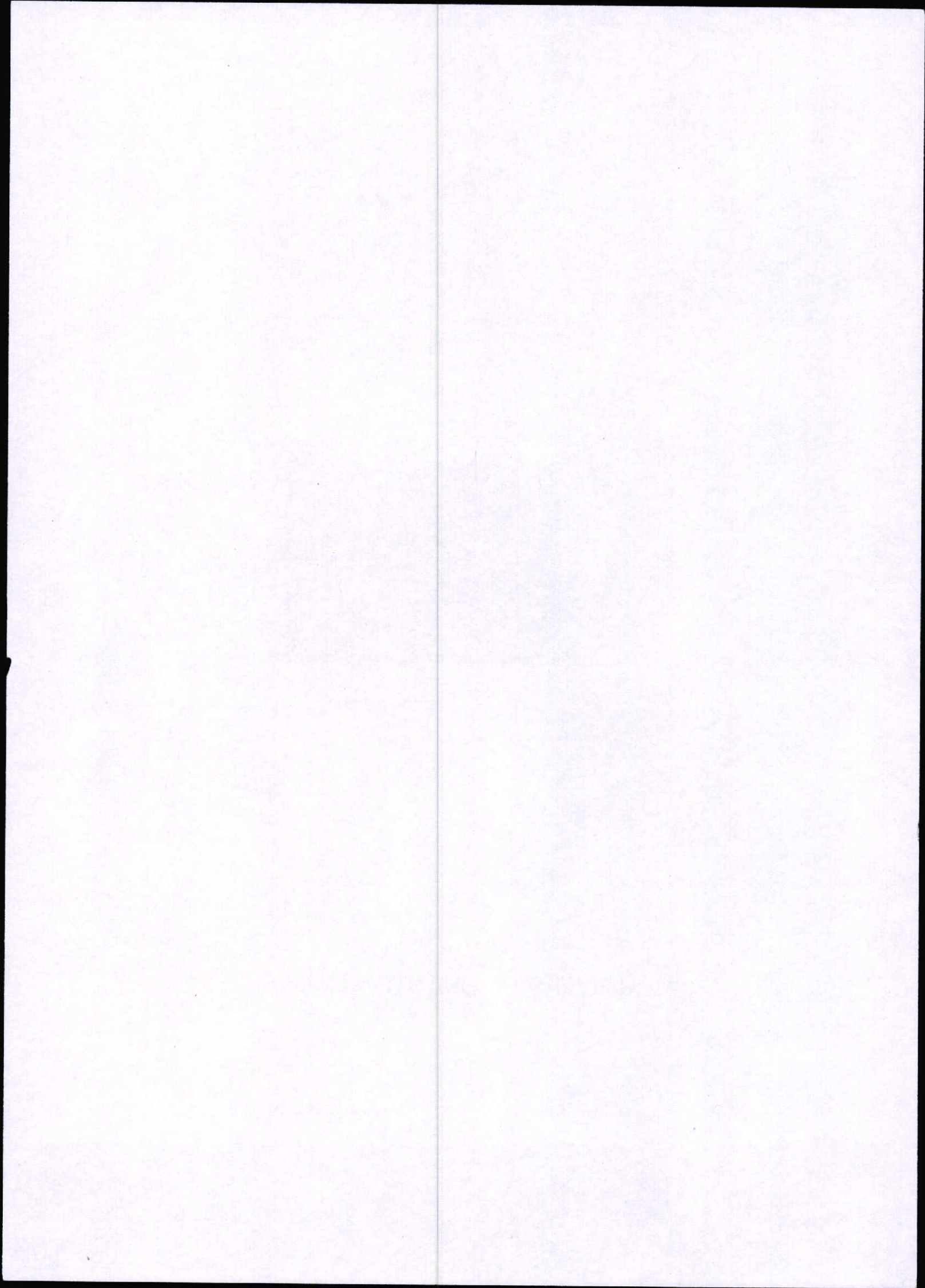
# ANNUAL REPORT

**1992 - 93**



# UGC

**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**  
NEW DELHI





# UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

## ANNUAL REPORT For the Year 1992-93

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 1992-93 to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

---

The University Grants Commission Act 1956 (Act No. 3 of 1956) as amended upto 20th December 1985.



**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**  
**(1992-93)**

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1. *Professor G. Ram Reddy*

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*Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi*

- 
- \* w.e.f. 10th July, 1992 in place of *Shri Anil Bordia*  
\*\* w.e.f. 19th September, 1992 in place of *Shri K.V.R. Nair*  
\*\*\* w.e.f. 30th May, 1992 in place of:

*Professor Suresh Dalal,*  
*Professor (Mrs.) Archana Sharma,*  
*Professor Inder Pal Singh,*  
*Professor M.M. Sharma,*  
*Professor S.P. Sinha,*  
*Dr. (Ms.) Selvie Das and Professor Jafar Nizam*

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## INTRODUCTION



### 1.1 Role and Organisation

University Grants Commission was set up in 1956 by an Act of Parliament for the promotion and coordination of University education and determination and maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. This was necessary as the Constitution of India envisages that coordination of higher education is a central responsibility. The University Grants Commission functions as per provisions contained in its Act, (UGC, Act 1956) and rules and regulations framed as per the provisions in the Act.

The University Grants Commission has been vested with both the powers to provide funds and determine and coordinate standards. Accordingly, to attain the objectives of development of higher education, UGC, among other things, allocates and disburses grants to eligible universities and colleges, advises the central and state governments on the measures necessary for improvement of university education. Towards this end it has framed regulations on minimum standards for the award of first degree courses in Humanities, Social Sciences,

Commerce and Sciences, eligibility to declare a college fit to receive grant from UGC or any other central government organisation/department, qualification of teachers etc.

The Commission has 12 members including its Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are fulltime members. Of the remaining members, two represent the central government, four represent university teachers and four represent Vice-Chancellors, members of learned professions and reputed educationists. The Secretary is assisted by a secretariat comprising about 700 staff of different categories. UGC depends on subject experts from universities/colleges and other institutions of national importance, national laboratories etc. in formulation, evaluation and monitoring of its programmes. It has ushered a large number of schemes for improving the quality of teaching and research as well to train man-power in emerging areas.

### 1.2 Finances

UGC has no source of income of its own excepting some endowment and interests from bank deposits



which is marginal. It receives Non-Plan and Plan grants from the central government through the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The details of grant received under Plan and Non-Plan along with their allocations for various categories of institutions during 1992-93 are given in a tabular form.

Details of Grant received During 1992-93		
	Rs.in Crores	
	Plan	Non Plan
1. Grant-in-aid	137.00	308.00
2. Engineering & Technical	22.00	—
3. Miscellaneous	3.00	3.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>162.00</b>	<b>311.00</b>
* A sum of Rs.6 crores was diverted for general development out of the provision against Engineering & Technology.		

Details of grants released under Plan during 1992-93*		
Types of institutions	Rs.in crores	% of Total Plan
1. Central Universities	26.53	16.5
2. Institutions deemed to be Universities	11.59	7.2
3. State Universities	56.28	35.0
4. Inter University Centres & Institutions of National Importance	17.94	11.1
5. Colleges of State University	44.93	27.8
6. Colleges of Central University	1.25	0.8
7. Miscellaneous	2.60	1.6
<b>TOTAL (Plan)</b>	<b>161.12</b>	<b>100</b>
* This does not include grants paid through other schemes like sports etc.		

### Details of grants released under Non-Plan during 1992-93

Types of institutions	Rs.in crores	% of Total
1. Maintenance Grant to		
a) Central Universities	185.82	60.0
b) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	39.14	12.5
c) Colleges of Delhi Univ. and BHU	67.18	21.5
2. State Universities	1.98	0.6
3. Teachers Award, Research Fellowship, Scholarship	5.70	1.8
4. Inter University Centre	2.51	0.8
5. Grant to Non-University Institution	0.20	0.1
6. UGC Establishment Expenses	5.47	1.7
<b>TOTAL (Non Plan)</b>	<b>308.00</b>	<b>100</b>

### 1.3 Major achievements during the year

- The Commission from time to time initiated a number of schemes for enhancing the quality of teaching research and extension. As many as 160 schemes were initiated over the years. In the preceding year a detailed review of these schemes for their continued relevance was undertaken. However, the exercise could not be completed and during the year under report, a cluster of related schemes were again reviewed by expert committee headed by a member of the Commission. It was possible to discard some schemes which have out-lived their utility and also where there are overlaps between schemes, such schemes have been integrated. As a result of this it has



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* This does not include grants paid through other schemes like sports etc.		

Details of grants released under Non-Plan during 1992-93		
Types of institutions	Rs.in crores	% of Total Plan
1. Maintenance Grant to		
a) Central Universities	185.82	60.3
b) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	39.14	12.7
c) Colleges of Delhi Univ. and BHU	67.18	21.8
2. State Universities	1.98	0.7
3. Teachers Award, Research Fellowship, Scholarship	5.70	1.9
4. Inter University Centre	2.51	0.8
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### 1.3 Major achievements during the year

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### Details of grants released

#### Non-Plan during

#### Types of institutions

1. Maintenance Grant to
  - a) Central Universities
  - b) Institutions Deemed to be Universities
  - c) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU
2. State Universities
3. Teachers Award, Research Fellowship, Scholarship
4. Inter University Centre
5. Grant to Non-University Institution
6. UGC Establishment Expenses

TOTAL (Non Plan)

### 1.3 Major achievement of the year

- The Commission from 1997-98 initiated a number of schemes for enhancing the quality of research and extension as 160 schemes were initiated in the year. In the past year, a detailed review of their continued work undertaken. However, could not be completed in the year under report. The related schemes reviewed by experts headed by a member of the Commission. It was decided to discard some schemes which have out-lived their utility and where there are overlapping schemes, such schemes are integrated. As a result, the number of schemes to be released has been reduced to about 70, which will ensure better implementation and bring about UGC's schemes/ schemes in the form of schemes describing the manner in which financial assistance that provided by the Commission proforma for submitting statement/progress report. These are available as publications with the Secretary, University Commission, 35 Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi-110 001.

- Instead of processing developmental proposals in piecemeal under different schemes, it has constituted sanctioning committees which meet every month and all proposals received during a month are disposed off at one time. This has considerably reduced the delay in releasing grants.
- It has also decided time schedule for receiving and processing research proposals.
- It has introduced two new schemes i.e. "Adventure Sports" and training of college teachers in "Computer Applications".
- UGC has constituted a number of Standing Committees for its specialised programmes. Each Standing Committee is expected to consider if the proposals (under its scope) received from universities/ colleges merit support from UGC. These committees will also review how the institutions are implementing such schemes as well as the financial implications. The Committee will also examine the contents of the courses of study followed in different disciplines and make recommendations about their quality/standard.
- Each member of the Commission has been assigned with a group of schemes for overseeing their implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- The Eighth Five Year development proposals of all eligible colleges



which submitted such proposals were finalised through discussion between experts, Principals of colleges, State government representatives and university's representative, by sending UGC officials and expert committees to each State headquarters. This is a notable achievement. Earlier, such proposals were being processed at UGC which was time consuming, as many a times, the proposals lacked in certain details and assurance from the state government/university concerned to share some part of the expenditure were not readily available.

- The Commission organised a one-day Vice Chancellors' conference on February 23, 1993 at Pondicherry University, Pondicherry. The theme of the conference was "Financing of Higher Education." On the basis of the theme papers prepared by UGC, the conference deliberated on two issues: viz, mobilisation of resources and norms and pattern of funding of the university system. The major recommendations and views emerged include :

- Fees could be raised realistically to the extent possible and universities may generate additional income to have their infrastructural facilities through support from community and nearby industries. They can also tap contributions from their old students.
- Universities generating own resources be given incentive and

such income need not be deducted from the payable block grant.

- Universities must share their equipment, libraries, computers etc. among themselves. All donation given to universities should be totally exempted from income-tax.
- The universities should only offer post-graduate education.
- Educational fees should be levied from income-earning and educated individuals.
- Educational development bank should be set up to provide loan to needy students.
- Rational norms for funding should be evolved based on student strength and besides norms for teacher to student ratio and teaching to non-teaching staff ratio. Also norms be evolved specifying research scholars per teacher.
- UGC should prepare Master Plans in consultation with the state government and universities of the region to meet the future requirement of higher education in the concerned area.
- UGC should facilitate networking of universities to minimise duplication and transfer of credit between universities should be allowed.
- Minimum infrastructural facilities such as laboratory, library and other students' amenities which a university should have on the basis



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of its student enrolment and staff  
strength has to be evolved by UGC.

— AIU and UGC should prepare a  
document raising various financial  
issues with which the universities  
are confronted and submit it to the  
Finance Commission.

— There is a need for unification and  
coordination of fragmented  
statutory bodies like UGC, AICTE,  
IGNOU, ICAR, ICMR etc. for  
implementing a uniform norm for  
providing grants to institutions of  
higher education.

— The state government should  
provide adequate funds to meet the  
maintenance cost of universities.

The Conference concluded its  
deliberations with unanimous  
view that the government of India  
through a white paper must  
articulate the major thrusts of  
higher education as enunciated in  
the National Policy of Education  
and provide financial input to  
implement the same. It also  
emphasised allocation of more  
money to higher education as  
quality always costs more. It  
recommended establishment of a  
separate Finance Commission for  
higher education.

The details of various activities of  
the Commission are given in the  
Chapters to follow.



## 2

## EDUCATION SYSTEM

## GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY

The higher education system in India has been under considerable stress in the past decade due to the challenges offered by an increase in number on the one hand, and the need to maintain standards on the other. Despite the resource constraint, UGC has tried to provide the necessary facilities so as to strike a balance between the conflicting demands of quality and quantity in the higher education system.

### 2.1 Growth of Institutions and Student Enrolment

- (i) In terms of absolute numbers, there has been a **consistent increase in enrolment as well as in the number of institutions, over the years.**

	1983-84	1992-93
Universities	139	187
Colleges	5246	7958
Student Enrolment	33.08 lakhs	48.05 lakhs

#### (ii) Increase from last year

	1991-92	1992-93
Central/State Universities	149	152
Institutions Established through State Legislation	3	4
Institutions deemed to be Universities	31	31
Colleges	*7761	7958 +
Student Enrolment	46.11 lakhs	48.05 lakhs

+ Estimated

\* The figure given in the Annual Report 1991-92 was provisional.

#### (iii) New Universities established in 1992-93

- Kannada University, Hampi (Karnataka)
- Makhan Lal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal (M.P)
- Chitrakut Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya, Satna (M.P)

#### (iv) New Colleges during 1992-93

197 new colleges were established during 1992-93 of which 140 were arts/science/commerce colleges and 57 were professional colleges.

#### (v) Colleges recognized under Section 2(f) of UGC Act

At the end of 1992-93 the total number of colleges recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act was 4455 as against 4278 in the previous year.

#### (vi) Growth Rate of Enrolment

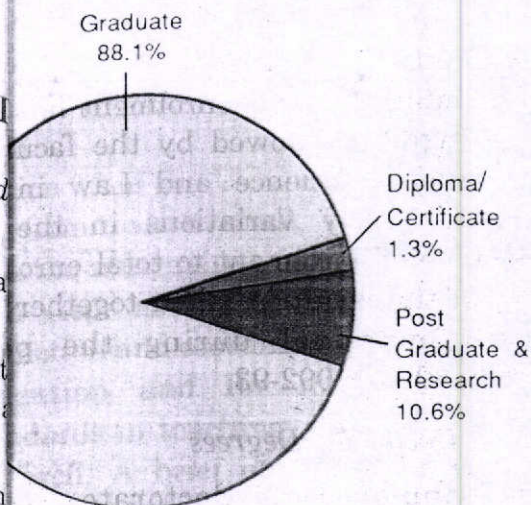
The average decadal growth rate of enrolment during 1983-84 to 1992-93 was close to 4.4% as compared to 3.8% recorded in the earlier decade (1973-74 to 1982-83).

#### (vii) State Profile

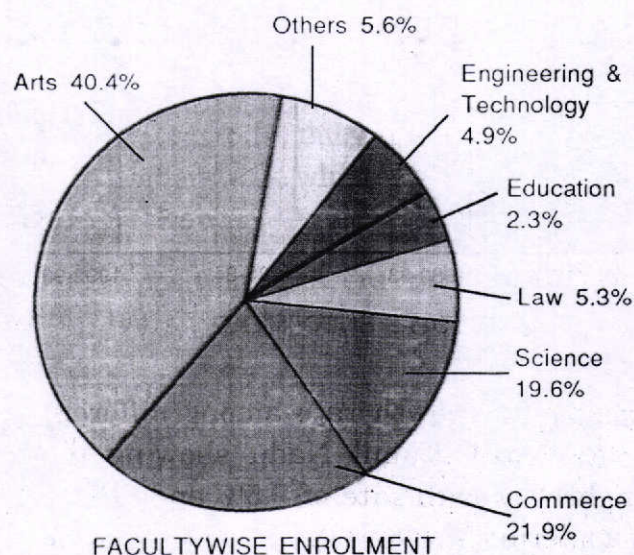
During the period 1988-89 to 1992-93 the all India average, annual compound rate of growth of enrolment was 4.2%. There were wide deviations from the average



## Student Enrolment 1992-93

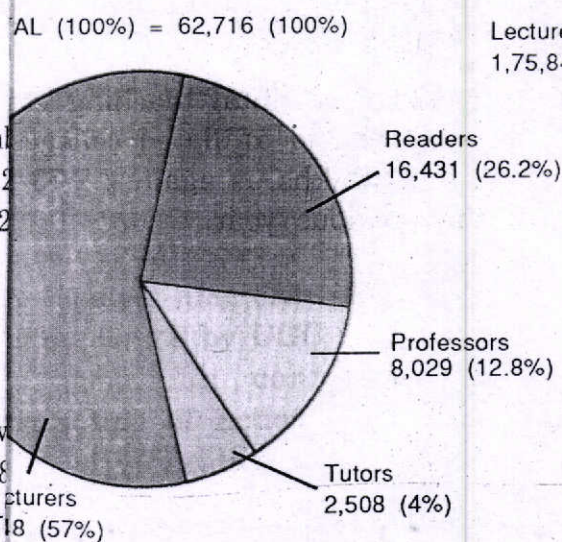


STAGEWISE ENROLMENT

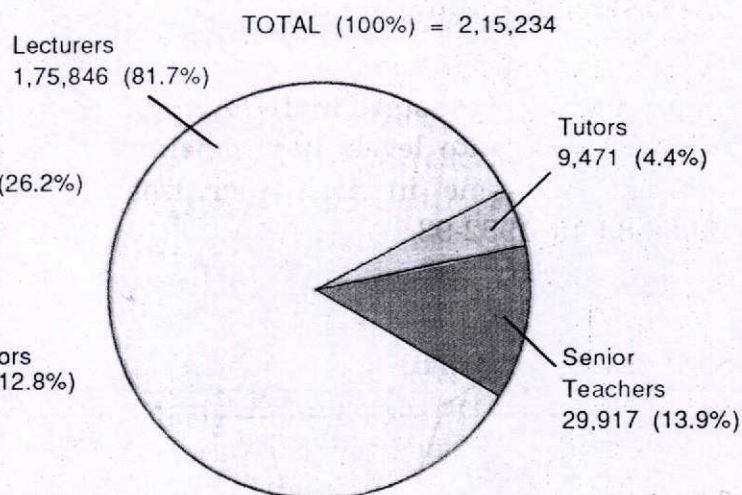


FACULTYWISE ENROLMENT

## No. and Distribution of Teaching Staff According to Designation During 1992-93



UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS/COLLEGES



AFFILIATED COLLEGES

## AND FACULTY

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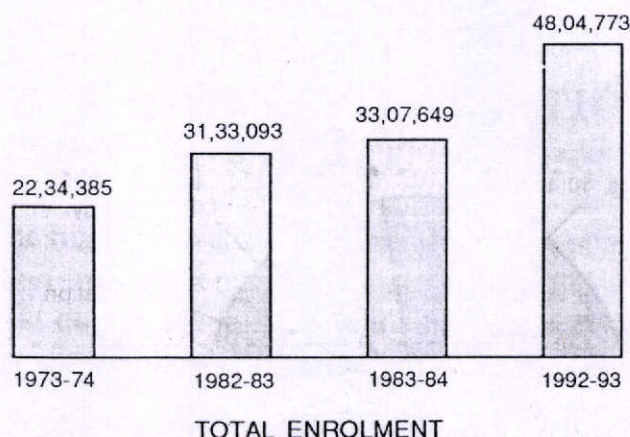
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compound growth rate among different states, with Tamil Nadu showing the highest growth rate of 9.5% and Orissa registering the lowest at 3.0% over the same period. The average growth rate of 14 states and union territory of Delhi were lower than all India average of 4.2%.

#### (viii) *Stagewise Enrolment*

The percentage of enrolment at the graduate, postgraduate/research, diploma/certificate levels has remained almost the same in each year from 1988-89 to 1992-93.

#### (ix) *Facultywise Enrolment*

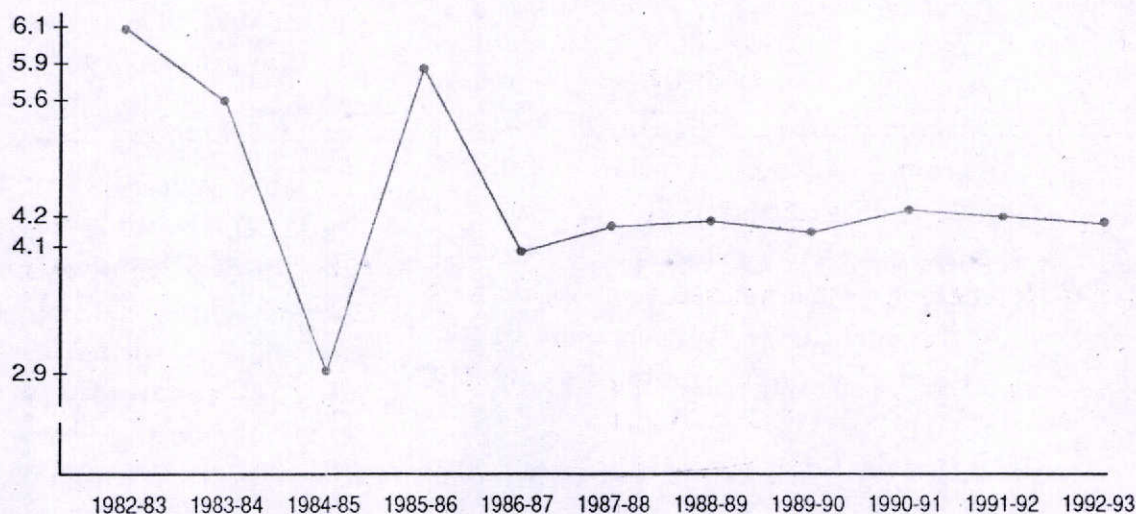
The enrolment in the faculty of Arts (including oriental learning) as percentage of total enrolment has been the highest, followed by the faculty of Commerce, Science and Law in that order. Yearly variations in the percentage of enrolment to total enrolment in all the faculties taken together have been marginal during the period 1988-89 to 1992-93.

#### (x) *Doctorate Degrees*

The number of doctorate degrees awarded showed a marginal decline from 8,273 in 1990-91 to 8,244 in 1991-92. Out of the total number awarded in 1991-92 the faculty of arts had the highest number with 3,325 degrees, followed by faculty of science with 2,970 degrees.

### 2.2 Staff Strength

In 1992-93 the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was about 2.78 lakhs as against 2.70 lakhs in the previous year.





## MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

improving efficiency in the management of universities which can be grouped in the following broad categories:

Composition, powers and functions of university authorities/bodies.

Relationship of universities with central/state governments and UGC, and state councils of higher education.

Delegation of powers and decentralization in university management.

Autonomy in universities.

Role of teachers, students and society in management of universities.

The report was placed before the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) at its meeting held on 8th-9th March, 1991. In view of the far reaching repercussions of the recommendations contained in the report, a CABE Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Education Minister, Gujarat (i) to consider the recommendations of the report taking into account the views of the state governments, UGC and in the light of the National Policy on Education, 1986 and other developments since the formulation of the policy and (ii) to also suggest modalities for implementation of the recommendations. During 1992-93 meetings have been organised to finalise the strategies for implementation of the various recommendations.

Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall, in consultation with the universities concerned, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. A brief outline of initiatives taken during the year within the ambit of schemes/programmes being implemented for promoting excellence and enhancing standards in the higher education sector, is given below:

### Alternative Models of Management

During 1991-92 the report of the Gnanam Committee 'Towards New Educational Management', along with the recommendations of the Commission was submitted to the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The Committee was appointed by UGC in pursuance of the provision contained in the Programme of Action of the National Policy on Education 1986 to review the management patterns including structure, roles and responsibilities of the various universities/bodies in the light of the new demands on the university system.

The Committee has made wide ranging recommendations relating to issues for

1990-91 1991-92 1992-93



### 3.2 Academic Staff Colleges

#### (a) Orientation Programmes

In pursuance of the National Policy on Education (1986), the UGC formulated a scheme of Academic Staff Colleges (ASCs) taking into cognizance the beneficial experiences of different countries which initiated 'Staff Development Programmes' for improving the quality of higher education. Under the scheme, orientation programmes are organised for newly appointed lecturers and refresher courses are organised for serving teachers. While most of the other faculty improvement programmes of the UGC are aimed at providing quality research, this scheme aims mainly at improvement of quality of teaching. The Commission has set up 48 ASCs, of which 45 are functioning.

Each of the 45 ASCs is expected to organise 5 or 6 orientation programmes of 4 weeks duration in a year. 90% of the teachers should be taken from the notified catchment area of the ASC and the remaining 10% from outside the state, on an all India basis.

The Commission undertook a review of these Academic Staff Colleges and decided to continue the scheme till the end of the VIII plan period.

During 1992-93, a meeting of the Directors of these Colleges was held as an annual feature to discuss various matters relating to the functioning of these colleges.

#### (b) Refresher Courses

In 1988-89, 154 university departments and national/regional institutions had been identified for



Trainees attending a lecture in one of the Academic Staff Colleges



providing subject oriented refresher training to teachers. Each centre is expected to organise 4-5 such courses during a year. In view of the large number of teachers who have to be trained, the number of centres was increased to 262 in 1992-93.

A number of research projects are being taken up on the working of these colleges and some scholars are even doing M.Phil./Ph.D. on these issues.

Programme ASCs upto March '93'		
Type of Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
i) Orientation courses	800	25,000
ii) Refresher courses	900	22,000
Total	1700	47,000

### 3.3 Special Assistance Programme (SAP)

For research in Sciences, Engineering, Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences, UGC is assisting university departments at three levels viz. Centre of Advanced Study (CAS), Department of Special Assistance (DSA) and Departmental Research Support (DRS).

Coverage as on 31.3.1993				
<i>Departments in Humanities and Social Sciences</i>		<i>Departments in Science, Engineering and Technology</i>		
	91-92	92-93	91-92	92-93
CAS	16	16	41	41
DSA	101	102	109	111
DRS	22	20	47	44

Assistance is provided for essential manpower, books and journals, renovation/upgradation of building, equipment and recurring expenditure on cent per cent basis. The scheme of special assistance was reviewed during 1992-93 and the ceiling of assistance has been raised as follows for science subjects.

CAS: Rs. 60 lakhs for 5 years

DSA: Rs. 50 lakhs for 5 years

DRS: Rs. 35 lakhs for 5 years

For humanities, social sciences, mathematics and statistics, the level of assistance provided is about half of the above ceiling. Further, it was decided that the duration of assistance in all cases will be five years, whereas earlier, the duration of assistance for DRS was for three years.

With a view to ascertain excellence when the department is selected under any of the above, its achievements are examined by the concerned subject experts and their recommendations considered by UGC. Thereafter, an expert committee visits the department to assess its needs. Regular and continuous monitoring is inbuilt in the programme. On the basis of research performance assistance to a department is continued at the same level or upgraded to the next higher level or even discontinued.

Through these schemes, the departments have acquired adequate infrastructural facilities and this has enabled them to attract funds from various agencies like DST, CSIR, ICAR, DOE, MHRD etc. and to develop effective international linkages. Eminent scientists/academics



from abroad have also visited these Centres.

- The Commission, while reviewing the scheme of special assistance, i.e. DRS, DSA, CAS, also decided that:
- COSIST level support may be given only to those departments which have completed atleast one phase of SAP and have been reviewed.
- National/International seminars may be organised as part of the activities under COSIST/SAP scheme.

During 1992-93, a large number of departments have been reviewed and their continuance or discontinuance has been conveyed to universities.

For continuing the activities of ongoing departments during 1992-1993, the commission incurred an expenditure of Rs. 947.67 lakhs.

### 3.4 Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST)

UGC assists selected Science and Technology departments in the universities for providing mainly sophisticated and expensive equipment to help them to become internationally competitive.

The departments are selected through very stringent norms which are determined by the Standing Committee on Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology. For final selection, advice is taken from expert groups in the concerned areas.

Concurrent monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of the scheme. The

evaluation relates to the research output, scientific manpower trained, innovations in teaching, evaluation of students and updating of curricula.

Departments supported under COSIST have been given functional autonomy. Since a major portion of the support is for acquisition of sophisticated equipment, 5% of the cost of equipment is provided to these departments, after two years from the date of installation, for maintenance of these equipments.

During 1992-93, the scheme was under review and new guidelines have been framed. Accordingly, no new department was supported. However, for ongoing activities, the Commission provided a grant of Rs. 338 lakhs under the scheme.

Detail of Support Provided to Departments		
Year	No. of Deptts. Selected	Total expenditure incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
1985-86	16	380.3
1986-87	8	779.9
1987-88	19	999.5
1988-89	17	899.1
1989-90	12	799.7
1990-91	1	849.2
1991-92	Nil	598.8
1992-93	Nil	338.0

### 3.5 Curriculum Development

In 1986 UGC set up 27 Curriculum Development Centres (CDCs) (10 in Science and 17 in Humanities and Social Sciences) in different disciplines



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to review the existing syllabi at various levels, suggest measures for modernising courses and restructuring them into unit courses and to develop alternate models with emphasis on learning

The Commission received model curricula from all these centres which were discussed at national level workshops. The model curricula are now available as printed documents. 50% subsidy for printing has been provided by the UGC. A further concession of 25% for institutions and 40% for individual teachers is also available. Curriculum has been developed in Library Science during the year 1992-93.

### Restructuring of Courses

UGC initiated this scheme in the Vth plan to make the first degree courses employment oriented and relevant to developmental needs. Restructured courses consist of foundation course, core course and an application oriented component. The foundation course aims to create awareness among the students about Indian history, culture, freedom movement, role of science and technology in India, culture of Asia and Africa, Gandhian thought etc. The core course would help students acquire broad familiarity with chosen disciplines, including study of one or more in depth. The applied course is intended to expose students to the world of work.

Rs. 7.5 lakhs for a five year plan is provided to universities/colleges for introducing restructured courses. As on 31st March, 1993, UGC has released

Rs.15.08 lakhs for introduction of the restructured courses

*Courses in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports*: UGC has been providing assistance to universities and colleges for offering three year degree courses in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports. Such courses are being offered in 29 universities/colleges.

### 3.6 Vocational Education

The National Policy on Education 1986 has emphasized the need for vocationalization of education at different levels. UGC has initiated the development of vocational courses at degree level as a priority programme. A high level core committee was constituted in November, 1991 with the following terms of reference: (a) Examination of courses at +2 level, (b) Identification of areas for the degree stage, (c) Development of curricula in identified areas, (d) Interaction with employers to ensure emphasis of skill acquisition and (e) Suggest physical inputs for the course.

The committee met several times during 1992-93 and the sub groups for different disciplines have worked out the details of the courses as well as the infra-structural requirements. It is expected that the programme will be launched from the academic session 1994-95.

### 3.7 Examination Reforms

UGC has been emphasising implementation of various measures of examination reforms such as continuous



internal evaluation, development of question banks, grading system, semester system and some minimum reforms relating to syllabi, question papers and conduct of examinations. The Scheme was under review during 1992-93.

### 3.8 College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP), College Humanities and Social Sciences Improvement Programme (COHSSIP) and University Leadership Programme (ULP).

- (a) COSIP was initiated in 1971 for bringing about qualitative improvement in the teaching of Science subjects at the undergraduate level in the affiliated colleges by a multi-pronged approach which involves improvements in the subject matter, methods of instruction, syllabi, curricula, laboratory exercises, workshops, library and teaching materials. As on 31st March, 1993 COSIP was being implemented in 314 colleges.
- (b) COHSSIP:- COSIP was extended to Humanities and Social Sciences in 1974-75. New teaching methods, extension of library services, interdisciplinary programmes, examination reforms, remedial teaching and field/project work etc. were introduced as part of this programme.

Upto 31.3.1993, 685 colleges (including 50 teacher training colleges) had been assisted in the first phase and 99 in the second phase of the programme.

- (c) ULP was established to promote interaction between the faculties of selected departments of universities with similar departments of colleges affiliated to it so as to enhance the professional competence of college teachers. The scheme will be closed after the existing departments complete their tenure.

As the programmes of COSIP, COHSSIP and ULP are under review assistance was provided to existing colleges/departments and no new college/department was approved during 1992-93. The Commission provided a grant of Rs. 59.32 lakhs for continuance of the scheme.

### 3.9 Subject Panels

UGC has panels of experts drawn from the university system which advise it on measures to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facilities available in different universities to indicate thrust areas, and to advise the UGC on any other matter referred to it. The recommendations of these panels go a long way in updating and modernizing courses and introducing new dimension in teaching and research. These panels were reconstituted with effect from November, 1991 for a period of two years in the following subjects :-

1. Engineering and Technology
2. Mass Communication and Journalism
3. Management
4. Chemistry
5. Physics



6. Mathematics and Statistics
7. Bio-Science
8. Linguistics
9. Arts, History and Fine Arts
10. Philosophy
11. Sociology
12. Economics
13. Commerce
14. Social Work Education
15. Political Science
16. Anthropology
17. Classical Languages
18. Education
19. Psychology
20. English & Western Languages
21. Indian, Oriental & African Languages
22. History & Archaeology
23. Law
24. Home Science
25. Earth Sciences
26. Library Science
27. Geography

Upto 31.3.1993, all subject panels had convened meetings. The recommendations of the panels were considered by the Commission.

### 3.10 Mass Communication

#### (a) Countrywide Classroom Programmes

UGC has been allocated two hour transmission time daily for six days a week from 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. and four days a week from 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. for telecasting country-wide classroom programmes

relating to higher education. These programmes aim at taking education to remote, rural and backward areas of the country.

The programmes are produced at media centres which are of two types viz Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs) and Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs). During the year, one AVRC was established at Dr. H.S. Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar. At the end of March, 1993 there were seven EMRCs and eight AVRCs in different universities/colleges in different parts of the country. Nearly 3092 programmes, in varied fields have been produced by the media centres upto 31.3.1993. During the year 514 programmes of 10004 minutes duration were produced by different media centres. Now, about 80% of programmes transmitted on TV are made indigenously.

The media centres have also produced over 80 programmes in Hindi. During 1992-93, the Government of India gave its concurrence for setting up of Consortium For Educational Communication (CEC) as a registered society. Steps were under way to register the Consortium as a society under the Societies Registration Act. As on 31.3.93 it is working as a project mode as UGC INSAT Cell at Nuclear Science Centre and is being funded by the UGC. The Consortium would serve as a nodal agency to coordinate the



activities of all the media centres. It will also advise the Commission on various matters referred to it.

During the year, the requirements of different media centres have been assessed through a Technical Advisory Committee and most of the centres have upto date audio/video equipment for production of quality video programmes.

#### NON-BROADCAST VIDEO LECTURES

##### (b) *Special Programmes*

In order to make distance learning more effective and bring best teachers in the country within the reach of all sections of students including semi-urban and rural students, the UGC has undertaken a project to produce non-broadcast video lectures for undergraduate students. For this purpose 15 subjects have been selected and complete video course material is ready in six subjects.

#### PRE-SCHOOL TV PROJECT

The 13 episode series was completed during the year 1990-91 and Doordarshan has agreed to telecast the same shortly.

#### MARKETING/DISTRIBUTION

An agreement has been signed in January, 1993 with M/s Wiley Eastern Ltd. for marketing of video cassettes of CWCR and MBVL programmes.

##### (c) *Film Study Centres*

UGC has set up Film Study Centres in selected universities and colleges with the following objectives:

- to increase awareness of film as a modern art form and as a medium of social communication and education.
- to organise discussions, symposia, lectures and publications on any aspect of film in support of the promotion of film culture on the campus.
- to attempt to relate film as a subject with other subjects studied on the campus and with the fine arts.

Film Study Centres were functioning in 22 universities/colleges as on 31st March, 1993.

#### 3.11 University Science Instrumentation Centres (USIC)

For optimum utilisation of sophisticated instruments in teaching and research UGC has introduced the concept of a common pool by establishing USICs in universities which would take care of all aspects of instrumentation of a university including maintenance and repair. They would also train manpower at different levels. Regional Instrumentation Centres have been established at Bangalore and Bombay for supporting the USICs. UGC provides financial assistance for staff salaries, equipment, workshops, contingencies and buildings on 100% basis. As a result of this scheme, equipment in the universities are being put to greater use.

As on 31.3.1993, 68 universities were assisted for setting up of USICs which includes two regional centres, one at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the other Western Regional Instrumentation Centre at Bombay.



## PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

### 4.1 Universities assisted by UGC

UGC provides financial assistance to universities as follows:

- i) Maintenance and development grants to 9 central universities.
- ii) Development grants to 101 eligible state universities.
- iii) Full maintenance grants to 8 and partial maintenance grants to 2 institutions deemed to be universities. Development grants to 15 institutions deemed to be universities.

### 4.2 Development Grants to State Universities

The Commission finalised VIIIth plan development programme of state universities during the year 1991 on the basis of the advice of expert committees. The Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 107.55 crores as development grants for the state universities. During the year 1992-93 the Commission has provided a total development grant of Rs. 14.28 crores to the state universities as a part of the total commitment for the VIIIth plan period.

### 4.3 Central Universities

#### (i) Non Plan Grants

Non-Plan grant is provided to meet the recurring expenditure of

salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff, and maintenance of laboratories, libraries, buildings etc. In addition, non-plan grants are also provided for specific purpose and include grants for scholarship and fellowship in engineering and technology, teacher fellowship, national fellowship, national associateship, junior research fellowship, research associateship as well as media centres.

During 1992-93 Rs. 18552.10 lakhs were released to meet maintenance expenditure of 9 central universities. There has been an increasing trend in the maintenance expenditure during the last five years.

#### (ii) Plan Grants

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

During 1992-93 grants amounting to Rs. 2716.00 lakhs were released to 9 central universities under plan.



**Plan and Non Plan Grants provided to  
Central Universities during 1992-93**

(Rs. in lakhs)

University	Non Plan	Plan
1. Aligarh Muslim University	4176.62	152.29
2. Banaras Hindu University	5317.74	56.76
3. Delhi University	2891.48	143.90
4. Hyderabad University	861.03	164.90
5. Jawaharlal Nehru University	02.86	325.51
6. Jamia Millia Islamia	901.97	123.26
7. North Eastern Hill University	267.83	298.94
8. Pondicherry University	304.43	382.13
9. Viswa Bharati	1228.14	65.21
	18552.10	1712.90

(iii) *Revolving fund for H.B.A.*

UGC initiated a scheme of creation of a revolving fund by the central universities and institutions deemed to be universities maintained by it to make payment towards house building advance to their employees. Under the scheme, UGC provides grants on an annual basis on the basis of strength of university employs, number of applicants and the availability of funds. No such grant could be released during 1992-93 due to paucity of funds.

**4.4 Institutions deemed to be universities**

Section 3 of the UGC Act provides that an institution of higher education, other than a university, which is doing work of very high standard in a specific area can be declared as an institution deemed to be a university, after which it will enjoy

the academic status and privileges of a university and be able to strengthen activities in the field of its specialization rather than becoming a multi-faculty university of the general type.

The total number of such institutions as on 31st March '93 was 31. The enrolment figures for 1992-93 as available from institutions is given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Enrolment during 92-93
1.	Birla Institute of Tech. & Science (Pilani)	3657 *
2.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya (Hardwar)	1226
3.	National Dairy Research Institute Karnal)	276
4.	Indian School of Mines (Dhanbad)	768
5.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	1590 **
6.	Central Institute of Fisheries Edn.	99
7.	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (Dehradun)	56
8.	Banasthali Vidyapith (Banasthali)	2914
9.	Rajasthan Vidyapith (Udaipur)	N.A.
10.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (Izatnagar)	131
11.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith (Pune)	5812
12.	Indian Institute of Science (B'lore)	450
13.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute (Agra)	2230
14.	Birla Institute of Technology(Ranchi)	1775
15.	Avinashlingam Institute for Home Sc.& Higher Education for Women (Coimbatore)	2811
16.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology (Patiala)	1038
17.	Bengal Engineering College (Howrah)	N.A.

\* Includes 719 students of non-formal programmes.

\*\* Includes 808 students of Correspondence courses.

N.A. Not Available



status and privileges

be able to strengthen 1992-93, UGC provided Rs. 3914 lakhs for maintenance expenditure and Rs. 85 lakhs for development of institutions deemed to be universities. In

Rs. 94.42 under non plan and Rs. 82.49 under plan was provided for specific purposes and schemes for other institutions deemed to be universities.

Institution Enrolment during 92-93

Institute of Tech. & Management (Delhi)

365

Institute of Technology (Hardwar)

122

Institute of Research in Management (Delhi)

27

Institute of Mines (Delhi)

76

Institute of English & Languages (Delhi)

159

Institute of Management (Delhi)

9

Institute of Architecture (Dehradun)

5

Banasthali Vidyapeeth (Banasthali)

291

Vidya Peeth (Udaipur)

N.A.

Central Board of Secondary Education (New Delhi)

13

Uttar Pradesh Vidyapeeth (Lucknow)

581

Institute of Science (Bangalore)

45

Central Board of Secondary Education (Delhi)

223

Institute of Management (Delhi)

177

Institute for Higher Education (Mumbai)

281

Institute of Engineering (Patiala)

103

Engineering College (Howrah)

103

Centres of non-formal programmes and Centres of Correspondence courses

103

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

**Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore:** The institute has developed technology in various fields which are useful in rural development. In the programme of environment education, the institute is actively engaged in developing environmental education in primary schools. During the year, a large number of faculty members participated in national and international conferences, seminars etc. and a number of research articles/papers have been contributed by faculty members in reputed journals.

**Gandhigram Rural Institute:** During the period under report, the institute introduced two new courses at the diploma level for Extension education. The research carried out by different departments is interdisciplinary in nature. However, research efforts are focussed on the problem of rural masses and family

planning. During the year, a number of teachers participated in national and international conferences, seminars and workshops etc. Participation of women in various activities is constantly encouraged at the institute.

### (iii) Dayalbagh Education Institute:

During the year under report a number of faculty members participated in national and international conferences, seminars etc. The institute has played a pioneering role in the development of women's education. It encourages the rural community to participate in wider social activities.

### (iv) Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning:

Restructuring of courses is a continuous process at the institute and the Board of Studies reviews the position periodically. During the year, a number of teachers participated in academic conferences, seminars, etc. and contributed research articles/papers in reputed journals.

### (v) Banasthali Vidyapeeth:

During the year under report, concerted efforts were made to strengthen the ongoing programme of teaching and research at the institute. The Vidyapeeth also promoted programme of inter-disciplinary nature in M. Phil. in Social Science subjects. The faculty members actively participated in national and



international conferences, seminars etc. Restructuring of syllabus at the undergraduate level has been completed to train students for modern liberal education.

(vi) *Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith:* During the period under report, the Vidyapith organised some seminars/conferences in the field of Fine Arts and Political Thought. The institute lays emphasis on Social reforms.

(vii) *Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women:* The faculty of the institute participated in academic conferences, seminars and symposia held within the country and abroad. Some of the faculty members also contributed research papers/articles for publication in journals of repute in their respective fields.

(viii) *Rajasthan Vidyapith:* The Vidyapith lays emphasis on community services and the extension programme. Besides this, the Vidyapith runs population clubs, planning forums, adult education centres and continuing education centres. Most of its courses centre around Rajasthani studies and research.

(ix) *International Institute for Population Sciences:* The institute has started a one-year diploma course in Health Education with the help of Family

Welfare Training and Research Centre.

(x) *Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages:* The institute has repatterned its academic programmes to make them relevant in the light of changing roles and function of English and foreign languages in our multilingual society. The institute offers courses in English, Arabic, French, German, Russian and Spanish. During the year, the Bachelor's degree course was restructured to enable students to study two major subjects, two ancillaries and two foundation courses. Community Social Service (CSS) was included as an integral part of the curriculum for all undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

Continuous internal assessment has been started for all courses at the undergraduate and post graduate level and question papers have been modified so as to include objective type and multiple choice questions, short answer-questions, medium answer-questions and essay type questions.

The institute has been taking active part in extension and adult literacy programmes. So far, more than 2000 illiterates have been made literate through its extension programmes.



**Non-Plan and Plan Grants provided to Institutions deemed to be Universities for Maintenance and Development during 1992-93**

		Rupees in lakhs	
		Non Plan	Plan
1.	Avinashilingam Inst. for Home Science	118.09	21.90
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith	—	13.14
3.	CIEFL, Hyderabad	232.14	30.01
4.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	—	7.00
5.	Dayal Bagh Educational Institute	76.78	49.23
6.	Birla Inst. of Technology	—	11.50
7.	Gandhigram Rural Inst.	204.34	12.85
8.	Gujarat Vidyapith	184.80	16.15
9.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	118.15	16.08
10.	Indian Institute of Science	2211.22	—
11.	Indian School of Mines	521.16	0.34
12.	Jamia Hamdard	45.37	80.23
13.	Rajasthan Vidyapith	—	11.27
14.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	—	54.00
15.	Sh.Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	—	12.50
16.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	201.73	34.40
17.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	—	9.00
18.	Jain Vishwabharati	—	5.00
19.	School of Planning and Architecture	—	1.30
Total		3913.78	385.89

### 1.8 State Universities

There are at present about 152 universities which have been set up by the respective State Legislatures. According to Section

12(B) of the UGC Act, any new university established after 17th June 1972 shall not be eligible to receive any grant from the Central Government, UGC or any other organization receiving funds from the Central Government unless the Commission has satisfied itself as to such matters as may be prescribed and declare such university, fit for receiving grants. At present, 101 state universities excluding agricultural universities, are eligible to receive grants from UGC.

Development grants, including grants for specific schemes are provided to eligible universities in order to facilitate the procurement of such infrastructural facilities as are not normally available to them from the State government, or other bodies supporting them. Assistance is generally provided for faculty posts, academic building, students' hostel, equipment, books and journals, staff quarters and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research as well as to foster corporate life.

While the quantum of outlay for general development for each university is decided at the beginning of the plan period and is determined on the basis of the stage of development of that particular university, the grant for schemes are provided on the basis of recommendations of experts after scrutiny of such schemes. During 1992-93 eligible universities were provided plan grants amounting to about Rs. 5670.91 lakhs. The details of statewise allocation of Plan grant is given in the following table.



Grants paid to State Universities during 92-93 (excluding agricultural universities) (Plan)		
State	No. of Universities Assisted	Grants Paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	10	672.07
Assam	2	56.76
Bihar	7	115.50
Himachal Pradesh	1	91.02
Jammu & Kashmir	2	105.68
Goa	1	29.20
Gujarat	6	398.54
Haryana	2	130.43
Karnataka	7	312.64
Kerala	4	221.02
Madhya Pradesh	10	439.30
Maharashtra	7	525.71
Manipur	1	72.01
Orissa	4	130.43
Punjab	3	207.40
Rajasthan	4	249.63
Tamil Nadu	8	605.86
Tripura	1	9.62
Uttar Pradesh	14	696.76
West Bengal	7	601.33
Total	101	5670.91

UGC does not provide any maintenance expenditure to the state universities; it is met by the respective state government. Non-plan grants are provided to state universities by UGC only for some specific purposes.

#### 4.7 Other facilities

##### (i) Faculty housing/guest houses

UGC has been providing grants on a limited basis for the construction

of housing complex and guest houses for the faculty and teacher' hostels. This grant forms a part of the development grant.

##### (ii) Construction of student hostels

As per the revised guidelines of VIIIth plan UGC would meet the entire expenditure for construction/improvement of women's hostels and 75% of the expenditure on men's hostels.

#### 4.8 Jubilee/Centenary Grants

UGC provides assistance to universities to commemorate Jubilee and Centenary years of their establishment.

The Commission's assistance for these purposes is available on 100% basis and is provided for meaningful programmes of capital and/or commemorative nature.

Each proposal under this programme is evaluated by the Commission on merit.

Grants to the tune of Rs.44 lakhs were released for the purpose during 1992-93.

Scale of assistance		
Sl.No.	Nature of the Celebration	Level of Assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	To celebrate centenary year after 100 years of existence	100.00
2.	To celebrate Platinum Jubilee after 75 years of existence	25.00
3.	To celebrate Diamond Jubilee after 60 years of existence	20.00
4.	To celebrate Golden Jubilee after 50 years of existence	10.00



## 5

## PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES

### Colleges Recognised by UGC for Financial Assistance

Using complex and guesswork, the faculty and teachers' grant forms a part of the development grant. The revised guide for the plan UGC would not allow expenditure for construction of student hostels. The revised guide for the plan UGC would not allow expenditure for construction of student hostels.

### Centenary Grants

Colleges assistance to universities for the Centenary Jubilee and Centenary establishment. The Commission's assistance for the Centenary Jubilee and Centenary establishment.

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### 5.2 Plan Grant to Colleges

Making a departure from the previous practice, the University Grants Commission during the year 1991-92 sent expert committees to the States with a view to finalising outlays of the development grant for colleges under VIII plan in consultation with the college principals. Representatives of state governments were also involved. On the basis of the recommendations of these committees UGC approved an outlay of Rs. 219.65 crores for about 3100 colleges who had submitted proposals. The proposals of the remaining eligible colleges were finalised during 1992-93. The statewise details of Plan grant inclusive of development grant provided to colleges paid during 1992-93 is given in the Table on the next page.

### 5.3 Autonomous Colleges

During 1992-93, four colleges were granted autonomous status. However, four of the existing autonomous colleges opted out of the scheme. Thus, the total number of autonomous colleges remained 107 as on 31st March, 1993.

The Commission released Rs. 112.61 lakhs to these colleges during 1992-93 and also



Grants paid to colleges during 92-93 (Plan)	
State	Total Grant Paid including Development Grant (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	364.92
Assam	144.99
Arunachal Pradesh	1.40
Bihar	377.41
Gujarat	169.14
Goa	8.01
Haryana	147.18
Himachal Pradesh	33.39
Jammu & Kashmir	29.79
Karnataka	194.09
Kerala	173.30
Madhya Pradesh	455.55
Maharashtra	615.15
Manipur	31.44
Orissa	159.38
Punjab	217.10
Rajasthan	167.79
Tripura	6.27
Tamil Nadu	364.23
Uttar Pradesh	655.27
West Bengal	397.29
Total	4839.72

held meetings of autonomous colleges at Bhopal and Madras to popularise the concept of autonomy.

#### 5.4 College Development Councils

College Development Councils serve as an important link between the affiliating university and UGC in ensuring proper implementation of the schemes of UGC meant for the college sector. As per the guidelines of the scheme, which were in force since the beginning of the VIIth plan, UGC's assistance towards these Councils was up to 31st March 1991. This period was extended up to 31st March, 1993 by UGC with the condition that universities should obtain assurance from State Governments for taking over the liability after 31st March, 1995. On receipt of this assurance assistance from UGC will also be extended upto 31st March 1995. During the year, Rs. 25.61 lakhs were released under this scheme.

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

During 1992-93 Rs. 6902.67 lakhs were provided to colleges of Delhi University and Rs. 51.67 lakhs to BHU for meeting their maintenance expenditure. Delhi Colleges were provided a plan grant of Rs. 51 lakhs during 1992-93.

#### 5.6 Centenary Grants

UGC provides special assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs each to those colleges which have completed 100 or more years of their establishment to meet expenditure of capital nature like construction of buildings etc. During 1992-93, UGC agreed to provide such special assistance to 13 colleges.



## RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

### 6.1 Super-Conductivity Programme

Keeping in view the recent far reaching developments in the area of super-conductivity and the possible commercial importance of its applications, UGC has been assisting universities since 1987 in developing education and research capabilities in both basic and applied areas. Presently 19 Centres are being supported.

Results achieved upto 31st March, 1993	
Number of research publications in journals	520
Number of Ph.D/M.Phil. degrees awarded	65
Number of projects/funds generated by other agencies	35
Number of conferences/seminars relating to the subject	27

A Standing Committee assists UGC in the implementation of the programme. Periodic review, through group monitoring meetings and annual/bi-annual reports, are in built in the programme.

### 6.2 Biotechnology Programme

In 1985-86 UGC began a programme in collaboration with the Department of Bio-Technology and Government of India to strengthen teaching and training in bio-technology on a selective basis in

universities which have active research groups in this area.

While Department of Bio-Technology provides financial assistance by way of equipment, books and journals, consumables, travel, visiting faculty studentships, etc., UGC meets the expenditure for administrative and technical staff, faculty, building and construction cost and for organizing seminars/workshops.

Selected Universities for Biotechnology Programme (1992-93)	
1.	Banaras Hindu University
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru University
3.	Jadavpur University
4.	Madurai Kamraj University
5.	M S University
6.	Poona University
7.	Hyderabad University
8.	Anna University
9.	Aligarh Muslim University
10.	Devi Ahilya Viswavidyalaya
11.	Guru Nanak Dev University
12.	Roorkee University

### 6.3 Atmospheric Science

In 1987-88 UGC initiated a programme aimed at promoting meteorological and



atmospheric science in the university system and providing employment opportunities for trained persons at the computer systems set up by the Council of Meteorological & Earth Sciences for medium range forecasting.

<i>Universities Selected</i>	<i>Programme Components</i>
1. Andhra University	*M.Sc./M.Tech.
2. Calcutta University	*Ph.D.
3. Cochin University	Programmes
4. Gujarat University	
5. Indian Institute of Science	
6. Poona University	
7. Roorkee University	

A Standing Committee headed by the Chairman, UGC assesses the progress of the programme and considering the fact that all these centres are performing well, the Commission decided to extend financial support to these institutions for the next five years.

#### 6.4 Environment Education

Pursuant to the judgement passed by the Supreme Court in November 1991 that the universities and colleges should consider the feasibility of making environment a compulsory subject at each level in college education, the UGC constituted three groups to develop textual material for general Environmental Education, Engineering and Technical Component of Environment and Enrichment and Public Awareness Programme. It is envisaged that a book of about 100-150 pages on Environment

and issues related to it will be prepared and published at the earliest and circulated to the universities. They will be requested to make Environmental Education a compulsory course as a part of the foundation course at the undergraduate level. The Technical and Engineering Component will be operated in four to five selected Universities having potential infrastructure in these fields.

As regards Public Awareness, EMRCs/AVRCs have produced programmes on Environment and more than 100 episodes have been telecast on national network.

UGC had, in collaboration with WGBH, Boston produced a ten part TV serial titled "Race to Save the Planet," which had presented the need to reconcile the urge for growth and development with the need to preserve and improve the environment. The series was re-telecast on the Satellite channel i.e. ATN.

It is also planned to broadcast capsules of 2-3 minutes on environment issues every day before the UGC programme. The Commission has identified 8 universities for organising seminars to generate public awareness on preservation of environment. It has also agreed to support research projects in the area.

#### 6.5 Energy Education

UGC constituted an expert group on Energy in 1990 to advise on teaching, education and research and to suggest educational components in energy



it will be prepared at the earliest at under-graduate and post-graduate levels. The group has prepared a syllabus for a one-year course after graduation and two years for post-graduate education. A few universities have agreed to operate the scheme. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) has agreed to provide financial support mainly for equipment, maintenance, EMRC on case to case basis.

One of the programmes is in Energy Management. It is in operation at Devi Ahilya University, Indore from the academic year 1991-92.

Universities of Poona, Sri Venkateswara University, Madurai Kamaraj, Jadavpur University, Banaras Hindu University have been recommended for support.

For the enrichment and public awareness component, the group suggested that some institutions may be selected for survey and other activities.

border areas, particularly in the environment issues.

UGC programme has identified various seminars, workshops, courses on preservation of monuments and subjects in the area.

on

expert group to advise on teaching methods and to suggest measures in energy



Students at work in Computer Lab-IUCCA, Pune

## 6.6 Collaborative Programmes

UGC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and with the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla (IIAS).

(i) The UGC-CSIR collaboration has been instituted for joint research and development activity in the universities to encourage optimum utilisation of each other's infrastructure, HRD and exchange of ideas, concepts and techniques. A joint co-ordinator of the UGC-CSIR interaction programme has also since been appointed.

(ii) The purpose of establishing an inter-university centre for humanities and social sciences was to promote interaction between teachers, scholars and students of universities and colleges. The collaboration between UGC and IIAS has made this possible, with minimum financial resources. A coordination committee has been set up to help the institute discharge its function as an inter-university centre. It has identified the following programmes:-

- ☐ to select university and college teachers to come as Associates at the centre to encourage interaction.
- ☐ to organize "research seminars" for researchers and young teachers to organize "study weeks" to discuss problems of national and international interest.



During the year 20 university and college teachers came to the Centre as Associates. Four of the Associates presented papers at the weekly seminars of the Institute.

Two "research seminars" one at Delhi on "Language, Culture and Cognition" and the other at Jaipur on "Texts and their Interpretations" were convened.

#### 6.7 Development of Computer Facilities and Computer Education

UGC provides financial assistance to universities and colleges for setting up computer facilities. As on 31.3.1993, assistance was made available to 112 Universities for establishment of computer centres and to 1420 colleges for purchase of PC/XT. Depending on the configuration of the computer system provided, norms have been defined for necessary support staff including the qualifications for each post. Grants amounting to Rs. 2.35 crores were released to universities and Rs. 1.68 crores to colleges for development of computer facilities during 1992-93.

In order to train manpower in this field, UGC has also been assisting universities under the UGC-DOE joint programme for running several manpower development courses viz.

<i>Courses</i>	<i>No. of Universities Assisted</i>
1. MCA	44
2. B.Tech/B.E. in Computer Science	10
3. M.Tech/M.E. in Computer Science	7

The Commission decided during the year to discontinue assistance for running DCA courses in universities. Since many private institutions are offering DCA courses which are approved by the Government, it was felt that the universities may not replicate the same.

#### 6.8 Training of College Teachers

The Commission has formulated a scheme of training of teachers in use of computers in those colleges which have been assisted by the UGC for purchase of computers. The universities to which these colleges are affiliated have been entrusted with the task of imparting the training. 27 universities have been included under this scheme in the first phase for conducting three programmes in a year.

#### 6.9 Computer Application at PG Level

UGC has formulated a scheme for providing financial assistance to such universities which are willing to offer computer application as an additional paper in the PG courses. Eight Subjects identified in the first phase are Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Statistics, Library Science and Commerce. Seven universities have been included under the scheme in the first instance.

#### 6.10 Futures Studies

The programme was initiated about 3 years ago with objective of technological forecasting and assessment, future educational thrust, economic forecasting



mission decided during the year 1981-82 to continue assistance for 10 universities. Since 1981-82, 10 universities were supported to implement this programme of studies. Further, on the basis of the assessment of the Standing Committee the Commission continued support to two universities. The remaining eight are receiving assistance.

#### Training of College Teachers

The Commission has formulated a scheme for training of teachers in those colleges which are approved by the UGC for affiliation. The universities are affiliated to the Commission with the task of imparting training to 27 universities have been included under this scheme in the year 1981-82. The Commission is conducting three programmes for rural development.

#### Universities Receiving Support as on 31.3.1993

Annamalai University  
Bharathidasan University  
Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalaya  
Gandhigram Rural Institute  
Madurai Kamraj University  
Pondicherry University  
Sri Venkateshwara University  
Kerala University

#### 6.11 Area Studies Programme

The programme was started with a three fold objective:

- to train a body of scholars for specialized studies on problems and culture of a given area.
- to develop interdisciplinary research.
- to develop teaching and research with a comparative & interdisciplinary dimension.

Upto the end of 1992-93 there were 17 area study centres in 15 universities with 100% assistance from UGC. The working of the centres is reviewed periodically.

Universities	Areas
Aligarh Muslim University	- Centre of West Asian Studies
Banaras Hindu University	- Centre for Studies on Nepal
Delhi University	- Chinese & Japanese Studies
Calcutta University	- Centre for South East Asian Studies
Bombay University	- (1) Centre of African Studies (2) Centre of Soviet Studies
Madras University	- Centre for South & South East Asian Studies
Osmania University	- Centre for Urban Development & Regional Planning
Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	- Centre for Economics of East European Studies
Rajasthan University	- South Asia Studies
Sri Venkateswara University	- Studies on Indo-China



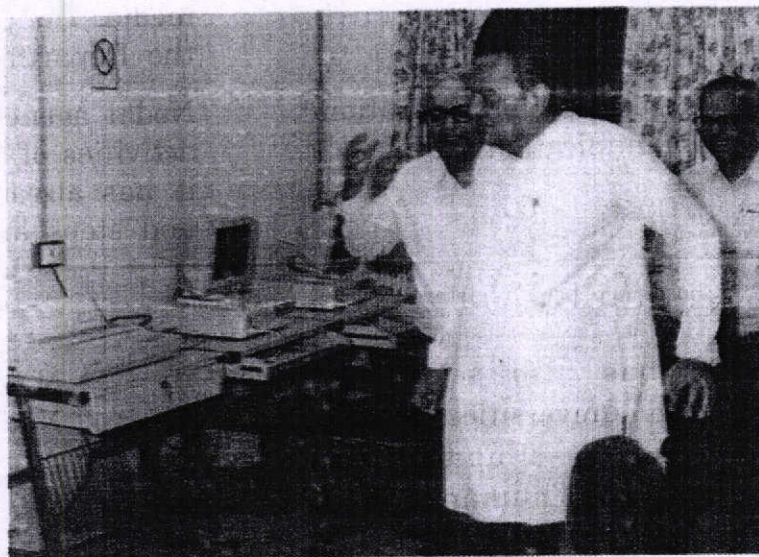
<i>Universities</i>	<i>Areas</i>
11. Jawaharlal Nehru University	(1) Centre for Gulf Studies (2) Centre for Soviet Studies
12. Goa University	- Latin American Studies
13. Andhra University	- Cooperation between SAARC countries.
14. Kashmir University	- Central Asian Studies
15. North Bengal University	- Himalayan Studies

For area studies and related schemes, the Commission provided an assistance of about 34 lakhs during 1992-93.



## INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES AND INFORMATION CENTRES

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



Information and Library Network project at work

Centres Set-up as of 1992-93	
Centre	Objectives
Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	Accelerator oriented research
Inter University Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune	State-of-the-art astronomical instrumentation for research in astronomy & astrophysics
Inter University Consortium for DAE facilities, Indore	Use of facilities of Department of Atomic Energy
Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay	Design & development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Madras	Research & dissemination of knowledge and organisation of training programmes in crystal growth
M.S.T. Radar Centre, Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati	Studies in atmospheric dynamics



New Centres Proposed to be Set-up	
Centre	Objectives
Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)	Networking of libraries through electronic media. The proposal awaits clearance from the Department of Education.
Consortium for Education Communication (CEC)	Nodal agency to coordinate the media activities of UGC. Proposal for registering it has already been approved by MHRD and steps are under way to register it.*

\* It has since been registered

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

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES (1992-93)

##### 7.1 Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi

Phase I of the major experimental research facilities is now fully operational. The Pelletron Accelerator has been operating round the clock in a week with an uptime of 95-96%. The total number of user groups has increased to 33 universities, 15 colleges and 13 research institutes. The user community has published/submitted 26 papers in referred journals. The subject-wise break up of the users is as follows.

Material Science	47%
Nuclear Physics	40%
Atomic Physics, Bio Sciences and Radiation Chemistry	13%

Major experimental facilities available at the centre are Gamma Detector Array (GDA), Heavy Ion Reaction Analyser (HIRA) and General Purpose Scattering Chamber (GPSc).

The beam line which is fully dedicated for studies on material science is operational and is funded for its operation by D.S.T.

Development in accelerator equipment is a continuing endeavour for upgrading the facilities. A conical ioniser has been put in the ion source for improving the performance. Indigenously developed resistance based voltage growing system has been installed in the Pelletron and new graphic features have been incorporated in the indigenously developed accelerator control system. In house research led to improvement of the beam pulsing system.



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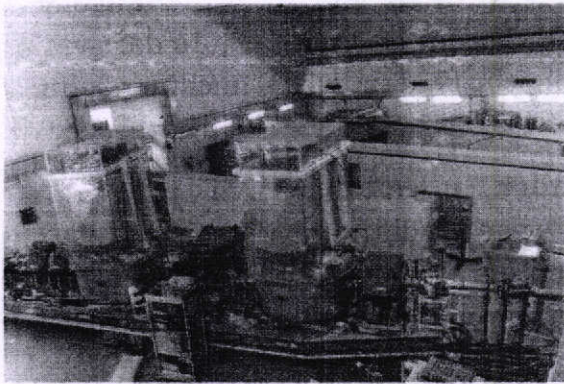
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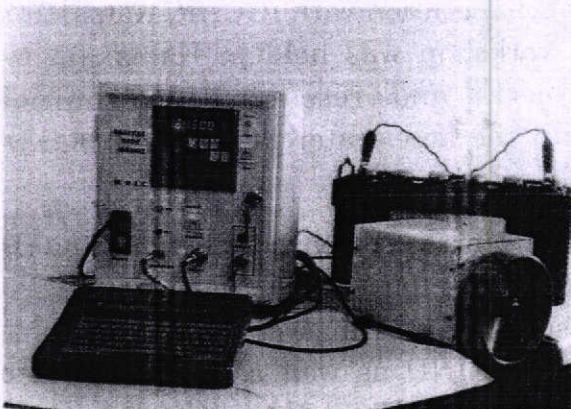
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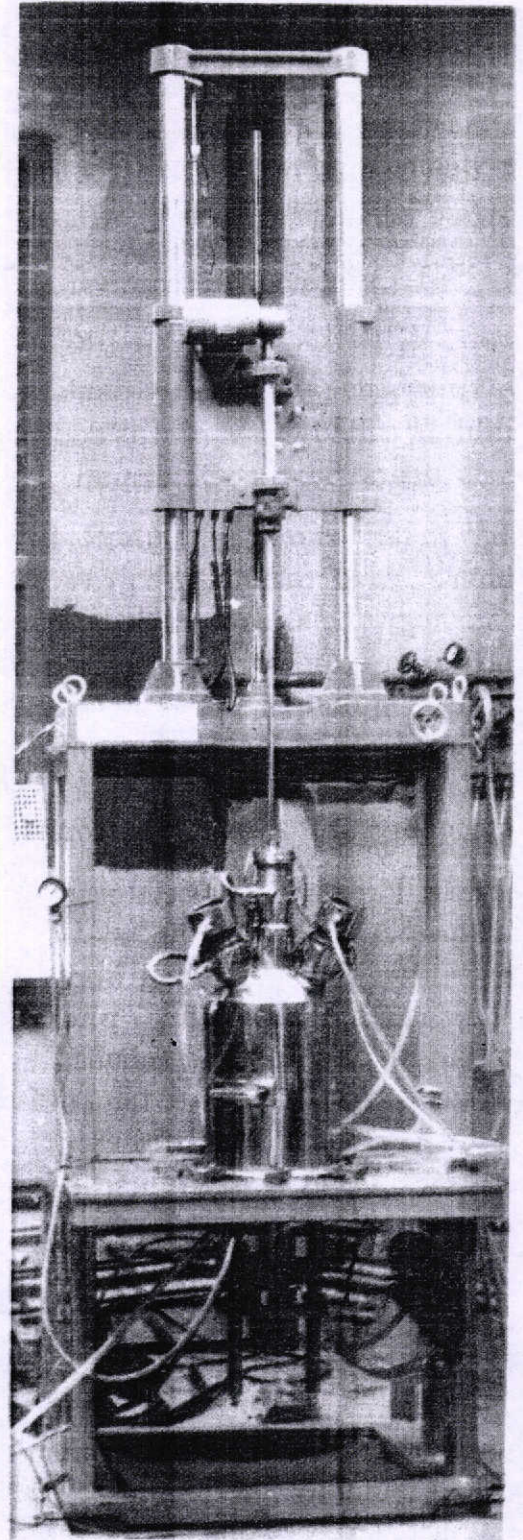


Heavy-Ion Reaction Analyzer (HIRA)  
at Nuclear Science Centre

CZOCHELSKI Crystal Growth System  
at Anna University



Float operated  
Digital Tide Gauge





Ph.D. training programme is continuing in its second year and regular workshops are being held to sensitize the university/college teachers to the facilities available at the Centre.

### 7.2 Inter University Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune

During the year, the institutional building called Devyani was dedicated to their users by the Chairman, UGC.

The major research activities of the centre are quantum gravity and cosmology, classical gravity, cosmology and large scale structure, gravitational waves, quasars and extragalactic astronomy, galactic dynamics and evolution, galaxies and optical astronomy and galactic astrophysics.

Research work by associates and other visitors is mainly in the areas of QSO absorption lines, colliding and merging galaxies, solar surface phenomena, stellar dynamics and chaos, surface physics of neutron stars, temperature of cometary nucleus, fabrication of automated optical telescope, CCD camera and photometer etc.

### 7.3 Inter University Consortium for DAE Facilities, Indore

The Centre approved the proposals for using the neutron spectrometers at BARC, Bombay.

An orientation programme for faculty from the north and west was organised at BARC in April, 1992.

The fourth Course on Neutrons as Probes of condensed matter was held from October 31 to November 21, 1992 in collaboration with BARC.

The IUC has taken up the task of designing and fabricating a beam line on INDUSI for photoelectron spectroscopy studies. This 12.1 meter long beam line will cover a wavelength range from 60Å upwards. The optical arrangement of the beam line uses a toroidal grating monochromator with ancillary optical devices.

Under a collaborative programme between India and Germany, it has been agreed to depute two scientists to Germany for a period of 3 months.

Two major projects are under progress at IUC, Indore, i.e development of a complete soft X-ray and development of a photoelectron spectrometer.

The photoacoustic spectrometer will enable study of thermal diffusivity and phase transitions in the first stage.

It organised a workshop on physics of laser in CAT

In collaboration with IGCAR, Kalpakam, a workshop was held in Kalpakam on projects and research opportunities with the accelerator facilities at M.S.D, IGCAR.

The centre co-sponsored participants from the university sector to attend discussion meetings on Complex Fluids held at JNU as well as to a workshop on "Synthesis and characterisation and



properties of small particles" held at BHU.

Two thin film coating units, one distiller and one laminar flow table were Commissioned at IUC Calcutta Centre.

#### 7.4 Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay

The activities of Western Regional Instrumentation Centre included manpower training, development of advance instruments, maintenance of equipment and information dissemination. It is a resource centre for University Science Instrumentation Centre (USICs).

This centre has established collaboration with R & D institutions, national agencies and also with the Department of Ocean Development, Department of Bio-technology and Survey of India for developing instruments.

It has developed a microprocessor based instrument for monitoring ocean water parameters, a project sponsored by the Department of Ocean Development. The other projects which are either completed or under progress are modernisation of Float Type Tide Gauge for Survey of India, development of a portable instrument for determination of fish fresher and micro controller based Water Parameter Monitoring Instrument for agriculture.

The centre organised training programmes for laboratory assistants and biology teachers.

#### 7.5 Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Madras

During the year under report, 24 researchers from various universities/institutions visited the centre to learn the crystal growth technique so as to grow single crystals.

63 papers were presented in national/international conference and 20 papers were published in international journals.

The centre has undertaken research projects i.e. two from MHRD, one from DAE and one each from UGC and DST on different aspects on crystal growth, characterization etc.

The centre has indigenously fabricated two giant pullers and also appropriate crystal cutting and polishing machines.

It has developed a P.C. based liquid phase epitaxial system to grow epilayers of compounds and their alloys for the fabrication of semi conductor laser devices.

The centre is marketing crystal to various laboratories in this country and the technique of growing crystal from aqueous solution has also been sold to some universities.

#### 7.6 Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)

INFLIBNET has been functioning in project mode through IUCAA, Pune since 1990 and its office has been set up at Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. Regular training programme has been undertaken at the centre for imparting skill



to the existing staff of the universities for computerisation of libraries and providing modern information services. Three such programmes were held during 1992-93.

The centre has provided appropriate software to university libraries for storage and retrieval of information. Working managements are being finalised with Defence Science Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC) for using libraries software developed by them.

#### 7.7 Consortium for Educational Communication (CEC)

To provide an institutional framework to sustain and enhance the ongoing media activities, provide further thrust in related activities, explore and tap new technological advances in the field, and to provide guidance on policy for media related activities, the Commission approved the proposal to set up a Consortium for Educational Communication as an autonomous centre under section 12ccc of UGC Act. The activities of CEC, were started in project mode at the Nuclear Science Centre w.e.f. 1.4.91 pending registration of CEC as a society. The UGC Insat Cell which was functioning at Jamia Millia Islamia was also merged with the Consortium.

UGC constituted a Steering Group to provide necessary guidance on policy matters to CEC. A full-time Director was also appointed.

The Planning Commission and the ministry of HRD have given their approval for setting up of CEC as a

registered society and setups are under way for registration. It is likely to be registered soon.

#### 7.8 Science Information Centre (IIS, Bangalore)

The centre continued to provide current awareness services (CAS) in Science and Technology to faculty and researchers in universities and colleges as well as to various government organisations and public and private sector using bibliography data base leased from foreign suppliers.

The creation of a data base of Indian experts in Bio-technology for Department of Bio-technology was completed during the period. This was taken as a project. The data base included the details of five thousand Indians who have expertise in Bio-technology.

#### 7.9 Information Centres in Humanities and Social Sciences

*MS University, Baroda*

The Centre has been corresponding with international abstract publishers as well as other national centres, to understand their system base in order to get comparative advantage in abstracting, classification, indexing etc.

The Centre has started 'ALERT' services by publishing a weekly digest, "Information Today" in major daily newspapers for five subjects i.e. Political Science, Education, Economics, Psychology and Women's Studies. An allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs was made to M.S. university for the centre during 1992-93.



*SNDT Women's University, Bombay*

The new Remote On-Line Access Facility was inaugurated during the year. It is now possible for institutions to access the database at the Centre from their own institutions.

The Centre also acquired bibliographical database of the United Nations Women's Information System.

The number of users during the year, increased by 45% and the number of references supplied during the year increased by 58%.

References are supplied either through a regular bimonthly alerting service-INFO ALERT-or on specific request. An allocation of Rs. 25 lakhs was made for the Centre during 1992-93.

7.10 U.G.C. - S.V.U. Centre for MST Radar Applications (*Infrastructure created upto February 1993*)

Off-line data processing system for processing MST Radar data recom-

mended by Scientific Advisory Committee for MST Radar utilisation (SAC-MST Radar) is procured. This off-line data processing facility is being used by scientists of different universities.

Software for processing MST Radar data is developed. A number of review articles and reprints of published papers on atmospheric dynamics are collected and made available to the user scientists. The centre has organised a winter school which was attended by scholars from university sector and national laboratories.

Through the U.G.C-S.V.U. Centre, seven faculty members from Delhi University, Calcutta University, Saurashtra University, Mysore University, Kerala University and Indian Institute of Technology, Madras conducted experiments with ST mode of Indian MST Radar during the year under report.



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

### 8.1 Gandhian Studies

UGC continued to give support to universities on 100 per cent basis for various programmes of Gandhian studies and values and strengthening of Gandhi Bhavans. UGC also continued the approved positions of Research Associates in Gandhian Studies.

### 8.2 Buddhist Studies

UGC has been providing assistance to selected universities on 100 per cent basis outside the plan allocation for the promotion of Buddhist Studies. Assistance is provided mainly for the appointment of staff and purchase of books.

### 8.3 Nehru Studies

UGC decided to support programmes in Nehru Studies on 100 per cent basis with the objective of inculcating the philosophy and approach of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas to the present context. It was felt appropriate that universities conducting programmes on Gandhian Studies should include Nehru Studies also in their programme of activities so as to avoid proliferation of infrastructure. The universities having centres of Gandhian Studies have accordingly been taking up Nehru Studies programmes as well.

Assistance under the schemes of Gandhian/Nehru/Buddhist Studies is available to set up centres for these studies and for activities like setting up library and reading room, conducting part time courses of 3 to 6 months duration, providing teaching support to other departments having a course or paper on these studies, organising seminars etc. and conducting research.

UGC evaluates the performance of the Centres of Gandhian/Nehru/Buddhist Studies through expert visiting Committees once in a plan period. UGC assistance can be terminated if the functioning of the centre is not found satisfactory.

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

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

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

UGC has been providing assistance to the Manipur University, Imphal for two



centres set up for conducting research on Manipuri language, literature, culture, manuscriptology etc. and for the Centre for Tribal Studies for interdisciplinary research projects on social, political and economic aspects of development of tribals of Manipur.

#### 8.6 Value Oriented Education

In keeping with the objective of National Policy on Education 1986 for making value oriented education an integral part of the teaching and learning process, UGC made a start by sanctioning a project to Gujarat Vidyapeeth which was later transferred to Rajasthan University (Jaipur).

#### 8.7 Development of Performing Arts, Museum and Archival Cells

The Commission has been taking keen interest in the development of fine arts and promoting areas such as performing arts, museums and archaeological studies and courses in archives and museology.

#### 8.8 Functional Hindi Courses

On the basis of recommendation of Hindi Education Committee, Ministry of Human Resource Development, UGC has sanctioned grant to selected universities to conduct two P.G. diploma courses of 2 year duration in Translation and Journalism respectively. Each State is required to select two universities, one for each course. The Commission will provide grants to selected universities for appointment of one Professor, one Reader, for purchase of books and journals and for honorarium to guest lecturers. In order to promote use of Hindi in Law and other vocational courses, the Commission has made a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs.

During the year under report, 18 universities have received grants for offering a certificate course in Functional Hindi, out of the 36 universities selected.



## 9

## DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

### 9.1 Development of Engineering and Technology

Upto the end of 1992-93 UGC was providing financial assistance to 36 universities for carrying out programmes of higher education and research in Engineering and Technology and for award of PG Scholarships/Senior Research Fellowships for the students of Engineering and Technology in university departments.

Grants amounting to Rs. 994.45 lakhs were released by the Commission for this purpose during 1992-93.

### 9.2 Development of Management Studies

UGC has been providing assistance to universities/institutions for conducting programmes in Management Studies. As on 31.3.93, the Commission was providing assistance to 46 universities/institutions for running these programmes. A sum of Rs.267.17 lakhs was released for the purpose during 1992-93.



ING

## NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

## 10.1 Adult, Continuing and Extension Education

The goals and strategies of the Adult, Continuing and Extension Education Programme comprise of the following components.

- ☐ Eradication of Illiteracy
- ☐ Continuing Education
- ☐ Population Education
- ☐ Legal Literacy and awareness of various development programmes
- ☐ Science education and transfer of technology
- ☐ Other welfare and community development programmes.

The programme was reviewed by an expert committee during 1991 and based on the report of this Committee, the centre-based approach of the programme as well as the area-based approach of the Mass Programme for Functional Literacy have been abandoned. Revised guidelines were circulated to universities in May, 1992 according to which universities would henceforth take up literacy work as time bound "Total Literacy Campaign" to eradicate illiteracy in a specific and accessible area. These guidelines also lay down that the scales of pay of the staff sanctioned by the UGC

for a department/centre/unit of Adult and Continuing Education may be the same as for the staff of any other department/faculty in the university. The project officers working for adult and continuing education including population education programmes in universities have also been extended the benefit of the scheme of career advancement at par with lecturers working in other faculties in universities/colleges and also placed at par with lecturers in terms of qualifications for recruitment.

On the basis of the revised guidelines, the UGC approved proposals received from 66 universities and 1204 colleges during 1992-93. It was envisaged that these universities/colleges will make 2,16,000 persons literate during the year. Assistance by UGC is provided @ Rs. 40/- per learner which includes cost of environment build-up, survey, training, administrative costs and contingencies. UGC also assisted the above universities and colleges for organising 889 continuing education courses and 651 Janshikshan Nilayams during 1992-93.

## 10.2 Planning Forums

The Scheme of Planning Forums has been revamped, and is to be continued under the purview of the department of



Economics of the university. The quantum of assistance has also been raised to Rs. 10,000 per unit.

### 10.3 Population Education

UGC continued to provide assistance to Universities and colleges for the promotion of population education programmes in the university system. Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) and Working Groups continued to work for implementation of the UNFPA-UGC Project and provide support services to the population education programme run by universities/colleges. The implementation of the project during its first phase was evaluated through Educational Consultants India Ltd. New Delhi. The evaluation team observed that although the project had created some impact on the higher education system, much was still left to be achieved. It recommended continuation of the project for another term. Accordingly, the UGC requested UNFPA to continue assistance upto 1995 to implement the programme through the university system.

### 10.4 Distance Education

#### Correspondence Courses

To meet the increasing demand for education by utilising alternative systems and to provide facilities for education to the disadvantaged section of the community, UGC has been providing assistance to universities for distance education programmes to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and 7.5 lakhs for a five year period for running undergraduate and post graduate courses respectively. This assistance is available on a continuing basis after every five years. As on 31.3.93 distance education programmes and correspondence courses were being conducted by 39 universities.

During the year proposals received from 10 Universities to introduce distance education programmes or strengthen on-going programmes were referred by UGC for consideration of the Distance Education Council set up last year by IGNOU as a statutory authority on the recommendation of the UGC to determine and maintain standards in the field of distance education.



## HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

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

### 11.1 Seminars, Symposia, Refresher Courses, Workshops etc.

UGC provides assistance to universities and colleges for organizing seminars, symposia, refresher courses, workshops etc. During 1991-92 no proposal could be accepted due to a ban imposed by Government of India on conducting seminars, symposia, workshops etc. as part of the austerity measures. However, during 1992-93 the Commission permitted the universities/colleges to organise seminars on a limited scale.

### 11.2 Conferences

UGC provides a token contribution ranging from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 30,000 to universities and colleges for organizing conferences at the state, regional, all India and international levels.

### 11.3 Strengthening the Teaching of English Language

UGC continued to provide financial assistance to universities for organizing specialized summer institutes for English

Language Teaching (ELT) in collaboration with the British Council and for the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL) Hyderabad. 15 universities have been identified as ELT centres for the purpose.

### 11.4 National Fellowship

The scheme enables eminent professors working in universities to engage themselves in research and studies with minimum teaching responsibilities. Only those professors who are below the age of 55 years at the time of their nomination or who can avail the scheme for at least two years prior to their superannuation as per UGC rules are eligible for this Fellowship. During 1992-93 the Commission selected 11 Fellows under the scheme.

During the Fellowship period, the awardees receive their normal salary, allowances and a fellowship allowance of Rs. 500 per month in addition to a non-lapsable grant of Rs. 5000 per year for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure.

### 11.5 Visiting Associateship

The scheme aims at assisting outstanding university/college teachers in science, humanities and social sciences, engineering and technology to visit



institutions of advanced study and research centres and work for short periods with a view to keeping themselves abreast of latest developments in their areas of interest.

The number of slots available under the scheme annually is 100. The term of the Associateship is two years during which the awardee spends not less than 60 days in the host institution. During the year 1992-93, the Commission selected 63 candidates for the award.

The scheme was reviewed during the year and it was decided to continue it.

#### 11.6 Guest/Part-time Teachers

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

#### 11.7 Visiting Professor/Fellows

UGC provides assistance to universities for appointment of Visiting Professors/Fellows on payment of honorarium/DA basis. While a Visiting Professor is provided an honorarium upto Rs. 5000 p.m. a Fellow is paid daily allowance of Rs. 200. The quantum of the UGC assistance to each university for this purpose will correlate with the VIII plan

allocation of the university for its general development.

During the year 1992-93, Rs. 33.40 lakhs were released for this purpose.

UGC decided to create a few positions of visiting faculty in the universities since 1990-91 to provide teaching/research assignments to the teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges in the categories 'A', 'B', 'C' carrying a consolidated honorarium of Rs. 2500 p.m., Rs. 3000 p.m. and Rs. 4500 p.m. respectively. These teachers would be entitled to draw their salaries from their parent university and its affiliated colleges in addition to the above honorarium. The tenure of the visiting faculty would be one academic year.

UGC also has a scheme of including traditional scholars of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian for induction into the university system. The appointment will be for a period of one year and selected traditional scholars will be paid honorarium equivalent to those offered to Visiting Professor. The selected scholars will be available at the designated universities to the faculty members and research scholars for consultation, guidance and for giving lectures and informal talks. If some scholars are unable to leave their habitat because of their life style, university/college teachers and research scholars will be entitled to visit them for guidance and consultation for which appropriate TA/DA will be paid to them.



### 11.8 Teacher Fellowships

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

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

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

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

Teachers will be paid living expenses allowances of Rs.750 per month, travelling allowance to join the research centre and back and contingency grant upto Rs. 5,000 per annum for humanities and social science and upto Rs.7,500 per annum for science subjects.

### 11.9 Research Scientists

The scheme enables scientists/teachers, who have shown exceptional talent for research on project basis, to pursue research. 200 positions are available at any given time basis, including those of the existing research scientists.

The scheme was reviewed during the year and as a result the awardees will be placed in two slabs viz., Rs. 2300-3500 and Rs. 4000-6500. The awardees will receive additional amount in lieu of DA etc. as applicable.

### 11.10 Minor and Major Research

Projects for Teachers in Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences

To encourage individual research, UGC provides assistance to university/college teachers to undertake either minor or major research projects. The quantum of assistance for major projects in science, engineering and technology is Rs.3 lakhs and in humanities and social sciences Rs.2 lakhs while for minor projects it is Rs. 20,000/- for science and engineering/technology and Rs. 15,000/- for humanities of social sciences. Major projects may be undertaken by a group of teachers. Retired teachers upto the age of 65 years can also participate under the scheme. Priority is accorded to projects of an interdisciplinary nature.

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

The number of projects approved by the UGC and grants released by it during the year under report is detailed in the following table:



<i>Project Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Grants Released During 1992-93 (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
<b>1. Major Research Projects</b>		
Humanities & Social Sciences,	146	74.40
Science,	171	293.30
Engg/Tech	10	9.87
<b>2. Minor Research Projects</b>		
Humanities & Social Sciences,	123	20.67
Science,	234	43.65
Engg/Tech	6	0.07

During the period under report, mid term review workshops were held in order to monitor major projects in English, Linguistics, Foreign Languages, Psychology, Philosophy, Political Science, History, Commerce and Management. On the recommendations of expert committees, additional allocation of Rs. 9.31 lakhs was provided for ongoing projects in these disciplines.

#### 11.11 Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors

UGC has been operating the scheme since 1970-71 under which financial assistance is provided to outstanding academics and scholars in the universities and colleges and other institutions of higher learning and research for preparation of high quality books, monographs and other reference materials for use in universities and

colleges. The scheme is being jointly operated by the UGC and the National Book Trust (NBT). While the UGC provides financial assistance for the preparation of manuscript, the NBT provides subsidy towards publication of the books found suitable by them.

During the year 1992-93 the Commission constituted 25 core-groups in various disciplines to consider over 150 proposals received for preparation of books. These coregroups could nominate persons of eminence for evaluating the synopsis of the proposed books or could themselves clear these synopsis. Besides, these groups are also expected to identify areas/topics in which more books need to be brought out as well as recommend names of authors who could write such books.

#### 11.12 Travel Grants for Attending International Conferences

UGC provides partial assistance to university and college teachers for presenting research papers in international academic conferences. Universities have been delegated powers to sanction such grants out of 'Unassigned Grant'. For college teachers sanction is given by UGC. During 1991-92 UGC did not provide assistance under this scheme as part of austerity measures. However, during 1992-93 foreign travel was permitted subject to the condition that the expenditure may be confined to 75% of the actual expenditure incurred on such travel during 1989-90 or 1990-91 whichever was less.



### 11.13 Publication of Research Work including Doctoral Thesis

UGC provides assistance to universities under the scheme of publication of learned/research work including doctoral thesis. The honorarium payable for evaluating Ph.D. thesis/learned research work is Rs. 200 per work/thesis to each of the experts upto a maximum of 2 experts as per guidelines laid down.

### 11.14 Career Awards

The scheme aims at identifying young talented teachers of not more than 40 years of age (50 years in the case of women candidates) to devote themselves to research, with lesser teaching responsibilities. Ordinarily career awards are offered for a period of three years to lecturers and readers in universities and colleges who have doctoral/post-doctoral or other equivalent professional training. 20 positions are available annually in Science and Technology and 15 in Humanities and Social Sciences, including languages.

UGC meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the awardees and also provides a research grant (1.5 lakhs for Science and Technology and 1 lakh for Humanities and Social Sciences) during the tenure of the award and one or two research fellows depending upon requirement. Selections are made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted by the Commission.

### 11.15 Emeritus Fellowship

To enable superannuated teachers to pursue active research in their fields of specialization and to utilize their services for monitoring UGC programmes, Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced superannuated professors in universities who have been actively engaged in research during their career. The fellowship is for 2 years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. The awardee gets, besides his usual superannuation benefits, a fellowship amount of Rs. 4,000 p.m. and a non lapsable contingent grant of Rs. 20,000 p.a. in addition to his/her provident fund/pension payments etc. for the total service. The total number of fellowships available at any given time is 100. During 1992-93, 17 awards were given under the scheme.

### 11.16 Participation of Retired

#### Teachers in Research Projects

UGC provides an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 p.m. to superannuated teachers to participate in approved research projects as principal investigators. Under this scheme, a retired teacher is expected to teach 4-6 hours a week in addition to his research/project work.

### 11.17 National Education Testing for Research and Teaching

The University Grants Commission conducts a national level test to ensure minimum standards of entrants in the



teaching profession and research. The test is conducted twice a year. The test in the Science subjects is conducted jointly with CSIR.

About 1800 candidates are declared eligible every year after appearing in a national level test for pursuing research in Science, Humanities and Social Science in any university of their choice and/or to apply for the post of Lecturer.

For those who wish to pursue research Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) is available for five years. UGC has allocated a number of fellowships to the universities for candidates who have qualified in the test. However UGC continues to provide supernumerary fellowships above the allocated quota to accommodate all the qualified candidates.

DETAILS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION TESTS CONDUCTED IN 1992-93 NO. OF CANDIDATES				
Date of Test	Registered	Appeared for Test	Qualified for JRF & Lecturership	Qualified for Lecturership
Humanities & Social Science				
Held on 20.6.92	28,013	21,262	550	980
& 10.1.93	27,375	19,141	514	824
Science				
Held on				
27.6.92	22,995	14,648	284	38
& 27.12.92	21,527	11,819	300	21

#### 11.18 Research Fellowship in Engineering & Technology

UGC awards 60 research fellowships every year in Engineering and Technology including Agricultural Engineering to undertake advanced Study and research leading to Ph.D. The minimum qualification is a Master's degree in Engineering/Technology/Pharmacy with 55% marks and the candidate need not hold a BE/B.Tech degree. Also Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering (GATE) is not a mandatory condition for getting this fellowship.

Age limit for the award is 40 years, relaxable by 5 years for women candidates and SC/ST candidates.

#### 11.19 Research Associateships

UGC annually awards research associateships in the field of Sciences, Humanities including Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology and Gandhian Studies, Nehru Studies and National Integration to take up research work independently or/and on project basis to those who have completed their Ph.D. within the last two years and have



shown talent for independent post doctoral research work. The age of the prospective awardee should not be more than 40 years as on 1st July of the year of the award in the case of male candidates and 50 years in the case of female candidates. Preference is given to those researchers/teachers who have independently published research works.

150 positions are available every year. In addition 40 positions are available for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, 30 for physically handicapped candidates and 40 part-time associateships for women candidates who are not full-time teachers or researchers.

#### 11.20 Fellowship/Research Associateship for Scholars from Developing Countries

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

#### 11.21 Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges

UGC is the implementing agency for the scheme of 'Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges' of the National Sports Organisation, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. On an average the Commission has been receiving grants of rupees two to three

crores per year from the above organisation. Due to budgetary constraints, UGC has reduced the scale of funding for infrastructure facilities compared to what is provided in the scheme of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. It has also restricted availability of financial support for Gymnasium and Swimming Pool to only universities and to a maximum of two postgraduate colleges per university. It does not provide assistance for preparation of teams or for hostels or for flood-lighting of play-fields and for construction of outdoor stadium. The main focus has been on sanctioning of funds for non-expendible equipment and construction of Gymnasium and Swimming Pool in a selected number of universities/colleges.

During the year 1992-93, grants amounting to Rs. 327.84 lakhs were released for various items of sports infrastructure.

#### 11.22 Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education & Sports

The course is being run in 29 colleges and universities for which UGC has been providing assistance to these institutions for approved items of expenditure like salary of staff, books and journals, equipment, laboratory building. Assistance for laboratory building is on 50:50 sharing basis subject to the UGC share up to Rs. 75,000 in each case while it is 100% for the salary of staff for a period of five years. Ceiling of UGC



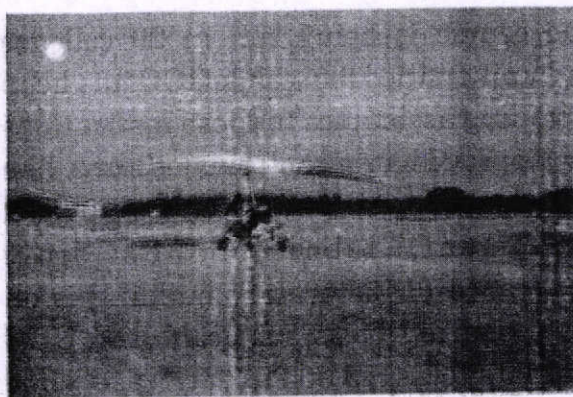
assistance for books and journals in each case is Rs. 40,000; for teaching and audio visual aids is Rs. 60,000; and for equipments for physical conditioning unit is Rs. one lakh.

#### 11.23 Adventure Sports Programmes/ Events for Universities / College Youth

With the broad objective of developing a spirit of adventure, comradeship, love for nature and capacity to bear stress and strain in the face of adversity and to widen the scope for participation in adventure sports both quantitatively and qualitatively, the UGC entered into

a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Adventure Foundation (NAF) in October 1992 for organising adventure activities over a wide spectrum systematically through specialised bodies in the country. The salient features of the MOU are:

- (a) The UGC will communicate to NAF every year in the beginning the amount available for implementation of this scheme.
- (b) NAF will either itself organise the adventure sports programmes/events or organise them through other professional organisations in the country. NAF will assume full



Adventure Sports Microlight in Mysore -  
on the runway for takeoff



Adventure Sports  
Skiing in Manali-How to walk



responsibility for competent and safe conduct of the programmes.

- (c) NAF will work out and ensure the safety measures and the nature of arrangements for boarding and lodging of the participants.
- (d) Generally there will be separate programmes/events for boys and girls. Where programmes are combined, universities/colleges will be informed while inviting nominations.
- (e) UGC and NAF will form a Coordination Committee for over-

seeing the implementation of the UGC Scheme and to clarify problems which may arise from time to time. The Committee will work under the Chairmanship of Secretary, UGC.

During 1992-93, UGC provided assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs for organising such activities. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs was incurred by the NAF in conducting various adventure activities during 1992-93 including administrative and operational expenses.





## 12

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

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

UGC has been contributing towards social equity and upliftment of the under privileged sections of society through some special schemes as well as specific provisions for these sections within regular schemes.

- (1) Relaxation of upto 10% in the cut off marks in the JRF test is given to SC/ST candidates. In May 1989 UGC decided that since the number of JRF qualified SC/ST candidates was rather small all the respective candidates qualifying the JRF test would be awarded Junior Research Fellowship. In case no vacancy was available, UGC would provide supernumerary positions of JRF to the universities.
- (2) 50 Junior Research Fellowships are also awarded every year in Science and Humanities, including Social Sciences, to SC/ST candidates who appear in NET tests and qualify the eligibility test for lecturership.
- (3) With a view to provide opportunities to teachers belonging to SC/ST categories working in affiliated colleges 50 teacher fellowships (20 for Ph.D. and 30 for M.Phil.) have been instituted under the scheme of Direct Award to Teachers belonging to SC/ST categories. UGC awarded 50 teacher fellowships (20 Ph.D & 30 M.Phil.) during 1992-93.
- (4) 40 positions of Research Associateships have been set aside for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates every year. During 1992-93 UGC finalized the awards against the annual quota of 40 positions each for the year 1991 and also invited applications against the quota for 1992.
- (5) UGC has established 20 centres in universities and 33 cells in colleges for conducting coaching classes to prepare candidates belonging to the educationally backward amongst minority communities for various competitive examinations as well as for admission to professional and technical courses. UGC has a standing Committee to oversee implementation of the scheme. The scheme is being revamped and expanded to cover more minority concentration areas.



(6) UGC has prescribed relaxation in criteria for financial assistance to colleges having SC/ST enrolment and to those located in backward regions.

(7) UGC has set up special cells in various universities/institutions with a view to ensure effective implementation of the various schemes for SC/ST students. In 1992-93 UGC accepted 2 proposals for the setting up of such cells thus aggregating the total number of special cells approved to 95 as on 31.3.93. Assistance from UGC for special cells is available upto the period ending 31st March 1993 which is further extendable up to 31.3.1995, if the university/institution concerned sends assurance from the state government for taking over the liability of the staff of SC/ST cells w.e.f. 1.4.1995. 67 universities had sent such an assurance upto 31.3.1993.

(8) 30 Research Associateships are reserved every year for physically handicapped students.

(9) During 1992-93, UGC provided assistance to universities and colleges for offering courses in Special Education for teaching handicapped children.

#### 12.2 Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe Categories

UGC has brought to the notice of the universities the orders issued from time to time by Government of India regarding reservation to the extent of 15% and 7.5% for SC/ST's respectively as follows:-

- Detailed guidelines circulated about reservation of seats for admission to various courses.
- Reservation in appointment to the post of lecturers and non teaching posts.
- Reservation of seats in students hostels and units in staff quarters and teachers hostels.

UGC has also made a provision that all universities which receive grants for construction of hostels should reserve 20% seats in these hostels for SC/ST students.



## 13

## FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

## 13.1 Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education

The number of women enrolled per hundred men during the period 1950-51 to 1992-93 has shown a tremendous growth with four-fold increase. This is illustrated in the table below:

Enrolment of Women & Their Nos. Per Hundred Men		
Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1992-93	1590	50

The enrolment of women as a proportion of total enrolment has also increased progressively as illustrated by figures for the last decade.

Total Enrolment and Enrolment of Women			
Year	Total	Women	percentage
1983-84	33,07,649	9,40,253	28.4
1984-85	34,04,096	9,92,139	29.1
1985-86	36,05,029	10,67,484	29.6
1986-87	37,54,409	11,48,489	30.6
1987-88*	39,10,828	12,24,089	31.3
1988-89*	40,74,676	12,91,672	31.7
1989-90*	42,46,878	13,67,495	32.2
1990-91*	44,25,247	14,36,887	32.5
1991-92*	46,11,107	15,12,270	32.8
1992-93*	48,04,773	15,90,380	33.1

\* Estimated

## 13.2 Distribution of Women's Enrolment Statewise, Stagewise and Facultywise

## (a) Statewise distribution of women enrolment

The enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment during the period 1988-89 to 1992-93 has gone up in all the states. The all India average of women enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment also rose during this period. As in the earlier years Kerala (53.3%) continued to lead in terms of women enrolment as percentage of total enrolment in 1992-93 followed by Punjab (48.5%), Delhi (46.6%), Haryana (42.5), Meghalaya/Nagaland (39.3%) and Tamil Nadu (38.8%) and West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim (38.7%) while Bihar remained at the bottom with women enrolment being only 16.7% of its total enrolment in 1992-93.

## (b) Stagewise distribution

During the period 1983-84 to 1992-93 enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has been consistently going up at the graduate, post graduate and research levels.

Percentage of Women Enrolment to Total Enrolment (Stagewise)				
Year	Graduate	Post-graduate	Research	Diploma/Certificate
1983-84	28.3	29.9	29.3	22.9
1992-93	33.0	34.9	37.4	26.0



(c) *Faculty Wise Distribution*

The following table shows faculty-wise enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment in each faculty.

Facultywise enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment (1992-93)		
	Total	Women
Arts	40.4	18.1
Commerce	21.9	4.6
Science	19.6	6.6
Law	5.3	0.6
Engg. & Tech.	4.9	0.4
Education	2.3	1.3
Others, (Medicine, Agriculture, Vet. Science etc.)	5.6	1.5

13.3 *Women's Colleges*

The number of Women's Colleges has recorded a substantial increase during the period 1983-84 to 1992-93.

Year	No. of Women's Colleges
1983-84	676
1984-85	712
1986-87	780
1988-89	824
1990-91	874
1992-93	950*

\* Provisional

13.4 *Promotion of Women's Studies in Universities*

UGC is assisting universities for promoting Women's Studies Programmes and setting up of centres/cells for women's studies to undertake research projects, development of curricula,

training and extension in the areas of gender equity, economic self reliance of women, girls education, population issues, human rights, social exploitation as a crucial instrument for social and academic development etc. It is intended that women's study centre should not work as a conventional department of the university. Therefore, courses which provide under graduate and post-graduate degrees are not considered for UGC assistance.

UGC Standing Committee on Women's Studies reviews, advises and monitors the implementation of the scheme.

Assistance to universities for development of Women's Studies is to continue upto March 1995. As on 31st March, 1993 UGC had provided assistance to 22 universities and 11 colleges/university departments for setting up Women's Studies centres/cells. In addition UGC also provided assistance for the research projects concerning Women's Studies.

During the year, a review committee was set up to review the functioning of women's study centres/cells.

13.5 *Part Time Research Associateships for Women*

UGC annually awards 40 part time Research Associateships to women with a view to provide an opportunity to research scholars to take up post-doctoral research independently or on project assignment basis in Science, Humanities/ Social Sciences and Engineering/ Technology.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### 14.1 Bilateral Exchange Programmes

Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries connected with higher education in the university sector are implemented by the UGC on behalf of Government of India. As on 1992-93, programmes are in operation with 58 countries.

During the year UGC hosted the visits of 26 foreign scholars from various countries and arranged their programmes at various institutions in India. The number of Indian scholars who were deputed abroad under these programmes during the year was 60.

Development of bilateral institutional linkages in specific areas between identified departments of universities and institutions of higher education have been given greater emphasis. Such collaboration have been identified with countries like Japan, Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Finland, Iran, Bahrain, China etc. Efforts are also being made for such collaborations with USA and Canada.

### 14.2 Delegations

- (i) A six member delegation of President/Vice-Chancellors of Chinese Universities visited India from 25th November to 8th December, 1992 under Indo-China protocol to study higher education system in India.

- (ii) A three member delegation from Jordan visited India during January, 1993 to study the education system in India.

### 14.3 Foreign Language Teachers

UGC has continued to provide foreign language teachers to the universities having a proper infrastructure for teaching the foreign language under collaborative Exchange Programme.

During the year, 7 teachers of German, 6 of French, 3 of Spanish, 2 each of Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Mongolian and Hungarian and 1 each of Polish, Korean, Chinese, Portuguese and Slovak were assigned to universities in India.

### 14.4 Fellowships and Scholarships

#### *German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)*

- (i) 9 scholars were nominated against the 12 fellowships offered for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language and Literature and some areas in Humanities and Social Sciences.
- (ii) 8 students were nominated against the 6 short term fellowships for senior students of M.A. course as well as students enrolled in M.Phil/M.Litt. course at the German departments of Indian universities.



- (iii) 5 Indian teachers were nominated against the 3 invitations of 3 months duration for teachers of German language at Indian universities, IITs and institutions deemed to be universities.
- (iv) 12 scholars were nominated against the offer of 6 short term fellowships for the year 1993 of 3 to 6 months duration to Indian students registered for Ph.D. in India in German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

#### French Government Scholarships

16 teachers and 10 students were nominated against the 16 fellowships and 10 scholarships offered by the French Government for French Language, Literature and Civilisation for 1992-93.

#### 14.5 Travel Grants to Teachers who have offers of Fellowships/ Stipends for their maintenance in a Foreign Country

Two teachers were provided travel grant for their visit to foreign countries for collection of material for their research work or to avail offer of a fellowship or assistance from an agency of the country where the scholar has been offered financial assistance for maintenance during 1992-93.

#### 14.6 Collection of Source Material for Research work in UK and Other Countries

No assistance was provided under the scheme during 1992-93 as the scheme was under review.

#### 14.7 Indo-US Fellowship Programme

Against 12 fellowships of 10 months each to American scholars for their post doctoral research work in India UGC received nominations for 8 long term fellowships of 10 months duration and 12 short term fellowships of 3 months duration.

The Government of India allocated 12 fellowships to UGC for the visit of Indian teachers from universities/colleges and Institutes of Technology for post doctoral work in USA. Of these, UGC converted 4 fellowships into 12 short-term visitorships of three months each and made nominations against 8 long term fellowships of ten months each and 12 short term visitorships of three months each.

#### 14.8 CSIR-CNRS (France) Exchange of Scientists Programme

Under this programme the CSIR allocates 200 mandays for the visit of Indian scientists from the university system to France and similarly the UGC allocates 200 mandays to the CNRS for the visit of French scientists to India in connection with their research work. During 1992-93, 5 Indian scholars visited France for 4 weeks each and three French scholars visited India.

#### 14.9 Development of Canadian Studies

UGC has initiated Area Studies Programme on Canada and has identified 13 departments for financial support at various levels to carry out studies related to the historical, social, economic and political aspects of Canada.



#### 14.10 Academic Link Inter-Change Scheme (ALIS)

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

During 1992-93, 12 Indian scholars visited the UK while 3 British scholars visited India.

#### 14.11 SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships

UGC is the implementing agency for the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/scholarships. Under this scheme, the sending country meets international airfare and the receiving side makes all arrangements regarding admissions and payment of allowances. The country wise slots available under this scheme are as follows.

	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Malaysia
Chairs	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Fellowships	6	1	6	1	6	6	—
Scholarships	12	12	2	2	12	12	—

During 1992-93 UGC made the following nomination, for each country.

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Pakistan	2	6
Bangladesh	3	6
Sri Lanka	2	6
Nepal	2	3

#### 14.12 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)

The organisers of ICTP invite teachers from Indian universities/colleges for participation in the summer schools held at Trieste (Italy) or any other country and the airfare is met equally by UGC and ICTP. During 1992-93, UGC did not receive any offer from ICTP.

#### 14.13 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowship and Scholarship

Under this programme UGC coordinates with the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU) in UK and makes nominations for the award of Commonwealth fellowships and scholarship to enable promising faculty members in universities and colleges in India to do research work at universities/institutions in the UK.

During 1992-93 UGC recommended 26 teachers for fellowship and 24 for



## APPENDEX — I

**List of Universities and Institutions  
Deemed to be Universities in India - Statewise (As on 31.03.1993)**

S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment	S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
<b>(A) Universities</b>					
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
1.	Osmania	1918	31.	Sardar Patel	1955
2.	Andhra	1926	32.	South Gujarat	1965
3.	Sri Venkateswara	1954	33.	Gujarat Ayurveda	1968
4.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	1964	34.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technology	1972	35.	Bhavnagar	1978
6.	Hyderabad	1974	36.	North Gujarat	1986
7.	Nagarjuna	1976	<b>HARYANA</b>		
8.	Kakatiya	1976	37.	Kurukshetra	1956
9.	Sri Krishnadevraya	1981	38.	Haryana Agricultural University	1970
10.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	1982	39.	Maharishi Dayanand	1976
11.	Sri Padmavathy Mahila	1983	<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>		
12.	Telugu	1985	40.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
13.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sc.	1986	41.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	1978
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>			42.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar Univ. of Horti. & Forestry	1986
14.	Arunachal	1985	<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>		
<b>ASSAM</b>			43.	Kashmir	1949
15.	Gauhati	1948	44.	Jammu	1969
16.	Dibrugarh	1965	45.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agril. Science & Technology	1982
17.	Assam Agricultural	1968	<b>KARNATAKA</b>		
<b>BIHAR</b>			46.	Mysore	1916
18.	Patna	1917	47.	Karnatak	1949
19.	Bihar	1952	48.	Bangalore	1964
20.	Ranchi	1960	49.	University of Agril. Sciences Bangalore	1964
21.	Bhagalpur	1960	50.	Mangalore	1980
22.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961	51.	Gulbarga	1980
23.	Magadh	1962	52.	University of Agril. Sciences Dharwad	1986
24.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970	53.	Kuvempu	1987
25.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972	54.	Kannada	1992
26.	Birsa Agricultural	1980	55.	National Law School of India University	1992
<b>GOA</b>			<b>KERALA</b>		
27.	Goa	1985	56.	Kerala	1937
<b>GUJARAT</b>			57.	Calicut	1968
28.	Maharaja Sayajirao	1949	58.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
29.	Gujarat	1950	59.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
30.	Saurashtra	1955	60.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983



S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
61.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	1946
62.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
63.	Vikram	1957
64.	Rani Durgavati	1957
65.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Viswavidyalaya	1964
66.	Jiwaji	1964
67.	Ravi Shankar	1964
68.	Devi Ahilya	1964
69.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
70.	Barkatullah Viswavidyalaya	1970
71.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
72.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
73.	Chitrakoot Gramoday Viswavidyalaya	1993
74.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rastriya Patrakarita Viswavidyalaya	1993
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
75.	Bombay	1857
76.	Nagpur	1923
77.	Poona	1949
78.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women's	1951
79.	Marathawada	1958
80.	Shivaji	1962
81.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
82.	Punjabrao Krishi	1969
83.	Konkan Krishi	1972
84.	Marathwada Agricultural	1972
85.	Amravati	1983
86.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
87.	North Maharashtra	1991
88.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University	1992
<b>MANIPUR</b>		
89.	Manipur	1980
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>		
90.	North Eastern Hill	1973
<b>ORISSA</b>		
91.	Utkal	1943
92.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
93.	Berhampur	1967
94.	Sambalpur	1967
95.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981

S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
<b>PUNJAB</b>		
96.	Punjab	1947
97.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
98.	Punjabi	1962
99.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>		
100.	Rajasthan	1947
101.	Jai Naraian Vyas	1962
102.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
103.	Kota Open	1987
104.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987
105.	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati University	1987
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>		
106.	Madras	1857
107.	Annamalai	1929
108.	Madurai Kamraj	1965
109.	Tamilnadu Agricultural	1971
110.	Anna	1978
111.	Tamil	1981
112.	Bharathiar	1982
113.	Bharathidasan	1982
114.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984
115.	Alagappa	1985
116.	Dr. M.G.R. Medical University	1989
117.	Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University	1990
118.	Manonmanian Sundaranar University	1992
<b>TRIPURA</b>		
119.	Tripura	1987
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
120.	Allahabad	1887
121.	Banaras Hindu	1916
122.	Lucknow	1921
123.	Aligarh Muslim	1921
124.	Agra	1927
125.	Roorkee	1949
126.	Gorakhpur	1957
127.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
128.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
129.	Meerut	1965
130.	Kanpur	1965
131.	Kumaon	1973



## Appendix

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ment	S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
1947	132.	Hemavati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal Viswavidyalaya	1973
1962	133.	Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
1962	134.	Kashi Vidyapith	1974
1969	135.	Chandra Shekhar Azad Univ. of Agril. & Technology	1974
1947	136.	Avadh	1975
1962	137.	Bundelkhand	1975
1962	138.	Rohilkhand	1975
1987	139.	Purvanchal	1987
1987		WEST BENGAL	
1987	140.	Calcutta	1857
	141.	Viswa Bharati	1951
	142.	Jadavpur	1955
1857	143.	Burdwan	1960
1929	144.	Kalyani	1960
1965	145.	North Bengal	1962
1971	146.	Rabindra Bharti	1962
1978	147.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974
1981	148.	Vidya Sagar	1981
1982			
1982			
1984			
1985	S.No.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
1989			
1990	(C)	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	
1992		ANDHRA PRADESH	
	1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	1973
1987	2.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	1981
	3.	Rashtriya Sankshrit Vidyapith	1987
1887		BIHAR	
1916	4.	Indian School of Mines	1967
1921	5.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
1921		GUJARAT	
1927	6.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
1949		HARYANA	
1957	7.	National Dairy Research Institute	1989
1958		KARNATAKA	
1960	8.	Indian Institute of Science	1958
1965			
1965			
1973			

S.No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
	DELHI (U.T.)	
149.	Delhi	1922
150.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968
151.	Indira Gandhi National Open	1985
152.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1988
	PONDICHERRY (U.T.)	
153.	Pondicherry	1985
(B)	Institutions Established Under State Legislature Act	
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
	BIHAR	
2.	Indira Gandhi Instt. of Medical Sc.	1992
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
	UTTAR PRADESH	
4.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Instt. of Medical Sciences	1983

S.No.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
	MAHARASHTRA	
9.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1964
10.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
11.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	1987
12.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1989
13.	Deccan College Post Graduate & Research Institute	1990
	PUNJAB	
14.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Tech.	1985
	RAJASTHAN	
15.	Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences	1964
16.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1983
17.	Rajasthan Vidyapith	1987
18.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	1991



S.No.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
-------	---	--------------------------

## TAMIL NADU

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| 19. | Gandhigram Rural Institute   | 1976 |
| 20. | Sri Avinashalingam Instt.<br>for Home Sc. & Higher Edu.<br>for Women | 1988 |

## UTTAR PRADESH

- |     |  |      |
|-----|--|------|
| 21. | Gurukul Kangri                                 | 1962 |
| 22. | Dayalbagh Educational Institute                | 1981 |
| 23. | Indian Veterinary Research Institute           | 1983 |
| 24. | Central Institute of<br>Higher Tibetan Studies | 1989 |
| 25. | Forest Research Institute                      | 1992 |

S.No.	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
-------	---	--------------------------

## WEST BENGAL

- |     |                            |      |
|-----|----------------------------|------|
| 26. | Bengal Engineering College | 1992 |
|-----|----------------------------|------|

## DELHI (U.T.)

- |     |   |      |
|-----|---|------|
| 27. | Indian Agricultural Research<br>Institute                               | 1958 |
| 28. | School of Planning &<br>Architecture                                    | 1979 |
| 29. | Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri<br>Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith                 | 1987 |
| 30. | National Museum Inst. of<br>History of Art, Conservation<br>& Museology | 1989 |
| 31. | Jamia Hamdard   | 1989 |



Year of  
Enrolment

## APPENDIX — II

## All India Growth of Student Enrolment (1973-74 to 1992-93)

1992

1958

1979

1987

1989

1989

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Enrolment</i>	<i>Increase over the preceding year</i>	<i>Percentage increase</i>
1973-74	22,34,385	66,278	3.1
1974-75	23,66,541	1,32,156	5.9
1975-76	24,26,109	59,568	2.5
1976-77	24,31,563	5,454	0.2
1977-78	25,64,972	1,33,409	5.5
1978-79	26,18,228	53,256	2.1
1979-80	26,48,579	30,351	1.2
1980-81	27,52,437	1,03,858	3.9
1981-82	29,52,066	1,99,629	7.3
1982-83	31,33,093	1,81,027	6.1
1983-84	33,07,649	1,74,556	5.6
1984-85	34,04,096	96,447	2.9
1985-86	36,05,029	2,00,933	5.9
1986-87+	37,54,409	1,49,380	4.1
1987-88+	39,10,828	1,56,419	4.2
1988-89+	40,74,676	1,63,848	4.2
1989-90+	42,46,878	1,72,202	4.1
1990-91+	44,25,247	1,78,369	4.2
1991-92+	46,11,107	1,85,860	4.2
1992-93+	48,04,773	1,93,666	4.2

+ Estimated



## APPENDIX — III

## State-wise Enrolment (Excluding PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional) 1992-93

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Enrolment	1993 Increase over the preceding year	Percentage Increase	Average Annual Compound Rate of growth during the period 1988-89 to 1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	328571	11912	3.8	3.8
2.	Assam	92939	3625	4.1	4.1
3.	Bihar	333328	11472	3.6	3.6
4.	Gujarat	283327	10272	3.8	3.8
5.	Haryana	102145	4159	4.2	4.3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	29105	1580	5.7	5.8
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	37113	1950	5.5	5.6
8.	Karnataka	311258	10424	3.5	3.5
9.	Kerala	179844	6024	3.5	3.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	332671	10544	3.3	3.3
11.	Maharashtra	649585	25928	4.2	4.2
12.	Manipur	15183	879	6.1	6.2
13.	Meghalaya/Mizoram/ Nagaland	13974	582	4.3	4.4
14.	Orissa	99068	3244	3.4	3.0
15.	Punjab	172974	5794	3.5	3.6
16.	Rajasthan	215552	6629	3.2	3.2
17.	Tamil Nadu	471299	40553	9.4	9.5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	633893	21816	3.6	3.6
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/ Sikkim	375765	11903	3.3	3.3
20.	Delhi	127179	4376	3.6	3.6
Total		4804773	193666	4.2	4.2



## APPENDIX — IV

## Stage-wise Enrolment: Universities and Affiliated Colleges 1992-93

Stage	University Deptts./ University Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	% in Affiliated Colleges			
				1992-93	1991-92	1990-91	1989-90
Graduate	5,16,426	37,16,578	42,33,004	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8
Post Graduate	1,98,557	2,57,896	4,56,453	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5
Research	44,925	7,928	52,853	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Diploma/ Certificate	35,354	27,109	62,463	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,95,262</b>	<b>40,09,511</b>	<b>48,04,773</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>

## APPENDIX—V

## Student Enrolment in the Universities : Faculty-wise 1988-89 to 1992-93

Course of Study	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total
Arts (including Oriental learning)	16,45,414	40.4	17,17,437	40.4	17,89,480	40.4	18,65,605	40.4	19,43,960	40.4
Science	8,00,266	19.6	8,34,087	19.6	8,69,119	19.6	9,03,776	19.6	9,41,734	19.6
Commerce	8,93,984	21.9	9,31,765	21.9	9,69,882	21.9	10,09,832	21.9	10,52,244	21.9
Education	93,718	2.3	95,979	2.3	99,613	2.3	1,06,055	2.3	1,10,509	2.3
Engineering/ Technology	2,01,289	4.9	2,09,371	4.9	2,16,837	4.9	2,25,944	4.9	2,35,434	4.9
Medicine	1,37,257	3.4	1,42,270	3.4	1,50,458	3.4	1,56,777	3.4	1,63,362	3.4
Agriculture Veterinary	44,007	1.1	45,229	1.1	46,908	1.1	48,908	1.1	50,962	1.1
Science	10,594	0.3	10,957	0.3	11,063	0.3	11,550	0.3	12,035	0.3
Law	2,13,920	5.3	2,22,961	5.3	2,34,538	5.3	2,44,388	5.3	2,54,652	5.3
Others	34,227	0.8	36,822	0.8	37,349	0.8	38,272	0.8	39,881	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,74,676</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42,46,878</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44,25,247</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46,11,107</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>48,04,773</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**APPENDIX — VI**  
**Percentage of Women Enrolment : State-wise**  
**1992-93**

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	328571	91818	27.9
2	Assam	92939	29061	31.3
3	Bihar	333328	55789	16.7
4	Gujarat	283327	101089	35.7
5	Haryana	102145	43405	42.5
6	Himachal Pradesh	29105	7872	27.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	37113	13948	37.6
8	Karnataka	311258	91713	29.5
9	Kerala	179844	95890	53.3
10	Madhya Pradesh	332671	114693	34.5
11	Maharashtra	649585	240881	37.1
12	Manipur	15183	5204	34.3
13	Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	13974	5489	39.3
14	Orissa	99068	25021	25.3
15	Punjab	172974	83905	48.5
16	Rajasthan	215552	52711	24.5
17	Tamil Nadu	471299	182798	38.8
18	Uttar Pradesh	633893	144530	22.8
19	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	375765	145293	38.7
20	Delhi	127179	59270	46.6
<b>All India</b>		<b>4804773</b>	<b>1590380</b>	<b>33.1</b>





## APPENDIX — VII

## Increase in Number of Colleges During the Period 1988-89 to 1992-93 : State-wise

State/ U.Terr.	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93*		Increase during the period from 1988-89 to 1992-93
	No. of Colleges (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase over the preceding year	
1. Andhra Pradesh	552	18	568	16	592	24	686	94	715	29	163
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0
3. Assam	184	3	184	0	185	1	210	25	210	0	26
4. Bihar	641	-3	662	21	664	2	664	0	716	52	75
5. Goa	26	7	27	1	27	0	30	3	30	0	4
6. Gujarat	316	-1	330	14	338	8	352	14	353	1	37
7. Haryana	149	2	149	0	154	5	155	1	158	3	9
8. Himachal Pradesh	42	2	42	0	42	0	53	11	54	1	12
9. Jammu & Kashmir	41	0	43	2	43	0	45	2	45	0	4
10. Karnataka	652	4	696	44	715	19	790	75	846	56	194
11. Kerala	190	-2	193	3	193	0	225	32	225	0	35
12. Madhya Pradesh	528	13	626	98	635	9	636	1	636	0	108
13. Maharashtra	874	11	960	86	1103	143	1193	90	1219	26	345
14. Manipur	25	1	25	0	25	0	44	19	50	6	25
15. Meghalaya/ Nagaland	38	0	43	5	43	0	43	0	43	0	5
16. Orissa	253	-1	273	20	277	4	289	12	303	14	50
17. Punjab	228	1	228	0	233	5	237	4	241	4	13
18. Rajasthan	246	0	250	4	251	1	252	1	252	0	6
19. Tamil Nadu	323	9	354	31	357	3	380	23	381	1	58
20. Tripura	13	1	17	4	17	0	19	2	19	0	6
21. Uttar Pradesh	966	3	972	6	972	0	976	4	980	4	14
22. West Bengal/ Sikkim	382	1	385	3	390	5	391	1	391	0	9
23. Delhi	69	1	70	1	70	0	71	1	71	0	2
24. Pondicherry	14	0	14	0	16	2	16	0	16	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6756</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7115</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>7346</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>7761</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>7958</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1202</b>

UC = University Colleges

AC = Affiliated Colleges

\* = Provisional



## APPENDIX — VIII

**Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the University  
Departments/Univ. Colleges according to Designation (1988-89 to 1992-93)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Professors</i>	<i>Readers</i>	<i>Lecturers*</i>	<i>Tutors/ Demonstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988-89	7,037 (12.8)	14,347 (26.1)	31,390 (57.1)	2,199 (4.0)	54,973 (100.0)
1989-90	7,262 (12.8)	14,864 (26.2)	32,337 (57.0)	2,269 (4.0)	56,732 (100.0)
1990-91	7,509 (12.8)	15,369 (26.2)	33,437 (57.0)	2,346 (4.0)	58,661 (100.0)
1991-92	7,764 (12.8)	15,892 (26.2)	34,573 (57.0)	2,426 (4.0)	60,655 (100.0)
1992-93	8,029 (12.8)	16,431 (26.2)	35,748 (57.0)	2,508 (4.0)	62,716 (100.0)

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

\* Including Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers

## APPENDIX — IX

**Number and Distribution of Teaching Staff in the Affiliated Colleges  
according to designation (1988-89 to 1992-93)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Senior Teachers*</i>	<i>Lecturers**</i>	<i>Tutors / Demonstrators</i>	<i>Total</i>
1988-89	27,367 (14.1)	1,58,187 (81.5)	8,541 (4.4)	1,94,095 (100.0)
1989-90	27,708 (13.9)	1,62,856 (81.7)	8,771 (4.4)	1,99,335 (100.0)
1990-91	28,421 (13.9)	1,67,047 (81.7)	8,996 (4.4)	2,04,464 (100.0)
1991-92	29,160 (13.9)	1,71,390 (81.7)	9,230 (4.4)	2,09,780 (100.0)
1992-93	29,917 (13.9)	1,75,846 (81.7)	9,471 (4.4)	2,15,234 (100.0)

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

\* Comprising Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers.

\*\* Including Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers.



## APPENDIX — X

**Number of Doctorate Degrees Awarded (Facultywise)  
1990-91 and 1991-92**

<i>Faculty</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92*</i>
Arts	3327	3325
Science	3002	2970
Commerce	346	340
Education	261	240
Engineering/Technology	260	262
Medicine	101	115
Agriculture	690	695
Veterinary Science	152	155
Law	45	50
Others	89	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>8273</b>	<b>8244</b>

\* Provisional

## APPENDIX — XI

**Statement Showing the Grants Paid to Universities During  
the Year 1992-93 (Major Headwise) Under Non-Plan**

<i>Central Universities</i>	<i>Block Grant to C. Univs.</i>	<i>Block Grant to Deemed Univs.</i>	<i>Block Grant to State Univs.</i>	<i>Teachers Awards</i>	<i>Research Fellow- ship</i>	<i>Scholar- ship Awards E &amp; T</i>	<i>Reimbur- sement of exp. to Non-Univ. Instt.</i>	<i>Media Centre Mass</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
	02(1)	02(2)	02(3)	05(1) (a) to 05 (iv)	06(1a) to 06(2b)	07	08	09	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. A.M.U.	4176.62		-	0.11	12.47	-	-	-	4189.20
2. B.H.U.	5317.74	-	-		5.24 *0.02	0.12	-	-	5323.10 *0.02
3. Delhi	2891.48	-	-	-	40.29 *0.18	0.02	-	-	2031.79 *0.18
4. Hyderabad	861.03	-	-	-	0.56	4.58	-	-	866.17
5. Jamia M. Islamia	901.97	-	-	0.02	0.55	-	-	69.00	971.54
6. Jawaharlal N. Univ.	1602.86	-	-	0.14	23.45	-	-	-	1626.45
7. N.E.H.U.	1267.83	-	-	1.04	0.01	-	-	-	1268.88
8. Pondicherry	304.43	-	-	-	7.11	-	-	-	311.54
9. Visva Bharti	1228.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1228.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>18552.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>89.68 *0.20</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69.00</b>	<b>18716.81 *0.20</b>
<b>National Importance Centre</b>									
<b>Nuclear Science Centre</b>									
New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	38.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>38.00</b>

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

<i>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</i>	<i>Block Grant to C. Univs.</i>	<i>Block Grant to Deemed Univs.</i>	<i>Block Grant to State Univs.</i>	<i>Teachers Awards</i>	<i>Research Fellowship</i>	<i>Scholarship Awards E &amp; T</i>	<i>Reimbursement of exp. to Non-Univ. Instt.</i>	<i>Media Centre Mass</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
	02(1)	02(2)	02(3)	05(1) (a) to 05 (iv)	06(1a) to 06(2b)	07	08	09	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Banasthali Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Birla Institute of Tech. & Science, Pilani	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	-	-	1.44
3. Birla Instt. of Technology, Mesra	-	-	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
4. Central Instt. of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	-	232.14	-	-	1.90	-	-	25.23 *2.77	259.27 *2.77
5. Central Instt. of Fisheries Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Dayalbagh Educational Instt., Agra	-	76.78	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	76.81
7. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	-	204.34	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	204.93
8. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	-	184.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	184.80
9. Gurukul Kangri V. Vidyalaya	-	118.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.15
10. Indian Agril. Research Instt., New Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
11. Indian Instt. of Science Bangalore	-	2211.22	-	0.55	12.00	0.12	-	-	2223.89
12. Indian School of Mines	-	521.16	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	521.34
13. International Instt. for Population Sciences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Indian Veterinary Research Instt., Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. National Dairy Research Instt., Karnal	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
16. Rajasthan Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

Grand Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9					24				0.24
1.44									
40.00		201.73			0.13				201.86
259.27			54.42			0.57			54.99
*2.77		45.37			0.09	3.07			48.53
		*5.98							*5.98
		118.09			0.21	0.21			118.51
76.81									
204.93					0.16				0.16
184.80		3913.78	94.42	0.58	15.56	5.59		25.23	4055.16
		*5.98						*2.77	*8.75

	Block Grant to Central Universities	Block Grant to Deemed Univ.	Block Grant to State Univ. for Specific Purpose	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowship	Scholarship to fellowship awards to (E&T)	Reimbursement of exp. to Non-Univ. Instt.	Media Centre Mass	Grand Total
	02(1)	02(2)	02(3)	05(1) (a) to 05 (iv)	06(1a) to 06(2b)	07	08	09	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

## ANDHRA PRADESH

0.13				0.38	1.97	0.54			2.89
					0.15	31.63			31.78
				0.03	2.46	2.79			5.28

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Osmania	-	-	-	0.29	16.59	14.16	-	-	31.04
8. Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	-	-	3.01	-	-	-	3.01
					*0.03				*0.03
9. Sri Venkateshwara	-	-	-	-	2.18	-	-	-	2.18
10. Sri Padmavathi Mahila V. Vidyalaya, Tirupati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Telugu Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
12. University of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Nizam Instt. of Medical Science, Hyderabad.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	0.70	26.74	49.12	-	-	76.56
					*0.03				*0.03
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>									
1. Arunachal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ASSAM</b>									
1. Assam Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	0.15
3. Gauhati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
<b>BIHAR</b>									
1. Bhagalpur	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	1.60
2. Bihar	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	0.62
3. Birsa Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	0.53
5. Magadh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	-	23.98	-	-	-	23.98
7. Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rajendra Agril.	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	0.54
9. Ranchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	27.27	-	-	-	27.27

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Cond.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9									
31.04	UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI								
3.01	Indira Gandhi								
*0.03	National Open University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.18	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	HARYANA								
0.38	1. Haryana Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2. Kurukshetra	-	-	-	0.27	2.84	-	-	3.11
-	3. Maharishi Dayanand	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
-	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	0.37	2.84	-	-	3.21
-	GUJARAT STATE								
76.56	1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*0.03	2. Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	30.00
-	3. Gujarat Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5. M S Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	-	36.13	-	-	36.13
-	6. North Gujarat Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	7. Sardar Patel	-	-	-	1.14	-	-	-	1.14
-					*0.01				*0.01
0.15	8. Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.15	9. South Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1.14	36.13	-	30.00	67.27
-					*0.01				*0.01
1.60	GOA STATE								
0.62	1. Goa University	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
-	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
0.53	HIMACHAL PRADESH								
-	1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	4.66	-	-	-	4.66
23.98	2. Himachal Pradesh Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	3. Dr. YSP Univ. of Horticulture & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.54	<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	4.66	-	-	-	4.66
27.27									

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>									
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Science & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.18

**KARNATAKA STATE**

1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bangalore	-	-	-	0.65	-	3.16	-	-	3.81
3. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnataka	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	0.19
5. Kovempu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	1.20
7. Mysore	-	-	-	0.58	0.37	-	-	-	0.95
8. Univ. of Agril. Sc. Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ. of Agril. Science Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	1.23	0.56	4.36	-	-	6.15

**KERALA STATE**

1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	0.14	2.80	-	-	2.94
2. Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech.	-	-	-	0.03	0.14	7.75	-	-	7.92
3. Kerala	-	-	-	-	20.29	-	-	-	20.29
4. Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi Univ. Kottayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	0.03	20.57	10.55	-	-	31.15

**MANIPUR**

1. Manipur Univ. Imphal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Avadesh Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Barkatullah Vishvaavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	2.35	-	-	-	2.35



## Appendix XI (Cond.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Guru Ghasidas Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	0.10	-	1.80	-	-	1.90
7. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	-	0.28
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Jiwaji	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	2.00
10. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Dr. H.S. Gaur	-	-	-	0.14	0.36	1.80 *0.03	-	-	2.30 *0.03
12. Vikram Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.24</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>3.60</b> *0.03	-	-	<b>8.95</b> *0.03

## MAHARASHTRA STATE

1. Amaravati Univ. Amravati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bombay	-	-	-	-	8.01	41.64	-	-	49.65
3. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Marathwada Univ.	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.14
7. Nagpur	-	-	-	0.36	0.26	7.19	-	-	7.81
8. Poona	-	-	-	2.57	11.87	-	-	49.00	63.44
9. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	-	-	0.18	0.24	0.17	-	-	0.59
11. Sivaji	-	-	-	0.31	0.17	-	-	-	0.48
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>3.56</b>	<b>20.55</b>	<b>49.00</b>	-	<b>49.00</b>	<b>122.11</b>

## ORISSA STATE

1. Berhampur	-	-	-	-	2.61	-	-	-	2.61
2. Jaganath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Orissa Univ. of Agril. and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Sambalpur	-	-	-	0.06	0.06 *0.02	0.06	-	-	0.18 *0.02
5. Utka <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	1.22	0.30	-	-	-	1.52
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>1.28</b>	<b>2.97</b> *0.02	<b>0.06</b>	-	-	<b>4.31</b> *0.02

## PUNJAB STATE

1. Guru Nanak Dev.	-	-	-	0.17	4.00	-	-	-	4.17
2. Punjab	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	-	-	0.37
3. Punjab Agriculture	-	-	-	-	0.52 *0.01	-	-	-	0.52 *0.01
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	0.20	4.12	-	-	-	4.32
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.37</b>	<b>9.01</b> *0.01	-	-	-	<b>9.38</b> *0.01

## RAJASTHAN STATE

1. Ajmer Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jai Narain Vyas Univ., Jodhpur	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-	25.50 *3.00	26.06 *3.00
3. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M.L. Sukhadia V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	0.08	0.16	-	-	-	0.24
5. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajasthan Univ.	-	-	-	0.45	24.79	-	-	-	25.24
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.53</b>	<b>25.51</b>	-	-	<b>25.50</b> *3.00	<b>51.54</b> *3.00

## TAMILNADU STATE

1. Bharathidesan Univ. Tiruchirapalli	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	0.41
2. Annamalai Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.12	1.47	-	-	1.59
3. Anna Univ.	-	-	65.00	-	0.18	-	-	-	65.18
4. Bharathiar Univ. Coimbatore	-	-	-	0.17	0.03	-	-	-	0.20
5. Madras Univ.	-	-	-	1.25	13.16	-	-	-	14.41
6. Madurai Kamraj	-	-	-	0.37	0.43 *0.02	-	-	18.75	19.55 *0.02
7. Mother Teresa Univ. for Women	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	0.59

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Cond.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Dr. MGR Medical Univ., Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Tamilnadu Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	65.00	2.20	14.51 *0.02	1.47	-	18.75	101.93 *0.02
<b>TRIPURA STATE</b>									
1. Tripura Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>									
1. Agra Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.15	3.00	-	-	3.15
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	0.48	18.22 *0.01	0.56	-	-	19.26 *0.01
3. Avadh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
5. Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril and Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	1.32	-	-	1.32
7. Gorakhpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.68	-	-	-	0.68
8. H.N. Bahuguna Univ. (Garhwal)	-	-	-	-	1.74 *0.07	-	-	-	1.74 *0.07
9. Kanpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	1.60
10. Kashi Vidyapith	-	-	-	0.26	0.32	-	-	-	0.58
11. Kumaon University	-	-	-	-	0.67	-	-	-	0.67
12. Lucknow Univ.	-	-	-	-	14.88	-	-	-	14.88
13. Meerut Univ.	-	-	-	-	4.31	-	-	-	4.31
14. Narendra Deva Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rohilkhand Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Roorkee Univ.	-	-	39.16	-	0.09	25.22	-	-	64.47
17. Sampurnanand Sanskrit V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	0.58
<b>Total</b>	-	-	39.16	0.74	43.35 *0.08	30.10	-	-	113.35 *0.08

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>									
1. Burdwan Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.29 *0.03	-	-	-	0.29 *0.03
2. B.C. Krishi Vishva- vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Calcutta Univ	-	-	-	-	14.58	22.27	-	-	36.85
4. Jadavpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	1.26	0.28	-	-	1.54
5. Kalyani Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
6. North Bengal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Rabindra Bharti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vidya Sagar Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	16.25 *0.03	22.55	-	-	38.80 *0.03
<b>Total Universities</b>	18552.10	3913.78 *5.98	198.58	13.14	326.74 *0.40	217.25 *0.03	-	255.48 5.77	23477.07 *12.18
Reimbursement of Exp. to Non-Univ institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.33 *0.24	-	20.33 *0.24
<b>Grand Total</b>	18552.10	3913.78 *5.98	198.58	13.14	326.74 *0.40	217.25 *0.03	20.33 *0.24	255.48 *5.77	23497.40 *12.42

**Statement Showing The Grants Paid to Colleges During 1992-93 (Major Head-wise)  
Under Non-Plan**

<i>Central Universities</i>	<i>Maintenance Grants</i>	<i>Teachers Awards</i>	<i>Research Fellowship</i>	<i>Scholarship Fellowship</i>	<i>Media Centre</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
	03(a)	03(b)	05(1-6)	06(1a-2b)	07	09
1. A.M.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. B.H.U.	-	51.15 *0.53	-	-	-	51.15 *0.53
3. Delhi	6,666.97 *235.70	-	-	0.40	0.05	6,667.42 *235.70
4. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Jamia Millia Islamia	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru University	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. N.E.H.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Visva-Bharti	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	6,666.97 *235.70	51.15 *0.53	-	0.40	0.05	6,718.57 *236.23

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	03(a)	03(b)	05(1-6)	06(1a-2b)	07	09
<b>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</b>						
1. Banasthali Vidyapith						
2. Birla Institute of Tech. & Science						
3. Birla Instt. of Technology						
4. Central Instt. of English & Foreign Language						
5. Central Instt. of Fisheries Education						
6. Dayalbagh Educational Instt.						
7. Gandhigram Rural Instt.						
8. Gujarat Vidyapith						
9. Gurukul Kangri V. Vidyalaya						
10. Indian Agricultural Research Institute						
11. Indian Instt. of Science						
12. Indian School of Mines						
13. International Instt. for Population Science						
14. Indian Veterinary Research Institute						
15. National Dairy Research Institute						
16. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth						
17. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth						
18. School of Planning & Architecture						
19. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth						
20. Sh. Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning						
21. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth						
22. Tata Instt. of Social Science						
23. Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Technology						
<b>Total</b>						
<b>State Universities</b>	<b>Maintenance Grants</b>	<b>Teachers Awards</b>	<b>Research Fellowship</b>	<b>Scholarship Fellowship</b>	<b>Media Centre</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
	03(a)	03(b)	05(1-6)	06(1a-2b)	07	09
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
1. A.P. Open Univ. Hyderabad						
2. Andhra						
3. Andhra Pradesh Agril.						
4. Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech.						
5. Kakatiya						
6. Nagarjuna						
7. Osmania			1.00			1.00
8. Sri Krishna Devarya						
9. Sri Venkateswara						
10. Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidyalaya Tirupati						
11. Telugu Univ.						
12. University of Health Science						
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>							
1. Arunachal Univ.							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>ASSAM</b>							
1. Assam Agril.							
2. Dibrugarh							
3. Gauhati							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>BIHAR</b>							
1. Bhagalpur							
2. Bihar							
3. Birsa Agril.							
4. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit							
5. Magadh							
6. L.N. Mithila							
7. Patna							
8. Rajendra Agril.							
9. Ranchi							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI</b>							
1. Indira Gandhi National Open University							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>HARYANA</b>							
1. Haryana Agril.							
2. Kurukshetra							
3. Maharishi Dayanand							
<b>Total</b>							
<b>GUJARAT STATE</b>							
1. Bhavnagar							
2. Gujarat	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	0.51
3. Gujarat Agril.							
4. Gujarat Ayurveda							
5. M.S. Univ. of Baroda							
6. North Gujarat Univ.							
7. Sardar Patel							
8. Saurashtra	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	0.17
9. South Gujarat							
<b>Total</b>	-	-	0.51	0.17	-	-	0.68



## Appendix

## Appendix XI (Cont.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>GOA STATE</b>							
1. Goa University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>							
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
2. Himachal Pradesh Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dr. Y.S.P. Univ. of Horticulture and Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>							
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Science & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>KARNATAKA STATE</b>							
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnataka	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	0.50
5. Kovempu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Mysore	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	0.58
8. Univ. of Agril. Sc. Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ. of Agril. Science Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	1.08	-	-	-	1.08
<b>KERALA STATE</b>							
1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cochin Univ. of Sc. and Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi Univ. Kottayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Appendix XI (Cond.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>MANIPUR</b>							
1. Manipur Univ., Imphal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>							
1. Avdesh Pratap Singh Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
7. Rani Durgawati Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Jiwaji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Dr. H.S. Gaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Vikram Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	0.13
<b>MAHARASHTRA STATE</b>							
1. Amravati Univ. Amravati	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
2. Bombay	-	-	1.17	0.06	-	-	1.23
3. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Marathwada Univ.	-	-	0.34	-	-	-	0.34
7. Nagpur	-	-	0.85	-	-	-	0.85
8. Poona	-	-	0.73	0.13	-	-	0.86
9. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Shivaji	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	0.23
<b>Total</b>	-	-	3.45	0.19	-	-	3.64



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ORISSA STATE</b>							
1. Barhampur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jaganath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Orissa Univ. of Agril. and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PUNJAB STATE</b>							
1. Guru Nanak Dev	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
2. Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Punjab Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
<b>RAJASTHAN STATE</b>							
1. Ajmer Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Jodhpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M L Sukhadia V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Rajasthan Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TAMILNADU STATE</b>							
1. Bharathidasan Univ. Tiruchirapalli	-	-	0.34	0.02	-	-	0.36
2. Annamalai Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Anna Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bharathiar Univ. Coimbtore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Madras Univ.	-	-	0.49	0.09	-	-	0.58
6. Madurai Kamraj	-	-	2.97 *0.02	-	-	-	2.97 *0.02
7. Mother Teresa Univ. for women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tamilnadu Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Tamil Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	3.80 *0.02	0.11	-	-	3.91 *0.02

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XI (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>TRIPURA STATE</b>							
1. Tripura Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>							
1. Agra Univ.	-	-	0.19	0.55	-	-	0.74
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Avadh	-	-	-	0.28	-	-	0.28
4. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. G B Pant Univ. of Agril and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Garhwal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Gorakhpur Univ.	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	0.04
9. Kanpur Univ.	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	0.11
10. Kashi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Kumaon Univ.	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
12. Porvanchal Univ.	-	-	0.05	0.16	-	-	0.21
13. Lucknow Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Meerut University	-	-	-	1.02	-	-	1.02
15. Narendra Deva Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rohilkhand Univ.	-	-	-	0.55 *0.04	-	-	0.55 *0.04
17. Roorkee Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	0.36	2.71 *0.04	-	-	3.07 *0.04
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>							
1. Burdwan Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. B.C. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Calcutta Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	23.25	23.25
4. Jadavpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kalayani Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. North Bengal Univ.	-	-	0.71	-	-	-	0.71
7. Rabindra Bharti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	0.71	-	-	23.25	23.96
<b>Grand Total</b>	6,666.97 *235.70	51.15 *0.53	11.41 *0.02	3.71 *0.04	0.05	23.25	6,756.54 *236.29

\* By adjustment



## Appendix

## Appendix XI (Contd.)

## Summary (Non-Plan) 1992-93

Sl. No.	Particulars	Block Grants C. Univ.	Block Grants (Deemed Univ.)	Maintenance Grants (Colleges)	Grants for specific Purpose	Maintenance Grants Colleges (B.H.U.)	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowship	Scholarship Fellowship in E&T	Mass Media Centre	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>UNIVERSITIES</b>											
1.	Central Universities	18,552.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	89.68 #0.20	4.72	69.00	18,716.81 #0.20
2.	Deemed Universiteis	0.00	3,913.78 *5.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	15.56	5.59	25.23 #2.77	3,960.74 #8.75
3.	State Universities for specific purposes	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.58
4.	U.G.C. Centres	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	38.00
5.	State Universities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.25	221.50 *0.20	206.94 0.03	123.25 *3.0	562.94 *3.23
	<b>Total Universities</b>	<b>18,552.10</b>	<b>3,913.78 *5.98</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>198.58</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>326.74 *0.40</b>	<b>217.25 *0.03</b>	<b>255.48 *5.77</b>	<b>23,477.07 *12.18</b>
<b>COLLEGES</b>											
1.	Delhi Colleges	0.00	0.00	6,666.97 *235.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.05	0.00	6,667.42 235.70
2.	B.H.U. Colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.15 *0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.15 *0.53
3.	State Colleges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.41 *0.02	3.31 *0.04	0.00	23.25	37.97 *0.06
	<b>Total Colleges</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6,666.97 *235.70</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>51.15 *0.53</b>	<b>11.41 *0.02</b>	<b>3.71 *0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>23.25</b>	<b>6,756.54 *236.29</b>
	<b>Grand Total (Univ. + Colleges)</b>	<b>18,552.10</b>	<b>3,913.78 *5.98</b>	<b>6,666.97 *235.70</b>	<b>198.58</b>	<b>51.15 *0.53</b>	<b>24.55 *0.02</b>	<b>330.45 *0.44</b>	<b>217.30 *0.03</b>	<b>278.73 *5.77</b>	<b>30,233.61 *248.47</b>
Non-Univ. Institutions											20.33 *0.23
National Lectures (Individual)											0.01
Administrative Charges											546.95
		<b>18,552.10</b>	<b>3,913.78 *5.98</b>	<b>6,666.97 *235.70</b>	<b>198.58</b>	<b>51.15 *0.53</b>	<b>24.55 *0.02</b>	<b>330.45 *0.44</b>	<b>217.30 *0.03</b>	<b>278.73 *5.77</b>	<b>30,800.90 *248.70</b>

\* By adjustment



## APPENDIX — XII

**Statement Showing Grants Paid to Universities During 1992-93  
(Major Head Wise) Under General Plan, Engg. & Tech. and Section III**

	Basic amenities in Univ./ Colleges	Promotion of excellence and research	Manpower development	Non formal Education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innovation/ Courses in Emerging areas	Inter national Co-op.	Management of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		J			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Central Universities</b>														
1. A.M.U., Aligarh	182.87	55.01	45.12 *0.05	2.50	-	8.00	-	-	-	293.50 *0.05	39.80	333.30 *0.05	-	333.30 0.05
2. B.H.U., Varanasi	104.03 *0.15	152.50	13.11	1.15	-	5.51	-	-	-	276.30 *0.15	29.66	305.96 *0.15	25.00	330.96 *0.15
3. Delhi University	135.24 *0.01	44.26	105.30 *0.30	5.63	-	4.50	2.20	-	-	297.13 *0.31	15.00	312.13 *0.31	-	312.13 *0.31
4. Hyderabad Univ.	162.40	16.95	18.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	198.00	2.65	200.65	15.00	215.65
5. Indira Gandhi National Open University	0.55	0.70	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.55	-	1.55	-	1.55
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ. New Delhi	349.12	7.42	62.15 *0.30	-	-	3.10	-	-	-	421.79 *0.30	-	421.79 *0.30	15.00	436.79 *0.30
7. Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi	120.69 *0.45	9.37	2.61	-	-	316.11	5.00	-	-	453.78 *0.45	83.74	537.52 *0.45	6.03	543.55 *0.45
8. N.E.H.U. Shillong	74.56	6.97	8.92	7.55	-	-	-	-	-	98.00	-	98.00	-	98.00
9. Pondicherry	311.96	1.75	23.06	1.70	-	2.50	-	-	4.00	344.97	27.80	372.77	1.20	373.97
10. Vishva Bharti	62.42	6.06 *1.59	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	68.78 *1.59	1.00	69.78 *1.59	-	69.78 *1.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1503.84 *0.61</b>	<b>300.99 *1.59</b>	<b>279.22 *0.65</b>	<b>18.83</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339.72</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>2453.80 *2.85</b>	<b>199.65</b>	<b>2653.45 *2.85</b>	<b>6223</b>	<b>2715.68 *2.85</b>
<b>NATIONAL IMPORTANCE CENTRES</b>														
1. Inter University Centre for Autonomy and Astrophysics, Poona	-	-	3.00	-	756.10	-	-	-	-	759.10	-	759.10	-	759.10
2. Inter University Consortius, Indore	-	-	-	-	257.00	-	-	-	-	257.00	-	257.00	-	257.00
3. Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	-	65.07	-	-	642.50	71.00	-	-	-	778.57	-	778.57	-	778.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65.07</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1655.60</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1794.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1794.67</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1794.67</b>

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Institutions Deemed to be Universities</b>														
Grand Total														
1. Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc. & Higher Edu. for Women	21.90	0.50	4.13	4.98	-	0.21	-	-	-	31.72	4.23	35.95	-	35.95
2. Banasthali Vidyapith	13.14	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.69	4.00	19.69	-	19.69
	*0.01	*0.58								*0.59		*0.59		*0.59
3. Birla Instt. of Tech.	11.50	4.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.97	24.30	40.27	-	40.27
4. B. Instt. of Tech. & Sc., Ranchi	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	23.08	23.09	4.45	27.54
5. Central Instt. of Eng. & Foreign Languages	30.01	0.15	9.51	-	-	11.50	-	-	-	51.17	-	51.17	-	51.17
6. Dayalbagh Educational Institute	49.23	3.36	-	5.54	-	-	-	-	-	58.13	6.72	64.85	-	64.85
		*0.31								*0.31		*0.31		*0.31
7. Deccan College P.G. Research Instt.	-	5.78	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.65	-	7.65	-	7.65
			*0.10							*0.10		*0.10		*0.10
8. Gandhigram Rural Institute	12.85	0.05	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.79	3.17	16.96	-	16.96
9. Gujarat Vidyapith	16.15	10.20	-	6.86	-	-	-	0.30	-	33.51	5.42	38.93	-	38.93
										*1.00	*1.00			*1.00
10. Gurukul Kangri V. Vidyalyaya	16.08	0.30	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	16.42	-	16.42	-	16.42
11. Indian Agril. Research Instt.	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	0.17	-	0.17
12. Indian Instt. of Sc. Bangalore	-	130.72	20.69	-	27.00	4.00	-	-	-	182.41	323.61	506.02	1.90	507.92
13. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	0.34	73.10	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.20	5.00	80.20	-	80.20
14. Shri Lal BSR Sanskrit Vidyapith	12.50	1.00	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.86	-	13.86	-	13.86
15. Shri S.S. Instt. of Higher Learning	54.00	2.00	4.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.17	7.11	67.28	1.60	68.88
16. Tata Instt. of S. Science, Bombay	34.39	-	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.09	0.55	36.64	1.00	37.64
17. Jamia Hamdard	80.23	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.74	6.85	87.59	-	87.59
18. Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	-	7.00	-	7.00
19. National Dairy Research Instt. Karnal	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	0.19	-	0.19
20. Indian Veterinary Research Institute	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50
21. Rajasthan Vidyapith Udaipur	11.27	0.44	-	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	14.83	-	14.83	-	14.83
22. School of Planning & Architecture	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	1.30	-	1.30

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	9.00	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.07	-	9.07	-	9.07
24. Thapar Institute of Engg. & Tech. Patiala	-	2.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.64	10.26	12.90	-	12.90
25. J.V. Bharti Instt.	5.00	1.32	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.62	-	6.62	-	6.62
26. Gokhale Instt. Poona	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-	0.08
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>385.89</b>	<b>238.65</b>	<b>46.76</b>	<b>20.62</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>15.71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>734.93</b>	<b>424.30</b>	<b>1159.23</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>1168.18</b>
	<b>*0.01</b>	<b>*0.89</b>	<b>*0.10</b>							<b>*1.00</b>	<b>*1.00</b>	<b>*2.00</b>		<b>*2.00</b>

## State Universities

## ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra Univ.	91.71	22.18	24.25	1.25	-	-	2.00	-	-	141.39	48.54	189.93	-	189.93
2. A.P. Agril. Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. J. Nehru Tech.	-	2.62	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.84	54.95	57.79	-	57.79
4. Kakatiya Univ.	8.00	5.48	6.22	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	21.14	4.58	25.72	-	25.72
5. Nagarjuna Univ.	16.44	4.18	-	0.72	-	5.40	1.66	-	-	28.40	9.48	37.88	-	37.88
6. Osmania Univ.	40.28	33.07	31.19	1.25	-	43.00	0.55	-	-	149.34	17.46	166.80	-	166.80
7. Sri Krishna Devaraya	35.93	2.22	4.62	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	45.82	9.30	55.12	-	55.12
8. Sri Padmavathis Mahila V. Vidyalyaya	<b>14.62</b>	<b>1.61</b>	-	<b>0.93</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>17.16</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>24.87</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>26.07</b>
9. Sri Venkateswara	<b>38.36</b>	<b>28.46</b>	16.70 <b>*0.12</b>	1.75	-	2.25	0.31	-	-	<b>87.83</b>	2.44	90.27 <b>*0.12</b>	3.75	94.02 <b>*0.12</b>
10. Dr. BRA Open Univ.	<b>14.50</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.30</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15.42</b>	-	<b>15.42</b>	-	<b>15.42</b>
11. Telugu Univ.	-	2.50	0.57	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	3.32	-	3.32	-	3.32
12. Univ. of Health & Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Nizam Instt. of Medical Science, Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>259.84</b>	<b>102.94</b>	<b>84.07</b> <b>*0.12</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50.65</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>512.66</b> <b>*0.12</b>	<b>154.46</b>	<b>667.12</b> <b>*0.12</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>672.07</b> <b>*0.12</b>

## ASSAM STATE

1. Assam Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh Univ.	0.27	11.38	2.97	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	16.62	-	16.62	-	16.62
3. Gauhati Univ.	3.24	8.14	11.26	4.50	-	7.50	-	-	-	34.64	5.50	40.14	-	40.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>19.52</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.26</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>56.76</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56.76</b>

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Arunachal Univ.	Nil
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\* By Adjustment



## Appendix

## Appendix XII (Contd.)

14		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	BIHAR STATE														
9.07	1. Bhagalpur Univ.	0.39	9.10	2.19	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	13.68	-	13.68	-	13.68
	2. Bihar Univ.	3.62	1.41	12.93	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	18.41	-	18.41	-	18.41
2.90	3. Birsa Agril.	-	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.06	-	0.06
6.62	4. K.S.D. Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.08	5. L.N. Mithila	0.58	0.20	0.55	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	-	1.78	-	1.78
58.18	6. Magadh Univ.	0.22	4.00	0.93	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	7.90	-	7.90	-	7.90
2.00	7. Patna Univ.	0.54	2.39	50.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.65	-	53.65	-	53.65
	8. Rajendra Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9. Ranchi Univ.	0.09	0.14	12.79	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	20.02	-	20.02	-	20.02
9.93	Total	5.44	17.30	80.11	12.65	-	-	-	-	-	115.50	-	115.50	-	115.50
	GUJARAT STATE														
7.79	1. Bhavnagar	31.70	0.72	0.10	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	35.27	6.10	41.37	3.00	44.37
5.72	2. Gujarat	50.96	10.35	11.06	2.65	-	1.20	-	-	-	76.22	21.50	97.72	-	97.72
7.88	3. Gujarat Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.80	4. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	0.09	44.55	1.34	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	48.06	22.52	70.58	-	70.58
5.12				*0.05							*0.05		*0.05		*0.05
	5. Sardar Patel	28.30	18.12	8.36	1.45	3.30	5.00	5.00	-	-	69.53	20.12	89.65	-	89.65
6.07			*0.35								*0.35		*0.35		*0.35
4.02	6. South Gujarat Univ.	8.52	5.00	12.95	12.95	-	-	-	-	-	39.42	-	39.42	-	39.42
0.12	7. Saurashtra Univ.	18.24	0.27	18.99	10.85	-	-	-	-	-	48.35	8.45	56.80	-	58.80
5.42	8. North Gujarat Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.32															
	Total	137.01	79.01	52.80	32.73	3.30	6.20	5.00	-	-	316.85	78.69	395.54	3.00	398.54
			*0.35	*0.05							*0.40		*0.40		*0.40
	GOA STATE														
2.07	1. Goa University	-	5.00	20.70	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	27.20	2.00	29.20	-	29.20
0.12	Total	-	5.00	20.70	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	27.20	2.00	29.20	-	29.20
	HARYANA STATE														
6.62	1. Haryana Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.14	2. Kurukshetra	36.83	14.38	16.42	4.10	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	81.73	7.90	89.63	-	89.63
6.76	3. M. Dayanand Univ.	31.12	3.38	3.15	3.15	-	-	-	-	-	40.80	-	40.80	-	40.80
		*0.03									*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
	Total	67.95	17.76	19.57	7.25	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	122.53	7.90	130.43	-	130.43
		*0.03									*0.03		*0.03		*0.03

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. H.P. University	56.00	7.75	21.99	5.28	-	-	-	-	-	91.02	-	91.02	-	91.02
2. H.P. Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dr. YSP Univ. of Horti. & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>91.02</b>
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>														
1. Jammu University	24.54	3.63	2.57	0.65	-	-	-	0.80	-	32.19	8.65	40.84	-	40.84
2. Kashmir University	-	0.37	24.77	6.50	-	25.00	2.00	-	-	58.64	6.20	64.84	-	64.84
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sci. & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.54</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>27.34</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90.83</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>105.68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>105.68</b>
<b>KARNATAKA STATE</b>														
1. Alagappa	23.21	2.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.76	2.00	27.76	-	27.76
2. Bangalore Univ.	42.45	1.64	4.30	-	-	2.75	-	-	-	51.14	12.15	63.29	11.26	74.55
3. Gulbarga	7.61	2.10	0.15	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	19.86	-	19.86	-	19.86
		*0.48								*0.48		*0.48		*0.48
4. Karnataka	22.96	75.28	9.29	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	109.43	-	109.43	-	109.43
5. Mangalore	33.27	2.18	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.95	1.80	37.75	-	37.75
6. Mysore	10.78	11.26	13.61	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	36.90	6.00	42.90	-	42.90
7. Univ. of Agril. Science, Dharwad	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	0.39	-	0.39
8. Univ. of Agril. Science, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>140.28</b>	<b>95.40</b>	<b>27.85</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>279.43</b>	<b>21.95</b>	<b>301.38</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>312.64</b>
		*0.48								*0.48		*0.48		*0.48
<b>KERALA STATE</b>														
1. Calicut Univ.	33.44	4.03	26.02	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	72.49	0.50	72.99	-	72.99
	*3.56									*3.56		*3.56		*3.56
2. Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	29.29	31.06	3.96	-	-	4.19	-	-	-	68.50	10.74	79.24	-	79.24
3. Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	7.59	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.26	-	9.26	-	9.26
4. Kerala Univ.	16.30	5.30	36.43	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	59.53	-	59.53	-	59.53
5. Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.62</b>	<b>42.06</b>	<b>66.41</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>209.78</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>221.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>221.02</b>
	*3.56									*3.56		*3.56		*3.56

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix

## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>MP STATE</b>														
1. Avdesh P. Singh Univ.	4.82	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.52	-	7.52	-	7.52
2. Barkatullah Vishvavidyalaya	12.28	2.59	3.53	4.05	-	18.50	-	-	-	40.95	-	40.95	-	40.95
3. Devi Ahilya Vishva-vidyalaya	46.74	8.30	20.55	4.02	-	15.00	-	-	1.50	96.11	29.12	125.23	7.00	132.23
4. Dr. H.S. Gaur	27.59	25.05	6.27	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	59.56	4.30	63.86	-	63.86
5. Guru Ghasidas Univ.	5.28	1.00	-	4.75	-	-	-	-	-	11.03	25.19	36.22	-	36.22
6. Indira Kala Sangeet	5.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.70	-	5.70	-	5.70
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Jiwaji Univ.	9.88	1.24	7.00	3.69	-	-	-	-	-	21.81	0.23	22.04	-	22.04
9. Rani Durgavati Vishvavidyalaya	20.58	2.95	25.42	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	50.05	1.30	51.35	0.20	51.55
10. Ravi Shankar	40.35	1.87	-	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	46.07	-	46.07	-	46.07
11. Vikram Univ.	5.31	5.28	0.67	10.40	-	-	-	-	-	21.66	11.50	33.16	-	33.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.53</b>	<b>50.98</b>	<b>63.44</b>	<b>32.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>360.46</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>432.10</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>439.30</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>														
1. Amravati Univ.	2.00	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.02	-	2.02	-	2.02
2. Bombay Univ.	42.06	80.55	33.50	0.75	-	-	2.50	-	-	159.36	34.56 *0.37	139.92 *0.37	-	193.92 *0.37
3. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marathwada Univ.	6.41	0.87	19.07	9.75	-	-	-	-	-	36.10	5.07	41.17	-	41.17
6. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Nagpur Univ.	16.83	8.15	14.42	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	40.95	24.52 *2.52	65.47 *2.52	-	65.47 *2.52
8. Poona Univ.	34.99	25.80	51.60	3.50	-	10.16	-	-	-	126.05	-	126.05	-	126.05
9. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. S.N.D.T. Women's	12.57	4.93	23.58	5.70	19.66	-	1.00	-	-	67.44	1.37	68.81	-	68.81
11. Shivaji Univ.	22.85	1.67	0.91	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	27.93	0.34	28.27	-	28.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>137.71</b>	<b>121.97</b>	<b>143.10</b>	<b>23.75</b>	<b>19.66</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>459.85</b>	<b>65.86 *2.89</b>	<b>525.71 *2.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>525.71 *2.89</b>
<b>MANIPUR STATE</b>														
1. Manipur Univ.	19.71	0.59	0.04	6.20	-	34.47	6.00	-	-	67.01	5.00	72.01	-	72.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.71</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>34.47</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67.01</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>72.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72.01</b>

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>ORISSA STATE</b>														
1. Berhampur Univ.	10.42	1.80	4.94	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	18.34	2.35	20.69	-	20.69
2. Orissa Univ of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur Univ.	14.91	2.15	2.50	5.75	-	-	-	-	-	25.31	12.45	37.76	-	37.76
4. Shri Jaganath Sanskrit V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal Univ.	24.39	13.68	15.66 *0.05	5.65	-	0.25	-	-	-	59.63 *0.05	12.35	71.98 *0.05	-	71.98 *0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.72</b>	<b>17.63</b>	<b>23.10</b> *0.05	<b>12.58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103.28</b> *0.0	<b>27.15</b>	<b>130.43</b> *0.05	<b>-</b>	<b>130.43</b> *0.05
<b>PUNJAB STATE</b>														
1. Guru Nanak Dev Univ.	59.33	18.65	21.50	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	99.71	-	99.71	5.00	104.71
2. Punjab Univ.	21.74 *0.54	26.34	16.18	12.60	-	-	-	-	-	76.86 *0.54	5.50	82.36 *0.54	4.00	86.36 *0.54
3. Punjab Agril.	0.21	-	-0.50 *0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71 *0.01	-	0.71 *0.01	-	0.71 *0.01
4. Punjab Univ.	6.07	2.63 *0.01	6.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.62 *0.01	-	15.62 *0.01	-	15.62 *0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.35</b> *0.54	<b>47.62</b> *0.01	<b>45.10</b> *0.01	<b>12.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>192.90</b> *0.56	<b>5.50</b>	<b>198.40</b> *0.56	<b>9.00</b>	<b>207.40</b> *0.56
<b>RAJASTHAN STATE</b>														
1. Jodhpur Univ.	15.34	6.10	22.38	-	-	53.50	-	-	-	97.32	8.00	105.32	4.00	109.32
2. Rajasthan Univ.	22.01 *0.03	20.27	69.34	1.50	-	2.00	-	-	-	115.12 *0.03	-	115.12 *0.03	-	115.12 *0.03
3. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M.L. Sukhadia	15.29	5.56	0.54	3.80	-	-	-	-	-	25.19	-	25.19	-	25.19
5. M D S Univ. (Ajmer)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.64</b> *0.03	<b>31.93</b>	<b>92.26</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>55.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>237.63</b> *0.03	<b>8.00</b>	<b>245.63</b> *0.03	<b>4.00</b>	<b>249.63</b> *0.03
<b>TAMILNADU STATE</b>														
1. Anna Univ.	0.39	25.38 *0.37	1.39	0.16	40.00	40.30	-	-	-	107.62 *0.37	148.75	256.37 *0.37	-	256.37 *0.37
2. Annamalai Univ.	0.69	8.63	0.68	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	12.50	9.10	21.60	-	21.60
3. Bharathiar Univ. Coimbatore	9.94	1.85	4.54	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	17.43	35.32	52.75	1.50	54.25
4. Bharathidasan Univ. Tiruchirapalli	12.59	7.85	10.50	6.75	-	-	-	-	-	37.69	3.84	41.53	-	41.53
5. Madras Univ.	25.13	66.97	48.48	0.98	-	11.90	-	-	-	153.46	-	153.46	-	153.46
6. Madurai Kamraj Univ.	17.40	24.80	6.64	10.75	-	-	0.16	-	-	59.75	13.00	72.75	-	72.75

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix

## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7. Mother Teresa Univ. for Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Tamil University	4.00	-	0.75	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	5.25	0.65	5.90	-	5.90
9. Tamilnadu Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Dr. MGR Medical Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.14</b>	<b>135.48</b>	<b>72.98</b>	<b>22.74</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>52.20</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>393.70</b>	<b>210.66</b>	<b>604.36</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>605.86</b>
		<b>*0.37</b>								<b>*0.37</b>	<b>*0.37</b>			<b>*0.37</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>														
1. Agra Univ.	4.83	3.36	9.06	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	19.15	-	19.15	-	19.15
2. Allahabad Univ.	1.90	26.19	55.41	-	-	6.60	-0.40	-	-	90.50	5.75	96.25	-	96.25
			<b>*0.01</b>							<b>*0.01</b>		<b>*0.01</b>		<b>*0.01</b>
3. Avadh Univ.	-	4.00	-	12.60	-	-	-	-	-	16.60	-	16.60	-	16.60
4. Bundelkhand Univ.	1.80	0.17	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.15	-	2.15	-	2.15
5. Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. GB Pant Univ. of Agril & Tech.	0.09	1.24	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	0.70	2.23	-	2.23
7. Gorakhpur Univ.	1.90	8.46	7.74	1.50	-	1.18	-	-	-	20.78	0.60	21.38	-	21.38
8. H.N. Bahuguna Univ.	19.00	8.53	3.67	3.40	-	1.00	-	-	-	35.60	-	35.60	-	35.60
		<b>*0.07</b>	<b>*0.07</b>							<b>*0.14</b>		<b>*0.14</b>		<b>*0.14</b>
9. Kanpur Univ.	2.22	0.40	2.40	6.75	-	1.40	-	-	-	13.17	2.70	15.87	-	15.87
10. Kashi Vidyapith	11.03	2.36	1.00	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	14.43	1.25	15.68	-	15.68
11. Kumaon Univ.	3.45	31.68	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.73	6.25	42.98	-	42.98
12. Lucknow Univ.	60.39	22.21	53.46	8.65	-	-	-	-	-	144.71	-	144.71	-	144.71
			<b>*0.03</b>							<b>*0.03</b>		<b>*0.03</b>		<b>*0.03</b>
13. Meerut Univ.	21.57	4.76	10.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.88	-	36.88	-	36.88
			<b>*0.18</b>							<b>*0.18</b>		<b>*0.18</b>		<b>*0.18</b>
14. Nagendra Deva Univ. of Agril & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Rohilkhand Univ.	-	1.67	-	0.45	-	2.00	-	-	-	4.12	-	4.12	-	4.12
16. Roorkee Univ.	16.05	101.29	2.05	0.08	-	8.00	-	-	-	127.47	88.38	215.85	-	215.85
17. Sampurnanand Sanskrit V. Vidyalyaya	25.44	1.01	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.31	-	27.31	-	27.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>169.67</b>	<b>217.33</b>	<b>148.18</b>	<b>35.37</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>591.13</b>	<b>105.63</b>	<b>696.76</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>696.76</b>
		<b>*0.07</b>	<b>*0.29</b>							<b>*0.36</b>		<b>*0.36</b>		<b>*0.36</b>
<b>TRIPURA STATE</b>														
1. Tripura Univ.	8.00	0.10	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.12	-	8.12	1.50	9.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.12</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>9.62</b>

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WEST BENGAL														
1. B.C. Krishi Vishvavidyalaya	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	0.43	-	0.43
2. Burdwan Univ.	1.35 *0.01	33.90	12.83	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	49.13 *0.01	2.05	51.18 *0.01	-	51.18 *0.01
3. Calcutta Univ.	11.86	60.19	60.30 *0.03	1.25	-	45.00	2.18	-	-	180.78 *0.03	19.30	200.08 *0.03	-	200.08 *0.03
4. Jadavpur Univ.	3.48	110.01	7.00	4.54	-	0.50	-	-	-	125.53	127.82	252.82	-	252.82
5. Kalyani Univ.	25.52	4.93	0.67	0.25	-	13.00	-	-	-	44.37	-	44.37	-	44.37
6. North Bengal	5.07	8.05	0.52	3.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	21.64	6.00	27.64	-	27.64
7. Rabindra Bharti	21.51	0.66	-	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	24.42	-	24.42	-	24.42
8. Vidya Sagar Univ.	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	0.39	-	0.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.79 *0.01</b>	<b>218.56</b>	<b>81.32 *0.01</b>	<b>12.34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58.50</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>446.69 *0.04</b>	<b>154.64</b>	<b>601.33 *0.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>601.33 *0.04</b>
<b>Grand Total Universities</b>	<b>3513.98 *4.79</b>	<b>1837.64 *3.76</b>	<b>1413.59 *1.30</b>	<b>298.69</b>	<b>1745.56</b>	<b>802.48</b>	<b>37.06</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>9661.23 *9.85</b>	<b>1574.62 *3.89</b>	<b>11235.85 *13.74</b>	<b>113.56</b>	<b>11349.44 *13.74</b>

By Adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

## Summary of Plan Grants During 1992-93

(Rupees in lakh)

	Basic amenities in Univ./ Colleges	Promotion of excell- ence and research	Manpower develop- ment	Non formal Education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innova- tion/ Courses in Emer- ging areas	Inter national Co-op.	Manage- ment of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Central Univ.	1503.84	300.99	279.22	18.83	-	339.72	7.20	-	4.00	2453.80	199.65	2653.45	62.23	2715.68
	*0.61	*1.59	*0.65							*2.85		*2.85		*2.85
Deemed to be Univ.	385.89	238.65	46.76	20.62	27.00	15.71	-	0.30	-	734.93	424.30	1159.23	8.95	1168.18
	*0.01	*0.89	*0.10							*1.00	*1.00	*2.00		*2.00
State Univ.	1624.25	1232.93	1084.61	259.24	62.96	376.05	29.86	1.43	6.50	4677.83	950.67	5628.50	42.41	5670.91
	*4.17	*1.28	*0.55							*6.00	*2.89	*8.89		*8.89
<b>A</b>														
Total Univ.	3513.98	1772.57	1410.59	298.69	89.96	731.48	37.06	1.73	10.50	7866.56	1574.62	9441.18	113.59	9554.77
	*4.79	*3.76	*1.30							*9.85	*3.89	*13.74		*13.74
<b>COLLEGES</b>														
Central Univ. College	91.26	14.14	13.10	-	-	6.75	-	-	-	125.25	0.08	125.33	2.30	127.63
State College	4009.05	286.11	30.16	5.41	-	105.02	2.00	-	54.65	4492.40	1.00	4493.40	218.69	4712.09
	*0.81	*0.24									*1.05		*1.05	*1.05
<b>B</b>														
Total Colleges	4100.31	300.25	43.26	5.41	-	111.77	2.00	-	54.65	4617.65	1.08	4618.73	220.99	4839.72
	*0.81	*0.24								*1.05		*1.05		*1.05
<b>C</b>														
Total Universities +	7614.29	2072.82	1453.85	304.10	89.96	843.25	39.06	1.73	65.15	12484.21	1575.70	14059.91	334.58	14394.49
Colleges	*5.60	*4.00	*1.30							*10.90	*3.89	*14.79		*14.79
<b>D</b>														
Grants Paid to	-	65.07	3.00	-	1635.60	71.00	-	-	-	1794.67	-	1794.67	-	1794.67
National Importance Centres														
Total C&D	7614.29	2137.89	1456.85	304.10	1745.56	914.25	39.06	1.73	65.15	14278.98	1575.70	15854.58	334.50	16189.16
Misc. Payments	*5.60	*4.00	*1.30							*10.90	*3.89	*14.79		*14.79
Reimbursement of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.24	-	35.24	-	35.24	-	35.24
Non-Univ. Instt.								*0.09		*0.09		*0.09		*0.09
Awards (individuals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	1.60
Estt. Expenses	-	1.25	44.12	4.68	2.68	34.19	65.95	71.29	-	224.16	-	224.16	0.13	224.29
<b>Grand Total</b>	7614.29	2139.14	1500.97	308.78	1748.24	948.44	105.01	108.26	65.15	14538.28	1575.70	16113.98	336.31	16450.29
	*5.60	*4.00	*1.30					*0.09		*10.99	*3.89	*14.80		*14.88

\* By Adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

**Statement Showing the Grants Paid to Colleges During 1992-93**  
**(Major Head Wise) Under General Plan, Engineering & Technology & Section III**

	Basic amenities in Univ./ Colleges	Promotion of excellence and research	Manpower development	Non formal Education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innovation / Courses in Emerging areas	Inter national Co-op.	Management of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Edu.	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>CENTRAL UNIVERSITY</b>														
1. A.M.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.27	-	4.27	-	4.27
2. B.H.U.	4.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.12	0.08	05.20	2.30	107.50
3. Delhi Univ.	71.68	13.59	13.10	-	-	6.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Jamia Millia Islamia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawahar Lal Nehru Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.98	-	9.98	-	9.98
7. N.E.H.U.	9.76	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.88	-	5.88	-	5.88
8. Pondicherry	5.55	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Visva-Bharti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.26</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>13.10</b>	-	-	<b>6.75</b>	-	-	-	<b>125.25</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>125.33</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>127.63</b>
<b>INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES</b>														
<b>State Universities</b>														
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>														
1. Andhra	51.64	30.56	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	88.81	-	88.81	1.70	90.51
2. Andhra Pradesh Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dr. BRA Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	2.50	-	2.50	-	2.50
4. Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.32	-	24.32	4.10	28.42
5. Kakatiya	23.39	0.93	-	-	-	0.65	-	-	-	53.98	-	53.98	0.90	54.88
6. Nagarjuna	49.00	3.43	0.90	-	-	6.72	-	-	-	136.99	-	136.99	7.00	143.99
7. Osmania	88.35	41.51	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sri Krishna Devaraya	7.92	0.65	0.30	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	10.12	-	10.12	-	10.12
9. Sri Venkateswara	28.55	0.30	0.30	-	-	1.26	-	-	-	30.46	-	30.46	4.10	34.50
10. Sri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwa-vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Telugu Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. University of Health Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>248.85</b>	<b>77.38</b>	<b>2.52</b>	-	-	<b>12.37</b>	-	-	<b>6.00</b>	<b>347.12</b>	-	<b>347.12</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>364.92</b>



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>														
1. Arunachal Univ.	1.36	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	1.40	-	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.40</b>

**ASSAM**

1. Assam Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh	57.05	0.67	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	58.97	-	58.97	-	58.97
3. Gauhati	78.18	2.29	-	-	-	4.75	-	-	-	85.22	-	85.22	0.80	86.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.23</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>144.19</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>144.99</b>

**BIHAR**

1. Bhagalpur	51.03	0.88	0.33	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	52.96	-	52.96	2.40	55.36
2. Bihar	66.28	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.81	-	67.81	-	67.81
3. Birsa Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Magadh	108.07	2.72	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	110.89	-	110.89	-	110.89
6. L.N. Mithila	77.01	0.26	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	-	78.17	-	78.17	0.20	78.37
7. Patna	8.76	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.79	-	8.79	-	8.79
8. Rajendra Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Ranchi	52.67	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.42	-	53.42	2.77	56.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>363.82</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>372.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>372.04</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>377.41</b>

**HARYANA**

1. Haryana Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kurukshetra	62.82	3.51	0.02	0.60	-	4.75	-	-	6.00	77.70	-	77.70	4.75	82.45
3. Maharishi Dayanand	48.82	1.47	-	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	54.04	-	54.04	9.69	63.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.64</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>131.74</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>131.74</b>	<b>14.44</b>	<b>146.18</b>

**GUJARAT**

1. Bhavnagar	9.26	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	10.51	-	10.51	-	10.51
2. Gujarat	69.69	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.95	-	69.95	6.85	78.80
3. Gujarat Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	0.02	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	-	1.33	-	1.33
6. North Gujarat Univ.	20.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.22	-	20.22	1.20	21.42
7. Sardar Patel	9.88	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.02	-	10.02	0.70	10.72
8. Saurashtra	28.70	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.73	-	28.73	-	28.73
9. South Gujarat	17.15	1.23	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	19.63	-	19.63	-	19.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.92</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>160.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>160.39</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>169.14</b>



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>GOA STATE</b>														
Goa University	8.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.01	-	8.01	-	8.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.01</b>
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>														
Himachal Pradesh	31.14	0.40	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	32.79	-	32.79	0.60	33.39
Himachal Pradesh Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dr. YSP Univ of Horticulture & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32.79</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>33.39</b>
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>														
Jammu	15.62	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.80	-	15.80	2.10	17.90
Kashmir	11.86	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.89	-	11.89	-	11.89
Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Science & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.48</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.69</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.69</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>29.79</b>
<b>KARNATAKA STATE</b>														
Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangalore	53.69	1.78	0.95	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	57.67	-	57.67	-	57.67
Gulbarga	29.35	0.49	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.09	-	30.09	2.70	32.79
Karnataka	49.08	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.94	-	49.94	-	49.94
Kuvempu	11.49	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.77	-	11.77	-	11.77
Mangalore	21.63	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.91	-	21.91	-	21.91
Mysore	18.35	0.16	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	20.01	-	20.01	-	20.01
Univ. of Agril. Science Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Univ. of Agril. Science Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>183.59</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>191.39</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>191.39</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>194.09</b>
<b>KERALA STATE</b>														
Calicut	49.62	0.20	2.71	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	55.03	-	55.03	11.80	66.83
Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05
Kerala	43.18	0.16	0.30	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	46.14	-	46.14	1.50	47.64
Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mahatma Gandhi Univ. Kottayam	53.81	4.08	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.98	-	57.98	0.80	58.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>146.61</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>159.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>159.20</b>	<b>14.10</b>	<b>173.30</b>



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>MANIPUR STATE</b>														
1. Manipur Univ. Imphal	21.77	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	30.84	-	30.84	0.60	31.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>30.84</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.84</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>31.44</b>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>														
1. Avadesh Pratap Singh Univ.	39.79	6.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.07	-	46.07	3.10	49.17
2. Bhopal	55.47	0.88	0.63	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	57.63	-	57.63	2.11	59.74
3. Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur	39.12	0.14	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	41.76	-	41.76	6.00	47.76
4. Indra Kala Sangeet	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	-	1.89	-	1.89
5. Indira Gandhi Krishi V. Vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Devi Ahilya Vishwa-vidyalaya	30.23	0.55	2.25	0.04	-	2.50	-	-	-	35.57	-	35.57	3.10	38.67
7. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya	33.01	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	34.26	-	34.26	2.25	36.51
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Jiwaji	42.15	0.47	0.86	0.20	-	2.50	-	-	-	46.18	-	46.18	4.10	50.28
10. Ravi Shankar	44.66	1.53	0.42	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	47.86	-	47.86	5.48	53.34
11. Dr. H.S. Gaur	42.19	0.13	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.51	-	42.51	3.75	46.26
12. Vikram Univ.	60.08	0.74	0.21	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	68.53	-	68.53	3.40	71.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.59</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>422.26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>422.26</b>	<b>33.29</b>	<b>455.55</b>
<b>MAHARASHTRA STATE</b>														
1. Amaravati Uni. Amaravati	65.37	10.45	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	77.07	-	77.07	9.40	86.47
2. Bombay	99.84	1.47	2.10	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	105.91	-	105.91	2.00	107.91
3. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Marathwada Univ.	98.22	3.32	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.59	-	102.59	3.25	105.84
7. Nagpur	59.11	7.50	0.18	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	69.29	1.00	70.29	6.60	76.89
8. Poona	106.95	4.63	1.23	0.53	-	3.00	2.00	-	4.00	122.34	-	122.34	5.91	128.25
9. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. S.N.D.T. Women's	16.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.31	-	16.31	0.30	16.61
11. Shivaji	74.32	2.32	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	3.00	82.14	-	82.14	2.20	84.34
12. North Maharashtra Univ.	7.54	0.05	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	8.84	-	8.84	-	8.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>527.66</b>	<b>29.74</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>584.49</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>585.49</b>	<b>29.66</b>	<b>615.15</b>



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>ORISSA</b>														
1. Berhampur	29.29	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.67	-	29.67	1.90	31.57
2. Jaganath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Orissa Univ. of Agril. and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Sambalpur	37.49	0.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.13	-	38.13	-	38.13
5. Utkal	84.97	2.79	-	0.17	-	1.25	-	-	-	89.18	-	89.18	0.50	89.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>151.75</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156.98</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156.98</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>159.38</b>
<b>PUNJAB STATE</b>														
1. Guru Nanak Dev.	67.84	2.75	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	70.89	-	70.89	0.67	71.56
2. Punjab	79.84	1.36	1.10	-	-	4.25	-	-	3.50	90.05	-	90.05	0.50	90.55
3. Punjab Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi	37.31	1.49	-	-	-	2.24	-	-	3.40	44.44	-	44.44	10.55	54.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>184.99</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>205.38</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>205.38</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>217.10</b>
<b>RAJASTHAN STATE</b>														
1. Ajmer Univ.	93.26	<b>5.61</b>	-	<b>0.85</b>	-	<b>7.50</b>	-	-	<b>2.50</b>	<b>109.72</b>	-	<b>109.72</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>113.12</b>
2. Jodhpur Univ.	<b>2.62</b>	<b>0.09</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.71</b>	-	<b>2.71</b>	-	<b>2.71</b>
3. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M. Dayanand Saraswati Univ., Ajmer	<b>1.05</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1.05</b>	-	<b>1.05</b>	-	<b>1.05</b>
5. M.L. Sukhadia Vishwavidyalaya	1.93	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.02	-	2.02	1.50	3.52
6. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Rajasthan Univ.	36.57	2.54	0.03	-	-	5.95	-	-	-	45.09	-	49.09	2.30	47.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.43</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>160.59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>160.59</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>167.79</b>
<b>TAMILNADU STATE</b>														
1. Bharatidasan Univ. Tiruchirapalli	42.91	7.26	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.20	-	51.20	1.65	52.85
2. Annamalai Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Anna Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bharathiar Univ. Coimbatore	30.69	9.84 *0.24	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.75 *0.24	-	40.75 *0.24	-	40.75 *0.24
5. Madras Univ.	98.13 *0.75	19.43	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.94 *0.75	-	117.94 *0.75	2.30	120.24 *0.75
6. Madurai Kamraj	110.74	14.59	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	7.05	133.68	-	133.68	7.56	141.24
7. Mother Teresa Univ. for women	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-	0.08
8. M. Sundarnar Univ.	9.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.07	-	9.07	-	9.07
9. Tamilnadu Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>291.54 *0.75</b>	<b>51.20 *0.24</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>352.72 *0.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>352.72 *0.99</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>364.23 *0.99</b>

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## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	13	14		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>TRIPURA STATE</b>																	
1. Tripura Univ.	1.90	31.57		5.64	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.27	-	6.27	-	6.27
<b>Total</b>	-	-		<b>5.64</b>	<b>0.63</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>6.27</b>	-	<b>6.27</b>	-	<b>6.27</b>
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>																	
1. Agra Univ.		38.13		79.27	3.72	3.20	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	87.44	-	87.44	10.00	97.44
2. Allahabad Univ.	0.50	89.68		10.66	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.66	-	11.66	-	11.66
3. Avadh Univ.	<b>2.40</b>	<b>159.38</b>		46.83	5.03	1.67	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	54.78	-	54.78	2.50	57.28
4. Bundelkhand				21.30	2.44	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.98	-	23.98	0.35	24.33
5. Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	0.67	71.56		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. GB Pant Univ. of Agril. and Technology	0.50	90.55		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Univ.	10.55	54.99		13.80	2.08	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	17.13	-	17.13	0.60	17.23
8. Gorakhpur Univ.	<b>3</b>	<b>11.72</b>	<b>217.10</b>	98.30	6.63	0.65	-	-	1.25	-	-	1.50	108.33	-	108.33	-	108.33
9. Kanpur Univ.				67.70	7.88	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	77.69	-	77.69	5.20	82.89
10. Kashi Vidyapith				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Kumaon University	2	3.40	113.12	17.47	-0.75	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	19.47	-	19.47	2.90	22.37
12. Purvanchal Univ.	1	-	2.71	18.46	1.65	-	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	20.28	-	20.28	8.10	28.38
13. Lucknow Univ.	15	-	1.05	16.58	0.57	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	18.40	-	18.40	-	18.40
14. Meerut Univ.	12	1.50	3.52	83.44	5.62	2.13	-	-	2.50	-	-	6.20	99.89	-	99.89	6.50	106.39
				*0.03									*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
15. Narendra Deva Univ. of Agril. & Tech.				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rohilkhand Univ.	09	2.30	47.39	58.49	6.19	0.84	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	66.77	-	66.77	13.30	80.07
17. Roorkee Univ.	<b>59</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>167.79</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>52.85</b>	<b>532.30</b>	<b>42.56</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>0.17</b>	-	<b>11.25</b>	-	-	<b>9.20</b>	<b>605.82</b>	-	<b>605.82</b>	<b>45.45</b>	<b>655.27</b>
				*0.03									*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>																	
1. Burdwan Univ.	1.75	-	40.75	78.49	2.58	-	-	-	3.84	-	-	-	84.91	-	84.91	3.00	87.91
	1.24		*0.24	*0.03									*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
2. P.C. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya	7.94	2.30	120.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1.75		*0.75														
3. Calcutta Univ.	3.68	7.56	141.24	201.21	25.20	-	-	-	1.25	-	-	-	227.66	-	227.66	1.00	228.66
4. Jadavpur Univ.	0.08	-	0.08	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.70	-	0.70
5. Kalyani Univ.	9.07	-	9.07	4.42	0.20	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.84	-	4.84	-	4.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>364.23</b>														
	*0.99		*0.99														

\* By adjustment



## Appendix XII (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. North Bengal Univ.	39.88	0.56	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.73	-	40.73	1.10	41.83
7. Rabindra Bharti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vidya Sagar Univ.	32.03	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.25	-	32.25	1.10	33.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>356.73</b>	<b>28.76</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>391.09</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>391.09</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>397.29</b>
	<b>*0.03</b>									<b>*0.03</b>		<b>*0.03</b>		<b>*0.03</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4100.31</b>	<b>300.25</b>	<b>43.26</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>111.77</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54.65</b>	<b>4617.65</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>4618.73</b>	<b>220.99</b>	<b>4839.72</b>
	<b>*0.81</b>	<b>*0.24</b>								<b>*1.05</b>		<b>*1.05</b>		<b>*1.05</b>

\* By adjustment



## APPENDIX—XIII

**Statement Showing Maintenance Grants (Non-Plan) and Recurring Expenditure  
(Non-Plan) in Respect of Central Universities, Institutions Deemed to be  
Universities and State Universities for the year 1990-91**

Rs. in Lakhs

S.No.	State/Central University	Non-Plan Maintenance Grants from U.G.C.	Total Non-Plan Recurring Expenditure
<b>(A) Central Universities</b>			
<b>DELHI</b>			
1.	Delhi	2471.07	2470.35
2.	Indira Gandhi National Open	0.00	1045.07
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia	679.46	1004.28
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>			
4.	North Eastern Hill	986.07	1019.32
<b>PONDICHERRY (U.T.)</b>			
5.	Pondicherry	286.02	246.95
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
6.	Aligarh Muslim	3383.27	3611.47
7.	Banaras Hindu	4112.32	4424.47
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>			
8.	Visva Bharati	957.64	971.20
<b>(B) Institutions Deemed to be Universities</b>			
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
1.	Central Inst. of Eng. & Foreign Languages	191.00	214.57
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	0.00	45.04
3.	Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	0.00	73.25
<b>BIHAR</b>			
4.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra	0.00	0.00
5.	Indian School of Mines	424.61	464.84
<b>DELHI (U.T.)</b>			
6.	School of Planning & Architecture	0.00	181.77
<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
7.	Indian Institute of Science	1653.54	2019.19
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
8.	International Instt. For Population Scs.	0.00	97.82
9.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	160.87	142.19
10.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	0.00	60.91



## Appendix XIII (Contd.)

S.No.	State/Central University	Non-Plan Maintenance Grants from U.G.C.	Total Non-Plan Recurring Expenditure
RAJASTHAN			
11.	Banasthali Vidyapith	0.00	149.61
12.	Birla Institute of Technology & Sc.	0.00	348.48
TAMILNADU			
13.	Avinashlingam Instt. For Home Science	60.00	209.59
14.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	159.00	140.57
UTTAR PRADESH			
15.	Dayalbagh Edu. Institute	59.96	220.72
16.	Gurukula Kangri	99.39	110.66
(C) State Universities			
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Osmania	1741.05	1915.87*
2.	Sri Krishnadevaraya	207.50	282.80*
3.	Sri Padmavathi Mahila	63.66	94.58
4.	Sri Venkatesware	777.99	1030.30
GOA			
5.	Goa	197.00	171.32
GUJARAT			
6.	Bhavnagar	136.50	157.29
7.	North Gujarat	0.00	0.00
8.	Sardar Patel	250.32	327.69
9.	Saurashtra	211.59	366.31*
HARYANA			
10.	Kurukshetra	776.10	1241.50
11.	Maharishi Dayanand	541.64	582.24
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
12.	Himachal Pradesh	501.03	666.78
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
13.	Jammu	464.02	434.77
KARNATAKA			
14.	Karnatak	934.01	1128.08
KERALA			
15.	Kerala	545.37	1278.53
16.	Mahatma Gandhi	190.00	472.88

\* Subject to change



## Appendix

## Appendix XIII (Contd.)

S.No.	State/Central University	Non-Plan Maintenance Grants from U.G.C.	Total Non-Plan Recurring Expenditure
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
17.	Devi Ahilya	150.76	251.98*
18.	Dr. H.S. Gour	292.55	457.88
19.	Guru Ghasidas	85.72	162.01
20.	Indira Kala Sangit	56.52	62.65
21.	Rani Durgavati	128.17	324.47
22.	Vikram	165.12	308.51*
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
23.	Amravati	50.78	212.87
24.	Bombay	598.21	820.59*
25.	Marathwada	356.66	738.92
26.	Nagpur	547.72	732.37
27.	North Maharashtra	13.69	8.57
28.	Poona	554.22	1317.64
29.	S.N.D.T. Women's	211.76	467.23
30.	Shivaji	40.73*	652.97
31.	Y.C. Maharashtra Open	50.00	95.74
<b>MANIPUR</b>			
32.	Manipur	150.00	235.17
<b>ORISSA</b>			
33.	Sambalpur	415.15	339.92
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
34.	Guru Nanak Dev	879.68	982.52
35.	Panjab	2007.93	2031.58
36.	Punjabi	1291.81	2318.97
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
37.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	446.10	457.88
<b>TAMILNADU</b>			
38.	Alagappa	66.00	105.40
39.	Annamalai	153.51*	786.61
40.	Mother Teresa Women's	52.52	69.08
<b>TRIPURA</b>			
41.	Tripura	75.21	55.50
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
42.	Avadh	0.00	95.78
43.	H.N. Bahuguna (Garhwal)	169.26	310.79
44.	Roorkee	1171.15	1311.82
45.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	127.59	240.81

\* Subject to change



## Appendix XIII (Contd.)

S.No.	State/Central University	Non-Plan Maintenance Grants from U.G.C.	Total Non-Plan Recurring Expenditure
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
17.	Devi Ahilya	150.76	251.98*
18.	Dr. H.S. Gour	292.55	457.88
19.	Guru Ghasidas	85.72	162.01
20.	Indira Kala Sangit	56.52	62.65
21.	Rani Durgavati	128.17	324.47
22.	Vikram	165.12	308.51*
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
23.	Amravati	50.78	212.87
24.	Bombay	598.21	820.59*
25.	Marathwada	356.66	738.92
26.	Nagpur	547.72	732.37
27.	North Maharashtra	13.69	8.57
28.	Poona	554.22	1317.64
29.	S.N.D.T. Women's	211.76	467.23
30.	Shivaji	40.73*	652.97
31.	Y.C. Maharashtra Open	50.00	95.74
<b>MANIPUR</b>			
32.	Manipur	150.00	235.17
<b>ORISSA</b>			
33.	Sambalpur	415.15	339.92
<b>PUNJAB</b>			
34.	Guru Nanak Dev	879.68	982.52
35.	Panjab	2007.93	2031.58
36.	Punjabi	1291.81	2318.97
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
37.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	446.10	457.88
<b>TAMILNADU</b>			
38.	Alagappa	66.00	105.40
39.	Annamalai	153.51*	786.61
40.	Mother Teresa Women's	52.52	69.08
<b>TRIPURA</b>			
41.	Tripura	75.21	55.50
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
42.	Avadh	0.00	95.78
43.	H.N. Bahuguna (Garhwal)	169.26	310.79
44.	Roorkee	1171.15	1311.82
45.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	127.59	240.81

\* Subject to change



## Appendix XIII (Cond.)

S.No.	State/Central University	Non-Plan Maintenance Grants from U.G.C.	Total Non-Plan Recurring Expenditure
WEST BENGAL			
46.	Burdwan	832.02	811.92
47.	Calcutta	1508.00	2101.22
48.	North Bengal	474.07	492.96
49.	Rabindra Bharati	285.52	411.11*

\* Subject to Change

## Note:

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