

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

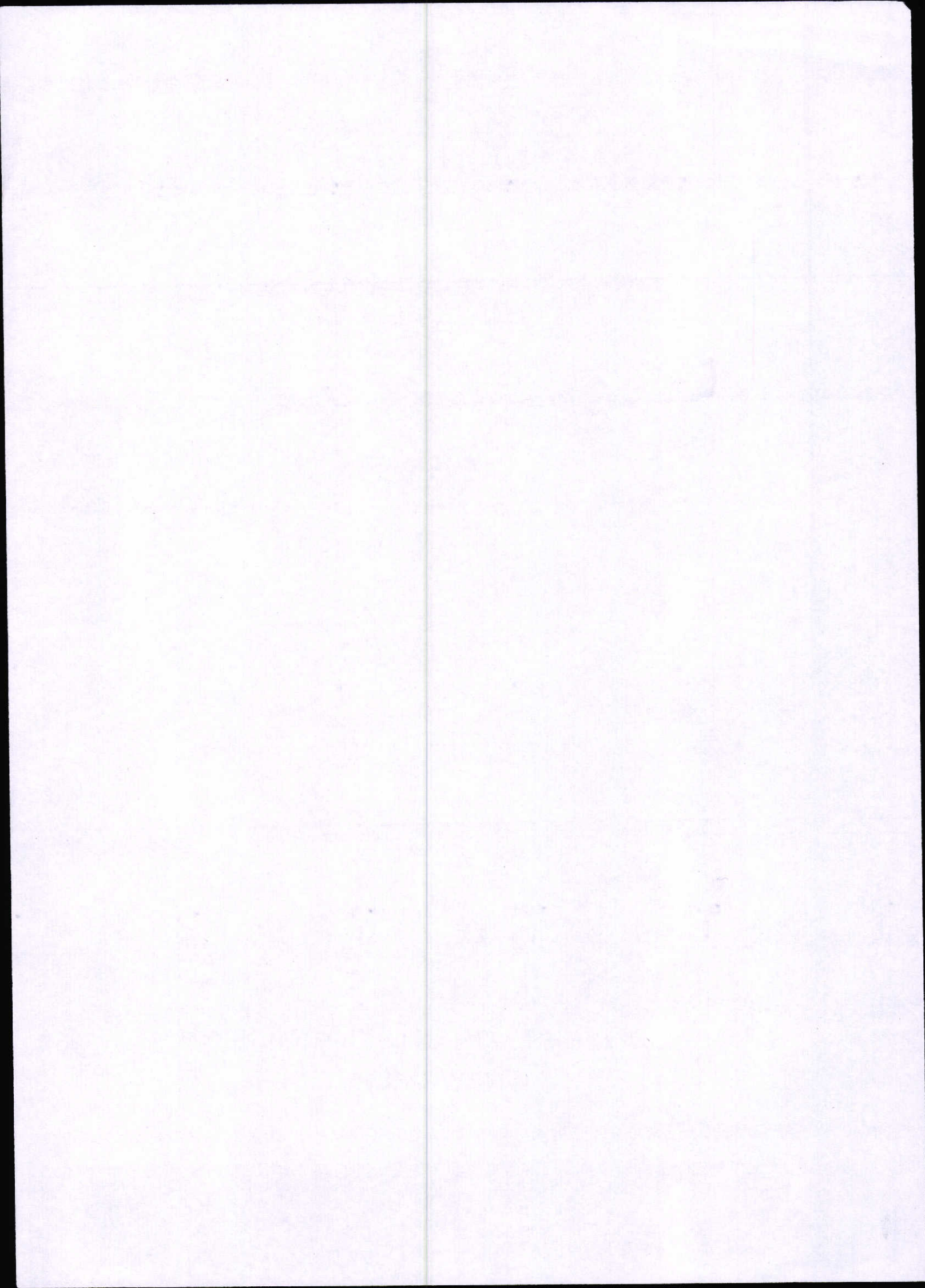
1995-96

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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NEW DELHI



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UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION 1995-96

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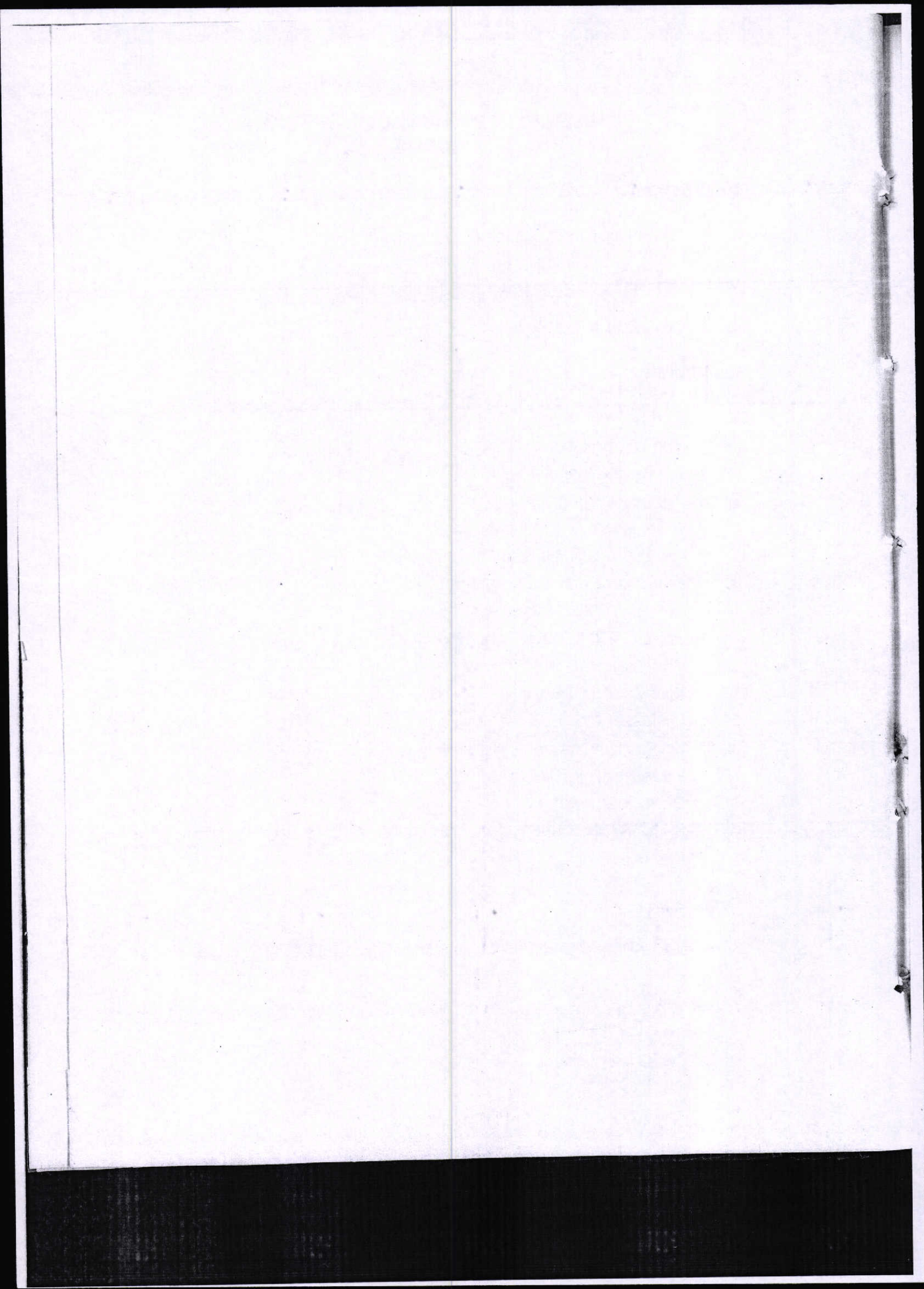
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Role and Organisation of U.G.C

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

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 co- ordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. Schemes/ programmes are implemented by the Commission for promoting excellence and enhancing standards of institutions of higher education.

The Commission consists of a Chairperson and Vice- chairperson and ten other members appointed by the Central Government. The Chairperson is chosen from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government. Of the ten other members, two are chosen from among the officers of the central Government, to represent the Government. Not less than four are chosen from among persons who are, at the time they are so chosen, teachers of universities. The remainder are chosen from among persons (i) who have knowledge of, or experience in, agriculture,

commerce, forestry or industry; (ii) who are members of the engineering, legal, medical or any other learned profession; or (iii) who are Vice-chancellors of universities or who, not being teachers of universities, are in opinion of the Central Government, educationists of repute or have obtained high academic distinctions.

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

	SANCTIONED	WORKING
Group 'A'	116	92
Group 'B'	718	601
'C' and 'D'		
Total :	<hr/> 834 <hr/>	<hr/> 693 <hr/>

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

During the year, a new Cell was set up in the UGC Office to deal with the fake universities. Same of the key positions are yet to be approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

1.2 **Finances**

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

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

Table 1.1
RESOURCES (RS. IN CRORES)

	V PLAN	VI PLAN	VII PLAN	VIII PLAN*
Plan	216	233	575	612
Non Plan	207	388	845	1441 *
Total :	423	621	1420	2053

* upto 31st March, 1996

The Plan grant is utilised for the development and expansion of physical facilities such as the construction of new buildings, purchase of equipment for laboratories, expansion of library facilities and for the creation of facilities to meet other academic and administrative needs. The annual allocation in the budget for 1995-96 was Rs. 207.77 crores which is marginally higher than the revised estimates of 1994-95. Forty-one per cent of plan grants go to State Universities and 20.5 per cent to the Colleges of State Universities thus comprising 61.5 per cent of the total plan grants.

In addition, separate development grants are received from the Government for engineering and technology, management and computer courses in the university sector. There has been a significant increase in the last decade, or so, in the UGC support for research fellowships, autonomous colleges, academic staff colleges imparting in-service training to teachers, creating common facilities in the form of inter-university centres, new courses in emerging areas and special assistance programmes for advanced research.

Given the burgeoning number of students and institutions in the system of higher education (about 4.5 to 5 per cent per annum at compound rate) and the consequential increase in needs of all kinds, the financial resources available to the UGC, particularly the allocations to it in the plan, fall far short of the funding required to promote both development and improve standards simultaneously.

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received, and allocations made to types of institutions and activities during 1995-96, are given in the three tables below:

Table 1.2
GRANTS RECEIVED DURING 1995-96

(RS. IN CRORES)

	PLAN	NON-PLAN
1. Grant-in-aid	207.77	450.82
2. Engineering and Technology	25.00	-
3. Others	1.39	-
TOTAL	234.16	450.82

Table 1.3

NON-PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1995-96

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS	RS.IN CRORES	% OF TOTAL NON-PLAN
1. Maintenance to:		
a) Central Universities	276.95	62.48
b) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	96.99	21.88
c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	30.42	6.87
2. Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships, etc.	27.04	6.10
3. Inter-University Institutions	0.51	0.12
4. State Universities	2.22	0.50
5. Specific Grant for Central Universities.	-	-
6. Non-University Institutions	0.45	0.10
7. UGC Establishment Expenses	8.64	1.95
TOTAL(NON-PLAN)	443.22	100.00

Table 1.4

PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1995-96

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS	RS. IN CRORES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PLAN
1. State Universities*	62.75	34.61
2. Colleges of State Universities	38.11	21.01
3. Central Universities	42.77	23.59
4. Inter-University Centres	25.00	13.79
5. Institutions deemed to be Universities	8.71	4.80
6. Miscellaneous	-	-
7. Colleges of Central Universities	3.99	2.20
TOTAL (PLAN)	181.33**	100.00

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

** In addition, a sum of Rs.32.10 crores was paid to Banaras Hindu University for sophisticated medical equipment.

1.3 UGC Computerisation

UGC has entrusted the task of computerisation of its functional and support divisions to the National Informatics Centre (NIC). The work of preparation of Software for various schemes and their implementation is in progress. The main objective of the job is better management and effective monitoring of the on-going schemes. NIC took up the project in April, 1995.

1.4 Highlights of the Year

i) *Scheme for Women's Hostels*

A scheme of providing women's hostels in universities and colleges was introduced during the year under which a special grant is paid to women's universities and women's colleges as well as other colleges where women's enrolment is more than 30 per cent. Assistance under this scheme is given at three levels depending upon women's enrolment in the university/college concerned. A sum of Rs.500 lakhs was provided for this scheme for the year 1995-96.

ii) *Scheme for Resource Mobilization*

With a view to encouraging resource mobilization by universities, a scheme was introduced under which 25 per cent of the funds raised would be given as an incentive to the universities concerned. The year 1995-96 being the first year of the scheme, the resources generated during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 were taken into account for the purpose of calculating the admissible grant for the year 1995-96. The incentive paid by the UGC is to be put in a corpus fund, interest from which can be used for development purposes by the universities. A sum of Rs.5 crores was allocated for the scheme during the year 1995-96.

iii) *Vice-Chancellors' Conference*

The UGC organised a Conference of Vice-Chancellors on November 12, 1995, at Manipal. The theme of the Conference was "Vocationalisation of Education at the first degree level."

The theme paper highlighted the need for the introduction of vocational/career oriented subjects at a number of undergraduate programmes within the limited resources. In the first two years of the scheme, the total number of courses funded is 35, the number of colleges 381 and universities 26. There is also a need to consider the ways and means of making the existing subjects more relevant to the needs of the community and introducing "hands on" experience in the existing curriculum for two

days a week and confining the remaining four days for classroom teaching.

iv) *Fake Universities*

The problem of fake universities awarding unrecognised degrees has been engaging the attention of the University Grants Commission and the Government of India for the past few years. The mushroom growth of fake universities has been a matter of great concern to the UGC which has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining and raising the standards of higher education in the country.

A fake University is an institution which is not entitled to call itself a university and award degrees under its name. According to the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, only those universities which are established under an Act of Parliament or a State Legislature, or are granted deemed to be university status, are entitled to call themselves "University" and confer degrees. Thus, any university which has not been created under an Act of Parliament or of a State Legislature or has not been granted the status of a deemed university under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act cannot call itself a university or award degrees. Whenever the existence or activities of a fake university come to the notice of the Commission, the concerned State Government is requested to take necessary legal action against the university. In certain cases, the operators of fake universities have managed to get court stay in their favour, whenever any legal proceedings have been initiated by the State Government. In case, where the UGC was made one of the respondents, counter affidavits have been filed indicating the points of violation of provisions of the UGC Act, and services of legal experts/ advocates hired wherever necessary.

The UGC has been issuing Press releases from time to time about self-styled universities/vishwavidyalas/vidyapiths functioning in violation of the UGC Act, 1956, and which are giving advertisements in newspapers for the award of degrees/diplomae for the various courses under their so-called open university system. The UGC has advised the Secretaries, Departments of Education and the Directors of higher

Education of all the States and Union Territories, and the Vice-Chancellors of all universities, to caution students against these fake universities.

An amendment of the UGC Act is also under the consideration of the Government of India, which proposes enhancement of the amount of penalty on those involved in running fake universities. The amendment also envisages a provision of imprisonment of such persons.

The UGC has set up a separate Cell in its office to look into the complaint pertaining to fake universities. This Cell would liaise with different agencies of the Government of India/State Government, and take such measures as are necessary for arresting the menace of fake Institutions.

A list of fake universities in existence, of March, 1996, is given below:-

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar.
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Gagatpuri, Delhi.
4. Commercial University Ltd., Daryaganj, Delhi.
5. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (U.P.).
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.
8. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University), Achaltal, Aligarh (U.P.).
9. Srimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai (U.P.).
10. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamilnadu.
11. Bhartiya Siksha Parishad (U.P.) Open Vishwavidyalaya, Lucknow (U.P.).
12. Arya University, Srinagar (J&K).

13. St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala.
14. National University, Nagpur.
15. United Nation University, Delhi.
16. Vocational University, Delhi.
17. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosikalan, Mathura (U.P.).
18. Maharana Pratap Siksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (U.P.).
19. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.
20. Urdu University, Motibagh, Bhopal.

Chapter II

EDUCATION SYSTEM GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY

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

Student Enrolment

The major observations are as follows:

- a) The trend of student enrolment at the macro level in the last twenty years is given in Appendix II-Figure 2.4. However, the student enrolment trends with respect to the State, stage and faculty have been compressed to a five-year period from 1991-92 to 1995-96.
- b) The growth in student enrolment during this period occurred at a moderate but steady rate, with the increase in enrolment working out to 5.1 per cent per annum.
- c) However, there were wide deviations at the State level when compared to the national average in the increase in enrolment with Goa and Tamil Nadu showing the highest growth increase of 6.9% and Kerala registering the lowest rate of 3.3 per cent over the same period. The average increase in enrolment for 10 States (including that of Delhi) were lower than the all India average of 5.1%.

- d) In 1995-96, an estimated 64.26 lakh students were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Stagewise Enrolment

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

Facultywise Enrolment

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

- a) Four out of ten students in higher education are in the Faculty of Arts, enrolled for courses in Social Sciences and the Humanities which include History and Culture and Languages. Two out of ten students are in Science courses. The ratio for Commerce is also the same as that for Science.

- b) Student enrolment in Commerce began moving upward in the 1970s. Commerce appears to have gained primarily at the expense of the faculties of Arts and Humanities. Except for this shift, there has been no other significant change in this pattern of facultywise enrolment in recent years.

2.2 Doctoral degrees

The number of doctoral degrees awarded showed an increase from 8743 in 1991-92 to 10270 in 1994-95. Out of the total number awarded in 1994-95, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 4351 degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 3281 degrees.

2.3 Institutions

- a) An increase in enrolment of this order would not have been possible without the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, particularly colleges (see Figure 2.7). The rate of increase of colleges, however, has varied across States. Figure 2.7 shows the variations among the States. **Relatively speaking, Maharashtra, which is number 13 in Figure 2.7, registered the highest pace of growth of colleges during the five year period from 1991-92 to 1995- 96. The pace of growth was also notably high in Karnataka (No.10), Orissa (No.18) and Andhra Pradesh (No.1). Middle level growth is shown by Bihar(No.4), Gujarat (No.6), and Tamil Nadu (No.22). Increase in the number of Colleges in some other States over this period has not been significant while in States like Tripura and the North Eastern States as well as in the Union territories of Chandigarh, Dadara and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshdweep, there was no increase in the number of colleges over this period.**
- b) An estimated 287 new colleges were established during 1995- 96, bringing the total number of colleges to 9278 as against 8991 colleges in 1994-95.

- c) At the end of 1995-96, the total number of colleges recognised under **Section 2(f)** of the UGC Act was 4730 as against 4685 in the previous year.
- d) The increase, over the years, in the number of colleges, has been largely a result, of the increase in the number of private but aided affiliated colleges. Nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the total number of colleges in existence, today, fall in this category.
- e) There were 207 universities and deemed universities at the end of 1995-96. The new universities established in the reporting year were:
1. West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Calcutta.
 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad.

Table 2.1

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 1995-96

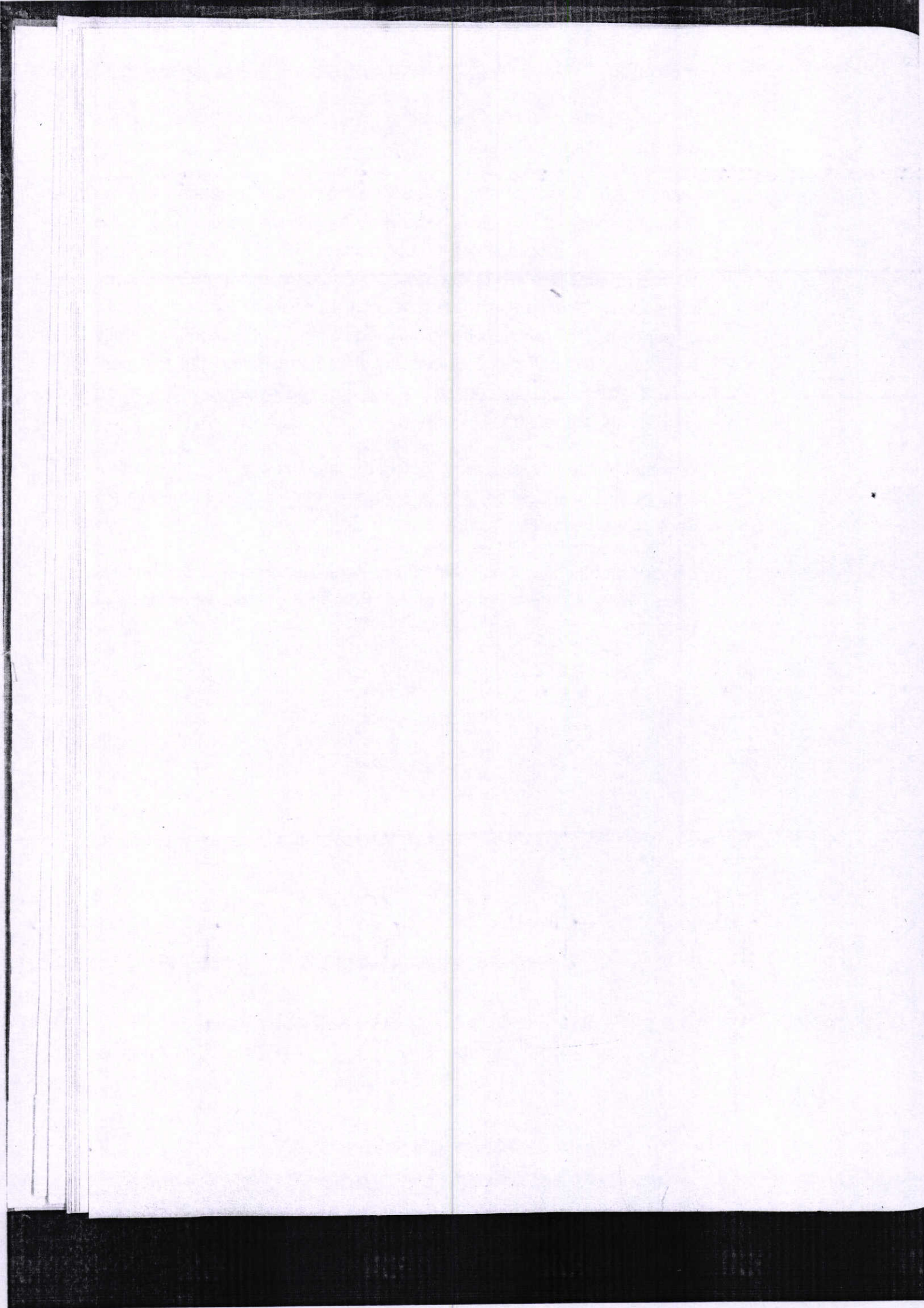
	No. of Institutions
1. Central/State Universities	166*
2. Institutions deemed to be Universities	37
3. Institutions established through State legislation	4
4. Colleges	9278**

* Includes 7 Open Universities

** Estimated

2.4 Staff Strength

- a) In 1995-96, the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was 3.10 lakhs as against 3.01 lakhs in the previous year.
- b) Data for five years, including 1995-96, on the number of teachers by the positions they hold, is given separately for affiliated colleges and the departments and colleges of the universities in Figure 2.8. The largest number of teachers are in the category of Lecturers. In 1995-96, they constituted 57 per cent, of the teachers in the university departments and 82 per cent of the teachers in the affiliated colleges, while in the university department and colleges 26.2 per cent were Readers and 12.8 per cent were Professors. This constitutes 1:2:4 of the pyramid which is an appropriate distribution.
- c) With the affiliated colleges constituting the largest segment of the institutions of higher education, 77 per cent of all the teachers in the system were in affiliated colleges.
- d) Senior teachers (i.e. Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers) were 13.9 per cent of all teachers in the affiliated colleges in 1995-96.



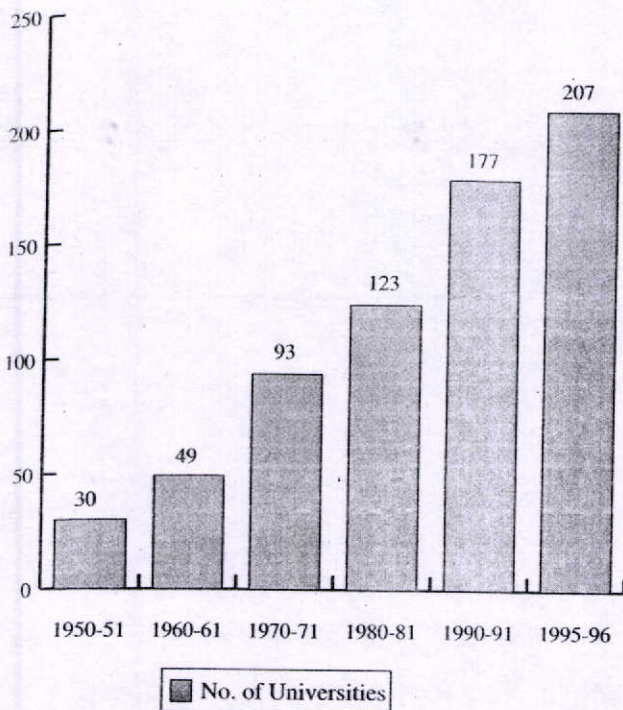


Fig. 2.1 Decadal growth of Universities from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and quinquennial growth from 1990-91 to 1995-96

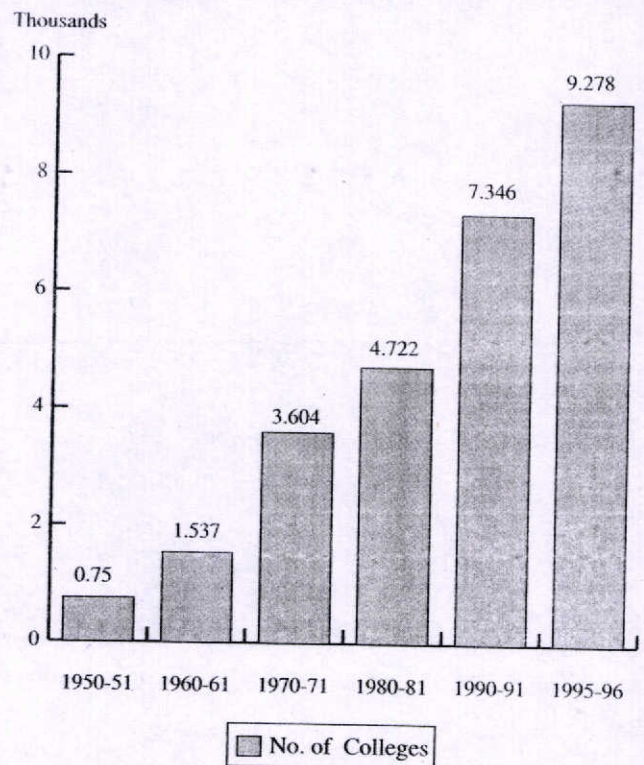


Fig. 2.2 Decadal growth of Colleges from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and quinquennial growth from 1990-91 to 1995-96

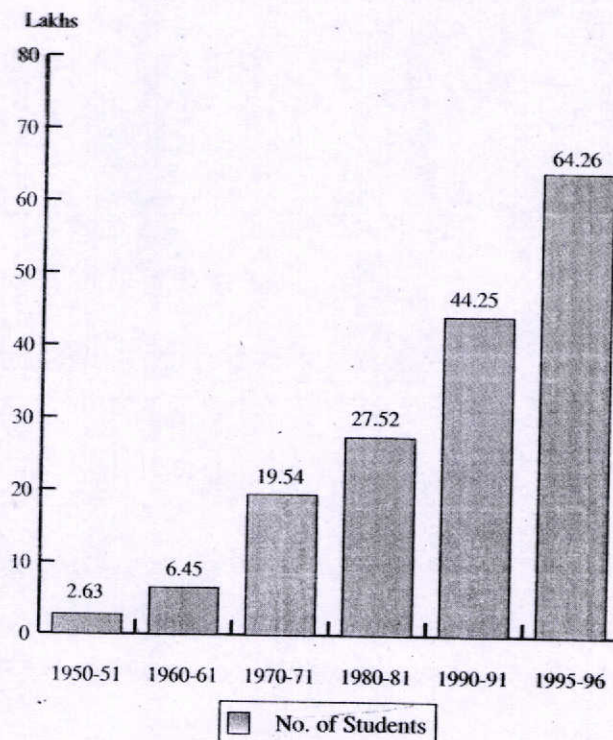
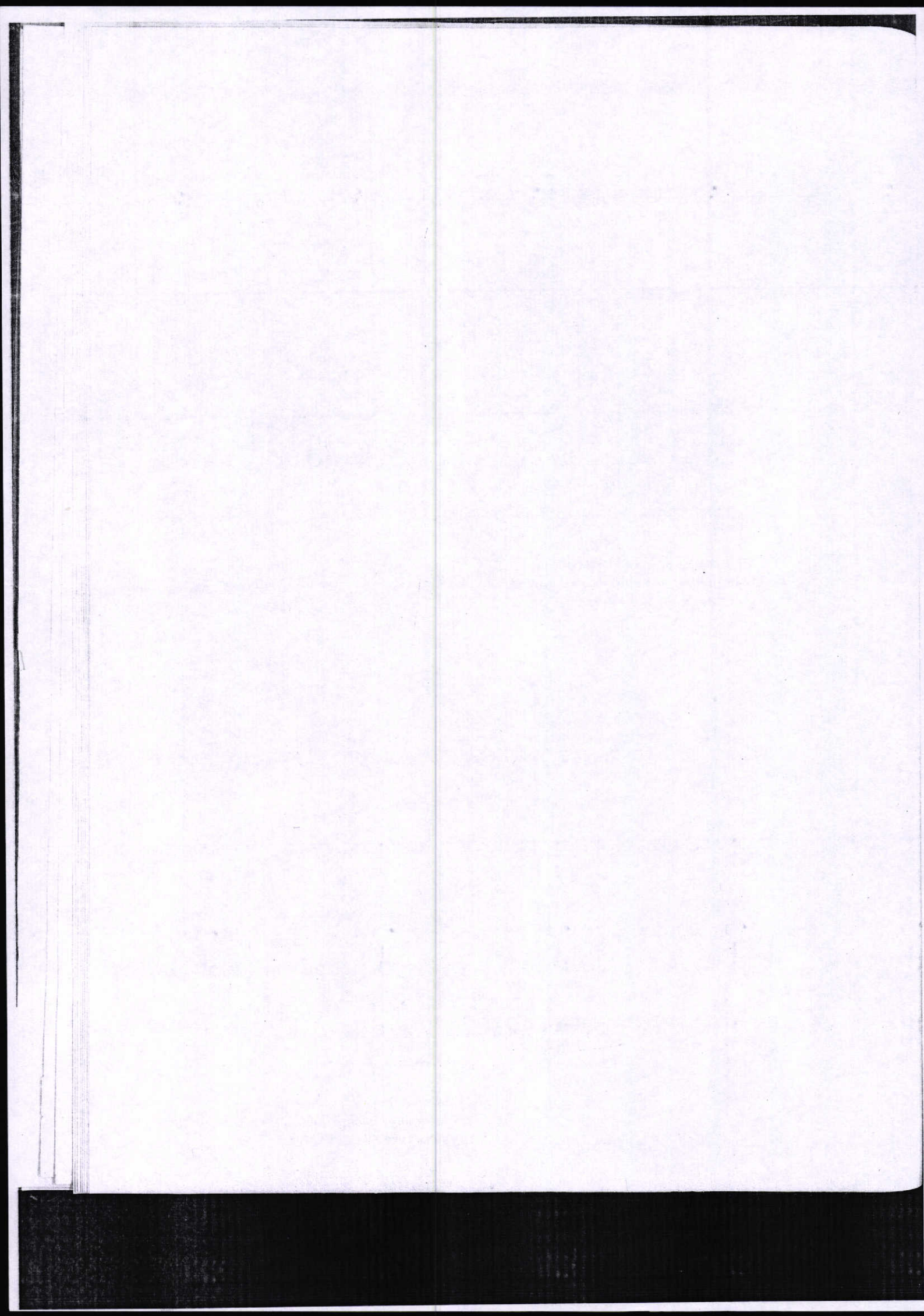


Fig. 2.3 Decadal growth of Students from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and quinquennial growth from 1990-91 to 1995-96



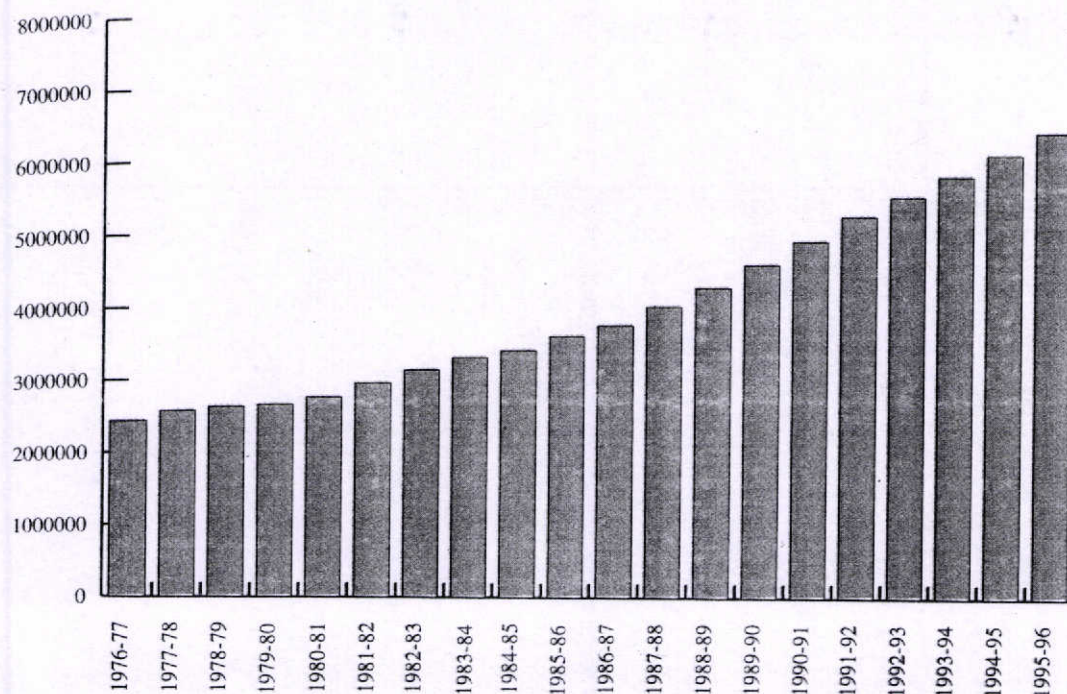


Fig. 2.4(A) Growth of All India Student Enrolment from 1976-77 to 1995-96

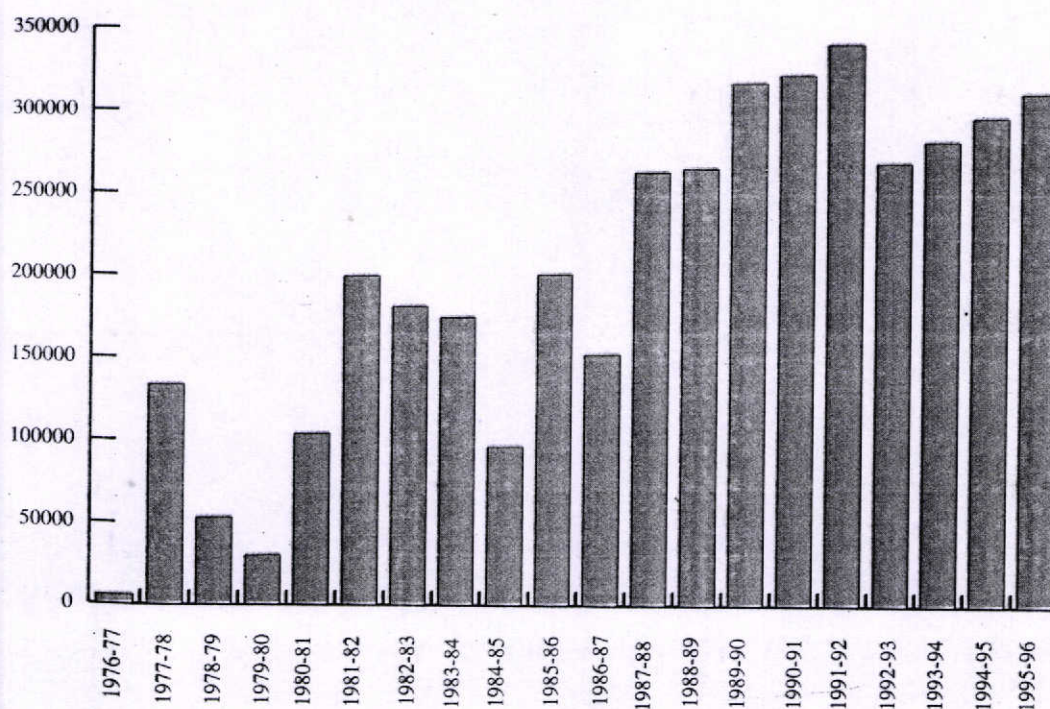
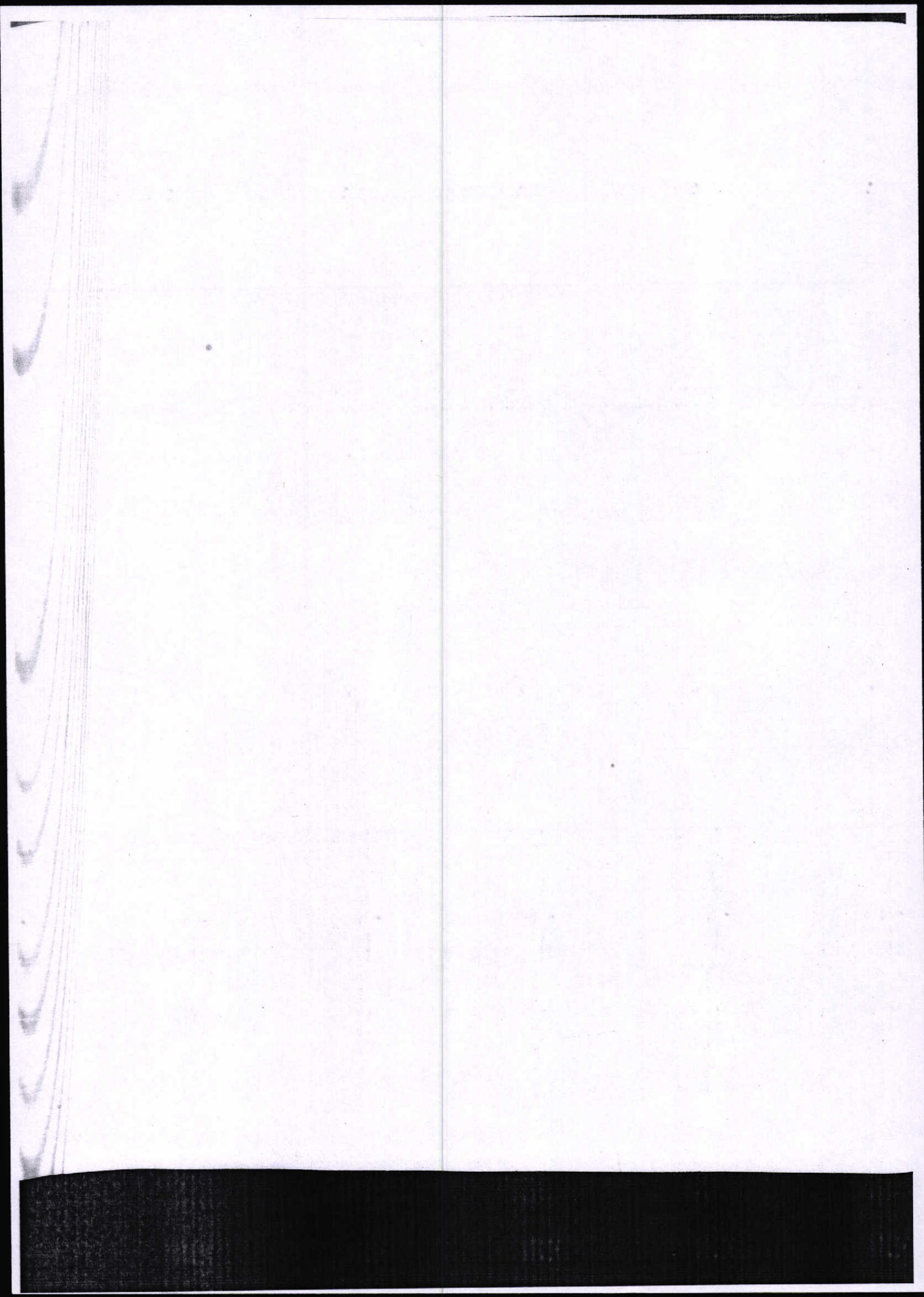


Fig. 2.4(B) Annual Increase in All India Student Enrolment from 1976-77 to 1995-96



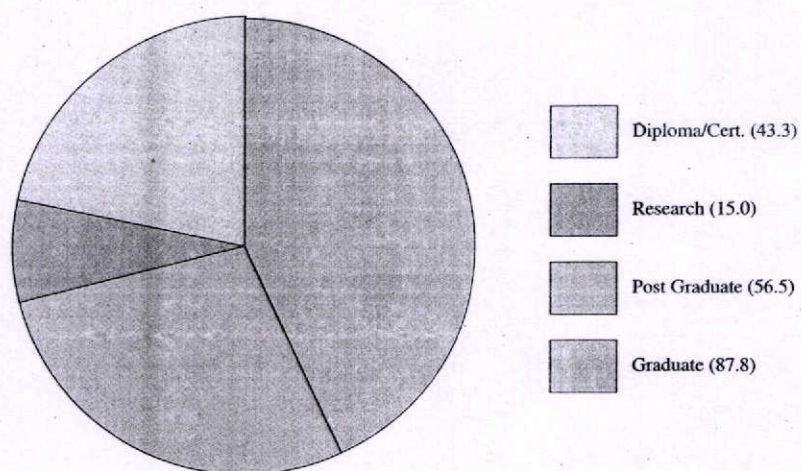


Fig. 2.5 Stage-wise Student Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges (1995-96)

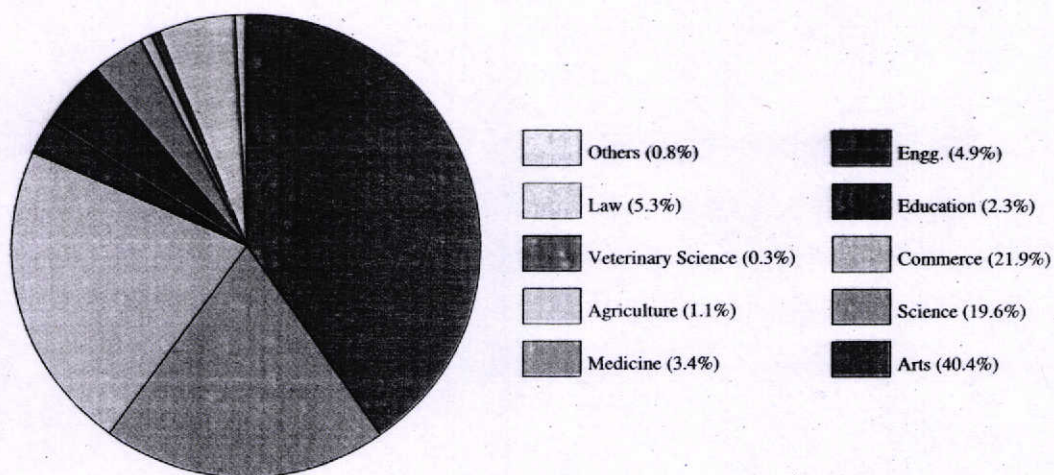
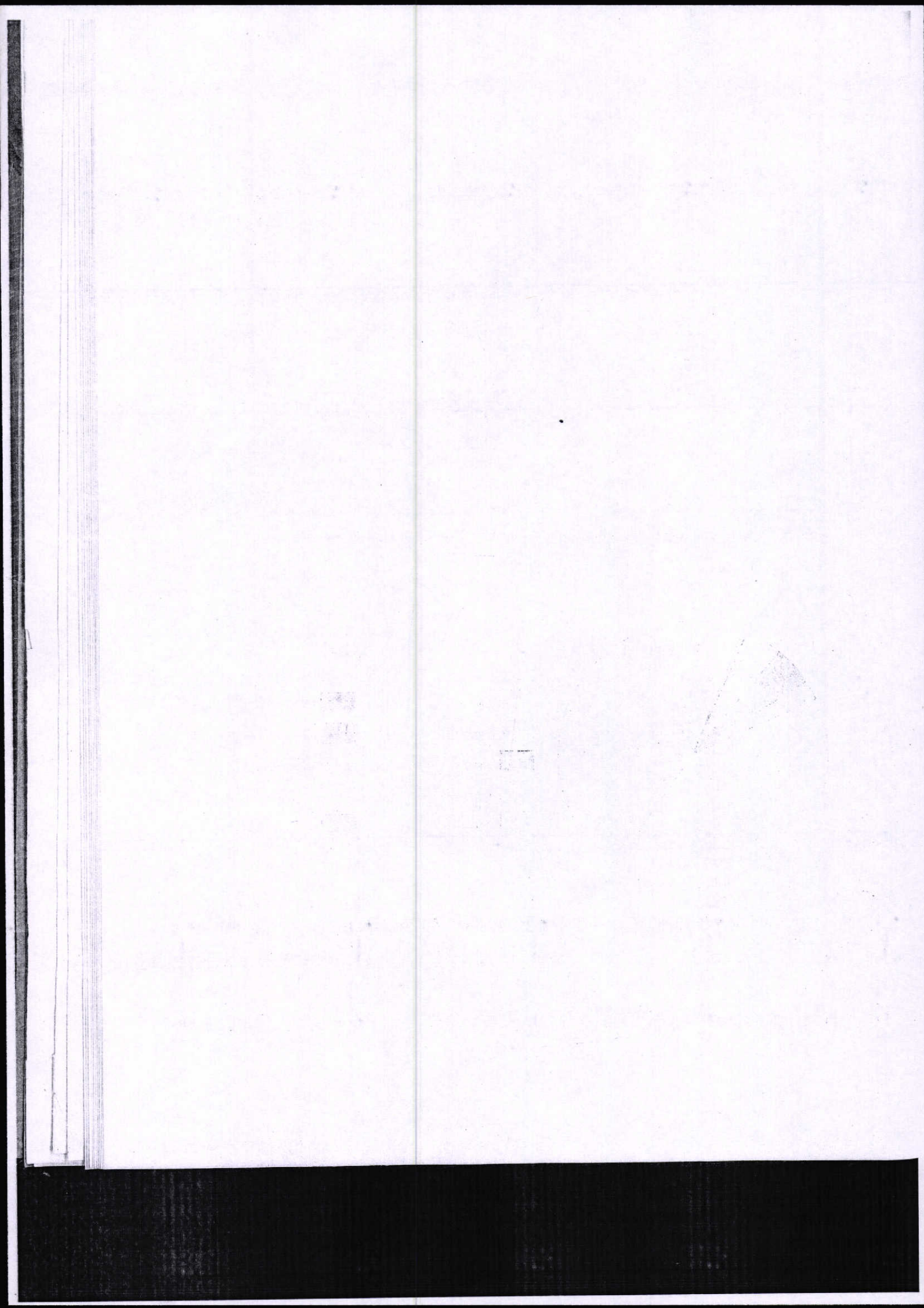


Fig. 2.6 Faculty-wise Student Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges (1995-96)



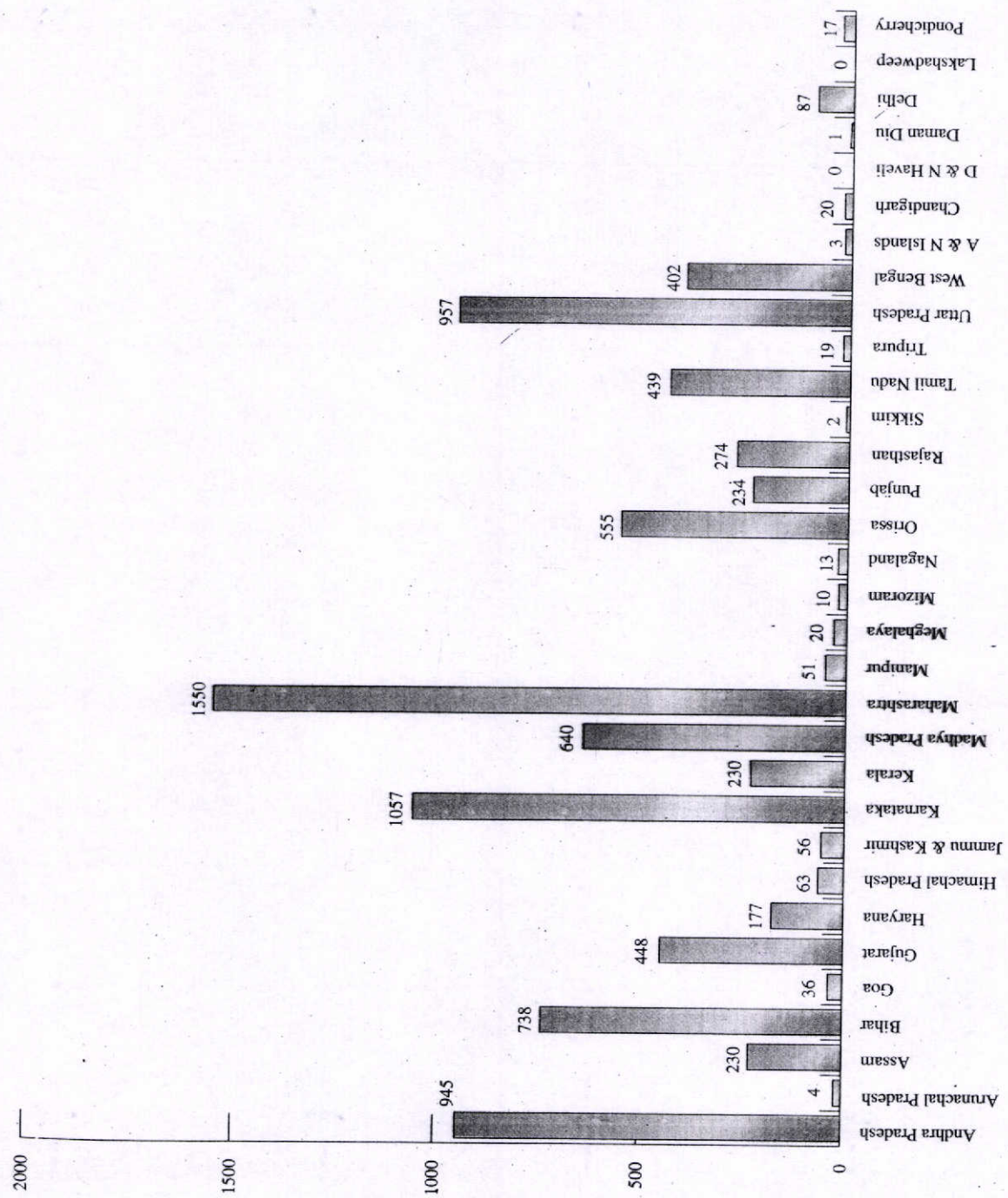
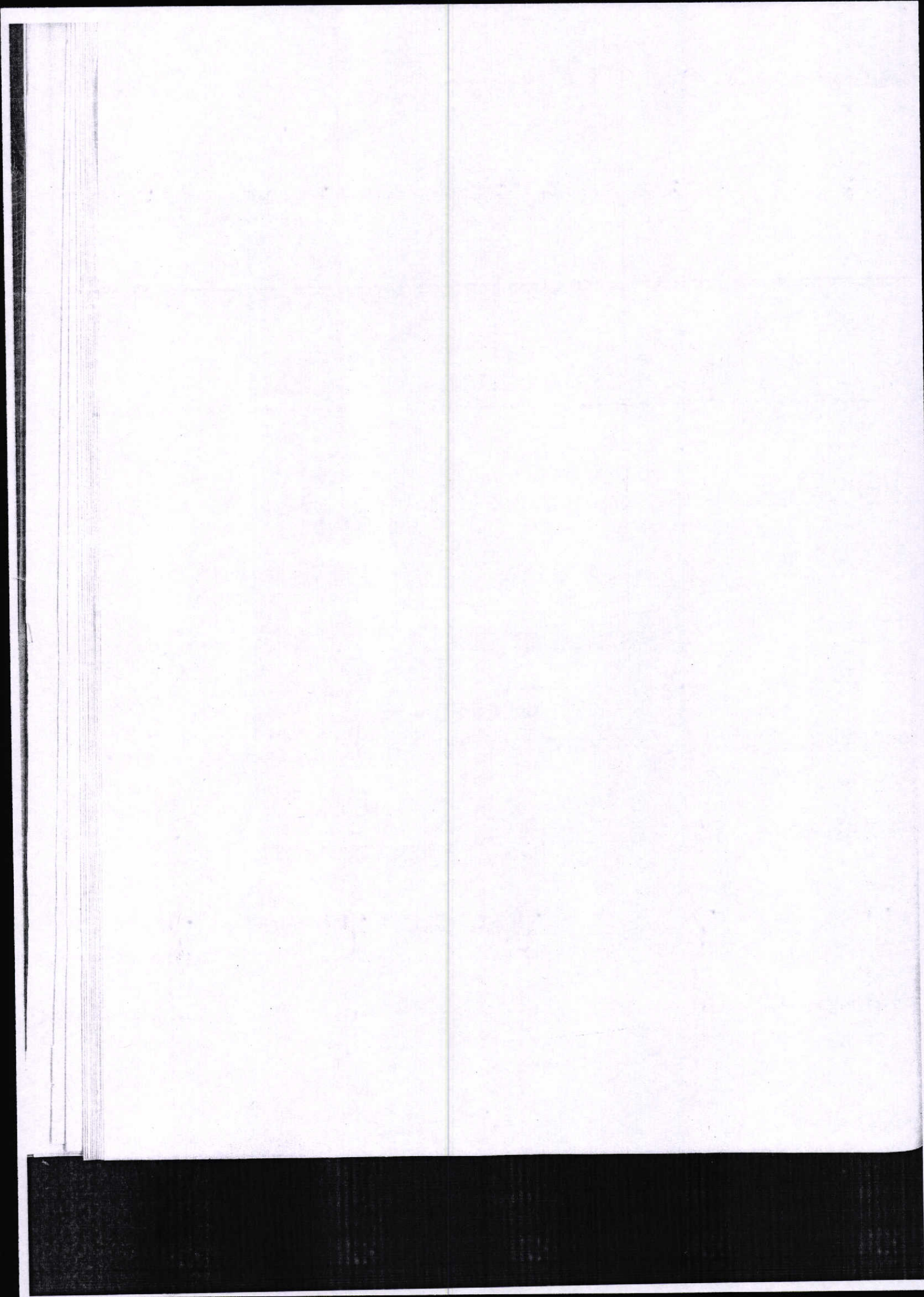


Fig. 2.7 Number of Colleges State-wise (1995-96)



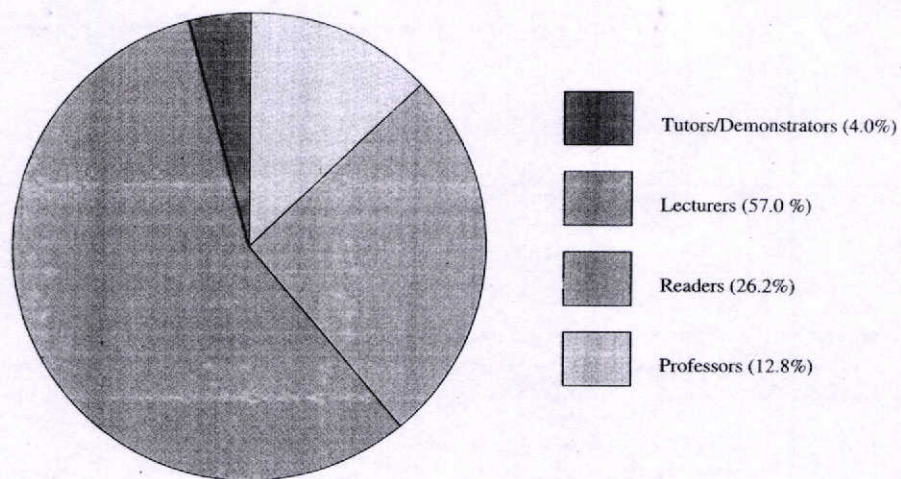


Fig. 2.8(A) Distribution of Teaching Staff according to Designation :
University Departments and University Colleges (1995-96)

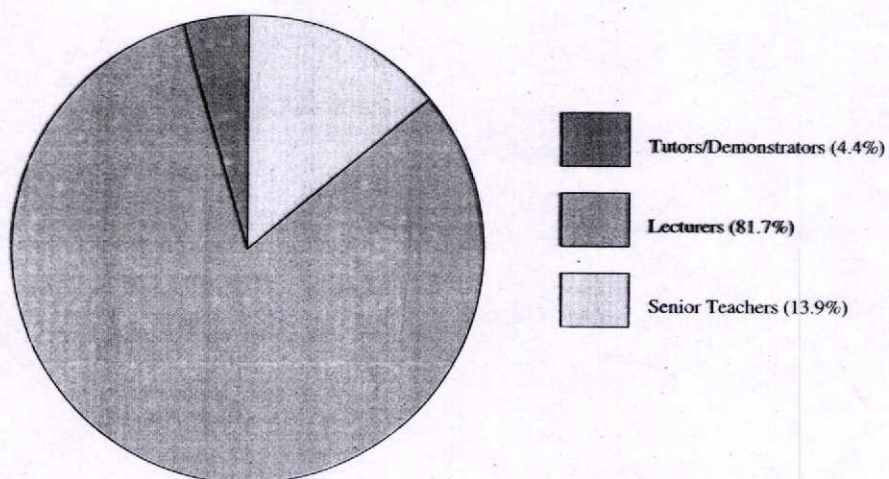
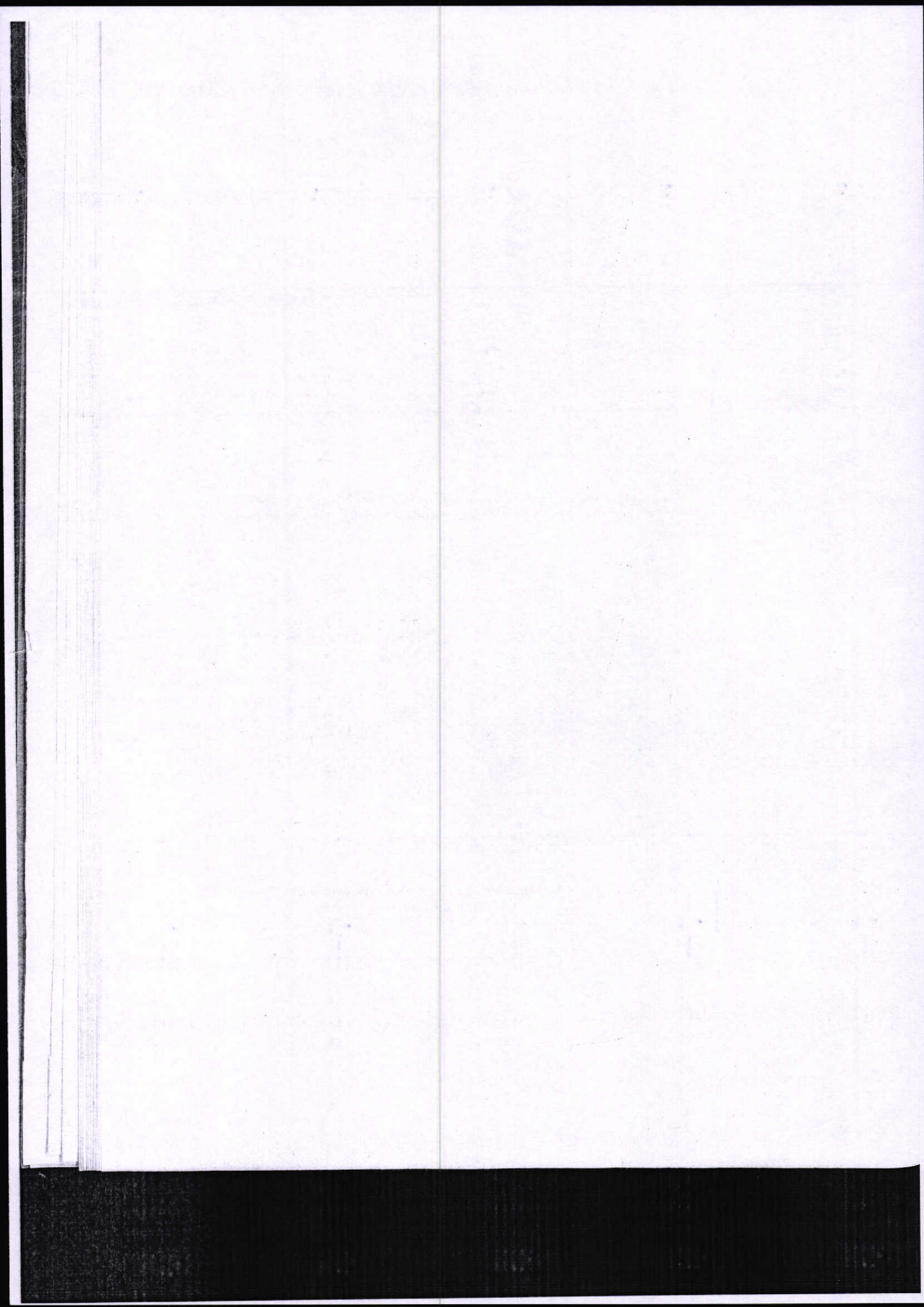


Fig. 2.8(B) Distribution of Teaching Staff according to Designation :
Affiliated Colleges (1995-96)



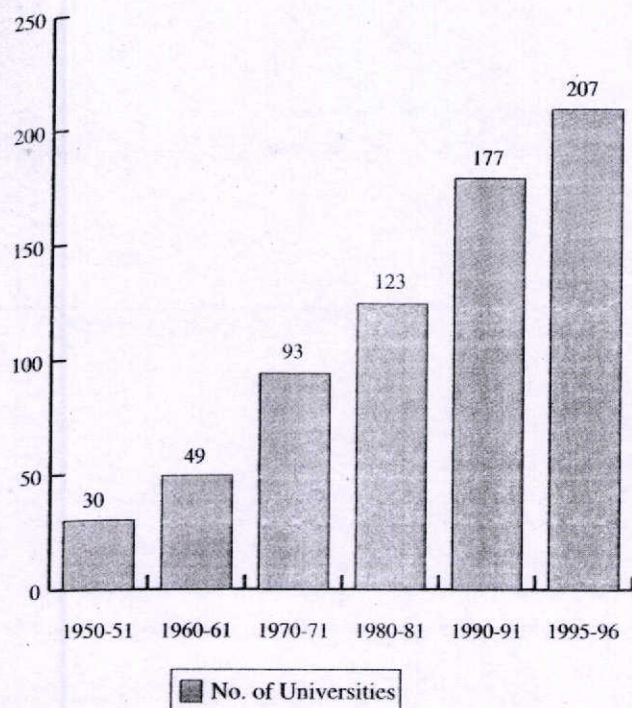


Fig. 2.1 Decadal growth of Universities from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and quinquennial growth from 1990-91 to 1995-96

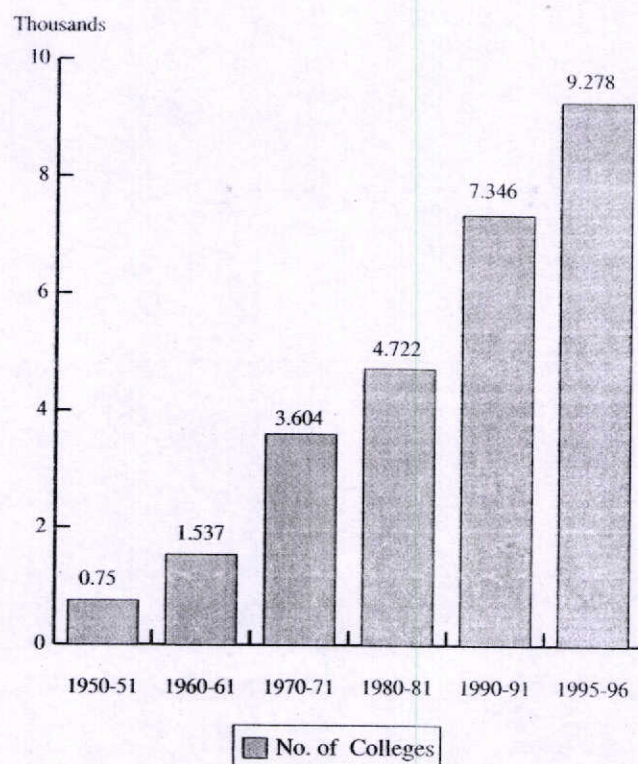


Fig. 2.2 Decadal growth of Colleges from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and quinquennial growth from 1990-91 to 1995-96

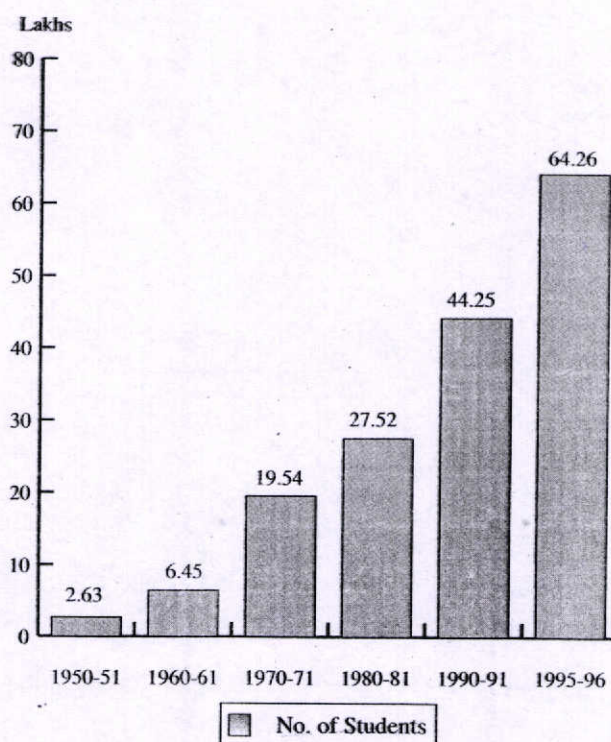
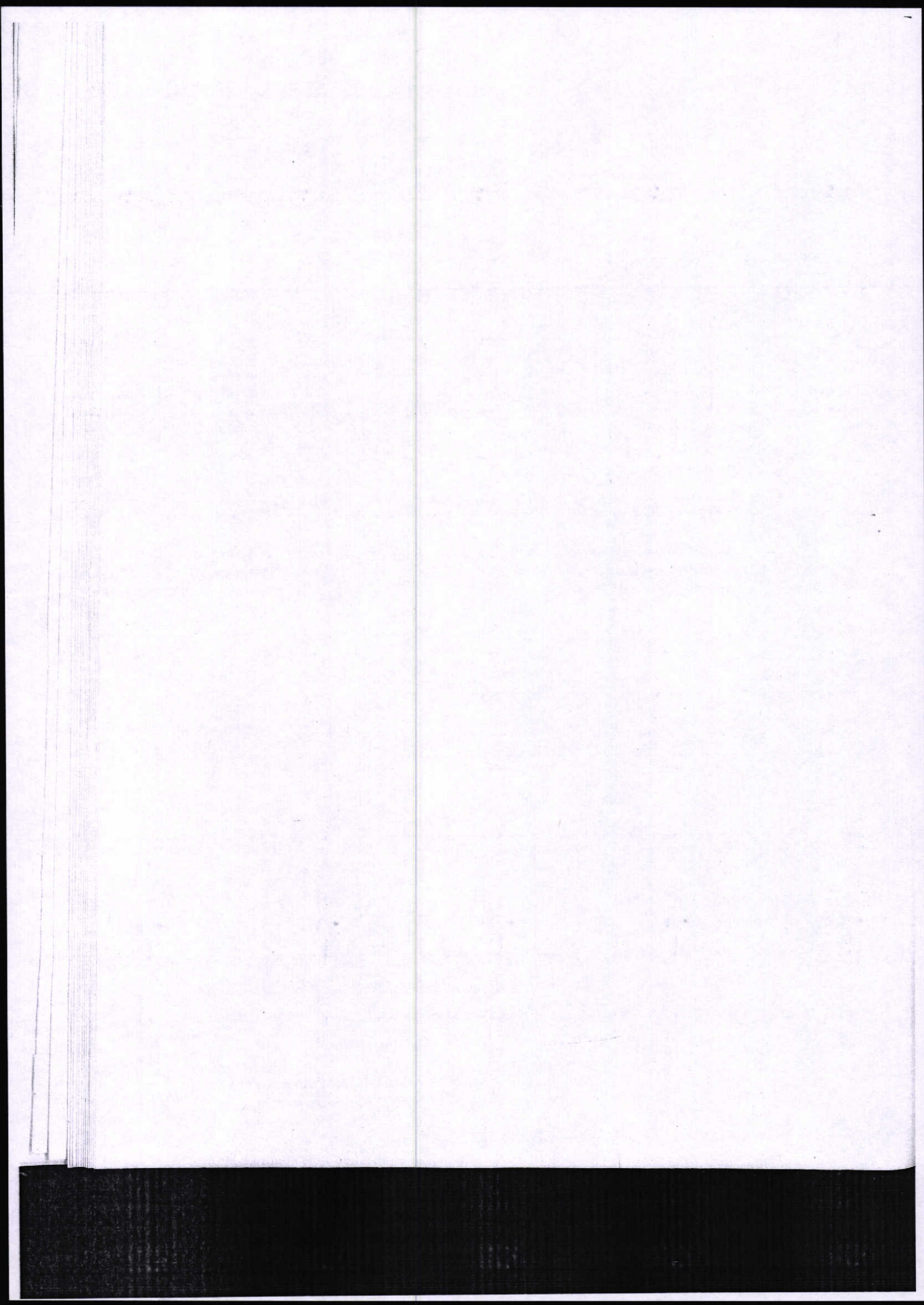


Fig. 2.3 Decadal growth of Students from 1950-51 to 1990-91 and quinquennial growth from 1990-91 to 1995-96



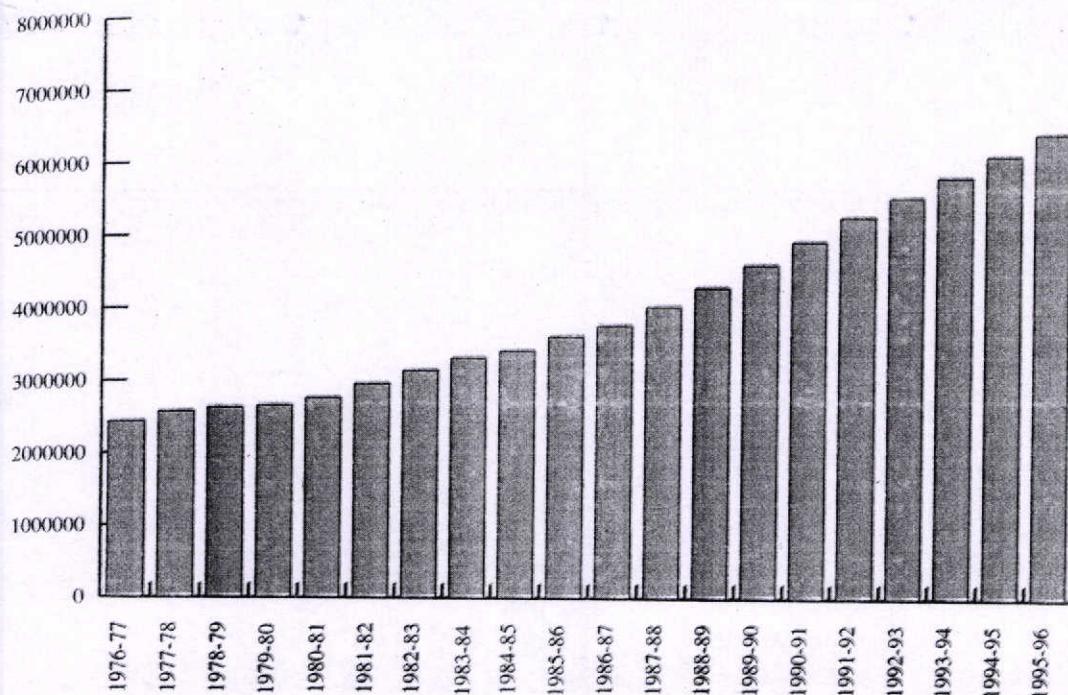


Fig. 2.4(A) Growth of All India Student Enrolment from 1976-77 to 1995-96

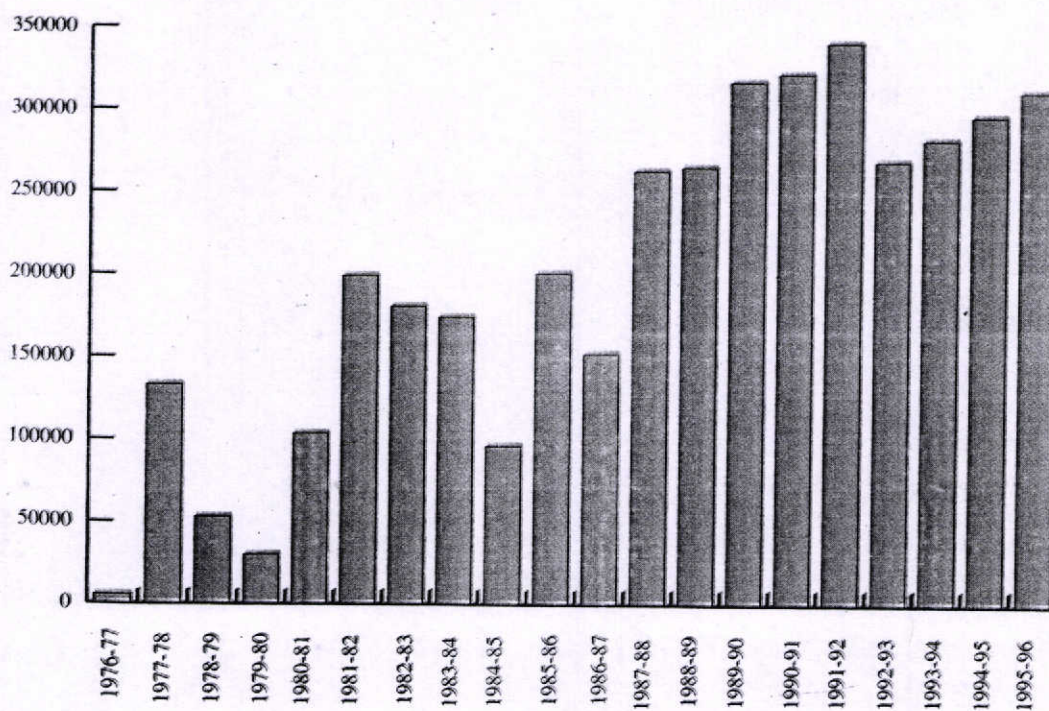
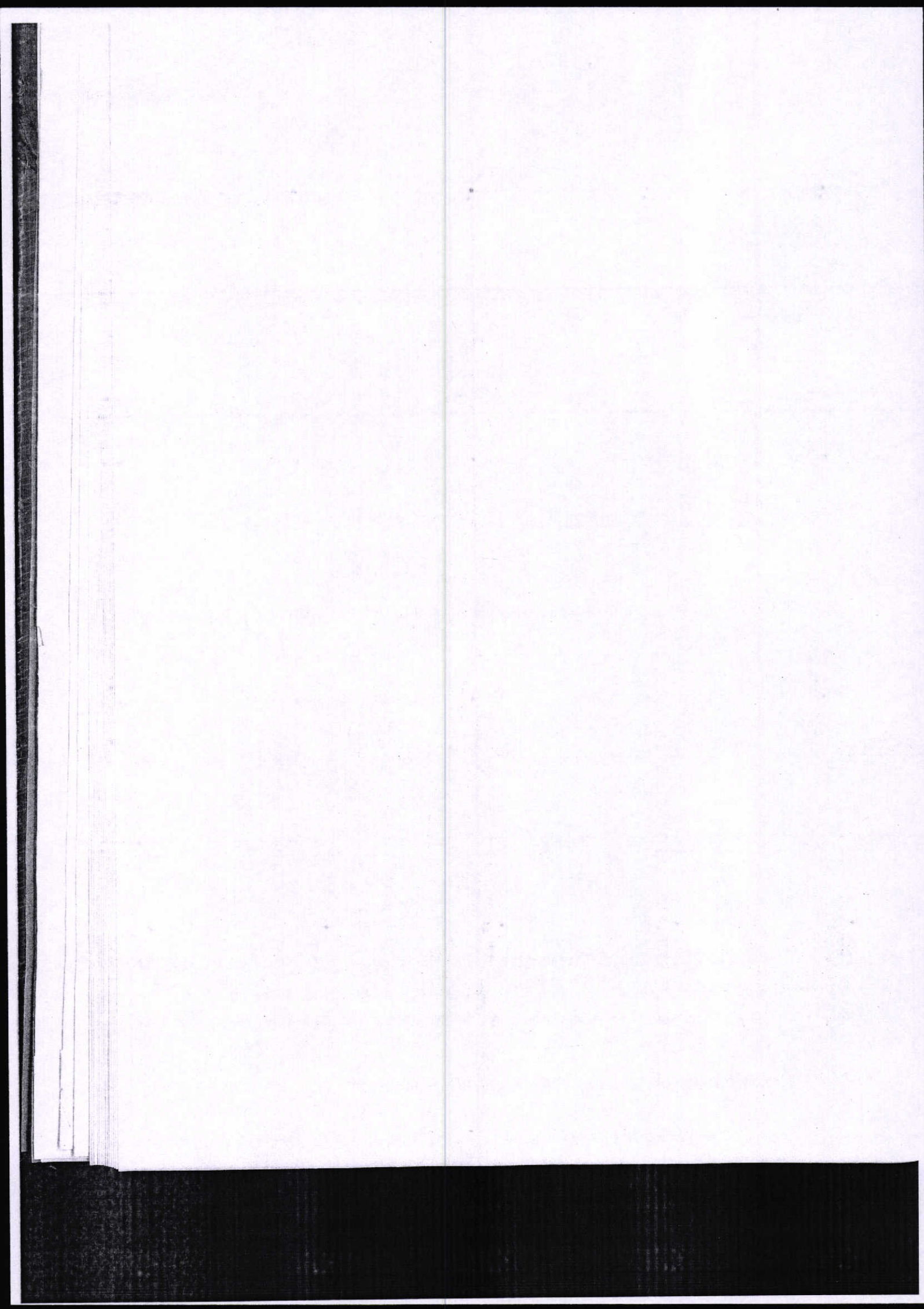


Fig. 2.4(B) Annual Increase in All India Student Enrolment from 1976-77 to 1995-96



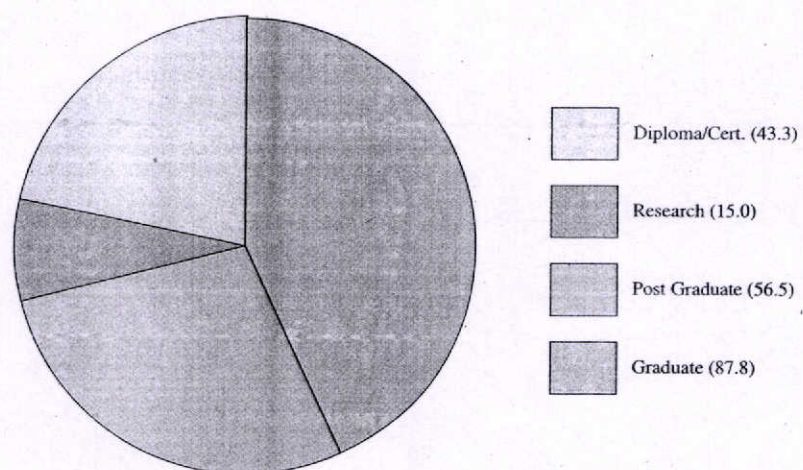


Fig. 2.5 Stage-wise Student Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges (1995-96)

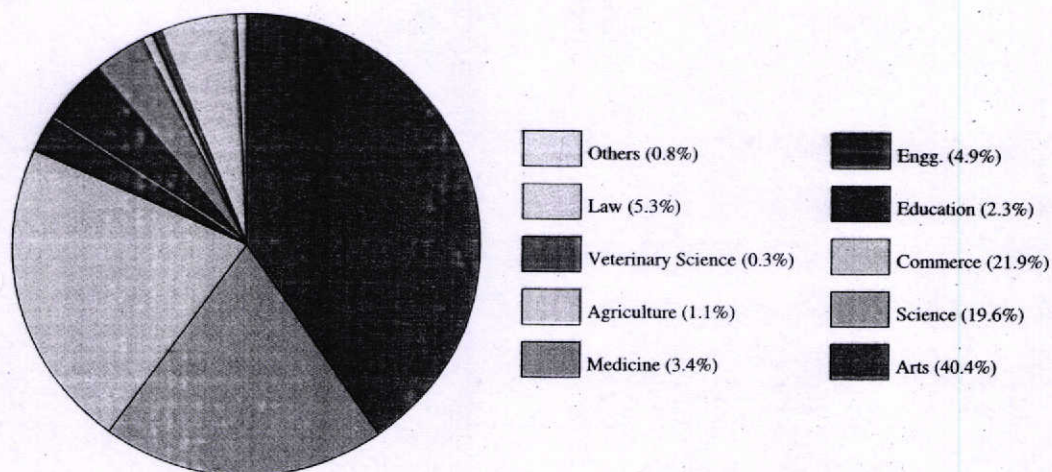
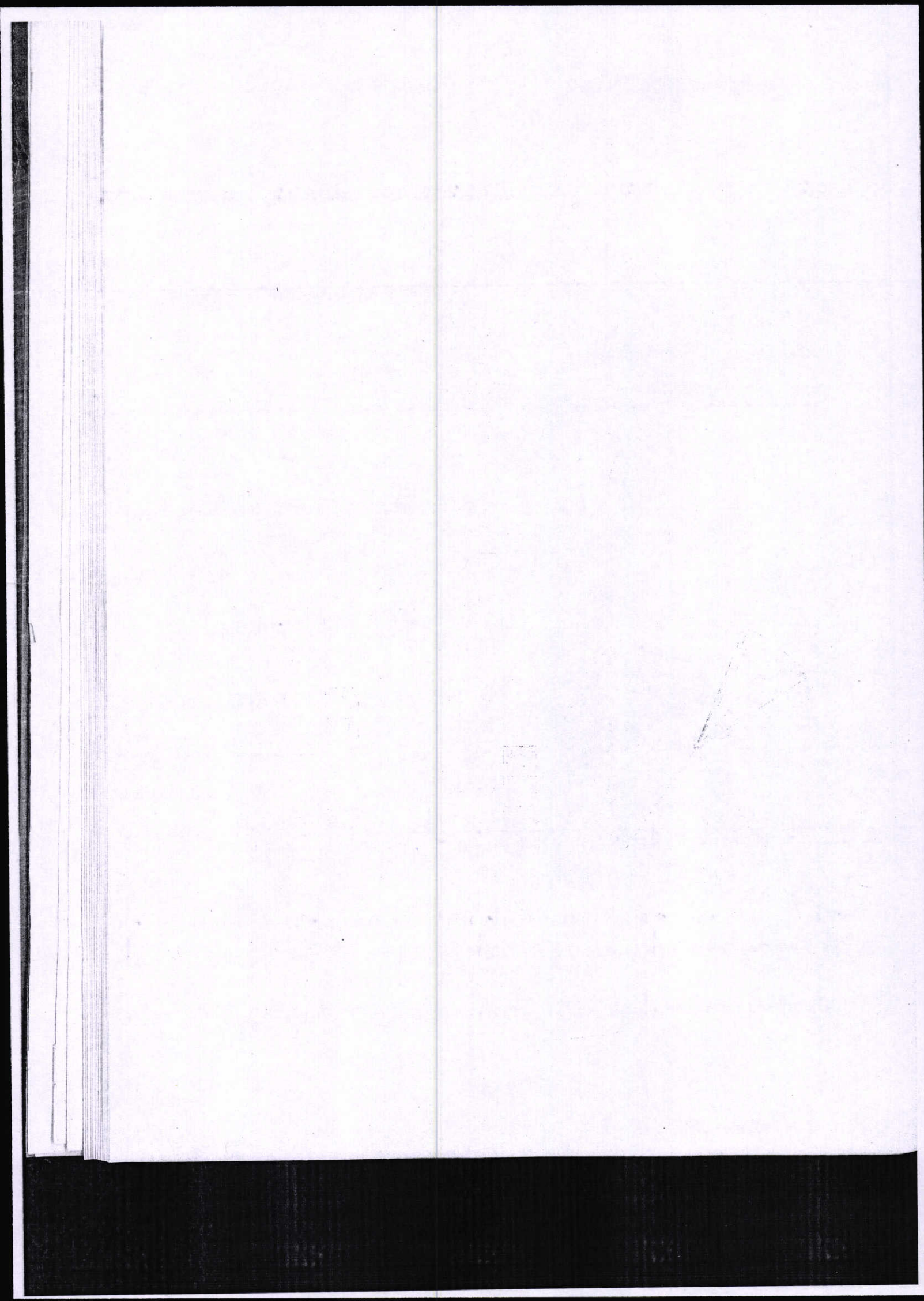


Fig. 2.6 Faculty-wise Student Enrolment : Universities and Affiliated Colleges (1995-96)



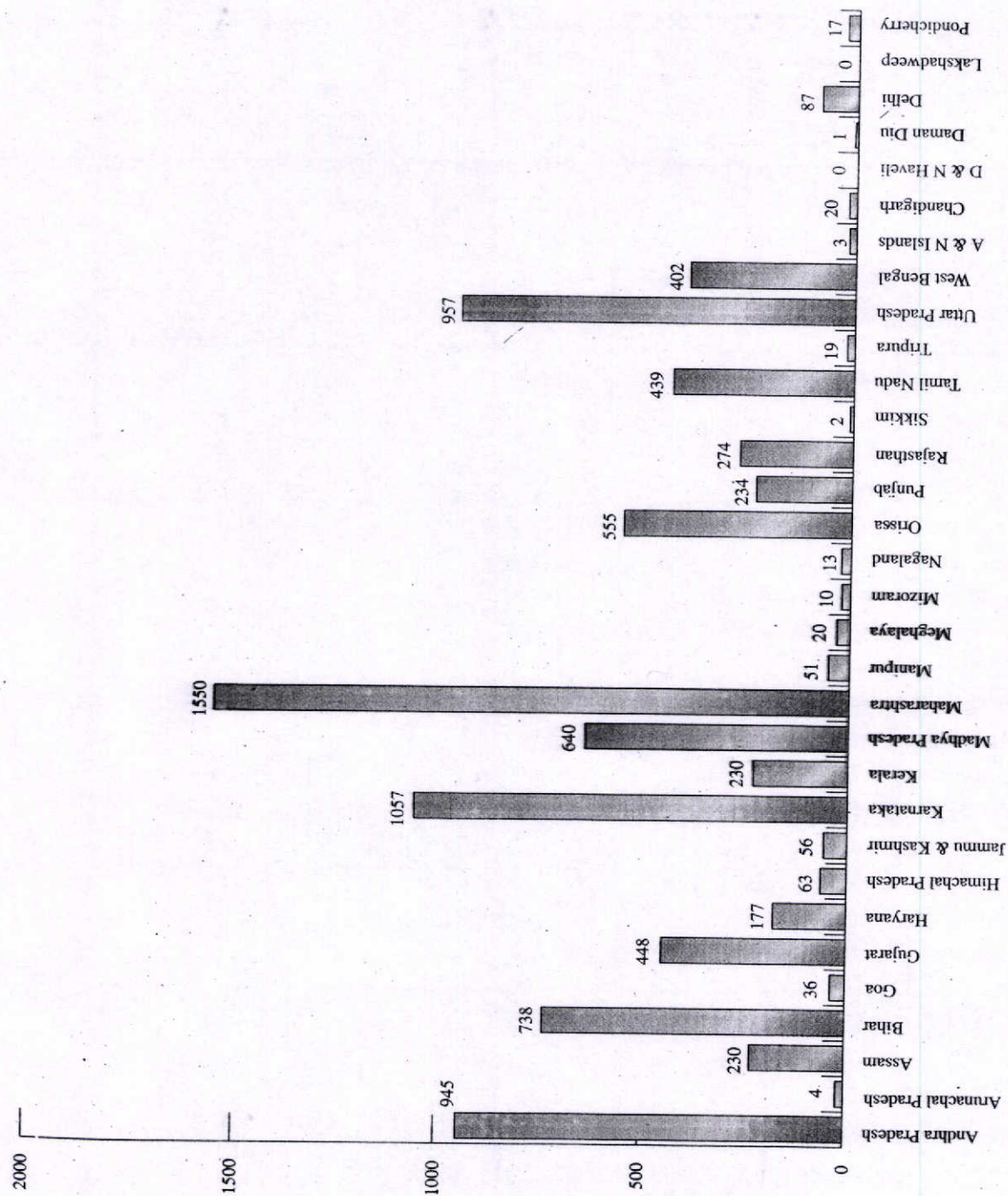
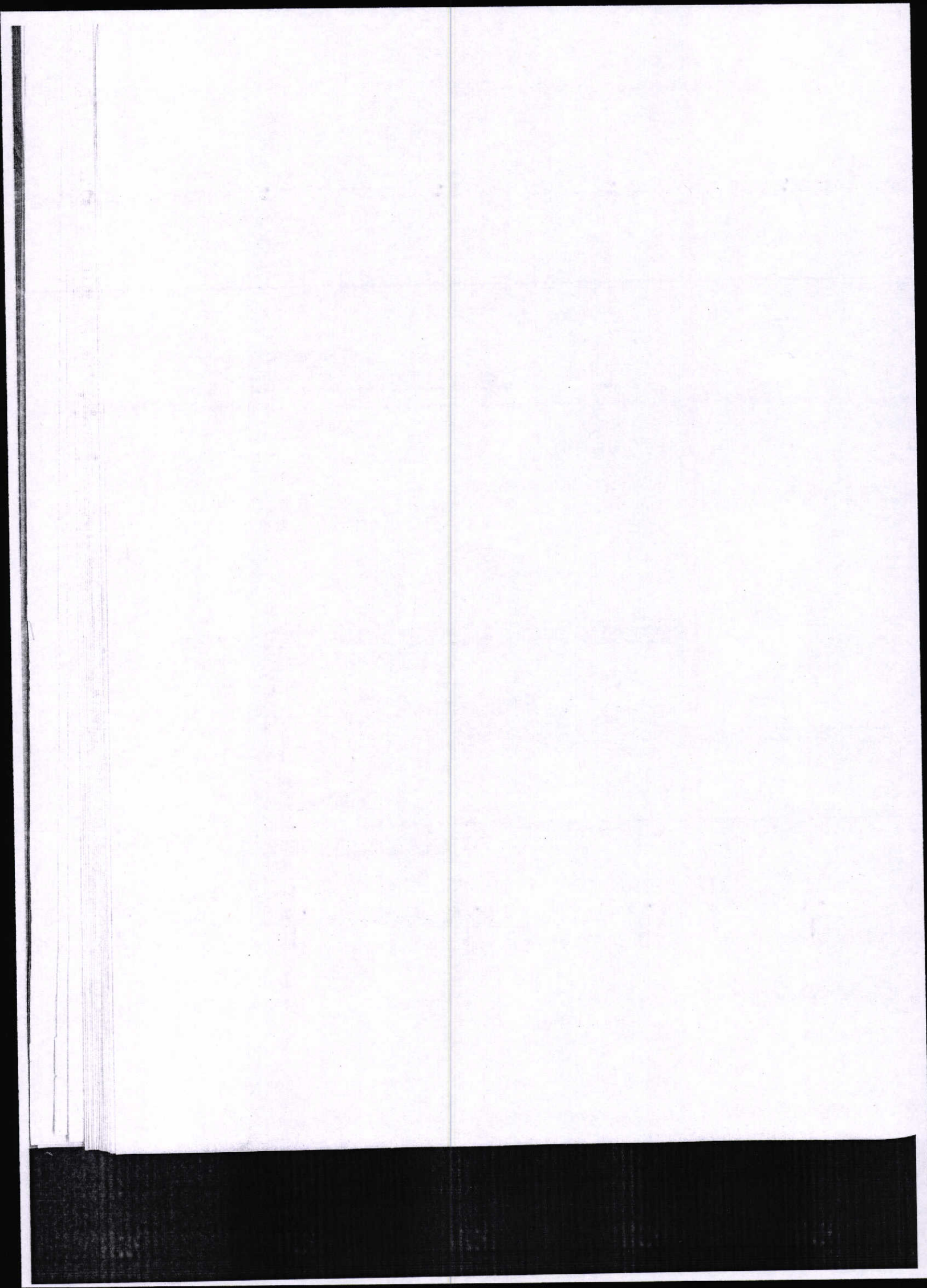


Fig. 2.7 Number of Colleges State-wise (1995-96)



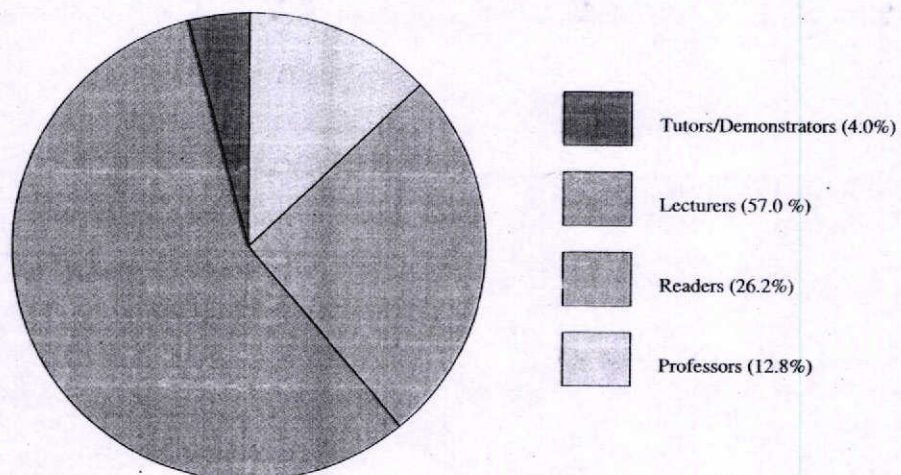


Fig. 2.8(A) Distribution of Teaching Staff according to Designation :
University Departments and University Colleges (1995-96)

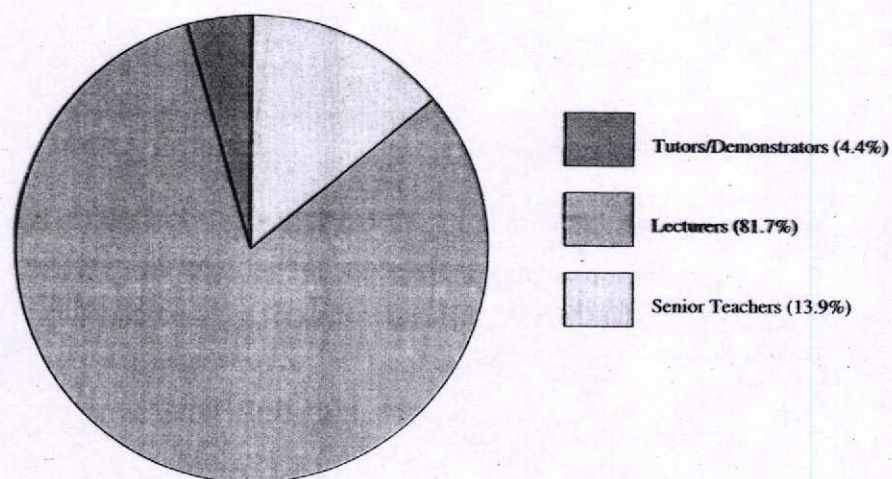
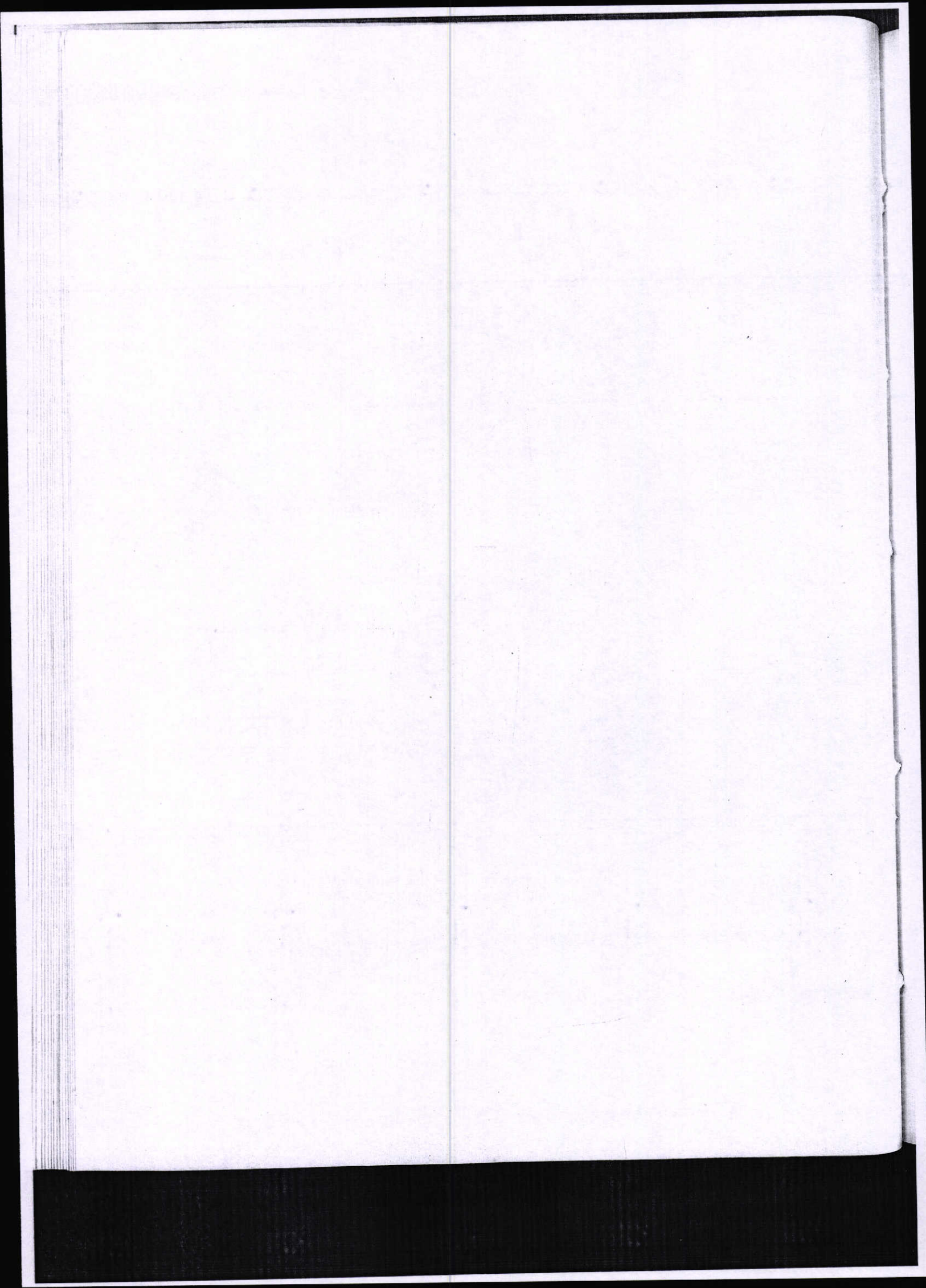


Fig. 2.8(B) Distribution of Teaching Staff according to Designation :
Affiliated Colleges (1995-96)



Chapter III

MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

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 the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. Notwithstanding the constraint of resources from time to time, the Commission has sought to achieve this objective by providing funds to the institutions of higher education under various programmes for improving their laboratories, libraries and their syllabi, initiating new courses, introducing examination reforms, hiring faculty, promoting research and for upgrading the knowledge and skills of their faculty and administrative staff. A brief outline of schemes/programmes, relating to these goals and objectives, is given below:

3.1 Academic Staff Colleges

In order to maintain high standards of teaching in the universities and colleges, training of teachers is considered an important component. The new National Policy on Education 1986 (revised 1992) has stressed upon a comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through Academic Staff Colleges. Also, the Fourth Pay Committee on Pay Scales for teachers (Mehrotra Committee, 1985) had stressed the need for the training of university and college teachers. The Academic Staff Colleges, set up in 1986-87, are designed to fulfill this objective. At present, there are 45 ASCs which conduct four-week training programmes for new teachers with innovative techniques and also three to four week refresher courses in various disciplines for in-service teachers to enable them to update their knowledge.

Since these Academic Staff Colleges cannot cater to the needs of all the teachers, some 57 departments have been selected to conduct refresher

courses only. These departments have prepared reading material for the use of teachers. The Academic Staff Colleges also conduct seminars of two to three days' duration for the Principals located under the catchment area, which have been found to be a very useful exercise for motivating them to depute teachers for attending orientation and refresher courses. The Academic Staff Colleges sensitize the teachers about students' expectations and perceptions and provide them an understanding of the academic context to higher education in which they work. They also help teachers in developing an insight into the dynamics of working in the educational system. Upto 31st March, 1996, nearly one lakh teachers had participated in refresher courses and 40,000 teachers in orientation courses.

During the year, it was decided to review the existing Academic Staff Colleges. For this purpose, a proforma has been designed and necessary information is being obtained from the Academic Staff Colleges.

3.2 **Special Assistance Programme**

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

- i) Centre of Advanced Study(CAS)
- ii) Department of Special Assistance(DSA) and
- iii) Departmental Research Support(DRS)

A table indicating the number of SAP departemtns in position during 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

SAP DEPARTMENTS

	HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS		SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENTS	
	1994-95	1995-96	1994-95	1995-96
CAS	16	16	41	40
DSA	108	108	115	118
DRS	47	45	84	77
Total	171	169	240	235

There was no increase in the number of departments, at each stage, as the scheme had to be frozen due to a severe shortage of funds. Hence, only the existing departments were maintained. In 1994-95, there were 411 departments while in 1995-96, there were 404.

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

When a department is selected for support under any of the above categories, its academic achievements are examined by the concerned

subject experts and their recommendations are placed for preliminary approval before the UGC. Thereafter, either an expert committee visits the department or representatives of the concerned departments are invited to present their needs before an expert committee. Regular and continuous monitoring is built into the SAP programme. On the basis of research performance, assistance to a department is continued at the same level or upgraded to the next higher level, or discontinued on the basis of a review by an expert committee.

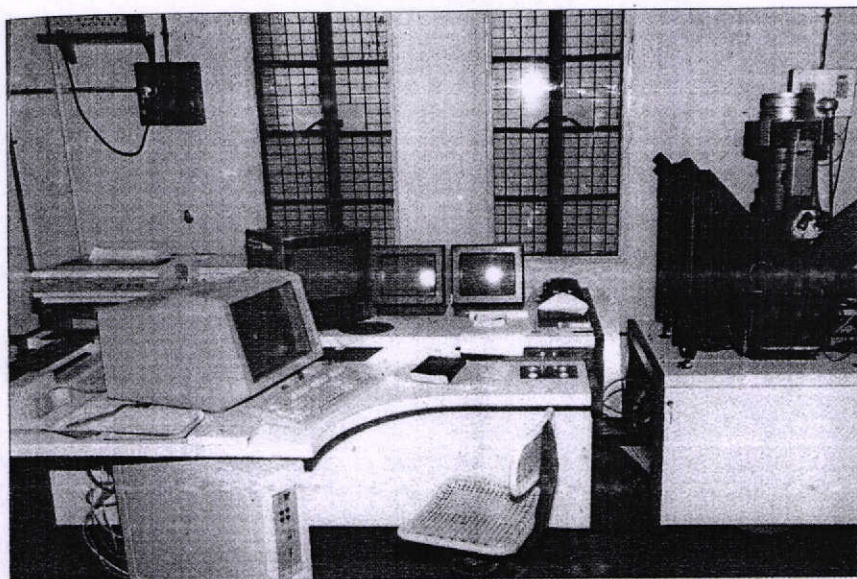
Through these schemes, departments have acquired adequate infrastructural facilities. This has enabled them to attract funds from various agencies (like DST, CSIR, ICAR, DOE, MHRD) and to develop effective linkages with eminent scientists and academicians abroad, some of whom have also entered into collaborative research with these centres.

During the year under report, a large number of departments which were completing their term were reviewed and decision regarding their upgradation (from DRS and DSA), as also their continuation and discontinuation, was conveyed to the universities.

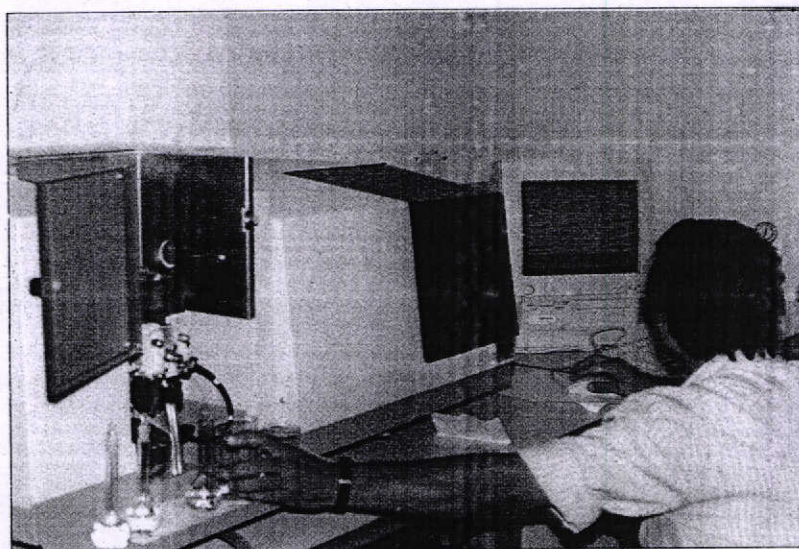
3.3 Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (COSIST)

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

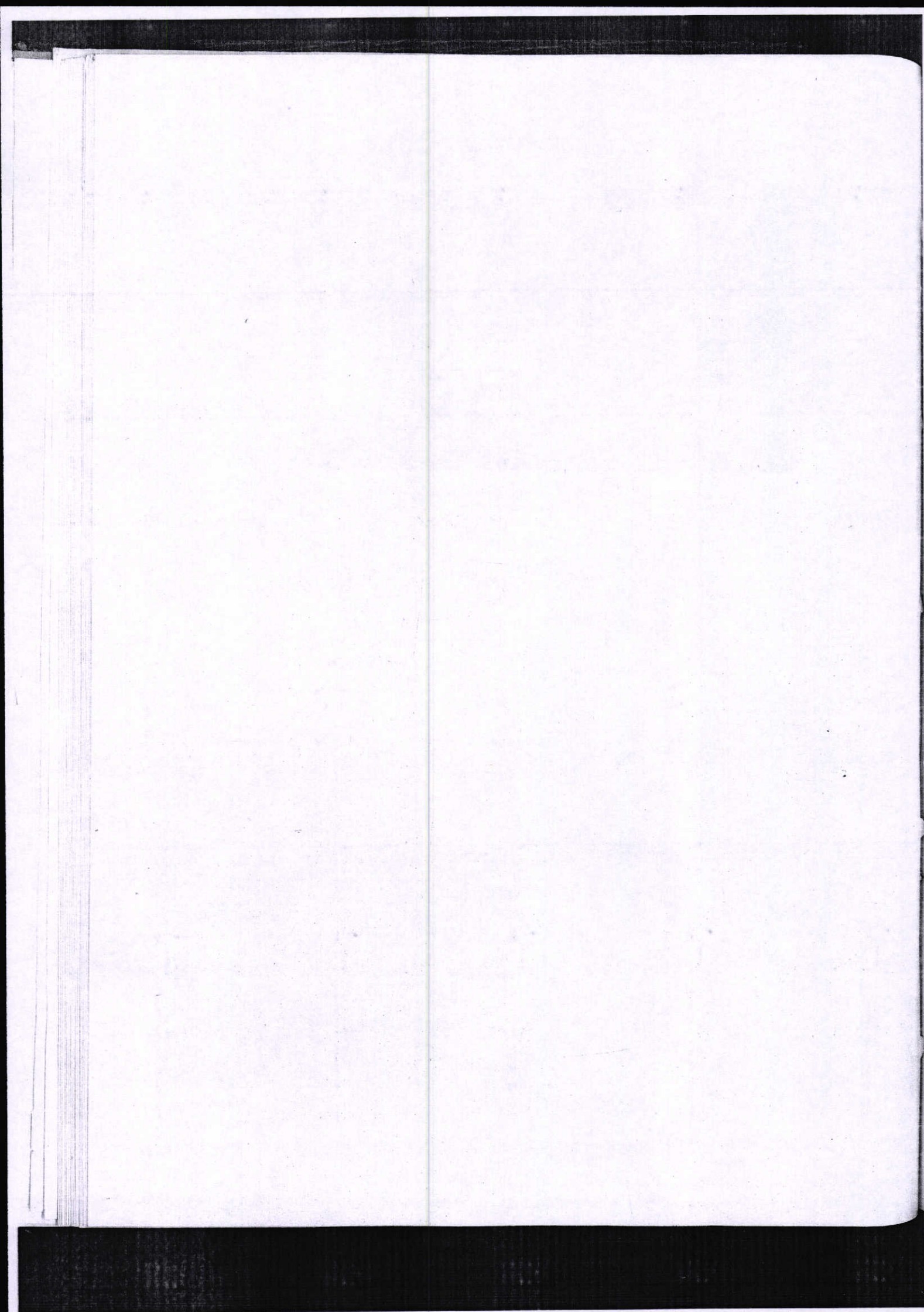
Regular monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of the scheme. The evaluation relates to variables like research quality and output, scientific human resource development through training, innovations made in teach-

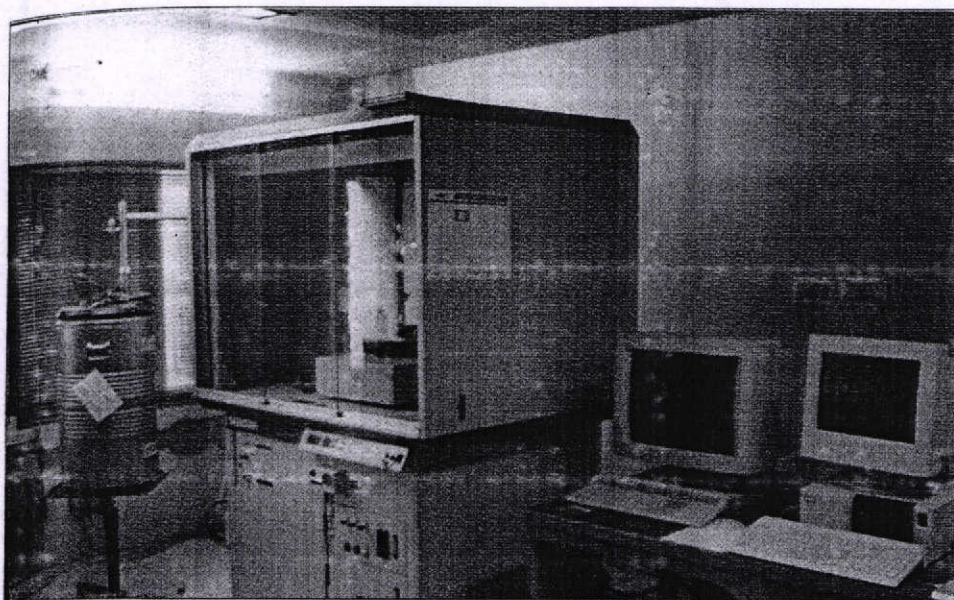


Electron Probe Micro Analyser, Department of Geology, Mysore University (COSIST Programme)

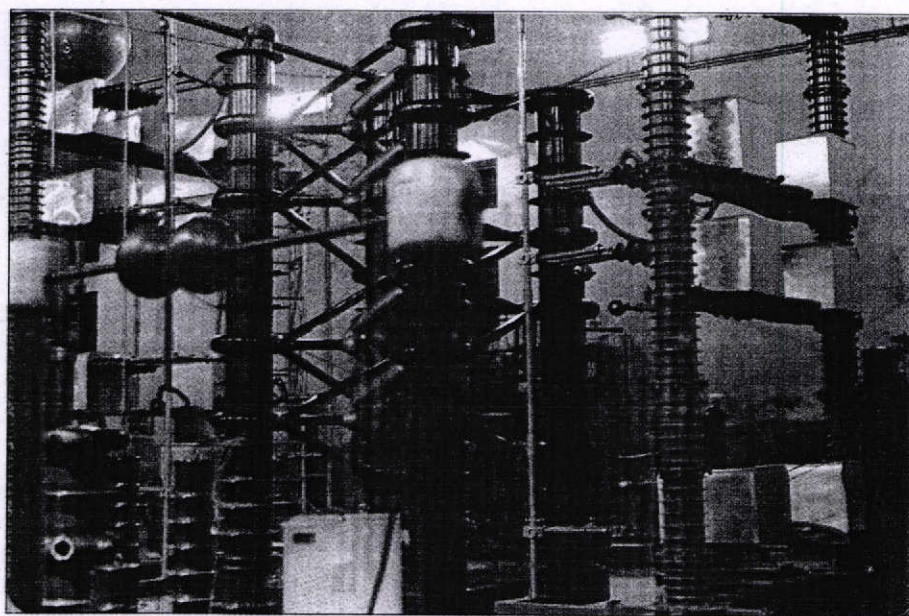


Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (Model : 3300, Perkin Elmer, USA), Department of Geology
Lucknow University (COSIST Programme)

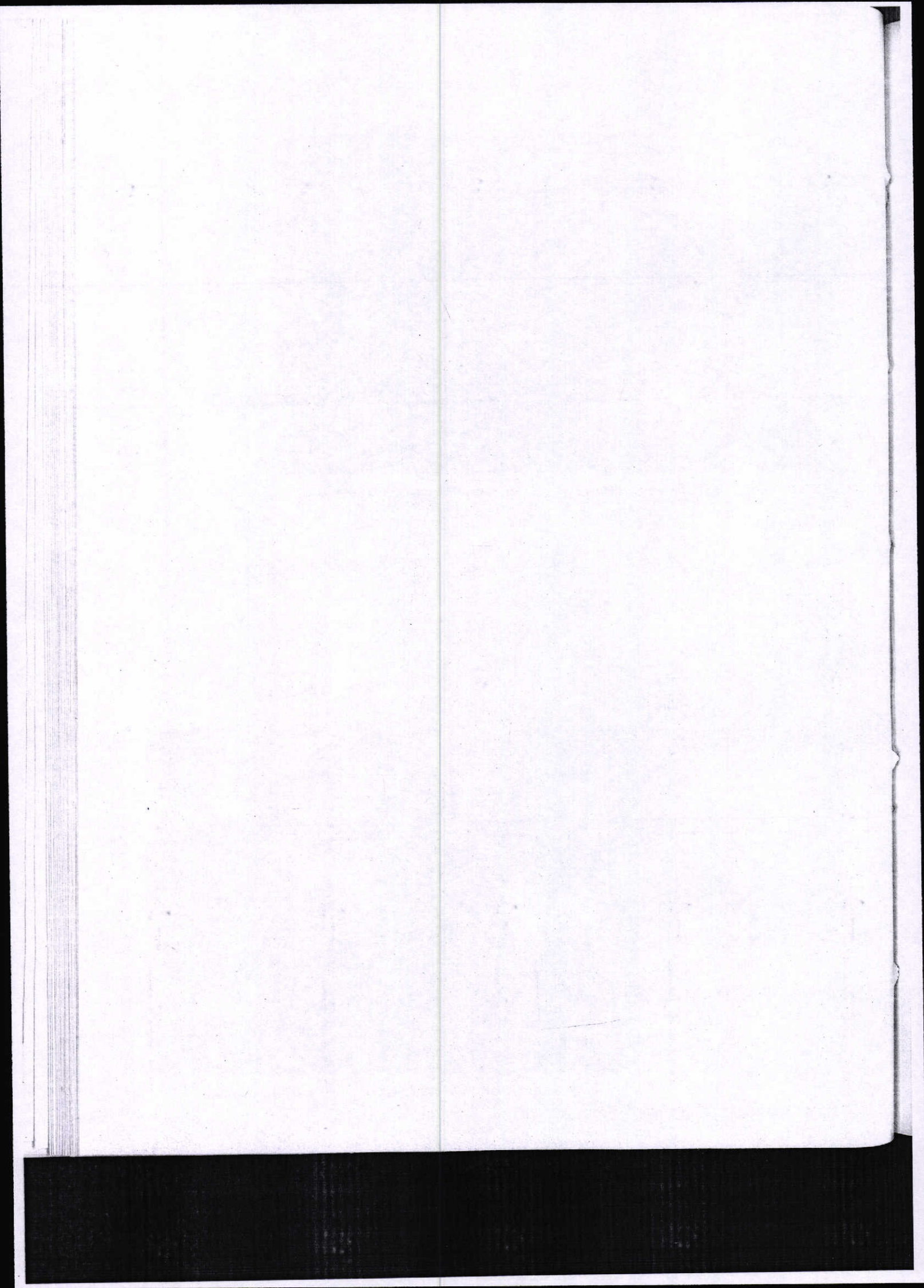


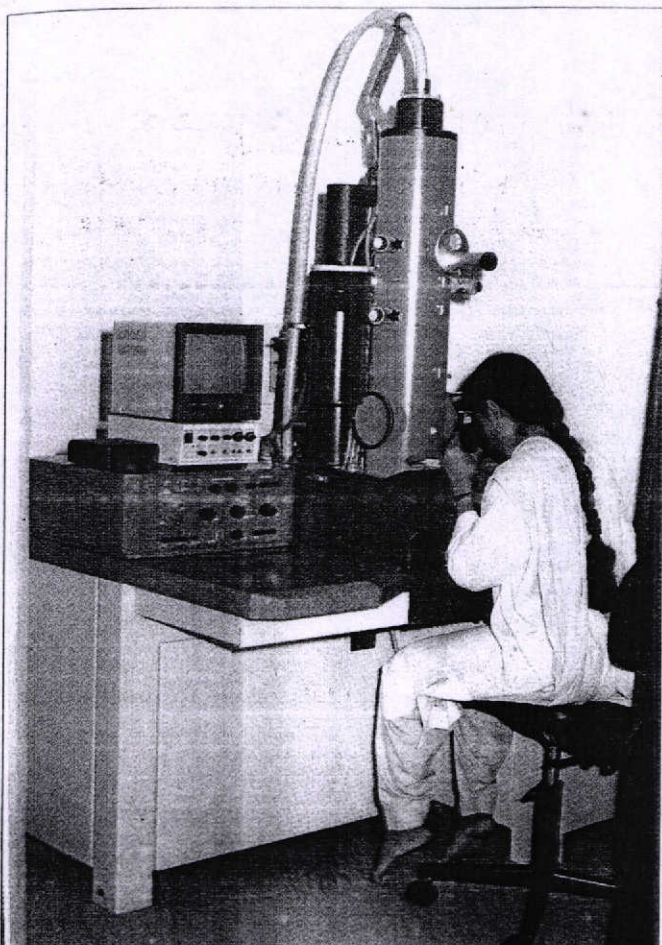


X-ray Single Crystal Diffractometer, Chemistry Department, Punjab University (COSIST Programme)

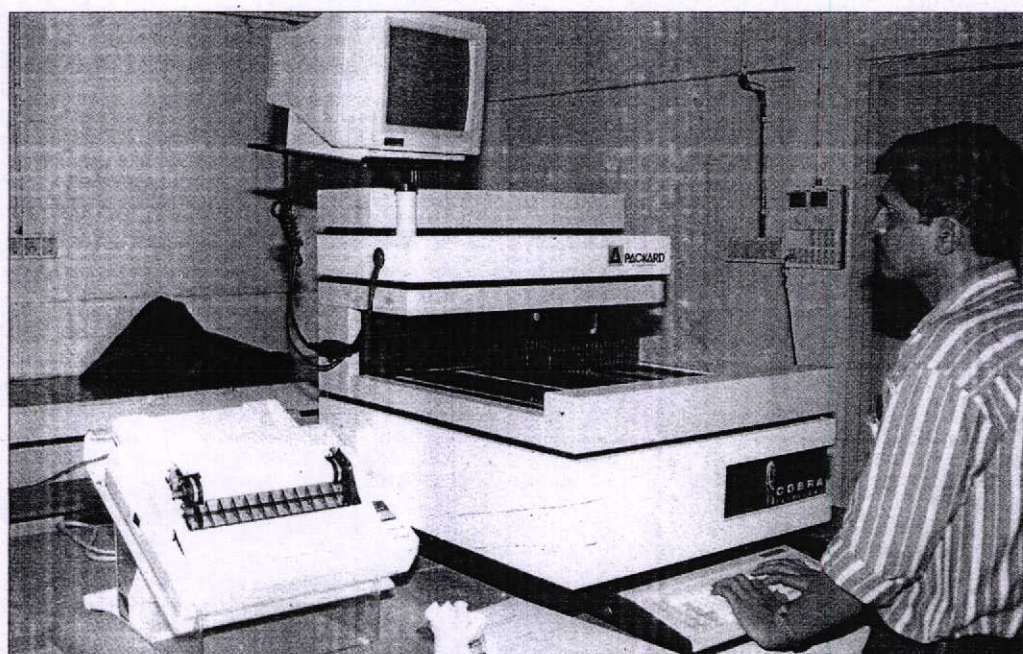


Impulse Generator (High Voltage Lab.), Department of Electrical Engineering,
Jadavpur University, DSA (SAP) Programme

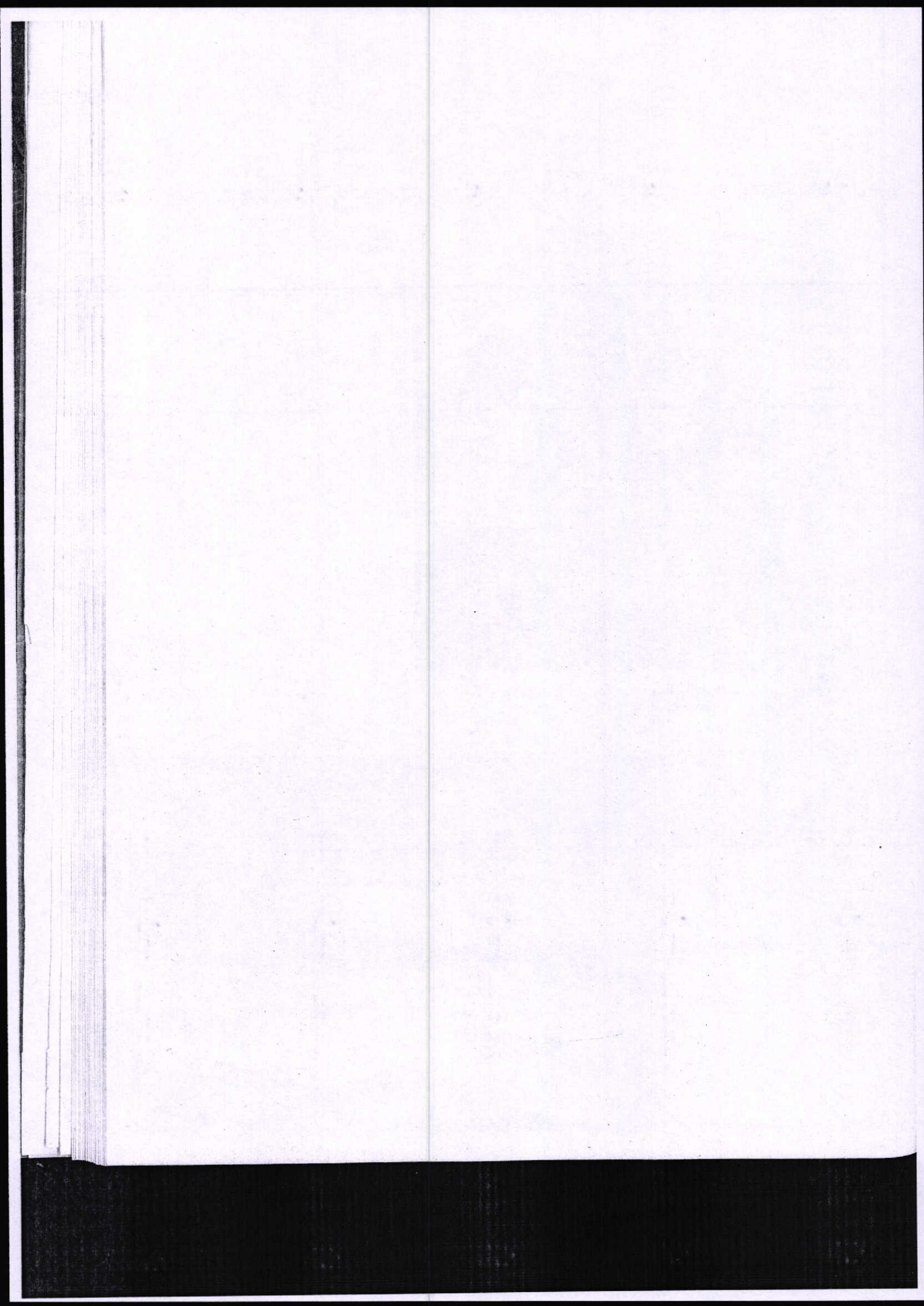




Transmission Electron Microscope, Department of Zoology, University of Poona (COSIST Programme)



Gamma Counter – Cobra (Packard), Department of Biochemistry, M.S. University of Baroda (SAP Programme)

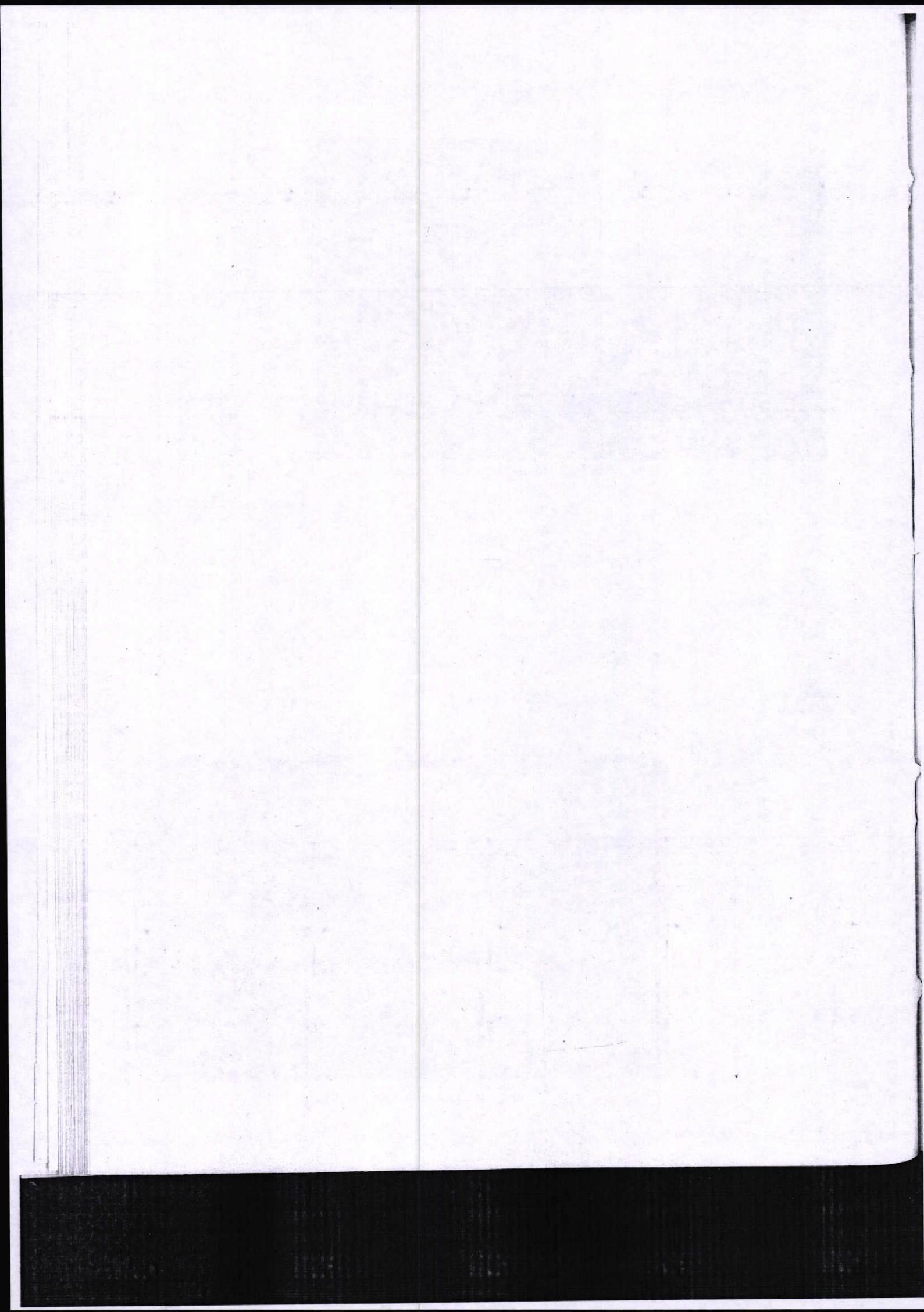




Audio Visual Research Centre, University of Mysore



EMRC Team at work in the EMRC Studio at Jodhpur



ing methodology, updating of curriculum and the removal of bottlenecks, if any, in the smooth implementation of the programme.

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

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

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

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

During 1995-96, ten new departments were identified for support under the COSIST programme, thus raising the total number of such departments to 151 as on 31.03.1996. The Commission provided a grant of Rs.200 lakhs for new and ongoing activities under the scheme during the year under review.

3.4 Restructuring of Courses at the First Degree Level

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

Assistance is provided for the purchase of books, journals and equipment and for the salaries of a Lecturer and a Technical Assistant for each such course for a period of five years to colleges to enable them to run the revised and restructured courses introduced by them. A grant of Rs.26.52 lakhs was given during 1995-96 for 38 courses restructured in as many colleges during 1994-95. Five of these colleges did not claim any grants during 1995-96 as well as during 1994-95. With the introduction of vocational courses since 1994-95 no new courses were restructured, under this scheme during 1995-96.

3.5 Subject Panels

The UGC has Panels of experts to advise it on measures to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facilities available in universities, to indicate thrust areas, and to advise the UGC on other relevant matters. The recommendations of these Panels go a long way in updating and modernising courses and introducing new dimensions in teaching and research. At present, there are 28 subjects for which separate panels have been constituted. During the year 1995-96, 21 subject panels held their meetings.

3.6 Countrywide Classroom programme

Doordarshan has allocated transmission time to the UGC between 1.00 p.m and 2.00 p.m for six days in a week and between 6.00 a.m. and 7.00 a.m on four days a week in English for telecasting countrywide classroom programmes relating to higher education. Similar programmes made in Hindi and

called DESHVYAPI KAKSHA are transmitted for three days a week, for half an hour, between 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. These programmes have enabled the UGC to spread higher education to remote and distant areas of the country. The Consortium for Education Communication Coordinated 17 media centres does final editing of programmes and interfaces with Doordarshan.

The Educational Programmes which are being transmitted through the Doordarshan are mainly produced in the media centres located in different universities/institutions of higher education in the country. These centres are funded by the UGC on 100 per cent basis. At present, there are 17 Media Centers established by the UGC which include 7 Educational Media research Centres and 10 Audio-Visual Research Centres.

A list of institutions having Educational Media Research Centres (EMRCs) and Audio Visual Research Centres (AVRCs) is given below:

EMRCs

1. Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
2. University of Pune, Pune.
3. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
4. Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.
5. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta.
6. Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur.
7. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

AVRC's

1. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
2. Roorkee University, Roorkee.
3. Anna University, Madras
4. Manipur University, Imphal
5. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore.
6. Panjabi University, Patiala
7. Kashmir University, Srinagar
8. Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar

9. Mysore University, Mysore
10. Calicut University, Calicut.

During the period 1.4.1995 to 31.3.1996, a total of 659 programmes of were produced by the different media centres. Presently, about 85 per cent of the programmes transmitted on TV are produced indigenously.

3.7 **Non-Broadcast Video Lectures**

The University Grants Commission has initiated a scheme of producing syllabus-based video lecture tapes in selected subjects for the undergraduate students. As on 31.3.96, video lectures in eight subjects had been completed. The consortium for Educational Communciation has pakcaged the programmes and is responsible for their sale through Educational International.

3.8 **"Educational Internationa!" Proeject**

During the year, a new project, titled "Educational International", commenced. The main object was promotion and vide dissemination abroad of Indian educational material on economic term's. The project is to be implemented by the Consortium for Educational Communications, New Delhi. Other agencies at which have agreed to work together for the project are the Indira Gandhi National Open University. National Council of Educational Research & Training, National Opens School and the University Grants Commission.

3.9 **University Science Instrumentation Centres (USIC)**

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

The UGC provides financial assistance for staff salary, equipment, workshops, contingencies and buildings on a 100 pecent basis.

As on 31.3.1996, 75 universities were given assistance for the maintenance of USICs. This number includes two regional centres, one at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the other, the Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, at Bombay, for supporting the USICs. No new university was added during 1995-96 due to paucity of funds.

3.10 Vocationalisation of Education at the First Degree Level

The UGC launched the scheme of Vocationalization of Education at the first degree level, in the universities and colleges in 1994-95, in conformity with the National Policy on Education 1986 (revised in 1992). To begin with, 209 institutions (19 Universities and 190 Colleges) were supported during 1994-95 for starting vocational courses. These institutions could introduce one to three vocational courses in 35 subjects identified by the Core Committee. During 1995-96 another 198 institutions (7 Universities and 191 Colleges) were identified for support for starting vocational subjects involving a total financial commitment of Rs.1740.50 lakhs (recurring and non-recurring) for 1995-96 and Rs.416 lakhs per annum for the next four years. During the year under report, **two to three weeks' training programmes were also organised for equipping teachers of the respective institutions for teaching the vocational subject(s) which were being offered at their parent institutions. Besides giving training, they were also provided with reading material prepared during the training period. In addition, a two-day seminar on each vocational subject was organised. The training programmes and seminars gave opportunity to the teachers and principals of the institutions to interact and exchange their experiences, and in turn help them in conducting the courses more effectively.**

The Standing Committee on Vocational Education (SCOVE) constituted monitoring groups, from out of its members, and conducted monitoring exercises of the institutions which have introduced vocational subjects. The following major issues and observations emerged from the analysis of their reports. The Standing Committee was reconstituted in December, 1995.

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

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

The above observations are being looked into by the SCOVE for suggesting corrective measures.

3.11 **Reforms**

The UGC has been emphasizing the implementation of various measures of examination reforms such as continuous internal evaluation, development of question banks, grading system, semester system and some minimum reforms relating to syllabi, question papers and conduct of examinations. The scheme of Examination Reforms is being implemented on the basis of the revised guidelines which were circulated to the universities last year.

Chapter IV

PLAN AND NON-PLAN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES

4.1 Universities Assisted by the UGC

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

- (i) Central Universities; ten are given maintenance grants while development grants are provided to 13 universities in this category. The three universities which only receive plan grants are Assam, Tezpur and Dr. Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University because they were set up in this Plan period. They receive their maintenance as also capital expenditure under the plan.
- (ii) State Universities: development grants are provided to 103 State Universities.
- (iii) Deemed Universities: full maintenance grants are given to 10 institutions and partial maintenance grants to 2 institutions in this category while 19 among them get development grants.

4.2 Development Grants to State Universities

The Commission finalised the VIIIth Plan development programme for state universities during the year 1991 on the basis of the recommendations of expert committees. During the year 1995-96, the Commission provided total

development grant of Rs. 76.01 crores to state universities, excluding agricultural universities, as part of the total commitment for the VIIIth Plan period.

4.3 **Central Universities**

Non-Plan grant is given to meet the recurring expenditure on salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff and maintenance of laboratories, libraries and buildings. Non-plan support is also provided for other specific purposes which include grants for media centres/colleges/faculties of engineering and technology.

During 1995-96, Rs.287.42 crores were released to meet maintenance expenditure of 10 central universities. There has been a gradual increase during the last five years, in the maintenance expenditure of central universities.

Plan Grants: The UGC makes a separate allocation under the plan for the development of central universities, medical colleges of central universities and the hospitals attached to them, and for the Delhi Colleges.

During 1995-96, Plan grants amounting to Rs.7811.34 lakhs were released to the central universities. This includes Rs.1175.59 lakhs released to four newly established central universities, viz. Assam, Tezpur, Nagaland and Dr. Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University.

Table 4.1

**PLAN AND NON-PLAN ASSISTANCE TO
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES - 1995-96**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan	Plan (Development)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	7185.96	547.83
2..	Banaras Hindu University	7761.46	3847.45*
3.	Delhi University	4323.31	587.22
4.	Hyderabad University	1243.14	306.02
5.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1388.39	248.82
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2532.98	278.13
7.	North Eastern Hill University	1537.03	248.78
8.	Pondicherry University	482.97	301.41
9.	Viswa Bharati	1880.74	270.09
10.	Assam University	-	544.07
11.	Tezpur University	-	269.52
12.	Nagaland University	406.25	262.00
13.	Dr.Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	-	100.00
TOTAL		28742.23	7811.34*

* Includes an amount of Rs.32.10 crores was paid to Banaras Hindu University for sophisticated medical equipment.

The following grants were also paid to medical colleges of central universities under the Plan during 1995-96:

Table 4.2

S.No.	College	Grant paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi University	16.59
2.	Institute of Medical Science, Banaras Hindu University	3213.00*
3.	J.N. Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University	64.28
TOTAL :		3293.87*

* Includes an amount of Rs.32.10 crores was paid to Banaras Hindu University for sophisticated medical equipment.

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

During the year 1995-96, the following institution was conferred the status of deemed university:

1. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Bombay (Maharashtra)

During the year 1995-96, the following grants were paid by the UGC to the institutions deemed to be universities:

Table 4.3
GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES-1995-96

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan	Plan
1.	Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc.	170.84	52.15
2.	Banasthali Vidyapith	100.11	38.02
3.	C.I.E.F.L. Hyderabad	380.09	43.45
4.	C.I.H.T. Studies	-	0.60
5.	Dayalbagh Education Institute	120.23	48.17
6.	Birla Instt. of Technology and Science	12.92	44.26
7.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	294.39	91.59
8.	Gujarat Vidyapith	269.41	85.33
9.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	183.29	37.57
10.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	757.56	62.66
11.	I.I.Sc., Bangalore	50.69	194.37
12.	Jamia Hamdard	334.09	38.64
13.	Rajasthan Vidyapeeth	-	20.65
14.	Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	-	29.97
15.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	-	8.20
16.	Tata Instt. of Social Sciences, Bombay	297.19	156.34
17.	Jain Visva Bharati	0.38	44.10
18.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	142.37	67.88
19.	Deccan College P.G. and Research Instt., Pune	3.97	15.00
20.	Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati Viswa Maha Vidyalyaya, Kanchipuram	7.00	15.00
21.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	88.18	47.99
22.	School of Planning and Architecture	-	-
23.	Birla Instt. of Technology, Mesra	52.46	25.00
24.	Indian Agri. Research Institute, Delhi	2.54	-
25.	Indian Veterinary Research Instt. Izatnagar	-	-
26.	National Museum Instt. of History of Art Conservation and Museology	3.58	0.65
27.	Thapar Instt. of Eng. and Tech., Patiala	22.35	56.67
28.	Gokhale Instt. of Politics and Economics, Pune	-	11.15
29.	National Dairy Research Institute	0.35	-
30.	International Instt. of Population Sciences	3.22	-
31.	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science, Bangalore	4.50	0.21
32.	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun	0.40	-
TOTAL :		3302.09	1235.62

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

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

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

- 1) During the year, Biotechnology and Fashion Designing at UG level and Applied Science at PG level courses were started.
- 2) 41 students completed M.Phil. course and 7 teachers completed their Ph.D. during the year.
- 3) Five faculty members went abroad to present research papers.
- 4) Major research project entitled 'Creating Safe Environment through Introduction of Sanitary Latrines in a Rural Area' was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.45 lakhs. Another project entitled, 'Development of database on nutritive value of common Indian recipes and formulation of diet kits in the management of diseases for use in hospital dietary departments and home situation' was also sanctioned by the UGC at a cost of Rs. 3.82 lakhs.
- 5) Two refresher courses were conducted during the year.
- 6) A two-day training programme for Rural Women for Panchayati Raj was also organised by the Institute.
- 7) A three-day workshop-cum-Orientation Programme for Non- formal Education Educators was organised which was sponsored by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- 8) A workshop for initiating a course in 'Hospitality and Tourism Management' was also conducted.

9) A seminar for Principals and Heads of the Departments of the Institutes offering 'Vocational Courses : Food Science and Quality Control and Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics' was conducted.

10) One faculty member attended International Congress at Madras and faculty members attended various national conferences and seminars at various universities in India.

(ii) *BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH*

1. Inter-disciplinary programmes of teaching and Research: M.Phil. in Social Sciences and English was introduced during the year.
2. Participation of faculty members in academic conferences, seminars, and workshops etc. : 13 faculty members participated in various conferences, seminars, workshops.
3. Papers/Journals/Articles published by teachers in learned Journals and Monographs/Books published : Seven articles/Papers were published by teachers in learned journals, Monographs/Books.
4. Restructuring of Courses :

A. UG Education: The Vidyapith has completely restructured the UG Courses with the following objectives :

- (a) to train students for modern liberal education having roots in Indian Heritage.
- (b) to train students to become productive members of the society.
- (c) to provide strong grounding for advanced academic work.

B. PG Education: Its thrust at this level now is to offer Master's Courses in new and emerging areas.

5. Special features of the Vidyapith's Educational programmes :

- Curriculum revision
- General Education, a component of vocational nature at graduate level.
- Diversification of areas of study.
- Flexibility in Academic options.
- Inter-disciplinary perspective in the study.
- Examination reforms.
- Study and reference material in Hindi.

6. Measures for improving standards :

Assessment is being given more and more weightage through mean other than written tests.

7. Measures of Examination Reforms :

- (i) Syllabus for different examinations have been divided into units and weightage also given.
- (ii) Examiners are free to repeat questions set in the previous examinations.
- (iii) 20 per cent continuous assessment in theory as well as in practicals.
- (iv) 70 per cent attendance in theory as well as in practicals is required for appearing in examinations.

8. Community services and Extension Programmes :

NCC and NSS programmes are imparted.

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

At present, the Institute has 15 departments, two Regional Centres and an Educational Media Research Centre. These departments offer courses in English, French, German, Russian, Arabic, Spanish and Japanese. The Institute offers introductory certificate and diploma courses at different levels in English and Foreign Languages.

The Institute organised UGC Refresher courses in English, Distance Education, Linguistics, Communicative English, French, German and Russian during the year 1995-96.

The institute organised a number of workshops for teachers and for business executives attached to big business houses in order to generate additional resources and serve the needs of the society.

The Institute organised tailor-made courses for foreign students.

Twenty two district level centres were set up throughout the country for training teachers.

A package of five books-English 150 (Enrich your English) has already been launched. It has been designed to meet the needs of those entrants to the university system who have not had English-based education at the secondary level.

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

Total Number of Programmes produced by EMRC : 62.

Total No. of Programmes prepared/broadcast by the Department of RTV : 177.

(iv) *CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER TIBETAN STUDIES, SARNATH*

The Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi, was established in 1967 by the Government of India in consultation with H.H. the Dalai Lama as a premier institution of Tibetan studies. The Institute has established a well and equipped library furnished with computer installation, academic advancement with intake of Ph.D. scholars, publication of original works, seminar materials, rare texts and a bi-annual journal of rare Buddhist Text Research projects.

Objectives :-

1. Preservation of Tibetan Culture and Tradition.
2. Restoration of Ancient Indian Sciences and Literature preserved in the Tibetan Language but lost in original.
3. To offer an alternative educational facility to students of Indian Border areas who formerly availed the opportunity of receiving higher education in Tibet and,
4. Accomplishment of gains of teaching and scope of research in traditional subjects through a modern university educational system with provision for award of degrees in Tibetan Studies.

The Institute offers courses of nine years duration in Tibetan Studies under three categories Madhyama (under graduate), Shastri (Graduate) and Acharya(Post-graduate).

Main Research Units and Projects of the institute are :

- i) Restoration Unit
- ii) Translation Unit
- iii) Publication Unit
- iv) Dictionary Unit
- v) Rare Buddhist Text Project

The institute proposes to establish a Museum of Tibetan Arts and anti-qualities.

(v) *DECCAN COLLEGE PG AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE*

Main activities of the College during the year were as follows:

1. It organised refresher courses in Archaeology.
2. 26 teachers participated in conferences, seminars, symposia, etc.
3. A course on Museology was introduced.

4. An exhibition (KISAN, 95) on Agricultural ways of Life in Ancient India was organised at S.P.M. School Ground, Pune in December, 1995.
5. Museum of Archaeology has also co-operated with other Museums and organised guided tours of Museum to school and college students.
6. Foreign scholars were invited to deliver lectures in the Institute.

(vi) *GANDHIGRAM RURAL INSTITUTE*

Activities during the year were as follows :

1. New Courses Introduced :
 - i. M.C.A.
 - ii. Part-time Certificate course in Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi and Population Education.
2. Inter-disciplinary Programme of teaching and Research :

In general all the courses are inter-disciplinary in nature like Rural Industries and Management, Rural Development, Futurology, Home Science, Extension, B.Sc. Rural Technology etc.
3. During the year 46 conferences, seminars, workshops etc. attended by the faculty members at various universities/Institutes in India.
4. 45 Articles/papers/journals published during the year.
5. Interaction with Society :

The Institute is a unique institution where the third dimension viz. extension is being taught as a main thrust area. Most of the students are from rural areas. Various organised sectors like IDARA, KUK, XISS, Shanti Sena are taking up interaction works with the society and neighbourhood by means of giving training, conducting workshops on various themes to the rural folk particularly women and to uneducated youth.

6. Community Services and Extension Programmes :

Continuous service and guidance for entrepreneurship development and guidance to a dozen voluntary agencies in the management of information and rural technologies are offered. Some special extension activities were conducted for neighbourhood villages.

7. Three innovative programmes were also conducted.

8. Achievements :

In the Departments of Physics, Technical Guidance and installation of Chulah has been popularised in the villages.

In the Department of Extension Education, PG Diploma in Rural Management exposed to pawn farming in the coastal areas in Tamil Nadu has been introduced.

Rural Technology Centre made a break through low cost house techniques in national forum.

9. The 6th Annual Convocation was held on 09.05.1995 and the 7th Annual convocation was held on 25.11.1995.

10. Soya Research Team of Food Science and Nutrition Department participated in the food fair exhibition held at Madurai and won the 2nd prize. The Department also won 1st prize in the 12th Ideal Home Exhibition held at Madurai during February, 96.

(vii) *GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, PUNE*

Activities during the year were as follows:

1. Participation by faculty members in academic conferences, seminars and workshops etc. : 12 faculty members of the Institute participated in 37 conferences, seminars/Workshops etc.
2. Papers/articles published by teachers in learned journals and monographs/books published: Faculty members of the institute com-

pleted 15 research projects during the year and published 37 research papers.

3. Restructuring of courses introduced and revised the syllabi for some of the courses being offered in M.A. Programmes.

(viii) *GURUKUL KANGRI VISHWAVIDYALAYA, HARIDWAR*

The following activities were the highlights of the year.

1. New courses introduced :

M.Sc. Environmental Sciences and vocational subjects in Hindi and English have been introduced at undergraduate level.

2. Participation by faculty members in Academic Conferences seminars and Workshops : Faculty members participated in National/State level conferences/ seminars organised by Universities & Institutions.

3. Papers/Articles published by teachers in learned journals and monographs/books published. A number of research papers/articles on science and Humanities were published by teachers in various Journals/Magazines of national repute.

4. Restructuring of courses introduced :

Following courses were revised/restructured and introduced from 1995-96 (Pay) B.Sc.: Botany, Zoology, Maths, Physics & Chemistry; M.Sc.: Chemistry & Maths.

5. Interaction with the society and neighbourhood : Adult and Continuing Education Department of this vishwavidyalaya has undertaken a programme for improving living conditions of backward classes and low income group.

6. Other innovative programme :

Adult and continuing Education Department is providing information on community services like Population education, Family Planning, Health and Sanitation etc.

(ix) *INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD*

1. Inter-disciplinary programmes of teaching and research

An inter-disciplinary M.Tech. Programme on Petroleum Exploration was run jointly by Departments of Applied Geology and Applied Geophysics (3rd Semester).

Number of Inter-disciplinary programmes and Projects is three.

2. Participation of faculty members in Academic conferences, Seminars, Workshops :

78 faculty members participated in Academic Conferences etc.

In-house training is provided to Staff by own faculty as well as by guest faculty for improving the efficiency in official work.

3. The institute has been actively engaged with Dhanbad Development Forum regarding Plantation programmes etc.

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

1. New Course Introduced :

A three - month certificate course in Computer Science was started.

2. Examination Reforms :

A system of the internal assessment with weightage of 1/3 of total marks was introduced during the year. The theory papers are evaluated mainly by external examiners. For measuring the effects of Meditation and Yoga on behavioural change, Physiological and Psychological instruments were used.

3. A number of research projects were initiated by the faculty during the year and a couple of research projects of Sciences, Education & Spirituality were completed.

4. National and International Seminars/Conference Organised :

- (a) National Seminar on "Bhartiya chintan Parampara Mein Karmavad Ka Sidhant".
- (b) Third Inter-National conference on "Peace and Non- violent Action : Living In Harmony with Nature" from December, 17-21, 1995.
- (c) National Seminars of University Teachers on Value Education : "Revival of Moral Values In Professions" from Feb. 11-13, 1996.
- (d) 4 camps with 130 participants on "Teachers' Training Programme on Value Education."

5. Other Achievements : A donation to the tune of about 1.75 crores was received by the Institute as support for academic and other purposes.

6. Facilities for Weaker Sections:

Relaxation in the minimum eligibility for admission of SC/ST/OBC/Women are allowed to the tune of 5 percent.

(xi) **JAMIA HAMDARD**

Jamia Hamdard provides teaching and Research Programmes which are job oriented . No new courses were introduced during the year. However, teaching of computer application to pharmacy students was introduced.

Collaborative research work with AIIMS and Ranbaxy Clinical Pharmacology Unit has been taken up. A number of research projects are being funded by various agencies of Government of India.

During the year, Six faculty members participated in International conferences, seminars and four members attended at the national level.

During the year, 39 articles/papers, four research reports and three books of various faculties were published. Four seminars on various topics were organised by the University.

The students of various faculties participated in NSS. Under community Health Programme, the students of Nursing visited Rural Health Centres and also participated in an Exhibition under Health Mela.

(xii) *RAJASTHAN VIDYAPITH*

1. New Course Introduced :

- (a) PG Diploma in i) Archeaology and History of Rajasthan ii) Language and Literature of Rajasthan.
- (b) Certificate course in Computer Application
- (c) Diploma course in Computer Application.

2. Inter-disciplinary programmes of Teaching and Research :

- (a) At UG level, the students have facility to opt for one subject, either from the Arts or Commerce Faculties.
- (b) The Department of Archeaology and Museology is conducting an Archaeological excavation at Balthal Village of Udaipur District with the cooperation of various department e.g. Geology, Chemistry, Botany, Ecology, Geography etc.
- (c) Faculty of Social Work has undertaken a major research project with the help of the Department of Adult Education which is based on Social Action Research.

- 3. Twenty five of the faculty members participated in various seminars/workshops/conferences during the year 1995-96.
- 4. Publication etc: Eight books, one monograph and two articles were published during the year.
- 5. Restructuring of courses : One paper at B.Ed. level, two Papers in Sociology at PG Level and one paper in PG Diploma in Archaeology and History of Rajasthan were restructured.

6. Measures for improving standards : Maximum use of audio visual aids, computers and field training is being done by the teachers.
7. Community Services and Extension Programmes : Constituent colleges of the University arranged NSS camps at the nearby villages. The Institute of Adult Education and Social Education is engaged in 300 Villages and it runs various community programmes.
8. The Institute of Adult and Social Education has one department of Janpad which is running various programmes for Interaction with the Society and Neighbourhood.
9. All the programmes organised by the Vidyapith are for Women.

(xiii) *RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPITH, TIRUPATI*

Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith was declared as an Institutions Deemed to be University in the year 1987 under Section 3 of the UGC Act by Government of India. During the year 1995- 96, the following activities have been undertaken :-

1. The Shiksha Shastri (B.Ed.) and Shiksha Acharya (M.Ed.) courses are being conducted by this faculty.
2. The teaching of functional Sanskrit has been introduced as a vocational subject in the curriculum of Shastri from this year.
3. The Vidyapith has awarded 5 Vidyavaridi (Ph.D.) Degrees during the year.
4. In the world book fair 1996, the sale of the Vidyapith Publications has topped the other universities.
5. In order to preserve the Oral Traditional Teaching of various Shastras, a project sponsored by the Ford Foundation of America has been undertaken by this Vidyapith.
6. Vaga Vardhini Parishad was organised and 15 Seminars were conducted during the Academic year.

7. Co-curriculum activities organised by the Vidyapith are (a) Scouts and Guides (b) First Aid (c) Games and Sports (d) Yoga Classes.
8. Vakyardha Goshthi on 'Hetwa Bhasa' was held on 1.2.1996. Reputed scholars of various Institutes participated in the third refresher course.
9. The Vidyapith has organised Institutional plantation Programme under the aegis of T.T. Devasthanam.
10. Vidyapith has organised three refresher courses in Sanskrit.
11. Vidyapith has organised eight seminars and workshops during the year.

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

During the year, first Professional Course of B.A.M.S. (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery) was started after obtaining approval of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, and 27 students were admitted.

A literary association has been formed by the Sanskrit department. The association is conducting a biweekly sabha named "Saraswathi Sabha" to promote the ability of the students in Sanskrit.

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

1. Twenty five faculty members participated in various seminars/symposia, orientation programmes held abroad and in the country.
2. Twelve articles on various subjects by faculty members of various departments were published during the year.
3. Restructuring of courses: In Environmental Studies, two credit Awareness Courses were introduced for all UG and PG Students from the academic year 1995-96.
4. Innovative programme: A summer course on 'Indian Culture and Spirituality' was held during May, 1995.

1. New Courses introduced:
 - a. The course 'Indian Social Problems' for MA Social Work was revised and named 'Social Issues in India'. The Part-I of the revised course covers the Indian Context of Social Issues. The Part-II covers issues like Social Deprivation, Tribal Ethnicity, Communication, Violence and Riots, Corruption, Environmental Degradation, Disasters and Youth Tension.
 - b. The Department of Family and Child Welfare launched a fulltime one semester certificate course in Rehabilitation Counselling with 9 trainees.
2. The institute has undertaken the following interdisciplinary research projects :
 - a. Combating Communalism : Documentation of Ongoing Programmes.
 - b. **An Exploratory Study of Women's Experience of Mental Violence in Marriage.**
 - c. **Directory of Early Childhood Care and Education in Maharashtra.**
 - d. A Demographic and Socio-Economic Study of project affected families of Hyderabad Metro Gas Power Project.
 - e. Status of Women in Maharashtra.
 - f. Employment and Migration in Maharashtra : an analysis of NSS 43rd Round Data.
 - g. Factors Contributing to Bombay Riots.
 - h. Study on Relief and Rehabilitation Relating to the Marathwadas Earthquake in Maharashtra of 1993
 - i. Field Perceptions of Social Group work Practices.

- j. Review of Research in Breast feeding and Infant Feeding Practices.
 - k. A Research and Rehabilitation Study of Project Affected Persons under the Mangalore Power Project.
 - l. Measurement of Unemployment in Maharashtra.
3. Participation by Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops etc.: Out of 110 Institute faculty, 53 faculty members participated in various Seminars/Conferences/Workshops and also 15 faculty members went out of the country on academic and professional assignments.
 4. Ten books were authored and 51 articles/papers in learned journals were published by the teachers of the Institute.
 5. Measures for improving standards: Audio - visual aids, case studies, seminars and other methods are used in teaching. Outside experts and Resource persons from different fields are invited to give lectures and demonstrations. The Students Services cell provides need based tutorials to student for weaker sections. Four workshops were conducted during the year (one each in Marathi and Hindi Language skills and two on 'How to select a Job').
 6. The students of the Department of Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, organised a seminar on 'Conversation 95'. The social work students forum organised the 5th annual seminar 'Introspection 96' on the theme 'Interventions for social transformation.
 7. Interaction with the society and neighbourhood and community services/extension programmes

Field work by students, field action projects and short term courses for various target groups, constitute an integral part of the training. The Institute

runs 26 field action projects (three field action projects remained inactive during 1995-96) as detailed below:-

- a. Prayas.
- b. Bombay Child Welfare Coordination Committee.
- c. Special Cell for Women and Children.
- d. Mel-joi Hum Bachchon Ka.
- e. Helpline.
- f. Thane Health Project.
- g. Integrated Rural Health and Development Project, Aghal Village, Shahpur, Thane.
- h. Child Guidance Clinic at the Jerbai Wadia Hospital.
- i. Community Participation in the Maharashtra Emergency Relief Project (MEERP).
- j. Centre for Environment Technology and Resource Development.
- k. Humanising Children's Institutions Run by Government.
- l. EAP Supervisory Programme.
- m. Turbhe Health and Development Project.
- n. Promoting Child's Right to Play through Community Involvement.
- o. Training Package for Preventive Work with Children of Chemically Dependent Parents (Alcoholics).
- p. Communal Harmony.
- q. Hamara Club (Project for Street Children).
- r. Non-Formal Education for Tribal Children in Shahpur Taluka, Dist. Beul, M.P.

- s. Monitoring Literacy Activity in M.Ward (West), Bombay.
- t. Community Development Consultancy to the Government of Maharashtra: Rural Piped Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.
- u. Women's Access to Natural Resources.
- v. Documentation and Guidance Centre on Healthy Lifestyles.
- w. Adult Literacy in the Panjrapol Community .

8. Measures of Examinations Reforms

The recommendations of the UGC have been implemented including semester system and internal evaluation.

- 9. Other Innovative Programmes: The Rural Campus of the Institute at Tuljapur has been conducting ongoing action programmes including the Integrated Watershed Development and Savings and Income Generation Programmes.

10. Achievements:

The Institute entered into a unique academic collaboration programme with the University of Mauritius. It envisages that the Institute will be a resource agency for the Faculty of Social Studies and Humanities (FOSSH) of the University of Mauritius.

The Productions of the Audio Visual Unit of the Institute entitled "Odhni - A Collective Exploration of Ourselves and, Our Bodies and Identity : The Construction of Selfhood", won the second prize at the International Video Festival held at Thiruvananthapuram in September, 1995.

One of the Faculty members of the Institute has been awarded the prestigious Times of India Fellowship to work on the project 'Caste, Class and Patriarchy: A Study of the Changing Status of Dalit Women'.

11. The Institute organised 81 Seminars/Workshops and Training Programmes during the year.

12. Programmes for Women: The Special Cell for Women and Children continues to make efforts to get state support for finance and replicating of the Special Cell in the city of Mumbai.

4.6 **State Universities**

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

At present, 103 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 given for faculty posts, academic buildings, students' hostels, equipment, books and journals, staff quarters and other facilities, designed to promote the quality of teaching and research, as well as foster corporate life. While the quantum of outlay for general development for each university is decided at the beginning of the plan period, and is determined on the basis of the stage of development of that particular university, the grants under specific schemes are provided on the basis of the recommendations of experts after the scrutiny of the proposals received.

During 1995-96, eligible universities were provided plan development grants amounting to Rs. 7600.62 lakhs. The details of state wise allocation of the plan development grant is given in the table 4.4.

Table 4.4

GRANTS PAID TO STATE UNIVERSITIES - 1995-96
(excluding agricultural universities)

State	No. of Universities	Grants paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	10	1036.30
Arunachal Pradesh	1	16.50
Assam	2	141.83
Bihar	7	119.42
Himachal Pradesh	1	50.64
Jammu and Kashmir	2	139.62
Goa	1	30.23
Gujarat	7	432.00
Haryana	2	178.75
Karnataka	9	397.37
Kerala	4	344.99
Madhya Pradesh	10	633.69
Maharashtra	8	885.60
Manipur	1	91.96
Orissa	4	201.21
Punjab	3	467.66
Rajasthan	5	272.85
Tamil Nadu	10	724.52
Tripura	1	21.44
Uttar Pradesh	14	813.40
West Bengal	7	600.64
TOTAL :	109	7600.62

Chapter V

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES

5.1 Colleges recognised by the UGC for Financial Assistance

The College sector accounts for over 85% of the total enrolment at the undergraduate level and over 55% of the enrolment at the postgraduate level. However, only those colleges which have been recognised by the UGC, in terms of Section 2(f) and 12B of the UGC Act, are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. The quantum of grant is worked out on the basis of various parameters, such as the level of teaching, student, and faculty strength.

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

As of 1995-96, there were 9278 colleges (estimated) in the country. Of these 4730 colleges were eligible to receive assistance from the UGC. During 1995-96, eligible colleges received plan grants of Rs.4295.38 lakhs.

5.2 Plan Grant to Colleges

The University Grants Commission sent expert committees to different states with a view to finalising outlays of the development grant for colleges under the VIIIth plan in consultation with the College Principals. Representatives of State Governments and affiliating universities were also involved. The statewise details of Plan grant, inclusive of development grant, provided to colleges during 1995-96 is given in the Table 5.1.

Table 5.1

PLAN GRANTS TO COLLEGES 1995-96

S.No.	STATE	GRANT PAID (RS. IN LAKHS)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.23
2.	Assam	221.04
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	4.74
4.	Bihar	237.30
5.	Gujarat	161.04
6.	Goa	15.23
7.	Haryana	137.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	66.77
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.65
10.	Karnataka	222.16
11.	Kerala	122.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	396.72
13.	Maharashstra	554.34
14.	Manipur	24.49
15.	Nagaland	6.25
16.	Orissa	150.67
17.	Punjab	235.14
18.	Rajasthan	233.39
19.	Tripura	8.81
20.	Tamil Nadu	318.47
21.	Uttar Pradesh	485.91
22.	West Bengal	361.47
Total :		4295.38

5.3 Autonomous Colleges

The UGC has a scheme under which a college declared autonomous by its affiliating university is fully accountable for the content and quality of education it imparts.

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

An autonomous college is provided financial assistance ranging from Rs. 4.00 lakhs to Rs. 8.00 lakhs per annum depending upon the courses and the level of education imparted by it.

As on 31-3-1996, 113 colleges were functioning as autonomous colleges. Statewise break up of these colleges is given below:-

Table 5.2

AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

NAME OF THE STATE	NO. OF COLLEGES
Tamil Nadu	43
Andhra Pradesh	19
Madhya Pradesh	34
Orissa	5
Uttar Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	2
Gujarat	2
Himachal Pradesh	5
Total	113

5.4 Plan and Non-Plan Assistance to Colleges of Central Universities

During 1995-96, Rs.9602.92 lakhs were provided to 55 colleges of Delhi University and Rs.96.40 lakhs to 4 Constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University for meeting their maintenance expenditure. Delhi University colleges were also provided a plan grant of Rs.278.67 lakhs during 1995-96.

5.5 Centenary Grants

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

Chapter VI

RESEARCH AND STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

6.1 Super-Conductivity Programme

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

1. Anna University
2. HNB Garwhal University
3. Pune University
4. Kalyani University
5. Barkatullah University
6. Utkal University
7. Madras University
8. Rajasthan University
9. Banaras Hindu University
10. Delhi University
11. Allahabad University
12. Sri Venkateswara University
13. Marathwada University
14. Jamia Millia Islamia University
15. Shivaji University
16. Madurai Kamraj University

6.2 Atmospheric Science

This programme was started in the year 1987-88 with the object of promoting meteorological and atmospheric sciences in the universities and providing employment opportunities for persons trained on the computer systems installed at the Council of Meteorological and Earth sciences for medium range forecasting. The following universities were being assisted under the programme upto 31-3-1996.

1. Andhra University
2. Calcutta University
3. Karnatak University
4. Gujarat University
5. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
6. Pune University
7. Cochin University

6.3 Courses in Emerging Areas

Courses in Emerging Areas include Computer Application, Functional Hindi, Biotechnology, Environment Education/ Energy Education, Electronics, Futurology, Business Administration, Communication and Remote Sensing. Guidelines to cover a large number of such courses aim at modernising these courses and preparing specialised human resources in each area. Some of these courses, namely, Biotechnology, Environment Education, Energy Education, Electronics and Futurology, which were being implemented as separate programmes till 1992-93 in collaboration with DBT, DNES and DOE, respectively, were brought under the broad head of 'Courses in Emerging Areas' from 1993-94 when these agencies expressed their inability to share funds for these programmes. Thus, since the beginning of the Eighth Plan, the UGC has been funding these programmes on its own.

Courses offered under these programmes are as follows:-

1. Master's level Courses

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

2. Special Papers at the Master's Level

- i) Atmospheric Science
- ii) Remote Sensing
- iii) Computer Application in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Economics, Commerce, Bio-Sciences and Library & Information Science.
- iv) Environmental studies as applicable in Chemistry, Bio- Sciences, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Commerce, History, Sociology.

Proposals for financial support for the above courses are considered by expert groups. Assistance approved by the Commission for these courses during 1995-96 is indicated in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1

Name of the Scheme	Amount approved during 1995-96 for new deptts. & on-going activities	Deptts. approved during 1995-96	Total number of deptts. approved upto 31.3.96
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1. Environment/ Energy	138.00	29	77
2. Biotechnology	15.00	08	20
3. Electronics	150.00	04	29
4. Futurology	5.00	-	10
5. Computer Application	300.00	11	30
6. Atmospheric Science/Remote Sensing	5.00	-	07

In view of the growing concern for environment and in the light of the Supreme Court directive in this regard, the UGC has written to all the universities to introduce a course on environment as a compulsory subject at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels. The UGC has set up expert groups to consider proposals received from universities on Environment Education and approved assistance for the following programmes upto 31.3.1996.

- i) Workshops/seminars on Environment Education at P.G. level in different departments in universities/colleges.
- ii) Introduction of a special paper on Environment Education at P.G. level in different departments in Universities/Colleges.

- iii) Introduction of M.Sc. course in Environment Education in ten Universities
- iv) Six research projects on Fly ash Accumulation and Finding of Avenues for its Mass Scale Utilisation.

The Commission has also prepared a text book and some popular literature for undergraduates with the help of expert groups on Environment. Also, through its Countrywide Classroom Programme, the UGC has telecast nearly 100 episodes for promoting environment awareness.

6.4 **Innovative Programmes**

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

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

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

The proposals are examined by an expert committee. Assistance under this scheme can only be for a limited period of time and, therefore, only those proposals which can be completed within a few years, and certainly within the plan period, are taken up for consideration by the UGC.

The Commission has provided a grant of Rs.20.00 lakhs for on- going activities under this scheme during the year 1995-96. As on 31.3.1996, six departments/universities had been assisted under the scheme.

A list of the Innovative Programmes and the universities/departments support is given below:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Rohilkhand University | - Electronic Educational Lab.
for Instructional Resource Material |
| 2. Jadavpur University | - Cognitive Science |
| 3. Rani Durgavati Vishwa-
vidyalaya | - Mathematical Modelling and
designing through computer graphics |
| 4. Banaras Hindu University | - Centre for Educational Technology |
| 5. Rohilkhand University | - Development of Terra-Cotta Mural |
| 6. Inter University
Consortium | - Experimental Nuclear Physics
and Electronics |

6.5 **Area Studies Programmes**

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

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

Up to the end of the year 1995-96, the following 23 Area Study Centres in 19 Universities were in existence.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Aligarh Muslim University | - Centre for West Asian Studies |
| 2. Banaras Hindu University | - Centre for Studies on Nepal |
| 3. Delhi University | - Chinese and Japanese Studies |

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 4. | Calcutta University | - Centre for South East Asian Studies |
| 5. | Bombay University | - 1- Centre for African Studies
2- Centre of Soviet Studies |
| 6. | Madras University | - Centre for South and South- East Asian Studies |
| 7. | Osmania University | - Centre for Urban Development and Regional Planning |
| 8. | Sri Venkateswara University | - Centre for Studies on Indo-China |
| 9. | Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics | - Centre for Politics and Economics of East Europe. |
| 10. | Rajasthan University | - South Asia with main focus on study of Government and Politics. |
| 11. | North Bengal University | - Himalayan Studies |
| 12. | Jawaharlal Nehru University | - 1.Gulf Countries
2.Soviet Studies
3.European Studies |
| 13. | Kashmir University | - Central Asia, Mongolia |
| 14. | Andhra University | - Co-operative possibilities in SAARC countries. |
| 15. | Goa University | - Latin American countries. |
| 16. | Manipur University | - Manipuri and Trupti Studies |
| 17. | Jamia Millia Islamia | - 1.Academy of Third World Countries
2.Federal Studies Centre |
| 18. | Pune University | - Defence and Strategic Studies |
| 19. | Hyderabad University | - Indian Diaspora Studies |

Chapter VII

INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES AND INFORMATION CENTRES

7.1 Inter-University Centres

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

Table 7.1
IUCs Centres set-up as on 1995-96

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

* Year of establishment in paranthesis.

7.2 National Facilities

The UGC also assists following centres as National of Facilities

Table 7.2

	Centres	Objectives
1.	Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay.	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
2.	Regional Instrumentation Centre, I.I.Sc., Bangalore	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
3.	Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University Madras	Research and dissemination of knowledge and organisation of training programmes in crystal growth
4.	M.S.T. Radar Centre, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	Studies in Atmospheric Dynamics to enable teachers to use MST/Radar facility
5.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	To invite teachers from universities and colleges as Associates of the Inter- University Centre and provide them exposure to new ideas, methods and opportunities to do research
6.	Eastern Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Calcutta University Calcutta.	Research in Astrophysics
7.	National Centre for Science Information Indian Institute of Science Bangalore -560 012.	Science Information
8.	National Information Centre M.S. University of Baroda Vadodara (Gujarat)	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences
9.	National Information Centre SNDT Women's University Bombay	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences
10.	Jabal-Rangapur Observatory Osmania University Hyderabad	Science Research Observatory

7.3 Nuclear Science Centre

The Pelletron accelerator ran for 5636 hours in 1995 with 92% uptime, which is comparable with similar laboratories abroad. The user community now comes from 44 universities, 23 colleges and 24 research institutions including I.I.Ts. The demand for the beam time was twice of what could be met in spite of a schedule of 24 hours/day, 7 day/week, except for the maintenance periods. More than half the users (59%) are in materials science, 30% in nuclear physics and 11% in other areas. There were 41 publications in journals this year, besides a large number of conference papers and technical reports.

The project initiated last year, to upgrade the Pelletron accelerator by replacing both corona point based systems with resistor chains, has been completed which will make it possible to attain higher terminal voltage.

A multi-cathode ion source has been designed in NSC. This allows change of cathodes within a few minutes whereas the existing ion source requires several hours. It has been tested with the Pelletron and some modifications are presented being made. This indigenous development will save considerable foreign exchange. An imported one would have cost about Rs.20.00 lakhs.

Nuclear Spectroscopy Studies with Gamma Detector Array (GDA) by several universities, got a boost this year with the completion of the Array with its designed configuration of 13 detectors. The Recoil Distance Device is now operational to provide a facility for life-time studies to users. The GDA Group obtained funds through a project to DST to incorporate a charged particle Array (CPA) with GDA to enhance its capabilities.

Heavy Ion Reaction Analyser (HIRA), a world class facility for nuclear spectroscopy and dynamics studies, has been used this year for a variety of experiments. The coupling of 8 Ge detectors and 14 element BGO multiplicity array from the GDA to the HIRA spectrometer this year was a major event which opened up the field of "Spectroscopy of Tagged Nuclei". Such facilities exist in only three other places in the world.

The growing demand for higher energies from Materials Science users was met this year by undertaking major job of switching GPSC and material science beam lines. This beam line also has an indigenously developed "Scanner". Now Additional project funding has been obtained from DST to augment the facilities by incorporating a "Gonimeter". User community in this field continues to grow with beam time request for exploring new areas. A "Photo-Luminescence measurement facility" donated by a NRI has been commissioned. This opens up additional possibilities for online studies in material studies which is done in very few places in the world. A Joint project with I.I.Sc. Bangalore recently funded by DST will allow a challenging task of establishing a "Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM)" perhaps the first in the world as an on-line STM for surface studies. Another dimension has been added this year by obtaining funding from CSIR for a joint JNR - CEERI-NSC project for electronic - devices - related studies.

The dedicated beam line for Radiobiology and Radiation Chemistry was fully commissioned this year to provide facility for irradiation of samples at atmospheric pressure, in the form of either thin film on a substrate or liquid in a special bottle. A modest cell culture laboratory is now made available to users.

HIRA group in collaboration with BHU scientists established a facility for the study of Coincidence Recoil and Projectile Ions (SCORPION) in the GPSC beam line which now provides an appropriate facility for ion atom collision studies.

The Phase-II accelerator augmentation programme received some earmarked funding. Major achievement in 1995-96 in the Accelerator Upgradation Project (Phase II) has been the completion of all the requirements for commissioning the Cryogenic system for the superconducting LINAC cavities. Various parts of the system have been made, interconnected and checked. Installation is likely to be completed by December, 1996. The associated liquid nitrogen plant of cooling capacity 5000 watt at 82 K, has been designed by NSC persons in collaboration with M/S. Strling Cryogenics, which will supply all the components.

Work in LINAC cavities was progressing in collaboration with Augonne National Lab, USA. The first cavity was undergoing extensive tests to achieve the desired Q-value proto-type resonators.

A spin-off from the development of RF instrumentation for the LINC booster has been a project funded by DST to develop "RF- Generator and impedance matching network" which has already found application in experimental set-ups in NPL and AIIIMs.

"Workshops or Research possibilities within the Universities system" were organized in Gauhati and Baroda. Lectures were delivered in Bhopal, Mangalore and Goa Universities to acquaint the potential users with the possibilities at NSC.

7.4 Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics, Pune (IUCAA)

The following activities were carried out by the Centre during the year 1995-96:

i. *Core Academic Programmes*

There are 11 Faculty members (including the Director), 5 Post- doctoral Fellows and 14 Research Scholars. Their research is spread over different aspects of A&A, like, Quantum Gravity and Cosmology, Classical Gravity, Gravitational Waves, Cosmology and Structure Formation, Observational Cosmology, Quasars and Extragalactic Astronomy, Galactic Astrophysics and Dynamics, Chemical Evolution of the Galaxy, the Sun and Solar System, Stellar Astrophysics, Instrumentation, etc. There are 3,8 research papers published in national and international referred journals during the year.

ii. *Visitor Academic Programmes*

The main purpose of IUCAA is to give adequate facilities to the research workers from university and colleges. In this endeavour, IUCAA had 62 Associates and Senior Associates (ASA) on its roll from the faculty of universities and colleges. These ASA use to visit IUCAA periodically

during their holidays and make use of the facilities at IUCAA like, Computer Centre, Library, Astronomical Data Centre, Instrumentation Laboratory, etc. for their research work. During the period 1995-96, the ASA have published 27 research papers in national and international journals. Some of the ASA have collaborated with the Core Members of IUCAA and benefited from their visit. The visits of ASA give them the opportunity to interact with other ASA and visitors of IUCAA from different parts of the world.

E-mail connections have been provided to many universities, mainly through the efforts of IUCAA under the Guest Observer Programme. University Scientists were encouraged to visit observatories in India and abroad. IUCAA's instrumentation Laboratory has helped in making an Automated Photoelectric Telescope for Bangalore University and this is being followed up in a few other university departments. More and more university faculty members have shown interest in this direction.

IUCAA has conducted various workshops, schools, etc. for the benefit of researchers in A&A. These were from amateur level to a very technical level. In particular, IUCAA has conducted a refreshers course in A&A for university and college teachers. Through Vacation Students' Programme, IUCAA pre-selects students for its Ph.D. programme. Large number of Seminars, Colloquia, etc. were conducted. IUCAA encourages universities and colleges to start courses in A&A.

iii. *Science Popularization Programme*

Under this programme, the following activities were organised :

1. National Science Day Programme.
2. School Students' Summer Programme.
3. Second Saturday Lecture Demonstration Programme for School Students.
4. Fourth Friday Sky Watching Programme for general public.

These programme were conducted in order to motivate students towards a research career in A&A.

There was an attempt to measure the width of the eclipse shadow at the time of the total solar eclipse on October 24, 1995. The results were being analyzed.

iv. *Collaborative Research Programmes*

IUCAA has research collaborations with various other countries, like:

1. Indo-US Exchange Programme in A&A
2. Indo-French Collaboration under IFCPR Programme.
3. Indo-Sino Collaboration on Astronomy.
4. Indo-Australia Collaboration on Gravity Waves Detection.

7.5 **Inter University consortium for DAE facilities, Indore**

Research Projects:

At present 72 projects involving university personnel are being executed at the three centres of IUC-DAEF. Of the 72 projects, 28 are on the Dhruva at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, 12 on the low Energy Accelerators at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam and 32 on the Cariable Energy Cyclotron, at Calcutta.

Workshops held

The following workshops were organised by three IUC-DAEF Centers either independently or in collaboration with different institutions:

- i) Workshop on materials Research with Ion Beam and X-Ray facilities, Institute of Physics, Bhubaneshwar, July 27-28, 1995.
- ii) Workshop on Langumuri-Blodgett Films, Mangalore University Mangalore, August 28-30, 1995.

- iii) Workshop on Experimental Techniques at Low Temperatures, IUC-DAEF, Indore, December 4-15, 1995.
- iv) Workshop on Differentiation Techniques, IUC-, March 23-April 4, 1996.
- v) Workshop on Atomic Physics prospects with ECR ion source at variable Energy Cyclotron.
- vi) Workshop on Nuclear structure physics meeting II at M.M. University, Tirunelveli.

New Experimental facilities created

The Cryogenic facility at Indore Centre was further strengthened by commissioning a two decade old Liquid Nitrogen Plant acquired from Poona University and by incorporating a pressure Swing Adsorber System to produce pure Nitrogen Gas. This Plant - produced 4000 litres of LN₂ during the year. Facility for Thermoelectric Power Measure was extended down to 4.2 K. One dip-stick resistivity set up capable of measuring upto 8 samples at a time down to 4.2 K has been fabricated. Low Temperature high pressure resistivity measurement set up was designed, fabricated and tested down to 77K. A thermal conductivity set up in the temperature range 80-200 K has been fabricated and tested. A set up for the magnetostriction measurement has been fabricated and is being used to study the magnetoelastic properties of Amorphous alloys. A scraper assembly for surface cleaning and high and low temperature attachment have been incorporated in the ESCA instrument. ADSC equipment has been installed and is performing satisfactorily.

At the Calcutta Centre, the new equipment like the 3 KW electronic gun based thin film coating unit, the 4 probe high precision resistivity measuring unit, the GAS chromatograph, the spectrometer, the MPWIN 33.2 new version Multi-parameter software and the Neutral network software kits have been commissioned in the target, Detector, Analytic Chemistry, Counting room and the Computer facility respectively. X-ray tubes, shields, H.V. Cables, Ceramic breaks, Ceramic high voltage feed thus, Epoxy insulators, Axial Compton suppresser, closed cycle refrigerator system, radioactive isotopes etc. have been received from the TXRF system. Slow position beam

accelerator, Nuclear Physics Laboratory, Mosbauer Laboratory, time differential perturbed angular correlation Laboratory are under commissioning.

Small Angle X-ray Camera at Bombay Centre was commissioned.

All these equipment are made available to University groups and are quite often used as complementary characterising facilities to the major DAE facilities.

Service provided to users

About 110 users from various universities and other institutions visited IUC-Indore Centre and made use of facilities. 11,500 lts of liquid Nitrogen and 2000 lts of Liquid Helium was produced during the period of one year, out of which about 100 litres of Liquid Nitrogen and 240 lts of liquid Helium was provided to Outside users.

In-House Research Activities:

In-House research activities at the Indore - Centre include the studies of Low Temperature Transport properties of High T_c Superconductors, Amorphous Alloys and intermetallic compounds; magnetic properties of transition metal oxides, metal-insulators transition behaviour of barium lead oxide system, EXAFS & Xanes studies on Chalcogenide glass and Mossbauer and reflectivity measurements on metallic multilayers. The studies have resulted in 13 publications in international journals and about 25 presentations at various national inter-nation conferences. In-house research activities at Calcutta Centre have progressed well in several areas, namely Mossbauer Studies, new materials, PIXE studies, Total Solar eclipse etc. Several papers have been published, communicated and presented in these areas.

7.6 National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC),
Bangalore.

Activities of NAAC

The following activities were organised during the year.

i. *Brainstorming Session*

A brainstorming session was organised in March, 1995 to generate ideas from experts on the process to be adopted by NAAC. The recommendations of this session have been extremely valuable and have in a way initiated the activities of NAAC,

ii. *Information database on higher education (IDBHE)*

NAAC has prepared a data base of specialists from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories. This, in addition to experts from other national laboratories, universities and other higher education institutions, will be very valuable for programme assessments. As per the latest UGC statistics, there are over three lakh teachers conducting programmes for over six million students in the higher education sector. The Director, NAAC, has written to Vice-Chancellors of universities and Principals of colleges requesting them to participate in the process of assessment and accreditation.

For this purpose, it has designed the following for eliciting the desired information.

- a brochure along with the proforma for curriculum vitae data sent to 24,000 faculty.
- brochures and curriculum vitae proforma to 4,628 principals of colleges recognised by the UGC.
- a communication to 581 recently retired senior faculty of the universities requesting for their participation in the crusade of quality education.

iii. *Response from institutions:*

- Out of 214 universities and institutes of national importance, 145 have responded to the communication of NAAC and have sent the list of faculty.
- faculty of 120 universities have responded.
- senior faculty have shown their interest in the process, percentage wise it may not be impressive but the quality of the faculty who have responded so far is of a very high standard.

iv. *Invitation for "Letter of intention"*

Nineteen institutions have sent the letter s of intentions for assessment and accreditation.

v. *Internal quality Assurance Cell*

Self-evaluation is the back bone of the assessment process. The process of assessing is a continuous phenomenon. The Chairperson, UGC, sent a letter to the Vice-Chancellors and Directors of the institutions requesting them to establish internal mechanisms for creating quality consciousness among the faculty and supporting staff. Self - introspection and self - assessment is a major responsibility of the concerned institution. The humanities were requested to establish " Internal Quality Assurance Cell" in consultation with NAAC.

vi. *Promotional activities of NAAC*

A meeting of the Vice-Chancellors and Directors of institutions which have sent in their letters of intent for assessment and accreditation was held on 15th December, 1995, at NAAC office .

A meeting of the Vice-Chancellors and Directors of institutions which have expressed their intent to establish Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) was held on the 3rd of January, 1996, at the NAAC office.

vii. *Awareness of NAAC*

To bring awareness of the assessment and accreditation process, individual letters were addressed to the Vice-Chancellors, Directors of the institutions and Principals of the colleges recognised by the UGC. Personal letters were sent by the Director, NAAC, to the faculty requesting them to join the crusade for quality education as their participation is vital for the success of the process.

viii. *Reaching Vice-Chancellors*

NAAC has reached out to the Vice-Chancellors at various seminars and conferences organised by the UGC and AIU (Pune 1994), NIEPA, CPDHE of the University of Delhi, and Manipal (1995).

ix. *One Day Seminars*

One day seminars were organised for the faculty, at a number of universities and in the process NAAC tried to cover various regions. Also such seminars were organised for Principals of autonomous colleges at Madras, Hyderabad and Bhopal. In all, 42 activities were held till the end of March, 1996.

x. *Publications The following two publications have been brought out by the NAAC.*

- Quality education through self-study and external evaluation
- Some questions and answers on assessment and accreditation.

xi. *Linkages*

- a) With USA: NAAC has analysed the assessment and accreditation process in the USA, and quality assessment, quality assurance, quality audit and performance indicators used in academic audit in the UK. It is also now familiar with the methods of assessment in other countries notably Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Japan and Canada.

- b) With UK: On an invitation from the British Council, the Chairperson and the Director, NAAC, visited the U.K. during the first and second weeks of March, 1996, to have an on - the spot study of the quality assurance system and its working.

xii. *Organisational activities*

NAAC has entered into collaboration with C-DAC for the

- development of software for numerical and textual format, data storage retrieval and analysis.
- development of form processing software by optical memory reading (OMR) facility and
- hardware for LAN (Local Area Network).

7.7 **Information and Library Network**

The Ministry gave approval for converting INFLIBNET Programme into an Inter-University Centre under Article 12(ccc) of UGC Act in August, 1995. INFLIBNET Centre has now been registered as an autonomous society and has become a regular Inter-University Centre of the University Grants Commission. Major activities of the centre include training, computerisation of university libraries, creation of databases and organising information services for academic work in the country.

Three courses for library operational staff and a workshop for senior library executives were organised. Six short-term training programmes were organised for out side training to library staff in the universities where computers have already been installed. Third national convention, CALIBER-96, was jointly organised with M.S. University of Baroda at Vadodara, in February, 1996, with focus on library database management. It was attended by more than 200 delegates from all over the country.

COPSAT services under which contents along with abstracts of a set of journals are provided to the members is gaining popularity. About 290 subscribers are taking advantage of this service organised in collaboration with NCSI, Bangalore.

54 universities have been funded so far by the UGC for library automation under INFLIBNET Programme where computerisation is in progress. Several modules of library management software developed at INFLIBNET have been installed at the libraries with modifications suggested by them after the field trial.

Data received from more than 60 universities have been integrated into a central database at INFLIBNET for on-line access. The database covers 5 lakhs entries on books, journals, theses, dissertations and information about experts in different academic fields. The database is being installed on a mini computer with suitable RDBMS and is linked for on-line access to I-NET on X.25 leased line. Any University can have on-line access to the data-base through I NET besides off-line services using E-Mail.

National Facilities located in Universities

7.8 Western Regional Instrumentation Centre, Bombay

During the year, WRIC completed two sponsored R and D projects while work was in progress on three projects (funded respectively by DST, DOD/SOI, and Industry). Some of the instruments developed by the Centre are ready for technology transfer. The State Pollution Control Boards, other Government agencies as well as some entrepreneurs/industries have shown keen interest in providing/developing instruments for their use or transfer of technology knowhow. An instrument demonstration visit was arranged at Bhopal in this connection in September, 1995.

During 1995-96, the Centre organized seven training programmes on different aspects of instrumentation, some of them were conducted jointly with USICs (Burdwan, Jodhpur, Bhopal, Kolhapur and Jawaharlal Nehru University) WRIC-USIC interaction is now quite vigorous, more frequent and at different levels.

A two-week orientation programme for 16 teachers of Instrumentation was organized by the Centre in August 1995. The Centre also organized an international conference at Mumbai on Information Systems and Management of Databases (CISMOD95) jointly with INSDOC, New Delhi in (November, 1995).

Repairs, maintenance and calibration activity has been upgraded through infrastructure strengthening. In addition to university departments and colleges, these services are also being availed by R & D organisations and industries. In-house fabrication of low-rating instrument transformers required for instrument repairs, has been started. The Centre's maintenance services now include repairs and maintenance of PCs (about 100) and printers (about 50) of all Departments/Centres/Institutes and Accounts Office of the University of Bombay.

Salient additions to the equipment of the Centre's facilities include : Shimadzu, double beam spectrophotometer, Wavetek Universal Calibrator, MCS-51 microcontroller trainer kits and development systems, 80486-based PCs, filter-fluorimeter, humidity/moisture meter, LCR meter, digital and analog IC tester, electronic weighing machine, 5.5 digit, benchtop digital multimeter etc.

103 new titles were added to the Centre's library this year and the library provides information service on all science subjects to academic and R & D persons the Centre's training programmes, staff members participated in several seminars and conferences and presented papers.

7.9 Regional Instrumentation Centre, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

The Regional Instrumentation Centre (RIC) is a part of ISU which has been granted full departmental status during 1995-96 and is renamed as **Department of Instrumentation**.

A brief description of the R & D work carried out by different groups of the department during 1995-96 is given below :

1) *Analytical Instrumentation*

A. **Mass Spectrometry**

The Mass Spectrometry laboratory has been engaged in the design of two classes of mass spectrometers - the quadrupole ion trap (ITMS) and the ion cyclotron resonance (ICR) mass spectrometers.

A multi-processor based interface has been designed for the ITMS and all essential subsystems of ICR are under fabrication.

B) High pressure Instrumentation

A high pressure Differential Thermal Analysis unit (10 Kbar, 700 K) based on piston-cylinder device is being developed.

Electrical switching: An easily reversible electrical switching with possible Read Mostly Memory Applications has been found in Ge-As-Te glassy system. A structure related change in the switching behaviour (memory to threshold) has been observed in Ag-As-Te. A near ideal glasses fast electrical switching which is electronic in nature with chemical origin has been observed for the first time in an AgI based. Fast ion conducting glass (collaborative work with SSCU). These results indicate the possibility of an altogether new application of fast ion conducting glasses, in memory devices.

II) Electronics

The electronics group has been focusing its efforts on the development of specialised instruments for experimental work. In this direction a binary inductive voltage divider based auto balancing AC bridge for precise measurement has been developed. Development of an automatic electrical switching characteristics analyser for different class of materials is under progress. Work on an embedded monitor for distributed computing system useful in safety critical applications is under study.

III) Optical Instrumentation and Research

A. Coherent Optics Laboratory

A fiber optic sensor for the measurement of amplitude and frequency of vibration is developed. Using this sensor, the damping coefficient of different materials is measured.

B. Lasers and material interaction

An optical sensing device based on surface plasma resonance has been designed and developed. Its performance characteristics for optical instrumentation applications have been evaluated. Based on this device, new methodologies are developed for the measurement of young's modules of materials in thin wire form force & torque and refractive index of liquid samples.

C. Optical information processing

A hybrid optical - digital processor for image

A non-interferometric method of phase measurement for optical tomographic data gathering has been tested. The accuracy of wavefront estimation is analysed.

The reconstruction algorithms for optical tomography are tested for fidelity of reconstruction.

IV) Solar Energy and Thermal Instrumentation

A solar feed water plant (capacity 1,00,000 liters per day at 85°C) has been designed and installed at M/s. Balaji Foods and Feeds (near Hyderabad).

Suitable instrumentation and controls for solar power systems have been developed.

A prototype thermal energy meter suitable for fluid streams has been fabricated.

A constant conductance cell is standardised for the measurement of both thermal and electrical contact resistance. Experimental work on OFHC, Brass, Aluminium, stainless steel, Cu-W etc., with intersitial media has been completed and data is being analysed.

A complete modelling of a turbomolecular pump has been made and verified with the experimental results.

V) *Vacuum and Thin Films*

The R & D work in vacuum and Thin Films section has resulted in the design and development of a variety of techniques/devices. Collaboration with many R & D organisations within the country and abroad has made it possible to utilise devices/techniques for different applications.

Because of the recent achievements, the group is now being identified by defence organisations as one of the very few R & D groups in the country to develop thin film devices for defence applications.

A scanning magnetron sputtering target has been developed. It has a target utilization efficiency of nearly 100 per cent while, it retains the other advantages of conventional magnetron sputtering. The target has high industrial potential and efforts to incorporate it in the sputtering system of Titan Watch Company are under progress.

A box type vacuum chamber suitable for multi-target sputtering (to prepare multi-layer sensor films) has been designed, fabricated and commissioned. **Non invasive strain gauge sensors developed with this technology have been used to measure anmiotic fluid pressure in pregnant ladies at Mediscan Systems, Madras. This data is being compared with the results obtained from ultrasound measurement.**

A preliminary design of target assembly for the rotating target ion-beam sputtering system has been made.

7.10 **Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, Madras**

The Crystal Growth Centre under the programme of "Crystal Growth Centre: UGC-Anna University Facility" has been doing work in the area of crystal growth and characterisation. The major about the activities of the Centre during 1995-96 were as follows :-

The Crystal growth equipment and the characterisation equipments (Scanning Electron Microscope and Hall Effect System) have been installed and put into effective use for research activities.

As far as the semiconductor activities are concerned, the growth technology has been optimised for the growth of 2.5" dia. GaAs single crystals. Several II-VI compound semiconductors have been synthesised and grown as single crystals. Device structures have been done on the GaAs and Inp Crystalline Wafers. Irradiation and Implantation studies have also been done on the wafers. Epitaxial layers of AlGaAs and InGaAs have been deposited on the GaAs and Inp substrates for semiconductor laser applications.

In the area of Laser materials several crystals have been grown and characterised. Pure and doped crystals of KDP, KD P, and LAP have been grown by solution growth technique. Growth parameters have been optimised to grow large size device quality crystals.

Single crystals of high temperature superconductors like, YBCO and BSCCO have been grown by flux growth technique and their electrical and magnetic characterisation studies have been made. Single crystals of C₆₀, C₇₀ and other derivatives have been grown by Physical Vapour Transport technique.

Ferroelectric crystals of perovskite family have been grown from high temperature solutions. Crystals like BaTiO₃, PbTiO₃, KTaNbO₃ and BiTiO₁₂ which have significant physical properties have been grown. The dielectric, pyroelectric and other optical characterisation studies have been carried out.

Crystal growth by Bridgman technique has been used to grow II-VI compound semiconductors and also biological crystals. A computer controlled automatic pulling head assembly with a tilting type furnace has been fabricated. Biological crystals like Cholesterol, Urinary stones, struvite, brusite, etc., have been grown by get as well as solution growth techniques.

The activity on oxide crystal growth has been strengthened during 1995-96. The facility has already been established to grow single crystals of BSO, BGO, TeO₂, LiMoO₂, etc. The effect of rotation rate on the growth of these oxide crystals has been studied. The existing of a middle

danger rotation range and the need to employ rotation rates immediately higher than this range to grow bubble free oxide crystals has been investigated. The existing oxide crystal growth system has been modified suitably to grow optical quality crystals of Ti: Sapphire and LiNbO₃.

During the year eight candidates completed their Ph.D. work and six major research projects were sanctioned to the faculty of the Crystal Growth Centre by various funding agencies. Two of the faculty members have been awarded International fellowships to pursue research in abroad. Three research scholars have been awarded overseas fellowships to continue their research in foreign laboratories. As many as 23 research papers were published in International journals and more 50 research papers have been discussed at the national/international conferences.

7.11 Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.

There are three basic constituents of the academic activity of the Inter-University Centre : (1) the scheme of Associateship, (2) the organization of Research Seminars in different parts of the country, and (3) the holding of study weeks on problems of National and International interest at the Institute of Shimla.

i. *Associateship*

During the year 1995-96, 61 university and college teachers visited the Centre, each for a period of one month. As in previous years, while merit was the primary consideration in making selection of Associates, care was also taken to see that as large a geographical area of the country was covered. All the Associates were highly appreciative of the facilities and academic activities of the institute.

ii. *Study Weeks*

Study weeks are meant for an indepth debate on important social, political, historical, literary etc. issues by eminent academic drawn from different parts of the country.

These are usually held at the Institute itself and they bring together a small group of senior scholars for a week of debate on a problem of pressing significance.

The following Study Weeks were held during the year:

- a) "Ethnic Movements in Contemporary India" (June 26 - July 2, 1995).
- b) "Making Meaning in Indian Cinema" (26-29 October 1995).

iii. *IUC Journal*

The IUC journal, **Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences**, is brought out twice a year - one issue is thematic and the other of a general nature. The issue has been received with great enthusiasm by the academic community, both in the country and abroad.

iv. *Publications*

Apart from **Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences**, the Centre is in the process of publishing the edited proceedings of the various Research Seminars and Study Weeks so far organised by it. The following volumes are in various stages of preparation :

1. Problems of Cultural and Political Autonomy in Indian Society.
2. Collapse of the Existing Socialist State System.
3. Concept of Minorities.
4. Literacy and Communication in Indian Tradition.
5. Ethnic Movements in Contemporary India.
6. Making Meaning in Indian Cinema.

v. *Accounts*

During the year 1995-96, a sum of Rs.16.42 lakhs was spent under the IUC programme for its various activities.

7.12 Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics (ECRA)

Eastern Centre for Research in Astrophysics (ECRA) was set up in 1993 as a multi-agency effort for work on Astrophysics in the eastern region with initial emphasis on experimental solar radio astronomy. The major achievements of this effort during 1995-96 include :

- i. Development of Log Periodic Dipole Array (LPDA) for 40-1000 MHz completed and installed at Kalyani site.
- ii. Meterwave Dynamic Spectrograph based on ANRITU spectrum analyzer completed and now in operation at Kalyani site, with the LPDA and computer data acquisition system developed at IPRE, C.U.
- iii. The meterwave dynamic spectrograph has been used to obtain gray level plot of Radio Frequency Interference (RFI), at the Kalyani field site, indicating very low noise level at the site.
- iv. Routine observations of Solar dynamic spectra at meterwave started at Kalyani site.
- v. As part of solar terrestrial energy programme (STEP), a set up has been made to study the "sprides" at Kalyani site.
- vi. Observations of total solar eclipse at microwaves in the C- band (4 GHz) were made on October 24, 1995, in a region of totality at Diamond Harbour. The results were analyzed to obtain a one dimensional radio map of the Sun at GHz, indicating the presence of an active region.
- vii. The microwave solar radio-telescope in the L-band (1 GHz) has been developed at the Radio Astronomy Centre at Kalyani University in collaboration with Calcutta University.
- viii. The microwave solar radiotelescope at S-band (2.6 GHz) has been developed at the Radio Astronomy Centre at Cotton College, Guwahati under the Assam Science and Technology and Environment Council under the Collaboration with Calcutta University.

- ix. High altitude field stations at the Darjeeling Hill areas were explored and a few sites were chosen for ECRA. Initial experiments considered are (1) solar microwave emission in the Ku band and (2) solar particle emissions, such as neutrons.

Besides these, an e-mail facility for ECRA has been installed at the Institute of Radio Physics & Electronics, University of Calcutta with the financial support from IUCAA. A dedicated telephone line is also being procured for the e-mail, when INTERNET will also be available through ernet, besides adding the FAX facility.

A new effort in the electronic communication area for introducing VSAT and LAN facilities by the Calcutta University with the support of the University Grants Commission, and to make it available to ECRA for global networking, is in progress.

Information Centres

7.13 National Centre for Science Information, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

National Centre for Science Information, a UGC Inter-University Centre for Science Information, has the mandate to provide convenient and timely access to scientific information to the researchers in Indian Universities and Colleges. Since its establishment in 1983 the Centre has matured into a premier information centre in the country. NCSI is currently in its third phase activities covering the years 1993-94 to 1996-97. Phase 1 (1983-84 to 1987-88) saw establishment of the centre in IISc and the major focus was to fully implement its primary objective by providing an up-to-date current awareness (abstracting) service in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and geology to individual researchers in universities. During Phase II the centre expanded its activities by starting online and CD-ROM based search services, and improvement of document supply service. During Phase III the Centre significantly expanded and improved its activities. In association with INFLIBNET NCSI introduced a major information service COPSAT, to regularly provide content pages of periodicals in Science and Engineering to university libraries. An E-Mail based periodicals content page service

SPSERVER, available to users on ERNET, was put into operation. CD-ROM database search service was extended to Engineering and Agriculture. Through funding from DSIR, Government of India, a full text database ADONIS, providing complete articles in the area of Bio-medicine, has been set up. Online database access was extended to two additional hosts - STN and DATA-STAR. Beilstein database, providing properties, structural and bibliographic data for about 300,000 chemical compounds, and Mass Spectral Database(MSD) providing mass spectral data for over 65,000 chemical substances, were added to strengthen the numeric data search services. The Centre got full Internet connectivity and this was taken advantage of by organising two national level workshops on 'Internet for Information Professionals'. The Centre introduced yet another novel service 'Internet Search Service'(ISS) to help users in finding out Internet based information. The centre successfully completed two sponsored projects during this period- preparing a database and directory of information sources for electronics industry (Department of Electronics, Govt. of India) and establishing a E-Mail discussion forum LIS-FORUM for Library and Information Services (DSIR, Govt. of India). Infrastructural facilities of the centre was also augmented considerably during this period.

The centre has launched several network related activities recently. A Web Server for the centre has recently been set up, a Sun Sparc compatible workstation. In addition to providing details of the NCSI services, the server provides access to a few databases and hypertext links to key S&T sites on the Internet. The centre has also successfully tested use of the Electronic Reference Library (ERL) technology and Netware mounted CD-ROM databases, for providing network access to CD- ROM databases.

7.14 National Information Centre, SNDT Women's university, Bombay

In its ten years of existence, the National Information Centre has evolved into a service oriented unit, built on a strong foundation.

The important milestone during the year was the release of SUCHAK on CD-ROM on March 27, 1996. This unique product was developed in collaboration with M/s. Pioneer Infovision Technologies(P) Ltd., Bombay.

In the year 1995-96 the centre catered to about 5100 users from all over India, providing them a range of services. In response to the needs of the academic community it supplied 1,17,037 references which was an increase of 18 per cent compared to 1994- 95. The number of pages photocopied increased by 70 per cent. The use of services is summarized in table 1.

Table 7.3
Utilisation of Services

Services	1995-96	1994-95
<i>SDI</i>		
Users	1,373	1,329
References supplied	34,026	32,000
<i>QUERY</i>		
Number	3,736	3,280
Reference supplied	83,011	72,160
<i>DOCUMENT DELIVERY</i>		
Requests received	3,768	3,303
Pages photocopied	30,914	18,138
<i>REFERAL</i>		
Requests redirected	295	278

To support teaching programmes, workshops and seminars, the Centre compiled the following bibliographies :-

1. Feminist Literature and Criticism
2. Geriatric Nutrition
3. Food Safety

In order to provide the above mentioned services, the Centre maintains and develops a number of in-house databases and also hosts foreign databases. The resource base, consisting of locally created bibliographic databases emphasising Indian researches and publications has steadily grown at an average of 10,000 records per year. SUCHAK, the main bibliographic database has reached 88,119 records. In the SUCHAK database 44% of the records are in the field of Sociology, 20% in Women's Studies, 33% in Home Science, 13% in Library Science and 3.5% in special education. About 17% records are common to more than one subject. Indian citations constitute 57% of the total records of which 8% have abstracts.

Publicity of the services of the Centre and creating awareness among the user community is a continuous process. The centre provides training to the users in clarifying their information requirements, formulating the search statements and conducting their own literature searches.

Chapter VIII

PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUES

8.1 Gandhian Studies

Under this scheme, assistance is provided by the UGC on 100 per cent basis for the setting up Centres of Gandhian Studies and Gandhi Bhawans in universities and for conducting programmes to acquaint teachers and students with the thoughts and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. The UGC has a Standing Committee of experts which considers proposals of universities in this regard. As on 31.3.1996, assistance was provided to 17 Centres of Gandhian Studies and 8 Gandhi Bhawans set up in various universities.

To commemorate the 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Commission has provided assistance to the tune of Rs.5,000 to each of the eligible colleges for the purchase of books written by Mahatma Gandhi and on the life and mission of Mahatma Gandhi. This assistance is over and above the Eighth Plan developmental assistance. Also, as part of these celebrations, various universities have been provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs.75,000 each for organising seminars/symposia on propagation of ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.

8.2 Buddhist Studies

The UGC has been providing assistance to selected Universities on 100 per cent basis, outside the plan allocation, for the promotion of Buddhist Studies. As on 31.3.1996, assistance had been provided to five universities for the establishment of Buddhist Studies Centres. One Chair of Buddhist Studies has also been established at the Kurukshetra University.

8.3 Nehru Studies

It has been laid down by the UGC that those universities which conduct programmes on Gandhian Studies can also include Nehru Studies in their scheme of activities so as to avoid proliferation of infrastructure. Accordingly, universities having centres of Gandhian Studies have been taking up Nehru Studies Programmes as well, with the object of inculcating the philosophy and approach of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas in the present context. Nehru Studies Programme is also supported on 100 per cent basis by the UGC. As on 31.3.1996, the UGC had provided assistance to three universities for the establishment of Nehru Study centres.

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

8.4 Centre for Regional Studies (Bhanja Literature)

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

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

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

8.6 Value-Oriented Education

Value-Oriented education aims at promoting all those desirable values, among students and teachers alike, which are essential for retaining national identity as well as for sustaining a peaceful and harmonious society. There has been a growing perception that the system of education in the country is predominantly examination-oriented and is not catering adequately to the requirements of value education, resulting in the fast erosion of values which determine the behaviour of citizens and the quality of national life. The scheme of value-oriented education has, therefore, been designed to provide assistance to universities and colleges only for such programmes which impart value education.

Assistance under this scheme is not available for providing formal courses for value education but for specifically designed programmes for a fixed period of time, say for 2 or 3 years, to be implemented as a project. A university is expected to identify one or more faculty members interested in value education who would be expected to formulate a project proposal in this regard. Assistance would not be provided for routine activities like getting books on values published, or routine preparation or distribution of literature, or organising study tours to distant places.

Chapter IX

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

9.1 Engineering and Technology Education

The University Grants Commission has been providing assistance to universities to enable their Engineering and Technology departments to carry out programmes in higher education and research for the award of PG Scholarship/ Senior Research Fellowship in the field of Engineering and Technology. Assistance is provided for the construction of academic buildings and hostels, improvement of libraries and laboratories and for the strengthening of the faculty. During 1995-96, the Commission forwarded the proposals of the following three universities for starting M.E./M.Tech. courses to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for their recommendations/views.

Table 9.1

Sl.No.	Name of the Univ./Insts.	Courses
1.	Annamalai University	a) ME (Process Control and Instrumentation) in the Deptt. of Instrumentation Engineering.
2.	I.S.M., Dhanbad	a) PG Courses in Engg. and Tech. in Rock Excavation Engineering.
3.	Cochin University of Science & Technology, Cochin	a) M.Tech. in Environmental Engineering. b) M.Tech. in Industrial Catalysis. c) M.Tech. in Habitat Engg. and Construction Management

During the year 1995-96, grants amounting to Rs.1,437.38 lakhs were released by the Commission to 42 universities under the scheme. The

Commission also provided maintenance grant to four universities for conducting the approved post-graduate courses in Engineering and Technology. These universities are Anna University (Madras), Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (Patiala), Birla Institute of Technology (Mesra) and the School of Earthquake Engineering, (Roorkee University).

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

The UGC is providing financial assistance to universities for the establishment and upgradation/augmentation of computer facilities. During the year 1995-96, the Commission approved the setting up of computer centres in the following four universities:

1. Rohilkhand University
2. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
3. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith
4. Gandhigram Rural Insitute

Thus, up to the end of the year 1995-96, the Commission had assisted 118 universities for setting up of Computer Centres.

In order to train human resources in this field, the UGC has also been assisting universities for organising human resource development courses like Master of Computer Application (MCA), M.Sc. in Computer Science, B.Tech/B.E. in Computer Science and M.Tech/M.E. in Computer Science. During the year, the Commission approved the introduction of MCA course in Gandhigram Rural Insitute and Mahatma Gandhi University and also agreed to the introduction of M.Sc.(Computer Science) courses in Gauhati University. Thus, upto 31.3.1996, the UGC was assisting as many as 73 universities for running these courses.

9.3 **Computer Facilities in Colleges**

The Commission has been providing financial assistance up to Rs. 1.25 lakhs per college for purchasing personal computers, Dot Matrix Printer, Stabiliser and relevant systems and Application Software.

The scheme is aimed at creating awareness among students and teachers/staff about the use of computers in administration, finance, examination and research. During the year, the Commission approved a grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per college to 67 colleges. However, on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Computer Education and Development, the ceiling of assistance per college was raised to Rs. 1.5 lakh. On the basis of this revised ceiling, 202 colleges were approved for assistance for the procurement of Pentium-based personal computers. Thus, upto 31.3.1996, assistance for the procurement of computers had been approved for 1983 colleges as per State- wise distribution indicated in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2

State/U.T	No. of Colleges
Andhra Pradesh	149
Arunachal Pradesh	01
Assam	39
Bihar	85
Delhi	38
Goa	05
Gujarat	104
Haryana	96
Himachal Pradesh	27
Jammu and Kashmir	21
Karnataka	101
Kerala	126
Madhya Pradesh	123
Maharashtra	281
Manipur	09
Meghalaya	04
Orissa	72
Pondicherry	04
Punjab	150
Rajasthan	79
Tamil Nadu	123
Tripura	03
Uttar Pradesh	222
West Bengal	121
TOTAL	983

9.4 **Training of College Teachers**

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

During the year 1995-96, the Commission approved 21 training programmes to be conducted in 16 universities. Thus, up to the end of 1995-96, 109 training programmes had been approved by the Commission.

9.5 **Computer Application at Post-Graduate Level**

Under a scheme started in 1992-93, the UGC provides financial assistance to universities for starting an additional paper at the post graduate level in subjects in which computer applications have become prominent. Subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Statistics, Geo-Sciences, Economics, Library Science and Commerce have been identified, in the first instance.

As on 31.3.1996, 13 universities were assisted under the scheme.

9.6 **Development of Management Studies**

The UGC has been providing assistance to universities/ institutions for conducting programmes in Management Studies. During the year under report, the Commission approved proposals of three universities for the introduction of MBA programme on the recommendation of the AICTE. Thus, as on 31.3.1996, the Commission was providing assistance to 61 universities/institutions for running these programmes.

During the year 1995-96, grants amounting to Rs.230.76 lakhs were released under this programme.

Chapter X

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

10.1 Adult, Continuing and Extension Education

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

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

UGC assistance is limited to Rs. 1 lakh per annum w.e.f. 1995-96 for all the programmes covered under the scheme. UGC is also deputing university/college teachers to work with Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samithi (BGVS) on wholetime basis for nation-wide literacy movement and paying the salary of the substitute teacher in place of the deputed teacher.

10.2 Population Education - UGC-UNFPA Project on Population Education

The UGC has been assisting the universities/colleges for the promotion of Population Education Programme in the university system since 1983. The programme is aimed at enabling students, teachers, and the community at large, to comprehend the issues concerning size of the family, quality of life, and the impact of population growth on the society and the nation. The UGC has set up 12 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs) as part of a

joint project undertaken with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the departments of Adult, Continuing and Extension Education in selected universities. These centres provide technical support to the universities/colleges for various activities like material development, curriculum development and training for the functionaries and also carry out monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

A series of Writer's Workshops have been conducted and need-based learning materials have been prepared by these centres depicting the quality of life variables in Population Education. These were distributed to colleges and the Service areas for the use of Population Education Clubs. Learning materials prepared during these Workshops as well as slogans and visuals prepared by the students have proved very useful in motivating a spirit of population awareness. Several orientation programmes have also been organised for principals, programme officers, students, student leaders and community leaders for providing training. These programmes have helped in mobilizing larger participation of the youth and the community leaders and developed a strong base for organising activities related to population education. Training imparted through these programmes has also made a significant impact on the colleges as judged by the willingness and interest shown and demands for more such programmes from other colleges.

Efforts have also been initiated to integrate Population Education components in the undergraduate and postgraduate curriculum, starting with selected themes on population dynamics like family size, spacing of children, age at marriage etc. The scope has gradually been expanded to cover larger areas like health, immunization, nutrition, drug addiction, AIDS awareness and environmental issues to focus on the quality of life.

The community-based activities in the service areas have ranged from lectures to exhibitions, video shows, folk dances, street plays, community quiz programmes and painting contests.

Wherever possible, attempts were made to link literacy with Population Education programmes. Some of the community outreach programmes included organising immunization camps for women and children, camps for discussion and decision-making on social evils like dowry, child marriage,

etc. The colleges focused attention on their proximate communities. The reports from colleges about their programmes indicate an impressive record of active and voluntary participation of students and the consequent gain in their awareness and knowledge relating to Population Education.

The PERCs have also conducted surveys and produced research reports on issues like Perception of College Students on Population Education and AIDS Awareness.

10.3 **Distance Education/Correspondence Courses**

Distance education is a mix of correspondence education, distance education and open learning. It accounts for nearly 12 per cent of the total enrolment in higher education and is the emerging reality in the educational scene of the country. As on 31.3.1996, distance education programmes and correspondence courses were being conducted by 44 universities.

The UGC provides assistance to universities to the tune of Rs.10 lakhs as seed money for the upgradation of Correspondence Course Institutes (CCIs) to the Distance Education Modes (DEMs). Additional assistance is available on a continuing basis after every five years. Assistance to the tune of Rs.100.00 lakhs has so far been provided by the UGC to 44 correspondence course institutes during 1995-96 and the same matching grant has been met by respective university from their own sources. The Commission has also organised various workshops for facilitating upgradation, particularly with regard to the transformation of printed course material into the distance education format.

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

Improvement in the quality of distance education programmes is being brought about with the help of audio, video, radio and television facilities. Audio-Visual Resource Centres (AVRCs) have been set up in each of the

four regions to support distance education programmes in the universities. The Centre in the northern region is producing programmes in Hindi, English and Urdu; the Centre in the western region is developing programmes in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada; the Southern regional centre is producing programmes in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam while the Eastern regional centre is preparing programmes in Oriya, Bengali and Assamese.

Chapter XI

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

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

11.1 Seminars, Symposia, Refresher Courses, Workshops etc.

As per the revised guidelines, the UGC provides assistance to post-graduate colleges only for organising programmes such as seminars, symposia, conferences, etc. at both national and international levels. The quantum of assistance provided under the scheme has been revised during the years 1995-96 as given below:

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

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

11.2 National Fellowship

The scheme enables eminent professors, working in universities, to engage themselves in research and studies with minimum teaching responsibilities. Only those professors who are below the age of 55 years at the time of their nomination, or those who can avail of the scheme for at least two years prior

to their superannuation as per the UGC rules, are eligible for this fellowship. Fifty positions are available at any given time. During 1993-94, the Commission extended the scope of the scheme to cover distinguished college teachers also.

During the fellowship period, the awardees receive their normal salary, allowances and a fellowship allowance of Rs.600 per month, in addition to non-lapsable grant of Rs.20,000 per year for secretarial assistance, travel and contingent expenditure. No selections were made under the scheme during 1995-96.

11.3 Visiting Associateship

The Commission has a scheme of Visiting Associateship which provides an opportunity to outstanding teachers in universities and colleges to visit institutes of advanced study and research centres for a short period with a view to keeping themselves abreast of the latest developments in their areas of interest. There are 100 slots available under the scheme every year.

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

11.4 Guest/Part-time teachers

Guest/Part time teachers are appointed by the universities and colleges, in exceptional circumstances, in specialised 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 to 10 hours a week. During the year 1995-96, 49 Visiting Associateships were awarded.

11.5 Visiting Professors/Fellows

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

The UGC has also created a few positions of visiting faculty in the universities since 1990-91 to provide teaching/ research assignments to teachers from Kashmir University and its affiliated colleges. Classified into categories 'A', 'B' and 'C', the positions carry a consolidated honorarium of Rs.2500 p.m., Rs.3000 p.m. and Rs.4500 p.m., respectively. These teachers remain entitled to draw their salaries from their parent university and college in addition to the above honorarium. The tenure of the visiting faculty is one academic year. During the year, the Commission decided that the scheme which was up to 31st December 1996, may be continued and each case may be examined on its merit.

The UGC also has a scheme of inducting traditional scholars of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian into the university system. The appointment will be for a period of one year and selected traditional scholars are paid honorarium equivalent to that offered to Visiting Professors. The selected scholars will be available at a designated university, 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 lifestyle, university/college teachers and research scholars will be entitled to visit them for guidance and consultation. Appropriate TA/DA will be paid to them.

11.6 Teacher Fellowship

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

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

Teachers are paid a living expense allowance of Rs.750 per month, and a traveling allowance to and fro from the research centre. A contingency grant of Rs.5000 per annum for teachers in humanities and social sciences, and Rs. 7500 per annum for teachers in science subjects is also available under the scheme.

11.7 Research Scientistship

The UGC initiated in 1983-84 a scheme of 'Research Scientists' on the recommendations of the Convenors of Science Panels and the Committee on Standards in Humanities and Social Sciences. The scheme aims at building a cadre of Research Scientists in Indian universities by providing opportunities to persons with outstanding merit, to promote high quality research in Science, Engineering/Technology and Humanities and Social Sciences. The positions of Research scientists are meant for candidates with a doctoral degree and an outstanding academic/research career. Under the scheme, 200 positions are available at any given time. The awardees are placed in two slabs, viz., Rs.2300-3500 and Rs.4000-6500. The awardees also receive additional D.A. as applicable from time to time. The award is for a period of five years which is not extendable. However, as per the decision taken by the UGC at its meeting held in March, 1995, those Research Scientists working prior to the revision of the scheme in 1993 would continue upto superannuation subject to review by a Committee of three experts.

Number of Research Scientists working under the old Scheme (Pre-1993) was 115 and under the new scheme 24.

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

In its endeavour to promote research, the UGC provides assistance to university/college teachers to undertake minor or major research projects. The quantum of assistance for major research projects in Science, Engineering and Technology is Rs. 7 lakhs per project and in Humanities and Social Sciences Rs.5 lakhs. The duration of a major project is three years with a mid-term monitoring. The project can be extended upto 5 years in deserving cases. For minor research projects, the quantum of assistance for Science, Engineering and Technology subjects is Rs.40,000 and for Humanities and Social Sciences Rs.30,000 per project.

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

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

The number of projects approved by the UGC and grants released by it during the year under report are detailed in the Table 11.1.

Table 11.1

MAJOR AND MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS, 1995-96

Scheme	Projects approved	Grants Released* (Rs. in lakhs)
Major Research Projects		
1. Humanities and Social Sciences	80	210.91
2. Science	52	441.80
3. Engg./Technology	53	12.01
Minor Research Projects		
1. Humanities and Social Sciences	36	5.39
2. Science	54	12.46
3. Engg./Technology	2	1.22

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

A mid term group monitoring for major research projects in Bio- Sciences was held during the year under report. Seventy three Principal Investigators presented their work. Based on this monitoring, extension beyond the stipulated three years and/or additional grants were recommended for 26 cases involving a financial commitment of Rs.10.94 lakhs.

11.9 Preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors

The Commission has been operating this scheme since 1970-71 under which financial assistance is provided to outstanding academicians and scholars in the universities and colleges and other institutions of higher

learning and research for writing of high quality books, monographs and other reference material for university and college students. The books may be written in English or Hindi or a regional language.

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

The Commission has set up core groups since last year to consider various proposals received for the preparation of books. These core groups nominate persons of eminence for evaluating the synopses of the proposed books or themselves clear these synopses. Besides, these groups are also expected to identify areas/topics in which more books need to be brought out as well as recommend the names of authors who could write such books. During the year, the Commission reviewed 145 proposals for preparation of books, which were being processed. Most of these proposals were since, finalised in the first week of May, 1996. Grants to the tune of Rs.422 lakhs were sanctioned during 1995-96 for proposals approved earlier.

11.10 Travel Grants for Attending International Conference

The UGC provides partial assistance to the university and college teachers for presenting research papers in international academic conferences and to see the working of educational institutions in other countries. Over the years, this facility has been extended to Research Associates and Research Scientists also. For college teachers, the Commission constitutes a Travel Grant Committee which meets every month to evaluate the proposals received in this regard. Assistance, under the scheme is available to a teacher once in three years up to the age of 60 years. During the year 1995-96, proposals of 97 teachers were approved for assistance.

During the year, the Commission decided that the Vice-Chancellors may be provided assistance on cent per cent basis for attending international conferences abroad, once in three years, outside the Unassigned Grant

Scheme of the UGC. Proposals of 15 Vice- Chancellors were approved during 1995-96.

11.11 **Career Awards**

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

Fifty-five positions are available annually - 25 for Social Sciences and Humanities (including languages), 25 for Sciences and 5 for Engineering/Technology. The UGC meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the awardees and also provides a research grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for Science and Technology and 1.5 lakhs for Humanities and Social Sciences, during the tenure of the award. Selections are made on the recommendations of a Selection Committee constituted by the Commission. No awards were made during the year 1995-96 due to a serve shortage of funds. However, the amount spent during 1995-96 on Career awards of earlier batches was Rs.77.96 lakhs.

11.12 **Emeritus Fellowship**

Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced super-annuated professors in the universities who have been actively engaged in research during their career, to enable them to pursue active research in their fields of specialisation and to utilize their services for monitoring UGC programmes. The fellowship is for two years or till the awardee reaches the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Besides the usual superannuation benefits, the awardee gets a fellowship amount of Rs.4,000 p.m. and a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs.20,000 p.a., in addition to his/her provident fund/pension payments, relating to the post held earlier. The total number of fellowships available at any given time is 100. No selection was made under the scheme during the year 1995-96, due to a severe shortage of funds. However, 94 fellows were funded out of the earlier selections.

11.13 National Education Testing for Research and Teaching

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

A table showing the number of candidates who qualified the test for JRF and Lecturership during 1995-96 in Humanities and Social Science subjects is given below:

Table 11.2

Test	Date	Registered	Appeared for Test	Qualified for JRF &	Qualified for Lecturership
Lecturer- ship					
Humanities and Social Sciences	July '95	32254	24217	346	899
	Dec. '95	42568	31837	398	935
	Total	74822	56054	744	1834

11.14 Research Fellowship in Engineering and Technology

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

The age limit for the award is 40 years, relaxable by 5 years for women candidates and SC\ST candidates.

Selections for 1995-96 were under process.

11.15 Research Associateship

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

The total number of awards under the scheme is 260 every year out of which 150 positions are available for general category candidates, 40 positions for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, 30 for physically handicapped candidates and 40 part-time associateships for women candidates who are not full-time teachers or researchers. The Associateships are awarded in the following slabs:

Full-time

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

Part-time

1. Rs.2500-100-3000/-
2. Rs.2800-100-3300/-

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

The associateship is tenable initially for a period of three years and extendable for another term in the same slab for a period not exceeding two years. The duration of part-time awards is 5 years and no extension is given. No selections were made during the year as the scheme was under review. During the year, 20 junior Research Fellowships and three Research Associateships were awarded.

11.16 Fellowship/Research Associateship for Scholars from Developing Countries

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

11.17 Hari Om Ashram Trust Awards and Swami Pranavananda Saraswati-Awards

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

1. The Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences.
2. The Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences.
3. The Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences.
4. The Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences.

5. Award to outstanding Scientists/Social Scientists in the field of Interaction between Science and Society.

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

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

Selections under the scheme were under process.

Chapter XII

PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

12.1 Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports

The Course is offered by 7 universities and 22 colleges spread over 13 States in the country. The UGC provides assistance to these institutions for approved items of expenditure like salary of the staff, books and journals, equipment and laboratory buildings. While the UGC assistance towards the salary of the staff is on 100 per cent basis for a period of five years, assistance for other items is on sharing basis with the institution/State government subject to the ceiling of the UGC assistance provided for different items. Twelve of the 29 institutions were yet to complete the period of five years of conducting the course. A review of the course undertaken by two committees was in progress during the year under report.

12.2 Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges

The U.G.C. is the implementing agency for the scheme of 'Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges', introduced by the National Sports Organisation (NSO) of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme aims at providing assistance to the universities and colleges for the development of sports infrastructure.

The UGC has identified some items for assistance keeping in view the grants made available to it by the Department. The items identified for assistance include construction of a multi-purpose gymnasium, swimming pool, pacca basket ball/volleyball/badminton/tennis court, moorum/clay lawn tennis court and cricket pitch, cinder/clay athletic track (400 mtrs.) and non expendable sports equipment. Assistance upto a maximum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided to universities and colleges for constructing either a gymnasium or

a swimming pool. however, due to inadequacy of funds, the Commission decided during the year not to consider any such proposal received in the UGC office after 31st March, 1995 for construction of gymnasium/swimming pool.

Colleges which have postgraduate classes and a minimum enrolment of 1000 students are eligible to apply for assistance under this scheme. Non-expendable sports equipment is also sanctioned only once in a Plan period to an institution. Women's colleges having undergraduate classes and a minimum enrolment of 500 students are also eligible to apply for major sports facilities like gymnasium, swimming pool and running track.

During the Year, the Commission released grants amounting to Rs.118.84 lakhs for various items of sports infrastructure.

12.3 **Promotion of Adventure Sports**

Since the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Adventure Foundation (NAF) in 1992, the UGC is implementing the scheme of adventure sports for university/college students. While some of the programmes of adventure sports are being organised by the NAF through its regional chapters, for others it identifies specialist organisations in the country for associating them in the implementation of the programme. A coordination Committee, comprising the representatives of UGC and NAF, oversees the implementation of the programme. During the year, the UGC provided assistance of Rs.50 lakhs to the NAF for implementing/conducting the adventure sports programme.

12.4 **Scheme for the promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in Universities**

The scheme was introduced with the objective of spreading yoga education and practice among students/teachers in the universities. UGC has been providing assistance to the universities for the construction of yoga practice hall, living quarters for instructors, honorarium to instructors and for furniture and equipment. However, due to paucity of funds, the Commission decided during the year that, henceforth, no assistance will be provided for the

construction of Yoga Hall and Staff Quarters. The Commission will, however, continue to provide assistance to the institutions for other items.

For seeking assistance under the scheme, the universities are required to enter into a five year renewable agreement with a yoga institution of repute which would manage and run the yoga centre(s) to be set up with UGC assistance. Proposals received from 28 universities, for establishing yoga centres, have been considered by the UGC upto 31.3.1996. Financial assistance for Rs.9.97 lakhs was provided to 8 universities.

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Chapter XIII

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

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

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

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

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

13.2 Special Cells in Universities

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

13.3 Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

The UGC has brought to the notice of the universities the orders issued from time to time by the Government of India for 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent reservations for SC/STs, respectively in admissions to various courses, in appointments to the posts of lecturers and non-teaching posts and in the allocation of seats in students hostels and in staff quarters and teachers hostels. The UGC has also made a provision that all universities which receive grants for construction of hostels should reserve 20 per cent of the seats in these hostels for SC/ST students.

13.4 Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

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

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

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

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

13.5 Programme Monitoring

The Commission has been regularly collecting data from universities regarding the representation of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in admission, teaching and non-teaching posts, staff quarters, student hostels and fellowships etc.

In order to oversee the implementation of the reservation policy in Central Universities, the Commission has appointed a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, UGC. A series of meetings of this Committee have been held with the Registrars of Central Universities, Representatives of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Social Welfare to assess the steps taken for implementation of the reservation policy.

The Commission has also been organising regional meetings of the Registrars of State Universities/Deemed Universities for implementation of the reservation policy.

13.6 Scheme of Coaching Classes for Educationally Backward Amongst Minorities

Revised guidelines were formulated by the Commission last year from the scheme of "Coaching Classes for the Educationally Backward Amongst Minority Community" for various competitive examination. These guidelines laid down, inter alia, that the existing centres and cells in Universities and

colleges will conduct all classes for preparing students only for the remedial five-point package programmes and for competitive examinations for services. For the higher civil services, it is proposed to set up, to begin with, two Application Processing centres, one at the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi for North India and the other at Calicut University, Kerala for South India.

At present there are 21 universities and 60 Colleges running this scheme. Also, ten colleges have been identified as Coaching Centres exclusively for women candidates.

Chapter XIV

FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

The growth in the number of women students in higher education since independence has been phenomenal. While women constituted only 9.3 percent of all students in institutions of higher education on the eve of independence, the percentage of women students enrolled in all colleges and universities was 34.1 in 1995-96 (see figure 14.1).

14.1 Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades or so. As the data in the table below show, the number of women enrolled, per hundred men, registered a four-fold increase during the period 1950-51 to 1995-96.

Table 14.1

WOMEN STUDENTS PER HUNDRED MEN STUDENTS

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1995-96	2191	52

14.2 **Distribution of Women's Enrolment Statewise, Stagewise and Facultywise**

Statewise distribution of women's enrolment shows that, while the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has gone up in all the States, the extent of this increase has varied across the States. As in earlier years, Kerala (52.4%) continued to lead the other states in terms of women's enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in 1995-96, followed by Goa and Punjab (51.1% each), Pondicherry(45.2%), Delhi(44.6%), Manipur(42.8%), Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir (39.9% each) and Meghalaya, Nagaland (39.7% each). Bihar continued to remain at the bottom with women's enrolment only 18.6% of its total enrolment in 1995-96 (see appendix-VI).

Stagewise distribution

Women's enrolment, as a percentage of total enrolment has, as Table 14.2 shows, consistently increased during the period 1986- 87 to 1995-96 at all the levels of higher education - graduate, postgraduate, research and diploma/certificate.

Table 14.2

**PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT,
STAGewise**

Year	Graduate	Post- Graduate	Research	Diploma/ Certificate
1986-87	29.9	31.6	31.7	24.4
1995-96	34.1	34.0	39.2	26.6

A noteworthy feature of the general increase in the number of women students in higher education is the uniformity in the incidence of their enrolment at all levels of education.

Facultywise Distribution

The data on faculty-wise enrolment of women in 1995-96 is given below in table 14.3 and Figure 14.2:

Table 14.3

FACULTY WISE WOMEN'S ENROLMENT 1995-96

Faculty	Enrolment
Arts	11,91,774
Commerce	3,09,830
Science	4,40,354
Education	85,699
Law	39,551
Engineering & Technology	26,368
Others (including Medicine, Agri-culture, Vet Science, Music/Fine Arts, Social Work, Physical Education etc.)	97,562
Total	21,91,138

While there are women students in all the faculties, the pattern of their distribution across faculties differs from the pattern that obtains for all the students in the system. A comparison of Figure 14.2 with Figure 2.6 shows that, except for the Faculty of Science, where the percentages are almost the same both for all students and women students, there are four notable differences in the enrolment patterns of the two categories of students.

- a) The percentage of women students is almost double the percentage share of all students enrolled in the Faculty of Education.
- b) The percentage of women students is, however, markedly lower as compared to the percentage of all students in the Faculties of Law, and of Engineering and Technology.
- c) The highest concentration of women students is in the faculty of Arts, which also includes Humanities. As against 40.4 per cent of all students, 55 per cent of women students are enrolled in various courses in Arts and Humanities.
- d) In the faculty of Commerce, as against nearly 22 percent of all students, only a little over 14 percent of women students are enrolled for Commerce courses.

14.3 Women's Colleges

The number of women's colleges has recorded a substantial increase during the period 1986-87 to 1995-96 as shown in the following table:

Table 14.4

Year	No. of Women's Colleges
1986-87	780
1987-88	786
1988-89	824
1989-90	851
1990-91	874
1991-92	950
1992-93	994
1993-94	1033
1994-95	1107
1995-96	1146*

* Provisional

14.4 Promotion of Women's Studies in Universities

The UGC's programme for promoting women's studies envisages assistance to universities for setting up centres and cells for Women's Studies. The centres/cells are required to undertake research, develop curricula and organise training and extension work in the areas of gender equity, economic self-reliance of women, girls education, population issues, issues of human rights and social exploitation. These activities are expected to contribute not only to social awareness and change but also to academic development. However, the Women's Study Centres are not expected to be like other conventional departments of a university, in that they are not required to run courses that lead to an undergraduate or a postgraduate degree, although they could do so. The following activities were reported by the Women's Study Centres under teaching, research and extension:

- Teaching: Curriculum development and upgradation material for training manual for women; leaflets on women's issues.
- Research: Research projects on Women's issues
- Extension: Newsletter, Counselling and Aid Centre, Family Counselling Centre, Linteracy Mission, Community development surveys, assistance to audio-visual unit to prepare video on problems concerning women.

The Standing Committee on Women's Studies reviews, advises and monitors the implementation of the scheme. The Standing Committee was reconstituted in September, 1995 and the Committee deliberated on the Approach Paper on the IXth Plan. Assistance to Universities for the development of Women's studies is for the present up to the end of the 8th plan period, i.e., 31.3.1997. As on 31st March, 1996, the UGC had provided assistance to 33 Universities and colleges/ university departments for setting up Women's Studies Centres/Cells (22 and 11 respectively). In addition, the UGC also provided assistance for the research projects concerning Women's studies.

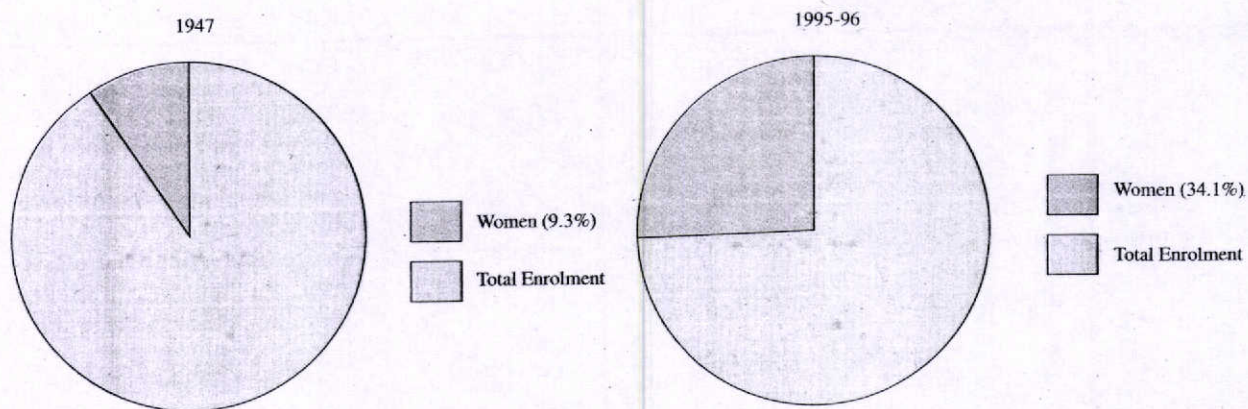


Fig. 14.1 Percentage of Enrolment of Women Students (1947 and 1995-96)

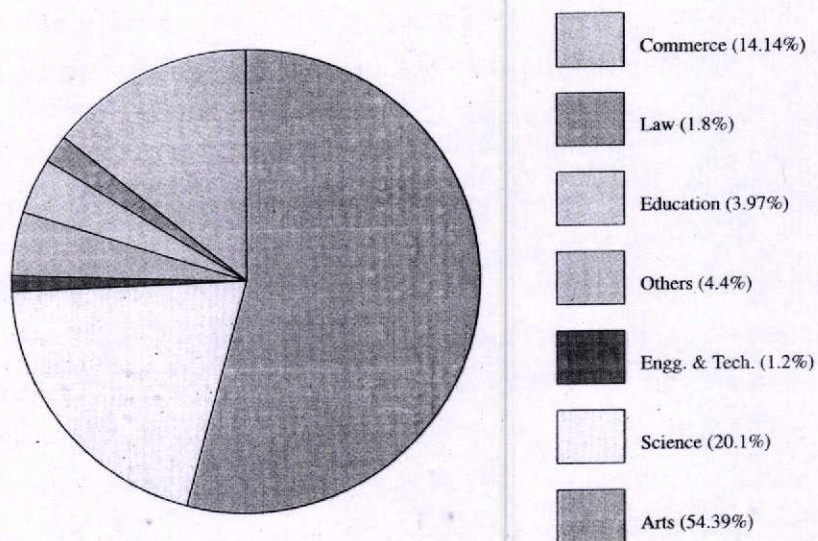
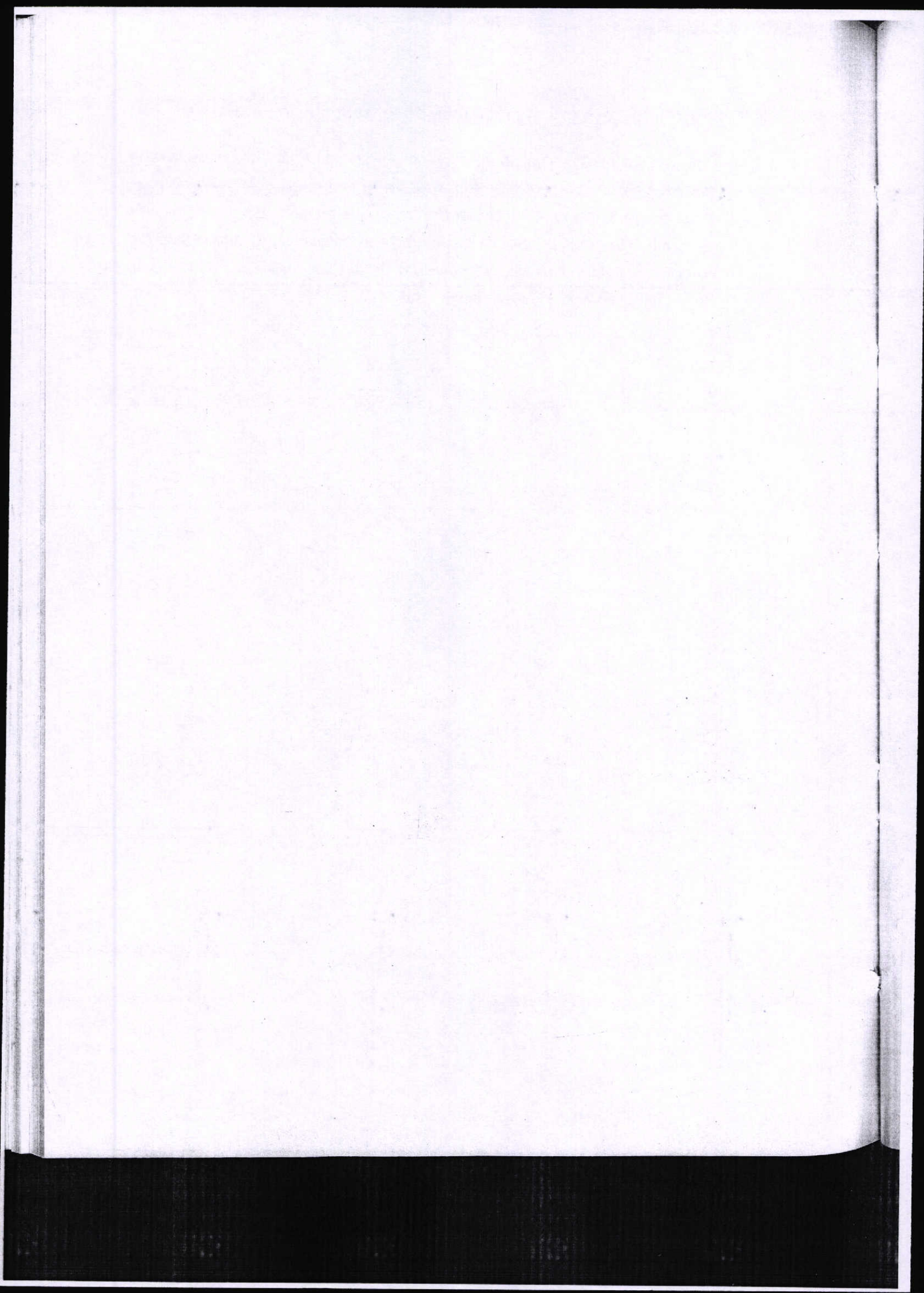


Fig. 14.2 Faculty-wise Percentage of Women Enrolment (1995-96)



14.5 **Part-time Research Associateships for Women**

The UGC annually awards 40 part-time Research Associateships to women with a view to provide an opportunity to research scholars to take up post-doctoral research independently or on project assignment basis in Science, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology. Interviews for the awards were held in December 1994 and 39 candidates were selected who joined in early 1995.

Chapter XV

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

15.1 Cultural Exchange Programmes

Cultural Exchange Programmes connected with the University sector, between India and other countries, are implemented by the University Grants Commission on behalf of the Government of India. As on 1995-96, such programmes were in operation with 76 countries.

During the year, the UGC hosted the visits of 23 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 107.

Bilateral Institutional linkages in specific areas between identified departments of universities and institutions of higher education are being developed under the provisions of the Cultural Exchange Programme with countries like Japan, Chile, Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Finland, Iran, Germany, Egypt, China, Hongkong and the Phillipines.

15.2 Delegations

Foreign Delegations

- i) A two member delegation from Nepal visited the UGC during January-Februray, 1996.

Foreign Language Teachers

The UGC provides foreign language teachers to universities having a proper infrastructure for teaching foreign languages under Collaborative Exchange Programmes. During 1995-96, 29 foreign teachers were assigned to various universities in India. Language-wise breakup of these teachers was as follows: German 9, French 5, Chinese 3, Mongolian 2,

Iranian 2 and one each for Slovak, Czech, Portuguese, Afghani, Bulgarian, Italian, Romanian and Korean.

15.3 **Fellowships and Scholarships**

(A) German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

- i) Seven scholars were nominated against the 11 fellowships offered for advanced research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language and Literature and some areas of Humanities and Social Sciences.
- ii) Five 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.Lit. courses in the departments of German in universities.
- iii) Eight Indian teachers were nominated against invitations of 3 months' duration for teachers of German language in Indian Universities, IITs and Institutions Deemed to be Universities.
- iv) Twelve scholars were nominated against the offer of 6 short-term fellowships for the year 1995-96 of 3 to 6 months' duration to Indian students registered for Ph.D. in India, on any subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

(B) French Government Scholarships

Nine scholars were awarded French Government Fellowships offered by the French Government for carrying out research in the areas of learning French Language, Literature, culture and Civilisation.

15.4 **Social Scientists Exchange Programme**

Under this programme, seven Indian Scholars out of 10 nominated by the Commission visited France. Also, three scholars visited India under this programme during 1995-96.

15.5 CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme with France

Under this programme, the CSIR allocates 200 mandays for the visit of Indian scientists from the university system to France. Similarly, the UGC allocates 200 mandays to the CNRS for the visit of French scientists to India in connection with their research work. During 1995-96, the Commission recommended 10 scholars to visit France but the visits could not materialise because of paucity of funds.

15.6 Academic Link Interchange Scheme (ALIS)

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

During 1995-96, one Indian scholar visited the UK.

15.7 SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships

The University Grants Commission is the implementing agency for the scheme of SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships. Under this scheme, the sending country meets international airfare and the receiving side makes all the arrangement regarding admissions and the payment of allowances. The countrywide slots available under this scheme are as follows:

Table 15.1
SAARC SCHOLARSHIPS

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Bangladesh	1	2
Bhutan	1	-
India	6	2
Nepal	1	2
Pakistan	1	2
Sri Lanka	1	2
Maldives	-	-

During the year 1995-96, the UGC made the following nominations for each country:

Table 15.2

UGC NOMINATIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Pakistan	2	1
Bangladesh	4	5
Sri Lanka	3	2
Nepal	1	2

15.8 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP)

The organizers of ICTP invite, teachers from Indian universities/ colleges for participation in summer schools held at Trieste (Italy) or any other country. The airfare of the Indian participants is paid jointly by the UGC and ICTP on an equal basis. During 1995-96, the UGC did not receive any offer from ICTP.

15.9 Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships/Scholarships

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

During 1995-96, UGC recommended 25 teachers for fellowships and 20 for scholarships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 10 for fellowships and 9 for scholarships.

15.10 Development of Canadian Studies

The UGC has initiated Canadian Studies Programme and has identified 13 departments for financial support, at various levels, for a study of the historical, social, economic and political aspects of Canada.

Under the Two-Person-Month-Programme of the UGC-Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, five Canadian teachers have visited India and one Indian teacher visited Canada. The Canadian Studies Programme ends in 1996-97.

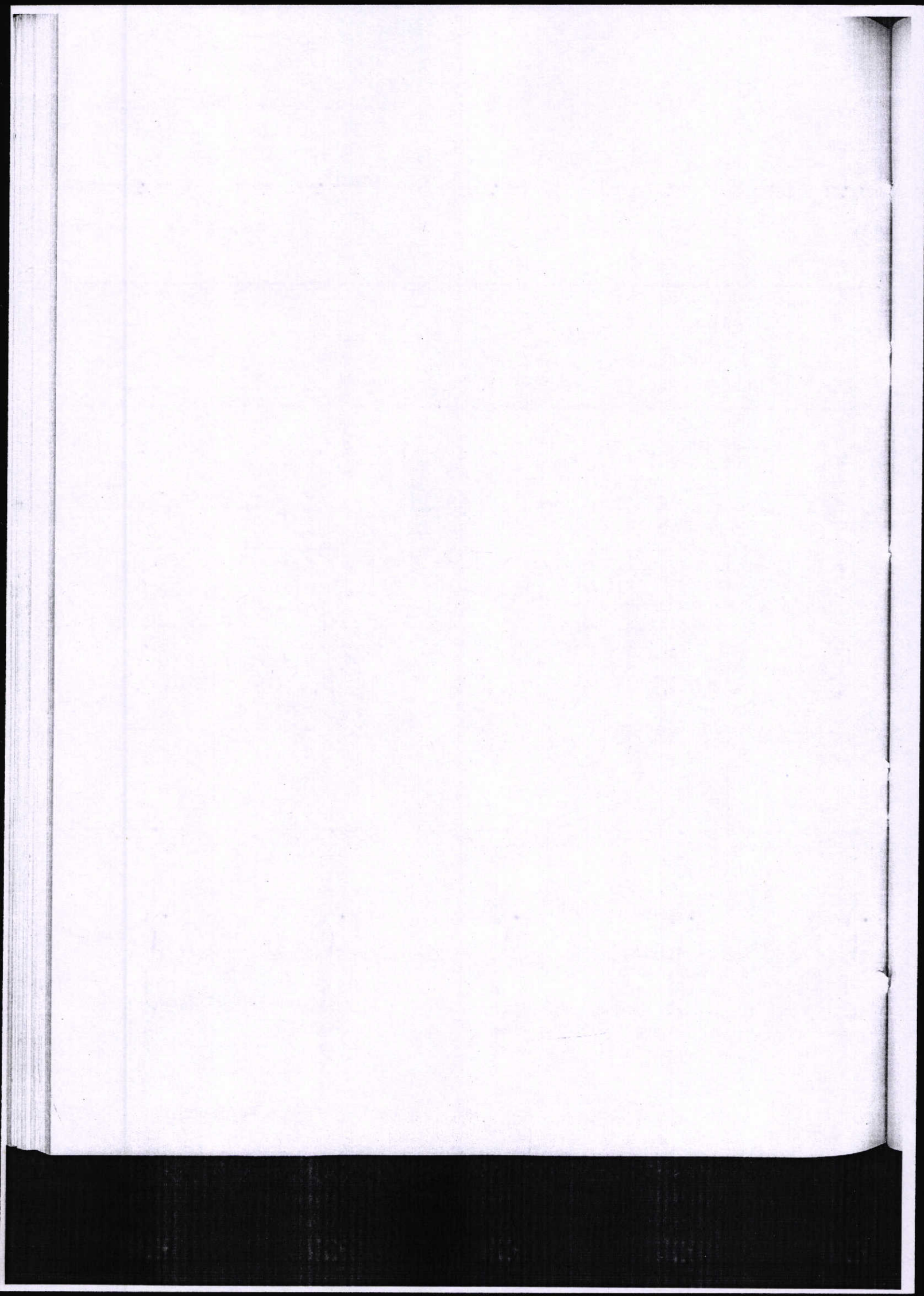
15.11 Collection of Source Material

The University Grants Commission has been providing to a limited number of teacher in Science, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering and Technology to and fro travel expenses in connection with their visit to foreign countries to avail of offers of fellowships from recognised institutions of repute for advanced research work and/or collection of source material not available in India. The travel expenses to and fro of such teachers are granted by the UGC provided such teachers have assurance of financial support for maintenance in the country concerned either from a Government agency or a recognised university/academic institution of repute, for a period not less than two months.

During the year 1995-96, the Commission provided travel expenses to szx teachers for going abroad under the programme.

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APPENDIX-I

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA - STATE-WISE (AS ON 31.3.1996)

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
(A) UNIVERSITIES		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Osmania	1918
2.	Andhra	1926
3.	Sri Venkateswara	1954
4.	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural	1964
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
6.	Hyderabad	1974
7.	Kakatiya	1976
8.	Nagarjuna	1976
9.	Sri Krishnadevraya	1981
10.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1982
11.	Sri. Padmavathy Mahila	1983
12.	Telugu	1985
13.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Science	1986
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
14.	Arunachal	1985
ASSAM		
15.	Gauhati	1948
16.	Dibrugarh	1965
17.	Assam Agricultural	1968
18.	Assam	1994
19.	Tezpur	1994
BIHAR		
20.	Patna	1917
21.	Bihar	1952
22.	Bhagalpur	1960
23.	Ranchi	1960
24.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961
25.	Magadh	1962
26.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970
27.	Lalit Narayan Mithila	1972
28.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
29.	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	1993
30.	Vinoba Bhawe	1993
31.	Veer Kuwar Singh	1994

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
32.	Jai Prakash	
33.	Nalanda Open	1995
		1995
GOA		
34.	Goa	1985
GUJARAT		
35.	Maharaja Syajirao	
36.	Gujarat	1949
37.	Sardar Patel	1950
38.	Saurashtra	1955
39.	South Gujarat	1955
40.	Gujarat Ayurveda	1965
41.	Gujarat Agricultural	1968
42.	Bhavnagar	1972
43.	North Gujarat	1978
44.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University	1986
		1995
HARYANA		
45.	Kurukshetra	
46.	Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1956
47.	Maharishi Dayanand	1970
		1976
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
48.	Himachal Pradesh	
49.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	1970
50.	Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1978
		1986
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
51.	Kashmir	
52.	Jammu	1949
53.	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science & Technology	1969
		1982
KARNATAKA		
54.	Mysore	
55.	Karnataka	1916
56.	Bangalore	1949
57.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
58.	Gulbarga	1964
59.	Mangalore	1980
60.	University of Agricultural Science, Dharwad	1980
61.	Kuvempu	1986
62.	Kannada	1987
63.	National Law School of India	1992
		1992

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
KERALA		
64.	Kerala	1937
65.	Calicut	1968
66.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
67.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
68.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
69.	Shree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit	1994
MADHYA PRADESH		
70.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur	1946
71.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
72.	Rani Durgavati	1957
73.	Vikram	1957
74.	Devi Ahilya	1964
75.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
76.	Jiwaji	1964
77.	Ravi Shankar	1964
78.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
79.	Barkatullah	1970
80.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
81.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
82.	Chitrakoot Gramoday	1993
83.	Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rastriya Patrakarita	1993
84.	Bhoj Open	1995
MAHARASHTRA		
85.	Bombay	1857
86.	Nagpur	1923
87.	Poona	1949
88.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women's	1951
89.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Marathawada)	1958
90.	Shivaji	1962
91.	Mahatma Phule Krishi	1968
92.	Punjabrao Krishi	1969
93.	Konkan Krishi	1972
94.	Marathawada Agricultural	1972
95.	Amravati	1983
96.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
97.	North Maharashtra	1991
98.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
99.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995
MANIPUR		
100.	Manipur	1980

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
MEGHALAYA		
101.	North Eastern Hill	1973
NAGALAND		
102.	Nagaland	1995
ORISSA		
103.	Utkal	1943
104.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology	1962
105.	Berhampur	1967
106.	Sambalpur	1967
107.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981
PUNJAB		
108.	Punjab	1947
109.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
110.	Punjabi	1962
111.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969
RAJASTHAN		
112.	Rajasthan	1947
113.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
114.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
115.	Kota Open	1987
116.	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	1987
117.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987
TAMILNADU		
118.	Madras	1857
119.	Annamalai	1929
120.	Madurai Kamraj	1965
121.	Tamilnadu Agricultural	1971
122.	Anna	1978
123.	Tamil	1981
124.	Bharathiar	1982
125.	Bharathidasan	1982
126.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984
127.	Alagappa	1985
128.	Dr. M.G.R. Medical	1989
129.	Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences	1990
130.	Manonmanian Sundar Nar	1992
TRIPURA		
131.	Tripura	1987

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
UTTAR PRADESH		
132.	Allahabad	1887
133.	Banaras Hindu	1916
134.	Aligarh Muslim	1921
135.	Lucknow	1921
136.	Agra	1927
137.	Roorkee	1949
138.	Gorakhpur	1957
139.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
140.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology	1960
141.	Choudhary Charan Singh (Meerut)	1965
142.	Kanpur	1965
143.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal	1973
144.	Kumaon	1973
145.	Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
146.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	1974
147.	Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
148.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	1975
149.	Bundelkhand	1975
150.	Rohilkhand	1975
151.	Purvanchal	1987
WEST BENGAL		
152.	Calcutta	1857
153.	Viswa Bharati	1951
154.	Jadavpur	1955
155.	Burdwan	1960
156.	Kalyani	1960
157.	North Bengal	1962
158.	Rabindra Bharati	1962
159.	Bydhan Chandra Krishi	1974
160.	Vidya Sagar	1981
161.	West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences	1995
DELHI		
162.	Delhi	1922
163.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968
164.	Indira Gandhi National Open	1985
165.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1988
PONDICHERRY (U.T.)		
166.	Pondicherry	1985

(B) INSTITUTES ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Institutes</i>	<i>Year of Establishment</i>
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
BIHAR		
2.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences	1992
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	1990
UTTAR PRADESH		
4.	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences	1983

(C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Sl. No.	State/Institutions Deemed to be Universities	Year of Establishment
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	1973
2.	Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	1981
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
4.	Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Science	1995
BIHAR		
5.	Indian School of Mines	1967
6.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
GUJARAT		
7.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
HARYANA		
8.	National Dairy Research Institute	1989
KARNATAKA		
9.	Indian Institute of Science	1958
10.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	1994
MAHARASHTRA		
11.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	1964
12.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
13.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	1987
14.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	1989
15.	Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute	1990
16.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	1994
17.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	1996
PUNJAB		
18.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	1985
RAJASTHAN		
19.	Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences	1964
20.	Banasthali Vidyapith	1983
21.	Rajasthan Vidyapith	1987
22.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	1991
TAMILNADU		
23.	Gandhigram Rural Institute	1976
24.	Shri Avinashalingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women	1988
25.	Shri Chadrasesharandra S.Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya	1994
26.	Sri Ramchandra Medical College and Research Institute	1995

UTTAR PRADESH

27.	Gurukul Kangri	1962
28.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	1981
29.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	1983
30.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1989
31.	Forest Research Institute	1992

WEST BENGAL

32.	Bengal Engineering College	1992
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DELHI

33.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	1958
34.	School of Planning & Architecture	1979
35.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
36.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museology	1989
37.	Jamia Hamdard	1989

APPENDIX-II

ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT 1976-77 TO 1995-96

Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the Preceding years	% age increase
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	37,57,158	1,52,419	4.1
1987-88	40,20,159	2,63,001	7.0
1988-89	42,85,489	2,65,330	6.6
1989-90	46,02,680	3,17,191	7.4
1990-91	49,24,868	3,22,188	7.0
1991-92	52,65,886	3,41,018	6.9
1992-93	55,34,966	2,69,080	5.1
1993-94	58,17,249	2,82,283	5.1
1994-95 +	61,13,929	2,96,680	5.1
1995-96 +	64,25,624	3,11,695	5.1

+ Estimates

APPENDIX-III

STATE-WISE ENROLMENT (EXCLUDING PUC/INTER/PRE-PROFESSIONAL) 1995-96

S. No	State/ Union Territory	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding year	Percentage Increase	Average Annual Compound Rate of Growth during the period 1991-92 to 1995-96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451173	23521	5.5	5.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3431	191	5.9	6.6
3.	Assam	154541	6371	4.3	4.2
4.	Bihar	499467	24237	5.1	4.8
5.	Delhi	143365	6827	5.0	5.0
6.	Goa	17979	1002	5.9	6.9
7.	Gujarat	435615	19157	4.6	4.9
8.	Haryana	148582	6262	4.4	4.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37440	2086	5.9	6.9
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	46811	2059	4.6	4.9
11.	Karnataka	514865	27303	6.0	6.0
12.	Kerala	187615	7562	4.2	3.3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	393226	18010	4.8	4.8
14.	Maharashtra	995640	44694	4.7	5.1
15.	Manipur	29695	1441	5.1	5.5
16.	Meghalaya/Nagaland/ Mizoram	20544	1089	5.6	5.7
17.	Orissa	216181	11076	5.4	5.5
18.	Punjab	197444	10647	5.7	5.1
19.	Rajasthan	217528	12313	6.0	6.1
20.	Tamil Nadu	442070	25416	6.1	6.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	892168	44905	5.3	4.5
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim/ Tripura	369710	14902	4.2	3.9
23.	Pondicherry	10534	624	6.3	5.8
Total		6425624	311695	5.1	5.1

APPENDIX-IV

STAGE-WISE ENROLMENT UNIVERSITIES AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1995-96

Stage	University Departments/ Colleges	Affiliated Colleges	Total	% in affiliated Colleges		
				1995-96	1994-95	1993-94
Graduate	6,93,423	49,73,977	56,67,400 (88.2%)	87.8	87.8	87.8
Postgraduate	2,62,744	3,41,265	6,04,009 (9.4%)	56.5	56.5	56.5
Research	60,080	10,602	70,682 (1.1%)	15.0	15.0	15.0
Diploma/ Certificate	47,280	36,253	83,533 (1.3%)	43.4	43.4	43.4
	10,63,527	53,62,097	64,25,624	83.4	83.4	83.4

Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of enrolment at each stage to total enrolment

APPENDIX-V

STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES FACULTY-WISE 1991-92 TO 1995-96

Faculty	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% of total	Enrolment	% total
Arts (including oriental learning)	21,29,418	40.4	22,38,626	40.4	23,52,970	40.4	24,73,027	40.4	25,92,925	40.4
Science	10,33,614	19.6	10,86,353	19.6	11,41,680	19.6	11,99,830	19.6	12,60,200	19.6
Commerce	11,54,804	21.9	12,13,688	21.9	12,75,478	21.9	13,40,560	21.9	14,10,119	21.9
Education	1,21,115	2.3	1,27,304	2.3	1,33,797	2.3	1,40,620	2.3	1,47,720	2.3
Engineering/ Technology	2,58,028	4.9	2,71,213	4.9	2,85,045	4.9	2,99,583	4.9	3,15,720	4.9
Medicine	1,79,040	3.4	1,88,189	3.4	1,97,786	3.4	2,07,874	3.4	2,19,918	3.4
Agriculture	55,292	1.1	58,120	1.1	61,091	1.1	64,200	1.1	67,990	1.1
Veterinary Science	13,356	0.3	13,840	0.3	14,550	0.3	15,285	0.3	16,201	0.3
Law	2,79,092	5.3	2,93,353	5.3	3,08,314	5.3	3,24,038	5.3	3,42,440	5.3
Others	42,127	0.8	44,280	0.8	46,538	0.8	48,912	0.8	52,401	0.8
Total	52,65,886	100.0	55,34,966	100.0	58,17,249	100.0	61,13,929	100.0	64,25,624	100.0

APPENDIX-VI

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT STATE-WISE 1995-96

S. No	State/Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451173	142068	31.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3431	782	22.8
3.	Assam	154541	50641	32.8
4.	Bihar	499467	93028	18.6
5.	Delhi	143365	64003	44.6
6.	Goa	17979	9181	51.1
7.	Gujarat	435615	171789	39.4
8.	Haryana	148582	57375	38.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37440	14328	38.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	46811	18657	39.9
11.	Karnataka	514865	176954	34.4
12.	Kerala	187615	98260	52.4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	393226	117916	30.0
14.	Maharashtra	995640	362240	36.4
15.	Manipur	29695	12706	42.8
16.	Meghalaya/Nagaland/Mizoram	20544	8151	39.7
17.	Orissa	216181	69883	32.3
18.	Punjab	197444	100804	51.1
19.	Rajasthan	217528	71275	32.8
20.	Tamil Nadu	442070	176467	39.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	892168	238471	26.7
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim/Tripura	369710	131400	35.5
23.	Pondicherry	10534	4759	45.2
Total		64,25,624	21,91,138	34.1

+ Estimated

APPENDIX-VII **INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM** **1991-92 to 1995-96 STATE-WISE**

Sl No.	State/ Union Territory	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94			1994-95			1995-96*			Increase during the period 91-92 to 95-96
		No. of Coll. (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Coll. (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Coll. (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Coll. (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Coll. (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Coll. (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year	No. of Coll. (UC + AC)	Increase over the preceding year		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	686	94	717	31	790	73	879	89	945	66	259					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0					
3.	Assam	210	25	218	8	225	7	225	0	230	5	20					
4.	Bihar	664	0	715	51	716	1	720	4	738	18	74					
5.	Goa	30	3	30	0	34	4	34	0	36	2	6					
6.	Gujarat	370	14	385	15	388	3	435	47	448	13	78					
7.	Haryana	155	01	155	0	166	11	171	5	177	6	22					
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53	11	54	1	54	0	61	7	63	2	10					
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	46	2	46	0	48	2	53	5	56	3	10					
10.	Karnataka	790	75	846	56	984	138	1001	17	1057	56	267					
11.	Kerala	225	32	225	0	226	1	228	2	230	2	5					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	631	0	631	0	636	5	638	2	640	2	9					
13.	Maharashtra	1191	90	1216	25	1385	169	1474	89	1550	76	359					
14.	Manipur	44	19	50	6	50	0	51	1	51	0	7					
15.	Meghalaya	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0					
16.	Mizoram	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	0					
17.	Nagaland	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	0					
18.	Orissa	289	12	303	14	312	9	543	231	555	12	266					
19.	Punjab	217	4	221	4	229	8	230	1	234	4	17					
20.	Rajasthan	256	1	268	12	269	1	270	1	274	4	18					
21.	Sikkim	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0					
22.	Tamil Nadu	380	23	384	4	385	1	431	46	439	8	59					
23.	Tripura	19	2	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	0					
24.	Uttar Pradesh	949	5	953	4	954	1	954	0	957	3	8					
25.	West Bengal	390	1	391	1	392	1	399	7	402	3	12					
26.	A & N Islands	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0					
27.	Chandigarh	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	0					
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
29.	Daman Diu	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0					
30.	Delhi	80	1	80	0	82	2	85	3	87	2	7					
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
32.	Pondicherry	13	0	13	0	13	0	17	4	17	0	4					
	Total	7,761	415	7,993	232	8,430	437	8,991	561	9,278	287	1,517					

UC - University Colleges AC - Affiliated Colleges *: Provisional

APPENDIX-VIII

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES 1991-92 TO 1995-96

Year	Professors	Readers	Lecturers*	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1991-92	8,216 (12.8)	16,816 (26.2)	36,586 (57.0)	2,567 (4.0)	64,185 (100.)
1992-93	8,428 (12.8)	17,250 (26.2)	37,530 (57.0)	2,534 (4.0)	65,842 (100.)
1993-94**	8,645 (12.8)	17,695 (26.2)	38,498 (57.0)	2,702 (4.0)	67,540 (100.)
1994-95**	8,868 (12.8)	18,152 (26.2)	39,492 (57.0)	2,771 (4.0)	69,283 (100.)
1995-96**	9,099 (12.8)	18,624 (26.2)	40,518 (57.0)	2,843 (4.0)	71,084 (100.)

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

* Including Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers

** Estimated

APPENDIX-IX

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1991-92 TO 1995-96

Year	Senior teachers*	Lecturers**	Tutors/ Demonstrators	Total
1991-92	28,979 (13.9)	1,70,327 (81.7)	9,173 (4.4)	2,08,479 (100.0)
1992-93	30,017 (13.9)	1,76,431 (81.7)	9,502 (4.4)	2,15,950 (100.0)
1993-94+	31,068 (13.9)	1,82,606 (81.7)	9,834 (4.4)	2,23,508 (100.0)
1994-95+	32,180 (13.9)	1,89,144 (81.7)	10,186 (4.4)	2,31,510 (100.0)
1995-96+	33,289 (13.9)	1,95,662 (81.7)	10,537 (4.4)	2,39,488 (100.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the cadres to the total

* Comprising Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers.

** Including Assistant Professors & Assistant Lecturers.

+ Estimated

APPENDIX-X

NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED (FACULTY-WISE) 1992-93 TO 1994-95

Faculty	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95*
Arts	4,201	4,039	4,351
Science	3,666	3,467	3,281
Commerce	482	515	560
Education	336	308	335
Engineering/Technology	277	329	343
Medicine	144	145	164
Agriculture	750	769	852
Veterinary Science	127	114	117
Law	70	73	79
Others	82	164	188
Total	10,136	9,923	10,270

* Provisional

APPENDIX-XI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1995-96 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Block Grant to C. Univs. 02(1)	Block Grant to Deemed Univs. 02(2)	Block Grant to State Univs. 02(3)	Teachers Awards 05(1)(a) to 05(iv)	Research Fellowship 06(1a) to 06(2b)	Scholarship Fellowship Awards E&T 07	Reimburse- ment of Exp. to Non-Univ. Instt. 08	Media Centre Mass 09	Specific Purpose 09	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES										
1. A.M.U	7127.99	-	-	0.82	56.96	0.19	-	-	-	7185.96
2. B.H.U.	7540.22	-	-	-	178.73	42.51	-	-	-	7761.46
3. Delhi	4146.27	-	-	0.07	176.97	-	-	-	-	4323.31
					*0.19					*0.19
4. Hyderabad	1167.32	-	-	-	68.99	6.83	-	-	-	1243.14
5. I.G.N.O.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. J.M.I.	1224.82	-	-	0.43	30.64	-	-	132.50	-	1388.39
7. Jawaharlal Nehru	2219.71	-	-	-	313.27	-	-	-	-	2532.98
					*0.01					*0.01
8. N.E.H.U.	1536.12	-	-	0.05	0.86	-	-	-	-	1537.03
9. Pondicherry	471.69	-	-	-	11.28	-	-	-	-	482.97
10. Visva-Bharti	1854.92	-	-	-	25.82	-	-	-	-	1880.74
11. Nagaland	406.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406.25
Total	27695.31	-	-	1.37	863.52	49.53	-	132.50	-	28742.23
					*0.20					*0.20
NUCLEAR SCIENCE CENTRES										
1. Nuclear Sc. Centre, N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Consortium for edl. Communication of N.S.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.75	-	45.75
3. Inter Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.70	-	4.70
4. E.M.R.C., M.K. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. I.C.A.A. Pune	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	-	0.75
Total	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	-	50.45	-	51.20
INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES										
1. Banasthali Vidya	-	100.00	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	100.11
2. Birla Instt. of Tech. Mesra	-	52.06	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	52.46
3. Birla Instt. of Tech. & Sc., Pilani	-	-	-	-	-	12.92	-	-	-	12.92
4. Central Instt. of Engg. & Foreign Languages, Hyd.	-	330.77	-	0.51	4.81	-	-	44.00	-	380.09
5. Central Instt. of Fisheries Edn. Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dayalbagh Edl. Instt., Agra	-	114.83	-	-	4.90	0.50	-	-	-	120.23
8. Deccan College P.G. & Research Instt., Pune	-	-	-	-	3.97	-	-	-	-	3.97
9. Gandhigram Rural Instt.,	-	287.21	-	-	7.18	-	-	-	-	294.39
10. Gokhale Instt., Poona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Gujarat Vidhyapith, Ahmedabad	-	269.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269.41
12. Gurukul Kangri V. Vid. Hardwar	-	182.91	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	183.29
13. Indian Agri. Research Instt., N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	2.54	-	-	-	-	2.54
14. Indian Instt. of Sc., Bangalore	-	-	-	0.72	49.97	-	-	-	-	50.69
15. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	-	731.84	-	-	25.72	-	-	-	-	757.56

Appendix-XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. International Instt. of Population Sciences, Bombay	-	-	-	-	3.22	-	-	-	-	3.22
17. Indian Veterinary Research Instt. Izatnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. J.V. Bharti Instt. Ladhun	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.38
19. Jamia Hamdard (Delhi)	-	325.63	-	-	3.37	5.09	-	-	-	334.09
20. National Museum Instt. of the History of Art Conservation & Museology, Delhi	-	-	-	-	3.38	-	-	-	-	3.58
21. National Dairy Research Instt.	-	-	-	-	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.35
22. Rajasthan V. Vidyapith, Udaipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. R. Sanskrit Vidyapith Tirupati	-	87.79	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	88.18
24. School of Planning & Architecture, N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Sh. Lal B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapeeth N.Delhi	-	138.63	-	-	4.04	-	-	-	-	142.37
26. Sri. Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc. & Higher Edn. for Women	-	169.84	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	170.84
27. Forest Res. Instt.	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40
28. National Instt. of Medical Hlth.	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50
29. Shri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Tata Instt. of S.Sc. Bombay	-	296.68	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	297.19
31. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Thaper Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	-	21.95	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	22.38
33. Shri. C.S.N.S. Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	-	7.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
Total	-	3116.25	-	1.34	121.99	18.51	-	44.00	-	3302.09
STATE UNIVERSITIES ANDHRA PRADESH										
1. A.P. Univ. of Health & Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Andhra	-	-	-	0.53	62.63	10.42	-	-	-	73.58
3. Andhra Pradesh Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr. B.R.A. Open Univ.	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	0.14
5. Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kakatiya	-	-	-	-	-	11.91	2.73	-	-	14.64
7. Nagarjuna	-	-	-	-	-	5.60	-	-	-	5.60
8. Osmania	-	-	-	1.02	144.73	15.93	-	-	-	161.68
9. Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	-	0.70	18.57	-	-	-	-	19.27
10. Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	0.09	47.12	7.34	-	-	-	54.55
					*0.02					*0.02
11. Sri Padmavathis Mahila V. Vidyalyan, Tirupati	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.07
12. Telugu Univ.	-	-	-	-	4.11	-	-	-	-	4.11
Total	-	-	-	2.48	277.23	51.20	2.75	-	-	333.64
					*0.02				*0.02	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH										
1. Arunachal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSAM										
1. Assam Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.38
3. Guwahati	-	-	-	0.68	3.06	-	-	-	-	3.74
Total	-	-	-	0.68	3.44	-	-	-	-	4.12

Appendix-XI (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR											
1.	Bhagalpur	-	-	-	0.06	2.69	-	-	-	-	2.75
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	34.69	-	-	-	-	34.69
3.	Birsa Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	-	0.53
5.	Magadh	-	-	-	-	7.67	-	-	-	-	7.67
6.	L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	-	16.90	-	-	-	-	16.90
7.	Patna	-	-	-	0.09	57.04	-	-	-	-	57.13
8.	Rajendra Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Ranchi	-	-	-	0.04	6.04	-	-	-	-	6.08
	Total	-	-	-	0.19	125.56	-	-	-	-	125.75
HARYANA											
1.	Haryana Agril	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Kurukshetra	-	-	-	0.06	34.41	-	-	-	-	34.47
3.	Maharishi Dayanand	-	-	-	0.21	7.21	-	-	-	-	7.42
4.	C.C.S. (Haryana Agril.)	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	0.41
	Total	-	-	-	0.27	42.03	-	-	-	-	42.30
GUJARAT STATE											
1.	Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	1.52	-	-	-	-	1.52
2.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	3.23	-	-	5.50	-	8.73
3.	Gujarat Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	0.05	8.83	10.29	-	-	-	17.17
6.	North Gujarat Univ.	-	-	-	-	12.60	-	-	-	-	12.60
7.	Sardar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	0.54	-	-	-	-	0.54
9.	South Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	0.05	24.72	10.29	-	5.50	-	40.56
GOA STATE											
1.	Goa University	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	0.57
	Total	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	0.57
HIMACHAL PRADESH											
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.12	4.68	-	-	-	-	4.80
2.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Dr. Y.S.P. Univ. of Hortl. & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	0.12	4.68	-	-	-	-	4.80
JAMMU & KASHMIR											
1.	Jammu	-	-	-	-	1.39	-	-	-	-	1.39
		-	-	-	-	*0.08	-	-	-	-	*0.08
2.	Kashmir	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sc. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	0.08	1.39	-	-	-	-	1.47
		-	-	-	-	*0.08	-	-	-	-	*0.08
KARNATAKA STATE											
1.	Bangalore	-	-	-	-	15.58	6.46	-	-	-	22.34
2.	Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.30
3.	Kanada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Karnataka	-	-	-	0.13	5.54	-	-	-	-	5.67
5.	Kovempu	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	0.38
6.	Mangalore	-	-	-	-	0.48	-	-	-	-	0.48
7.	Mysore	-	-	-	-	32.14	-	-	-	-	32.14
8.	National Law Instt. of India, B'lore	-	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.90
9.	Univ. of Agril. Sc. Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Univ. of Agril. Sc., B'lore	-	-	-	-	1.28	-	-	-	-	1.28
	Total	-	-	-	0.13	56.90	6.46	-	-	-	63.49

Appendix-XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KERALA STATE										
1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	19.00	-	-	-	-	19.00
	-	-	-	-	*0.04	-	-	-	-	*0.04
2. Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	-	-	-	-	1.06	6.50	-	-	-	7.56
	-	-	-	-	-	*0.11	-	-	-	*0.11
3. Kerala	-	-	-	0.04	8.62	-	-	-	-	8.66
4. Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	0.04	28.68	6.50	-	-	-	35.22
	-	-	-	-	*0.04	*0.11	-	-	-	*0.15
MANIPUR										
1. Manipur Univ., Imphal	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	-	-	-	1.22
Total	-	-	-	-	1.22	-	-	-	-	1.22
MADHYA PRADESH										
1. Avdesh P. Singh, Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Barkatullah V. Vidyalyaya	-	-	-	-	16.45	-	-	-	-	16.45
3. Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Indira Gandhi Krishi V. Vidyalyaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalyaya	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	-	10.00
7. Makhanlan C.R.P. Vishwa vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Rani Durgavati V. Vidyalyaya	-	-	-	0.01	0.53	-	-	-	-	0.54
9. Jawaharlal Nehru Kirshi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Jiwalji	-	-	-	0.10	11.78	-	-	-	-	11.88
11. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	0.20	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.70
12. Dr. H.S. Gour	-	-	-	-	4.54	1.94	-	-	-	6.48
	-	-	-	-	*0.01	-	-	-	-	*0.01
13. Vikram Univ.	-	-	-	-	3.04	-	-	-	-	3.04
Total	-	-	-	0.31	47.84	1.94	-	-	-	50.09
	-	-	-	-	*0.01	-	-	-	-	*0.01
MAHARASHTRA STATE										
1. Amravati Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bombay	-	-	-	0.09	29.13	37.97	-	-	-	67.19
3. Dr. B.S.A. Tech. University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Marathwada Univ.	-	-	-	0.14	1.59	-	-	-	-	1.73
8. Nagpur	-	-	-	0.15	2.99	2.85	-	-	-	5.99
9. North Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poona	-	-	-	0.28	29.66	-	-	28.30	-	58.24
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	-	-	1.29	3.02	-	-	-	-	4.31
13. Shivaji	-	-	-	1.29	3.02	-	-	-	-	4.31
14. Yaswant Rao Chavan Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1.95	66.39	40.82	-	28.30	-	137.46
ORISSA STATE										
1. Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Berhampur	-	-	-	-	3.58	-	-	-	-	3.58
3. Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	3.20	0.65	-	-	-	3.85
4. Shri Jaganath Sanskrit Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	-	-	-	0.05	47.79	-	-	-	-	47.84
Total	-	-	-	0.05	54.57	0.65	-	-	-	55.27
PUNJAB STATE										
1. Guru Nanak Dev.	-	-	-	-	7.71	-	-	-	-	7.71
2. Punjab	-	-	-	-	51.42	0.36	-	-	-	51.78
3. Punjab Agril	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	3.00
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	-	6.14	-	-	-	-	6.14
Total	-	-	-	-	68.27	0.36	-	-	-	68.63

Appendix-XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN STATE										
1. J.N. Vyas Univ.	-	-	-	0.19	10.44	20.04	-	29.99	-	42.66
2. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10
3. M.D.S. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. M.L. Sukhadia	-	-	-	0.64	1.94	-	-	-	-	2.58
	-	-	-	-	*0.13	-	-	-	-	*0.13
5. Rajasthan Agril. Univ. Bikaner	-	-	-	0.71	68.78	-	-	-	-	69.49
6. Rajasthan Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	1.54	81.26	2.04	-	29.99	-	114.83
	-	-	-	-	*0.13	-	-	-	-	*0.13
TAMIL NADU STATE										
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bharathidasan Univ.	-	-	-	0.01	35.42	-	-	-	-	35.43
3. Annamalai Univ.	-	-	-	0.05	12.10	1.24	-	-	-	13.39
4. Anna Univ.	-	-	75.60	-	8.78	4.37	-	-	-	88.75
5. Bharathiar Univ. Coimbatore	-	-	-	0.16	6.98	-	-	-	-	7.14
6. Dr. MGR Medical Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40
7. Madras Univ.	-	-	-	1.49	35.10	-	-	-	-	36.59
	-	-	-	-	*0.05	-	-	-	-	*0.05
8. Madurai Kamraj	-	-	-	0.58	17.32	-	-	30.55	-	48.45
	-	-	-	-	*0.03	-	-	-	-	*0.03
9. Mother Teresa Univ.	-	-	-	-	5.93	-	-	-	-	5.93
10. M. Sundarnar Univ.	-	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.72
11. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Tamil Univ.	-	-	-	0.05	1.57	-	-	-	-	1.62
13. T.N.V. & Animal Science Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	75.60	2.34	124.32	5.61	-	30.55	-	238.42
	-	-	-	-	*0.08	-	-	-	-	*0.08
TRIPURA STATE										
1. Tripura Univ.	-	-	-	0.09	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.99
Total	-	-	-	0.09	0.90	-	-	-	-	0.99
UTTAR PRADESH										
1. Agra Univ.	-	-	-	0.21	2.69	-	-	-	-	2.90
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	63.75	-	-	-	-	63.75
3. Avadh	-	-	-	-	0.59	-	-	-	-	0.59
4. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.19
5. Chandrasekhar Azad	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10
6. G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	2.00	0.52	-	-	-	2.52
7. Gorakhpur Univ.	-	-	-	0.09	14.60	-	-	-	-	14.69
	-	-	-	*0.25	-	-	-	-	-	*0.25
8. H.N.B. Univ.	-	-	-	-	2.72	-	-	-	-	2.72
9. Kanpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	4.00
10. Kashi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	6.03	-	-	-	-	6.03
11. Kumaon Univ.	-	-	-	0.04	2.80	-	-	-	-	2.84
12. Lucknow Univ.	-	-	-	0.04	12.72	-	-	-	-	12.76
	-	-	-	-	*0.13	-	-	-	-	*0.13
13. Meerut Univ.	-	-	-	-	15.16	-	-	-	-	15.16
14. Purvanchal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Narendra Deva Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rohilkhand Univ.	-	-	-	-	4.34	-	-	-	-	45.34
17. Roorkee Univ.	-	-	72.50	-	22.69	54.86	-	-	-	150.05
18. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	3.89	-	-	-	-	3.89
Total	-	-	72.50	0.38	158.27	55.38	-	-	-	286.53
	-	-	-	*0.38	-	-	-	-	-	*0.38
WEST BENGAL										
1. Burdwan Univ.	-	-	-	-	35.31	-	-	-	-	35.31
2. B.C. Krishi Viswavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	0.40
3. Calcutta Univ.	-	-	-	0.12	37.35	2.98	-	-	-	40.45
	-	-	-	-	*0.19	-	-	-	-	*0.19

Appendix-XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Jadavpur Univ.	--	--	--	--	74.04	8.33	--	--	--	82.37
5. Kalyani Univ.	--	--	--	--	10.94	--	--	--	--	10.94
6. North Bengal Univ.	--	--	--	0.06	3.10	--	--	--	--	3.16
7. Rabindra Bharti	--	--	--	--	0.47	--	--	--	--	0.47
8. Vidya Sagar	--	--	--	--	3.00	--	--	--	--	3.00
Total	--	--	--	0.18	164.61	11.31	--	--	--	176.10
					0.19					*0.19
Grand Total	27695.31	3116.25	148.10	13.59	2319.11	260.60	2.73	321.29	--	33876.98
					*1.13	*0.11				*1.24

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES
DURING THE YEAR 1995-96 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN** (Rs. in Lakhs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CENTRAL UNIVS.										
1. B.H.U.	--	91.97	1.28	0.17	--	--	--	--	93.42	
2. Delhi	--	8749.47	--	88.55	0.14	--	--	--	8838.16	
		*262.76			*0.10				*262.86	
3. Pondicherry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	--	8841.44	1.28	88.72	0.14				8931.58	
		*262.76			*0.10				*262.86	
*By Adjustment										
STATE UNIVS.										
ANDHRA PRADESH										
1. Nagarjuna Univ.	--	--	0.45	--	--	--	--	--	0.45	
2. Osmania	--	--	--	1.03	--	--	--	--	1.03	
Total	--	--	0.45	1.03	--	--	--	--	1.48	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH										
1. Arunachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
ASSAM										
1. Gauhati	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
BIHAR										
1. L.N. Mithila Univ.	--	--	0.03	0.95	--	--	--	--	0.98	
2. Magadh Univ.	--	--	0.04	--	--	--	--	--	0.04	
3. Ranchi Univ.	--	--	0.07	--	--	--	--	--	0.07	
Total	--	--	0.14	0.95	--	--	--	--	1.09	
HIMACHAL PRADESH										
1. H.P. Univ.	--	--	0.40	--	--	--	--	0.40	--	
Total	--	--	0.40	--	--	--	--	0.40	--	
GUJARAT STATE										
1. Gujarat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2. South Gujarat	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3. Saurashtra Univ.	--	--	0.74	--	--	--	--	0.74	--	
KARNATAKA STATE										
1. Bangalore	--	0.34	--	--	--	--	--	0.34	--	
2. Gulbarga Univ.	--	0.29	--	--	--	--	--	0.29	--	
Total	--	0.63	--	--	--	--	--	0.63	--	
KERALA STATE										
1. Kerala Univ.	--	0.31	0.05	0.37	--	--	--	0.73	--	
2. Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	--	--	0.38	--	--	--	--	0.38	--	
Total	--	0.31	0.43	0.37	--	--	--	1.11	--	
MADHYA PRADESH										
1. Devi Ahilya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2. Vikram Univ.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3. Rani Durgawati Univ.	--	1.25	--	--	--	--	--	1.25	--	
Total	--	1.25	--	--	--	--	--	1.25	--	
MAHARASHTRA STATE										
1. Amravati Univ.	--	0.93	--	--	--	--	--	0.93	--	
2. Marathwada Univ.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3. Nagpur Univ.	--	1.16	0.38	--	--	--	--	1.54	--	
4. Poona	--	--	1.02	--	--	--	--	1.02	--	

Appendix-XI (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Shivaji										
6. Bombay	--	0.03	0.04	--	--	--	--	0.07	--	
7. S.N.D.T. Women's Univ.	--	1.69	--	--	--	--	--	1.69	--	
Total	--	3.81	1.44	--	--	--	--	5.25	--	
ORISSA STATE										
1. Utkal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2. Sambalpur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
PUNJAB STATE										
1. Guru Nanak Dev	--	0.54	--	--	--	--	--	0.54	--	
Total	--	0.54	--	--	--	--	--	0.54	--	
RAJASTHAN STATE										
1. M.D. Saraswati Univ.	--	--	2.20	--	--	--	--	2.20	--	
2. Rajasthan Univ.	--	--	0.40	--	--	--	--	0.40	--	
Total	--	--	2.60	--	--	--	--	2.60	--	
TAMIL NADU STATE										
1. Madras Univ.	--	0.91	0.98	--	--	--	--	1.89	--	
2. Madurai Kamraj	--	1.44	0.79	--	--	--	--	2.23	--	
3. Bharathidasan	--	0.71	--	--	--	--	--	0.71	--	
4. Bharathiar Univ.	--	1.50	--	--	--	--	--	1.50	--	
Total	--	4.56	1.77	--	--	--	--	6.33	--	
UTTAR PRADESH										
1. Agra Univ.	--	--	2.50	0.07	--	--	--	2.57	--	
2. Allahabad	--	--	0.35	0.20	--	--	--	0.55	--	
3. Gorakhpur	--	0.64	1.36	--	--	--	--	2.00	--	
4. Bundelkhand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
5. Lucknow	--	--	0.76	--	--	--	--	0.76	--	
6. H.N.B. Univ., Garhwal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
7. Ch. Charan Singh Univ.	--	0.77	4.67	--	--	--	--	5.44	--	
8. Purvanchal Univ.	--	--	0.06	--	--	--	--	0.06	--	
9. Rohilkhand Univ.	--	--	12.42	--	--	--	--	12.42	--	
10. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	--	1.13	0.49	--	--	--	--	1.62	--	
11. Avadh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
12. _____ Univ.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	--	2.54	22.61	0.27	--	--	--	25.42	--	
WEST BENGAL										
1. Calcutta Univ.	--	0.40	0.41	--	--	27.00	--	27.81	--	
2. Burdwan Univ.	--	--	0.32	--	--	--	--	0.32	--	
Total	--	0.40	0.73	--	--	27.00	--	28.13	--	
Grand Total	8841.44	15.91	121.42	0.78	--	27.00	--	9006.55	--	
	*262.76	--		*0.10	--	--	--	*262.86	--	

* By Adjustment

APPENDIX XI (Continued)
SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 1995-96

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Block Grants C. Univ.	Block Grants (Deemed (Univ.))	Maintenance Grants (Colleges Delhi)	Grants for Specific Purpose	Maintenance Grants Colleges (B.H.U.)	Teachers Awards	Research Fellowship	Scholarship Fellowship in E&T	Mass Media Centre	Grants for Specific Purpose to Central Univ.	Non-Univ. Instt	Admin. Charges	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITIES														
1	Central Universities 221	27695.31	-	-	-	-	1.37	863.52 *0.20	49.53	132.50	-	-	-	28742.23 *0.20
2	Deemed Universities	-	3166.25	-	-	-	1.34	121.99	18.51	44.00	-	-	-	3302.09
3	State Universities for Specific Purposes (Anna & Roorkee)	-	-	-	148.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148.10
4	U.G.C. Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	50.45	-	-	-	51.20
5	State Universities	-	-	-	-	-	10.88	1332.85 *0.93	192.56 *0.11	94.34	-	2.73	-	1633.36 *1.04
Total Universities 2		27695.31	3116.25	-	148.10	-	13.59	2319.11 *1.13	260.60 *0.11	321.29	-	2.73	-	33876.98 *1.24
COLLEGES														
1	Delhi Colleges	-	-	8749.47 *262.76	-	-	-	88.55	0.14 *0.10	-	-	-	-	8838.16 *262.86
2	B.H.U. Colleges	-	-	-	-	91.97	1.28	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	93.42
3	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	14.63	32.70	0.64	27.00	-	-	-	74.97
Total Colleges		-	-	8749.47 *262.76	-	91.97	15.97	121.42	0.78 *0.10	27.00	-	-	-	9006.55 *262.86
Grand Total (Univ. + Colleges)		27695.31	3116.25	8749.47 *262.76	148.10	91.97	29.50	2440.53 *1.13	261.38 *0.21	348.29	-	2.73	-	42883.53 *264.10
Non-Univ. Institution														
National lect. Indvt Administrative charges														
Total		27695.31	3116.25	8749.47 *262.76	148.10	91.97	29.50	2440.53 *1.13	262.38 *0.21	348.29	-	2.73	-	42946.30
G.Total														
														43810.55
* By adjustment														* 264.10

APPENDIX XII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1995-96 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGG. & TECH. AND SECTION-III

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Basic amenities in Univ/ Colleges	Promotion of Excellence & Research	Manpower Develop- ment	Non- Formal Education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innov- ation/ Courses in Emerging Areas	Inter national Co-op	Manage- ment of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Education	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec III Specific Grant	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 UNIVERSITIES														
1. A.M.U., Aligarh	377.06	56.65	41.02	-	-	5.00	-	5.60	-	485.33	62.50	547.83	-	547.83
			*0.07							*0.07		*0.07		*0.07
2. Assam Univ.	540.00	4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544.07	-	544.07	-	544.07
3. B.H.U., Varanasi	3397.78	189.33	40.31	-	1.72	-	2.00	-	2.78	3633.92	213.53	3847.45	-	3847.45
		*0.04	*0.05							*0.09				*0.09
4. Delhi Univ.	247.57	254.43	62.35	7.05	1.67	7.80	4.50	-	-	585.37	1.85	587.22	-	587.22
		*1.00	*0.09							*1.09		*1.09		1.09
5. Hyderabad Univ.	157.48	91.83	35.84	-	-	-	8.70	2.50	-	296.35	9.67	306.02	-	306.02
6. I.G.N.O.U.	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.27	-	0.27
7. J.L.N. Univ.	121.78	97.27	50.44	-	1.72	1.50	4.00	-	-	276.71	1.42	278.13	-	278.13
		*0.99	*0.02							*1.01		*1.01		*1.01
8. J.M.I. Univ.	130.70	30.13	20.03	0.66	-	35.80	6.00	-	-	223.32	25.50	248.82	-	248.82
9. N.E.H.U.	149.21	77.67	13.54	5.36	-	3.00	-	-	-	248.78	-	248.78	-	248.78
10. Nagaland Univ.	260.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262.00	-	262.00	-	262.00
11. Pondicherry Univ.	257.58	8.36	12.43	2.46	-	9.92	-	0.06	-	290.81	10.60	301.41	-	301.41
		*1.37				*0.32				*1.69		*1.69		1.69
12. Tejpur Univ.	265.30	4.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269.52	-	269.52	-	269.52
13. Visva-Bharti Univ.	231.77	32.86	4.46	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	270.09	-	270.09	-	270.09
14. B.B.R.A. Univ., Lucknow	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00
Total	6236.23	848.82	280.69	16.53	5.11	63.02	25.20	8.16	2.78	7486.54	325.07	7811.61	-	7811.61
		*3.40	*0.23			*0.32				*3.95		*3.95		*3.95
NATIONAL IMPORTANCE INSTITUTIONS														
1. I.U.C., Poona	-	-	0.80	-	586.56	-	-	-	-	587.36	-	587.36	-	587.36
2. I.U.C., Indore	-	-	-	-	615.00	15.00	-	-	-	630.00	-	630.00	-	630.00
3. N.S.C., New Delhi	-	32.00	-	-	1019.11	-	-	-	-	1051.11	-	1051.11	-	1051.11
4. Consortium Ed. Com C/o NSC	-	-	2.00	-	24.04	37.99	-	-	-	64.03	-	64.03	-	64.03
5. I.I.A.S., Simla	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00	-	15.00
6. N.A.A.C., Bangalore	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00
7. WRIC, Bombay	-	-	-	-	52.00	0.75	-	-	-	52.75	-	52.75	-	52.75
Total	-	32.00	2.80	-	2411.71	53.74	-	-	-	2500.25	-	2500.25	-	2500.25
INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES														
1. Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc. & Higher Edn. for Women	23.90	3.05	2.05	0.02	-	9.30	-	5.50	-	43.82	8.33	52.15	-	52.15
2. Banasthali Vidyapith	33.04	4.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.02	-	38.02	-	38.02
		*0.07								*0.07		*0.07		*0.07
3. Birla Instt. of Tech. & Sc. Pilani	-	3.57	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	5.57	38.69	44.26	-	44.26
4. National Instt. of M. Health	-	-	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	0.21	-	0.21
5. Birla Instt. of Tech. Mesra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	25.00	-	25.00
6. Central Instt. of Engg. & Foreign Languages, Hyd.	30.14	-	4.81	3.00	-	4.00	-	-	-	41.45	1.50	43.45	-	43.45
7. Dayalbagh Edl. Instt., Agra	5.25	8.80	-	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	16.79	31.88	48.17	-	48.17
8. Deccan College P.G. & Research Instt., Pune	14.00	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00	-	15.00
9. Gandhigram Rural Instt.,	67.03	1.01	1.23	4.82	-	1.50	-	-	-	75.59	16.00	91.59	-	91.59
10. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	30.88	1.60	4.00	2.00	-	2.83	-	-	-	41.31	43.75	85.06	0.27	85.33
11. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	5.48	2.21	-	0.83	-	24.25	-	-	-	32.77	4.80	37.57	-	37.57

Appendix-XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Indian Agrl. Research Instt., N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Indian Instt. of Sc., Bangalore	-	55.58	2.13	-	50.00	3.87	-	-	-	111.58	82.79	194.37	-	194.37
	-	*2.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.38	-	*2.38	-	*2.38
14. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	56.66	62.66	-	62.66
15. Shri. L.B.S. Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	61.23	2.90	-	-	-	3.75	-	-	-	6788	-	6788	-	6788
16. Shri. S.S. Instt. of Hr. Learning	23.88	4.50	0.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.57	1.40	29.97	-	29.97
17. Tata Instt. of Social Sciences	146.45	8.82	1.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	156.34	-	156.34	-	156.34
18. Jamia Hamdard (Delhi)	24.45	-	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.58	13.06	38.64	-	38.64
	-	-	*0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.07	-	*0.07	-	*0.07
19. National Museum Instt. of the History of Art Conservation & Museology, Delhi	-	-	-0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-	0.65	-	0
20. C.I.H.T.S. Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. National Dairy Research Instt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Indian Veterinary Research Instt. Izatnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Rajasthan Vidyapith	1734	3.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.65	-	0.65	-	20.65
24. R. Sanskrit Vidyapith Tirupati	35.00	1.00	4.49	-	-	2.50	-	-	-	42.99	5.00	47.99	-	47.99
25. School of Planning & Architecture, N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	2.32	-	3.88	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	8.70	-	8.70	-	8.20
27. Thaper Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	1730	8.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.67	31.00	56.67	-	56.67
28. Central Instt. of Hr. Tibetan Studies Varanasi	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.60	-	0.60
29. International Instt. of Population Sc., Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. J.V. Bharil Instt.	39.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.11	4.99	44.10	-	44.10
31. Gokhale Instt. Poona	-	6.64	4.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.15	-	11.15	-	11.15
32. Shri. C.S.N.S. Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	14.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00	-	15.00
Total	881.14	120.84	34.01	17.41	50.00	92.00	-	6.50	-	871.00	364.35	1236.35	0.27	1235.62
	-	*2.45	*0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.52	*2.45	*4.97	-	*4.97

STATE UNIVERSITIES

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andhra Univ.	57.14	117.49	18.56	3.19	-	37.65	4.00	-	-	238.03	42.23	280.26	-	280.26
	-	*0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.06	-	*0.06	-	*0.06
2. Andhra Pradesh Agrl. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru Tech.	14.64	4.14	-	3.00	-	6.00	-	-	-	27.78	10.00	37.78	-	37.78
4. Kakatiya	6.74	13.45	2.10	5.20	-	3.00	-	-	-	30.49	35.03	65.52	-	65.52
5. Nagarjuna	6.08	5.48	4.19	8.15	-	5.00	-	-	-	28.90	-	28.90	-	28.90
6. Osmania	26.44	99.36	31.21	16.50	31.82	32.62	2.00	-	-	239.95	45.58	285.53	-	285.53
7. Sri Krishna Devarya	20.06	21.90	6.85	-	-	13.00	-	-	-	61.81	8.37	70.18	-	70.18
	-	*0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.01	-	*0.01	-	*0.01
8. Sri Padmavathi Mahila Univ.	42.83	5.99	-	2.30	-	13.50	-	-	-	64.62	20.84	85.46	-	85.46
9. Sri Venkateswara	30.46	35.79	27.32	10.00	3.66	2.00	0.60	-	-	109.83	67.34	177.17	-	177.17
10. Dr. B.R.A. Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Telugu Univ.	3.64	-	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.50	-	5.50	-	5.50
Total	208.03	303.80	92.09	48.34	35.48	112.77	6.60	-	-	806.91	229.39	1036.30	-	1036.30
	-	*0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.07	-	*0.07	-	*0.07

ASSAM

1. Dibrugarh	6.24	1.59	10.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.37	19.00	37.37	-	37.37
2. Guwahati	21.21	35.37	24.88	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	88.46	16.00	104.46	-	104.46
Total	27.45	36.96	35.42	-	-	7.00	-	-	-	1-6.83	35.00	141.83	-	141.83

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Arunachal Univ.	14.00	1.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.50	-	16.50	-	16.50
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BIHAR

1. T.M. Bhagalpur Univ.	0.39	1725	-	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	21.64	-	21.64	-	21.64
2. Dr. B.R.A. (Bihar) Univ.	-	-	8.67	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	17.67	-	17.67	-	17.67
3. Birsa Agrl Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix-XII (Continued)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5.	L.N. Mithila Univ.	0.16	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.16	-	1.16	-	1.16
6.	Magadh Univ.	38.44	3.07	3.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	48.51	-	48.51	-	48.51
37	Patna	3.19	2.27	0.50	750	-	-	-	-	-	13.46	1.23	14.69	-	14.69
9.	Ranchi	3.02	0.77	11.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.75	-	15.75	-	15.75
38			*0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.02	-	*0.02	-	*0.02
46	Total	45.20	23.36	25.13	24.50	-	-	-	-	-118.19	1.23	119.42	-	119.42	-
88			*0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.02	-	*0.02	-	*0.02
GUJARAT STATE															
97	1. Bhavnagar Univ.	18.67	0.31	2.80	0.45	-	0.48	-	-	-	22.71	8.00	30.71	-	30.71
34	2. Gujarat Univ.	6.84	23.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.96	11.52	40.48	-	40.48
64			*0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.48	-	*0.48	-	*0.48
07	3. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	3.86	63.75	-	1.80	14.00	17.00	-	-	-	100.41	29.76	130.17	-	130.17
			*1.92	*0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.42	-	*2.42	-	*2.42
	4. Sardar Patel Univ.	20.08	31.60	2.00	4.00	-	3.06	-	-	-	60.74	16.00	76.74	-	76.74
			*0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.01	-	*0.01	-	*0.01
	5. South Guj. Univ.	8.85	0.35	2.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.71	28.87	40.58	6.00	46.58
	6. Saurashtra Univ.	45.51	8.28	21.24	16.24	16.20	-	-	-	-	-91.23	15.62	106.85	-	106.85
	7. North Guj. Univ.	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	0.47	-	0.47
	8. Gujarat Aurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	103.26	127.41	28.55	22.45	14.00	20.54	-	-	-	316.23	109.77	426.00	6.00	432.00
			*2.41	*0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.91	-	*2.91	-	*2.91
GOA STATE															
65	1. Goa University	5.93	0.27	19.93	0.50	-	0.60	3.00	-	-	30.23	-	30.23	-	30.23
39	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.23	-	-
HARYANA															
20	1. Ch. Charan Singh Agril. Univ.	0.95	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.16	-	1.16	-	1.16
67	2. Kurushetra Univ.	46.96	1786	26.37	10.11	-	8.18	-	-	-	109.48	29.07	138.55	-	138.55
50	3. Maharishi Dayanand Univ., Rohtak	1703	782	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	33.85	6.35	40.20	-	40.20
			*0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.08	-	*0.08	-	*0.08
	Total	63.99	26.63	29.58	13.11	-	11.18	-	-	-	114.49	35.42	179.91	-	179.91
			*0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.08	-	*0.08	-	*0.08
HIMACHAL PRADESH															
10	1. Himachal Pradesh Univ.	1.68	3.72	22.94	11.30	4.50	-	-	-	-	44.14	6.00	50.14	0.50	50.64
15	2. H.P. Agricultural Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Total	1.68	3.72	22.94	11.30	4.50	-	-	-	-	44.14	6.00	50.14	0.50	50.14
JAMMU & KASHMIR															
32	1. Jammu Univ.	15.83	20.48	6.98	6.85	1.90	-	-	-	-	52.04	18.25	70.29	1.00	71.29
37	2. Kashmir Univ.	5.00	14.27	12.71	3.00	-	23.46	7.00	-	-	65.44	2.89	68.33	-	68.33
	Total	20.83	34.75	19.69	9.85	1.90	23.46	7.00	-	-	117.48	21.14	138.62	1.00	139.62
KARNATAKA STATE															
26	1. Bangalore	1.08	34.22	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	37.30	4.31	41.61	-	41.61
36	2. Gulbarga	40.98	6.43	-	0.50	1.04	-	-	-	-	48.95	-	48.95	6.00	54.95
8	3. Karnataka	9.43	748	797	1.50	-	18.75	-	1.00	-	46.13	-	46.13	-	46.13
12	4. Kovempu	5.00	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.50	-	6.50	-	6.50
10	5. Mangalore	20.52	5.99	8.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.79	-	34.79	-	34.79
13			*0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.01	-	*0.01	-	*0.01
8	6. Mysore	0.94	73.41	2768	3.81	-	74.00	-	-	-	179.84	-	179.84	-	179.84
11			*0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.07	-	*0.07	-	*0.07
6	7. National Law Instt. of India, B'lore	27.17	4.28	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.45	-	32.45	-	32.45
7	8. Univ. of Agril. Sc. Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	9. Univ. of Agril. Sc., B'lore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0	10. Kannada	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	0.10
7	11. S.S.C. Univ. of Sanskrit	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
	Total	105.12	131.91	47.43	7.81	1.04	92.75	-	1.00	-	387.06	4.31	391.37	6.00	397.37
			*0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.08	-	*0.08	-	*0.08
KERALA STATE															
6	1. Calicut Univ.	12.58	4.96	14.80	2.00	-	78.00	-	-	-	112.34	-	112.34	6.00	118.34
3	2. Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	15.74	721	10.10	-	-	3.62	-	-	-	36.67	34.23	70.90	-	70.90
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.08	*0.08	-	*0.08
0	3. Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	8.48	1.18	11.49	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	24.15	12.95	37.10	-	37.10
	4. Kerala Univ.	8.72	82.08	15.13	12.22	-	-	-	0.50	-	118.65	-	118.65	-	118.65
	5. Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	45.52	95.43	51.52	14.22	-	84.62	-	0.50	-	291.81	47.18	338.99	6.00	344.99
												*0.08	*0.08	-	*0.08

Appendix-XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MADHYA PRADESH														
1. Avdesh P. Singh, Univ	5.00	-	3.89	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	13.89	19.35	33.24	6.00	39.24
2. Barkatullah V. Vidyalyaya	20.00	1.90	3.50	11.86	-	25.28	-	-	-	62.54	-	62.54	-	62.54
	-	*0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.07	-	*0.07	-	*0.07
3. Devi Ahilya Vishwa Vidyalyaya	8.90	19.11	28.67	0.92	-	31.75	-	-	-	89.35	22.00	111.35	-	111.35
	-	-	-	*1.58	-	-	-	-	-	*1.58	-	*1.58	-	*1.58
4. Dr. H.S. Gaur Univ.	30.33	11.61	5.51	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	49.45	30.84	80.29	-	80.29
5. Guru Ghasidas Univ. Bilaspur	24.36	-	-	3.50	-	-	-	-	-	27.86	10.66	38.52	-	38.52
6. Indira Kala Sangeet	2.61	0.05	-	2.60	-	-	-	-	-	5.26	-	5.26	-	5.26
7. Jiwaji University	51.93	4.76	-	5.50	-	49.59	-	-	-	111.78	32.07	143.85	6.00	149.85
8. Rani Durgavati V. Vidyalyaya	26.51	13.59	30.67	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	80.77	14.57	95.34	-	95.34
9. Ravi Shankar Univ.	5.17	1.42	-	2.00	1.04	-	-	-	-	9.63	-	9.63	-	9.63
10. Vikram Univ.	22.98	6.75	0.11	7.88	-	1.30	-	-	-	39.02	2.65	41.67	-	41.67
Total	197.79	59.19	72.35	51.26	1.04	107.92	-	-	-	489.55	132.14	621.69	12.00	633.69
	-	*0.07	-	*1.58	-	-	-	-	-	*1.65	-	*1.65	-	*1.65
MAHARASHTRA STATE														
1. Amravati Univ.	14.50	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.06	15.65	30.71	6.00	36.71
2. Bombay Univ.	149.47	52.83	9.24	16.13	30.00	-	2.85	-	-	260.52	138.09	398.61	-	398.61
3. North Maharashtra	24.75	-	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.25	-	27.25	-	27.25
4. Marathwada Univ.	4.62	20.29	23.93	7.50	-	-	-	-	-	56.34	-	56.34	-	56.34
5. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phile Krishi Vidyapith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Nagpur University	1752	9.54	1750	5.88	2.50	-	-	-	-	52.94	7.30	60.24	-	60.24
	-	*0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.06	-	*0.06	-	*0.06
8. Poona University	3.01	54.26	62.62	14.75	-	1.79	2.00	-	-	138.43	-	138.43	-	138.43
9. SNDT Women's Univ.	23.82	3.53	5.00	5.35	22.00	9.25	-	-	-	68.95	15.82	84.77	-	84.77
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*18.72	*18.72	-	*18.72
10. Shivaji Univ.	27.68	9.40	17.53	14.86	-	13.75	-	-	-	83.22	0.03	83.25	-	83.25
Total	265.37	150.41	138.32	64.47	54.50	24.79	4.85	-	-	702.71	176.89	879.60	6.00	885.60
	-	*0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.06	*18.72	*18.78	-	*18.78
MANIPUR STATE														
1. Manipur Univ.	20.36	7.01	3.63	5.00	6.50	12.80	1.00	-	-	56.30	35.66	91.96	-	91.96
Total	20.36	7.01	3.63	5.00	6.50	12.80	1.00	-	-	56.30	35.66	91.96	-	91.96
ORISSA STATE														
1. Berhampur Univ.	24.50	4.17	0.09	7.85	-	4.00	-	-	-	40.61	7.32	47.93	-	47.93
2. Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	0.17	-	0.17
3. Sambalpur Univ.	27.83	3.72	10.80	5.00	-	23.00	-	-	-	70.35	7.91	78.26	-	78.26
4. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Univ.	5.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	4.00	12.00	-	12.00
5. Utkal Univ.	23.09	26.67	11.09	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	62.85	-	62.85	-	62.85
Total	80.59	34.56	24.96	14.85	-	27.00	-	-	-	161.98	19.23	201.21	-	201.21
PUNJAB STATE														
1. Guru Nanak Dev Univ.	54.15	16.28	16.24	5.00	-	7.00	-	3.25	-	101.92	17.44	119.36	0.04	119.40
2. Punjab Univ.	26.88	169.96	25.64	32.07	2.34	28.25	-	-	-	285.14	7.98	293.12	-	293.12
3. Punjab Agril. Univ.	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	0.25	-	0.25
4. Punjabi Univ.	20.94	16.00	4.83	2.00	-	11.12	-	-	-	54.89	-	54.89	-	54.89
Total	102.22	202.24	46.71	39.07	2.34	46.37	-	3.25	-	442.20	25.42	467.62	0.04	467.66
RAJASTHAN STATE														
1. J.N. Vyas Univ.(Jodhpur)	15.62	16.74	12.53	0.95	1.04	13.32	-	-	-	60.20	16.34	76.54	2.00	78.54
2. Rajasthan Univ.	30.87	57.77	41.30	0.50	-	1.95	2.00	-	-	134.39	-	134.39	-	134.39
	-	*12.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*12.25	-	*12.25	-	*12.25
3. Rajasthan Agril. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kota Open Univ.	-	1.50	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.50	-	3.50	-	3.50
5. M.L. Sukhadia Univ.	1.20	36.27	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	38.17	-	38.17	-	38.17
6. M.D.S. Univ.(Ajmer)	5.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00	9.25	18.25	-	18.25
Total	52.69	114.28	55.83	4.15	1.04	15.27	2.00	-	-	245.26	25.59	270.85	2.00	272.85
	-	*12.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*12.25	-	*12.25	-	*12.25
TAMIL NADU STATE														
1. Alagappa Univ.	20.52	1.00	-	8.550	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	36.02	7.00	48.02	-	43.02
2. Anna Univ.	75.85	1724	0.54	-	5.68	23.02	-	-	-	122.33	40.97	163.30	-	163.30
3. Annamalai Univ.	9.65	10.40	-	8.41	-	3.00	-	-	-	31.46	38.64	70.10	-	70.10
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.20	*1.20	-	*1.20
4. Bharathiar Univ.	5.55	2.73	2.36	7.41	-	-	-	-	-	18.05	34.39	52.44	-	52.44
5. Bharathidasan Univ.	5.73	1743	7.95	4.50	-	4.38	1.03	-	-	41.02	6.35	47.37	-	47.37
	-	-	-	-	-	*1.03	-	-	-	*1.03	-	*1.03	-	*1.03
6. Dr. MGR Medical Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Madras Univ.	19.85	89.17	28.80	6.00	-	25.08	1.57	-	-	170.47	1.00	171.47	1.50	172.97
	*0.02	*1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1.79	-	*1.79	-	*1.79
8. Madurai Kamraj Univ.	20.87	15.15	14.64	7.00	-	30.62	-	-	-	88.28	2.79	91.07	-	91.07
	-	*0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.23	*1.21	*1.44	-	*1.44

Appendix-XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
9.	Mother Teresa Univ.	4.95	4.28	-	2.04	-	-	-	-	11.27	2.50	13.77	-	13.77	
10.	M. Sundarnar Univ.	23.86	4.03	-	2.00	-	5.00	-	-	34.89	15.00	49.89	-	49.89	
11.	Tamil Univ.	11.00	2.37	0.72	4.00	-	-	-	-	18.09	2.50	20.59	-	20.59	
12.	T.N.V. & Animal Science Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	T.N. Agril. Univ.	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	0.05	-	0.05	
	Total	197.83	163.85	55.01	49.86	5.68	94.10	2.60	3.00	571.93	161.14	723.07	1.50	724.57	
		*0.02	*2.00	-	-	-	*1.03	-	-	*3.05	*2.41	*5.46	-	*5.46	
TRIPURA STATE															
1.	Tripura Univ.	16.66	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.20	3.24	21.44	-	21.44	
	Total	16.66	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.20	3.24	21.44	-	21.44	
UTTAR PRADESH															
1.	Agra Univ.	11.10	1.28	4.21	4.50	-	6.00	-	-	27.09	-	27.09	-	27.09	
2.	Allahabad Univ.	14.13	51.84	54.12	2.00	-	26.25	-	-	160.34	0.98	161.32	-	161.32	
		-	-	*0.03	-	-	-	-	-	*0.03	-	*0.03	-	*0.03	
3.	Avadh University	-	1.26	0.75	4.40	-	6.88	-	-	13.29	-	13.29	-	13.29	
4.	Bundelkhand Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Chandrasekhar Azad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	Ch. Charan Singh 19.76 (Meerut) Univ.	9.92	3.41	2.00	-	-	-	-	35.09	-	35.09	-	35.09	-	
7.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech.	-	0.05	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	0.87	1.92	-	1.92	
8.	Gorakhpur Univ.	30.89	7.30	16.65	12.43	-	2.50	-	-	69.77	-	69.77	-	69.77	
		-	-	*0.03	-	-	-	-	-	*0.03	-	*0.03	-	*0.03	
9.	H.N.B.(Garwal) Univ.	20.11	21.86	-	6.50	-	1.80	-	-	50.27	6.39	56.66	-	56.66	
10.	Kanpur Univ.	16.00	-	-	6.80	-	-	-	-	22.80	1.50	24.30	-	24.30	
11.	Kashi Vidyapith	31.50	4.30	1.80	17.00	-	-	-	-	54.80	2.50	57.10	-	57.10	
12.	Kumaon Univ.	10.00	7.02	5.65	-	-	3.00	-	-	25.67	-	25.67	-	25.67	
13.	Lucknow Univ.	10.87	90.96	-	2.35	-	7.84	-	1.50	113.52	6.60	120.12	0.05	120.17	
14.	Rohilkhand Univ.	35.22	9.77	-	1.00	-	7.50	-	-	53.49	15.00	68.49	-	68.49	
15.	Purvanchal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16.	Roorkee Univ.	6.28	14.00	1.00	-	-	15.58	-	-	36.98	95.00	131.86	-	131.86	
		-	-	-	-	-	*0.53	-	-	*0.53	-	*0.53	-	*0.53	
17.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Univ.	18.49	0.35	-	-	-	3.75	-	-	22.59	-	22.59	-	22.59	
	Total	224.35	219.91	98.59	58.98	-	83.10	-	1.50	686.43	128.84	815.27	0.05	815.32	
		-	-	*0.06	-	-	*0.53	-	-	*0.59	-	*0.59	-	*0.59	
WEST BENGAL															
1.	B.C. Krishi V.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.	Burdwan Univ.	7.47	77.90	27.63	13.00	-	0.96	-	-	128.96	14.99	141.95	5.00	146.95	
3.	Calcutta Univ.	7.62	143.17	31.50	-	30.00	6.12	-	-	218.31	3.77	222.08	-	222.08	
4.	Jadavpur Univ.	-5.07	45.80	24.37	7.50	1.26	-	-	-	84.00	75.46	159.46	-	159.46	
5.	Kalyani Univ.	7.26	9.94	-	5.00	-	0.40	-	1.00	23.60	-	23.60	-	23.60	
6.	North Bengal Univ.	4.08	5.47	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	-	-	23.55	0.91	24.46	-	24.46	
7.	Rabindra Bharti Univ.	0.28	3.34	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	8.12	-	8.12	-	8.12	
8.	Vidya Sagar Univ.	13.89	0.08	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	15.97	-	15.97	-	15.97	
	Total	45.57	285.70	87.50	30.00	36.26	13.98	-	1.00	500.51	95.13	595.64	5.00	600.64	
	Total State Univ.	1844.46	2024.23	956.20	470.22	164.28	778.25	27.05	6.25	4.00	6274.94	1282.72	7557.66	46.09	7603.75
	Grand Total	8671.83	3025.99	1273.70	504.16	2631.10	947.01	52.25	19.91	6.78	17132.73	1972.14	19104.87	46.36	19151.23
		*0.02	*22.89	*0.86	*1.58	-	*1.88	-	-	-	*27.23	*23.66	*50.89	-	*50.89

*By Adjustment

APPENDIX XII (Continued)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

STATEMENT SHOWING GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING 1995-96
(MAJOR HEAD-WISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN, ENGG. & TECH. AND SEC.-III

	Basic amenities in Univ./ Colleges	Promotion of Excellence & 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. Education	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III Specific Grant	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 UNIVERSITIES														
1. A.M.U., Aligarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam Univ.	69.66	1.37	-	-	-	18.00	-	-	-	89.03	4.50	93.53	-	93.53
3. B.H.U., Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Delhi Univ.	148.64	47.67	42.73	0.15	-	33.90	-	-	-	272.99	5.68	278.67	-	278.67
5. Hyderabad Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. J.N.U., New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Jamia M. Islamia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. N.E.H.U., Shillong	14.79	0.08	0.50	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	22.87	-	22.87	-	22.87
10. Pondicherry	4.75	0.47	-	-	-	9.00	-	-	-	14.22	4.50	18.72	-	18.72
11. Tajpur University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Vishva Bharti Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	237.84	49.49	43.23	0.15	-	68.40	-	-	-	399.11	14.68	413.79	-	413.79
STATE UNIVERSITIES														
ANDHRA PRADESH														
1. Andhra University	57.60	4.86	0.29	-	-	37.00	-	-	-	109.55	11.75	121.30	1.58	122.88
2. Kakatiya Univ.	20.39	0.85	-	-	-	6.00	-	-	-	27.24	3.00	30.24	-	30.24
3. Nagarjuna Univ.	33.80	3.80	-	-	-	3.11	-	-	-	40.71	5.00	46.21	1.95	48.16
4. Osmania University	30.70	5.40	1.19	-	-	15.27	-	-	-	52.56	3.00	55.56	6.00	61.56
5. Sri Krishna D. Univ.	8.25	2.48	0.50	-	-	13.75	-	-	-	24.99	15.75	40.74	0.46	41.20
6. Sri Venkateswara Univ.	6.99	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.19	-	7.19	-	7.19
Total	167.78	17.40	1.96	-	-	75.13	-	-	-	262.24	36.00	301.24	9.99	311.23
ASSAM STATE														
1. Dibrugarh Univ.	75.41	5.19	1.09	-	-	83.69	-	-	-	165.38	-	165.38	-	165.38
2. Gauhati University	50.11	2.47	3.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.66	-	55.66	-	55.66
Total	125.52	7.66	4.17	-	-	83.69	-	-	-	221.04	-	221.04	-	221.04
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
1. Arunachal University	1.40	0.34	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	3.24	1.50	4.74	-	4.74
Total	1.40	0.34	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	3.24	1.50	4.74	-	4.74
BIHAR														
1. Tilak Manthi Bhagalpur Univ.	10.96	3.25	-	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	26.21	1.25	27.46	0.30	27.76
2. B.R. Ambedkar Univ.	15.91	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.81	2.50	20.31	-	20.31
3. Vinoba Bhave Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. L.N. Mithila Univ.	18.65	0.27	0.50	1.90	-	3.50	-	-	-	24.82	3.75	28.57	-	28.57
5. Magadh Univ.	62.04	1.38	0.50	-	-	5.71	-	-	-	69.63	1.50	71.13	-	71.13
6. Patna Univ.	-	1.91	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.92	-	1.92	-	1.92
7. Ranchi Univ.	37.42	0.69	0.50	-	-	37.50	-	-	-	76.11	11.50	87.61	-	87.61
8. Jai Prakash Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	144.98	9.40	1.51	1.90	-	58.71	-	-	-	216.50	20.50	237.00	0.30	237.30
GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar Univ.	5.46	2.49	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	10.95	-	10.95	-	10.95
2. Gujarat Univ.	13.63	4.59	0.15	-	-	48.00	-	-	-	66.37	7.50	73.87	-	73.87
3. MS Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Sardar Patel Univ.	9.37	0.40	0.40	-	-	11.50	-	-	-	21.67	3.00	24.67	-	24.67
5. South Gujarat Univ.	10.17	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.85	4.25	15.10	-	15.10
6. Saurashtra Univ.	13.43	-	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	17.93	-	17.93	-	17.93
7. North Gujarat Univ.	14.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.02	4.50	18.52	-	18.52
Total	66.08	8.16	0.55	-	-	67.00	-	-	-	141.79	19.25	161.04	-	161.04
GOA														
1. Goa Univ.	5.59	0.29	0.35	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	13.73	1.50	15.23	-	15.23
Total	5.59	0.29	0.35	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	13.73	1.50	15.23	-	15.23

Appendix-XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HARYANA														
1. Kurushetra Univ.	78.27	0.94	0.02	1.34	-	15.96	-	-	-	96.53	3.75	100.28	-	100.28
2. M.D. Univ. Rohtak	18.26	1.22	-	1.12	-	15.00	-	-	-	35.60	1.25	36.85	0.15	37.00
Total	96.53	2.16	0.02	2.46	-	30.96	-	-	-	132.13	5.00	137.13	0.15	137.28
HIMACHAL PRADESH														
1. H.P. University	16.49	1.13	-	-	-	36.00	-	-	-	53.62	10.75	64.37	2.40	66.77
Total	16.49	1.13	-	-	-	36.00	-	-	-	53.62	10.75	64.37	2.40	66.77
JAMMU & KASHMIR														
1. Jammu Univ.	8.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.90	-	8.90	-	8.90
2. Kashmir Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	7.50	4.25	11.75	-	11.75
Total	8.90	-	-	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	16.40	4.25	20.65	-	20.65
KARNATAKA														
1. Bangalore Univ.	16.95	3.92	4.37	-	-	24.41	-	-	-	49.65	7.49	57.14	1.25	58.39
2. Gulbarga Univ.	6.55	-	3.00	-	-	6.50	-	-	-	16.05	-	16.05	-	16.05
3. Kannada Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnataka Univ.	17.86	0.73	1.25	-	-	9.00	-	-	-	28.84	8.00	36.84	-	36.84
5. Koveempu Univ.	9.76	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	11.28	4.25	15.53	-	15.53
6. Mangalore Univ.	16.15	1.90	0.03	-	-	24.75	-	-	-	42.83	5.85	48.68	-	48.68
7. Mysore Univ.	9.80	0.78	-	-	-	29.90	-	-	-	40.48	5.75	46.23	0.44	46.67
8. National Law Instt. of India, B'lore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ. of Agril. Science, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Univ. of Agril. Sciences, B'lore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	77.09	7.33	8.65	-	-	96.06	-	-	-	169.13	31.34	220.47	1.69	222.16
KERALA														
1. Calicut Univ.	11.49	0.51	4.59	-	-	5.50	-	-	9.26	31.35	-	31.35	12.00	43.35
2. Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kerala Univ.	11.23	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.18	1.25	13.43	-	13.43
4. Kerala Agril.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi Univ.	26.40	2.35	-	-	-	24.00	-	-	-	52.75	2.75	55.50	10.00	65.50
Total	49.12	2.86	5.54	-	-	29.50	-	-	9.26	96.28	4.00	100.28	22.00	122.28
MANIPUR														
1. Manipur Univ.	21.10	0.19	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.49	3.00	24.49	-	24.49
Total	21.10	0.19	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.49	3.00	24.49	-	24.49
Madhya Pradesh														
1. A.P. Singh Univ.	10.21	2.17	0.15	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	17.53	-	17.53	-	17.53
2. Barkatullah V.V.	23.76	18.35	10.95	-	-	10.17	-	-	-	63.23	-	63.23	-	63.23
3. Guru Ghasidas Univ.	40.41	0.93	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	45.47	1.50	46.97	-	46.97
4. Indira Kala Sangeet	2.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.30	-	2.30	-	2.30
5. Devi Ahilya V.V.	46.87	6.21	2.01	-	-	6.25	-	-	-	61.44	1.50	62.94	-	62.94
6. M.C.R.P.V.V.I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Rani Durgavati V.V.	53.02	0.87	0.81	-	-	16.00	-	-	-	70.70	-	70.70	-	70.70
8. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Jiwaji Univ.	29.11	13.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.18	-	42.18	-	42.18
10. Pt. Ravi Shankar	16.47	0.35	0.02	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	19.84	1.25	21.09	-	21.09
11. Dr. H.S. Gour V.V.	24.61	0.40	0.38	-	-	6.00	-	-	-	31.39	3.00	34.39	-	34.39
12. Vikram Univ.	27.90	0.24	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	31.14	4.25	35.39	-	35.39
Total	274.39	42.59	14.32	-	-	53.92	-	-	-	365.22	11.50	396.72	-	396.72
MAHARASHTRA														
1. Amravati Univ.	14.13	-	0.80	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	19.43	4.25	23.68	0.46	24.14
2. Bombay Univ.	30.48	2.96	0.29	-	-	58.00	-	-	-	91.73	11.75	103.48	-	103.48
3. Marathwada Krishi Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marathwada Univ.	62.87	4.25	0.19	0.30	20.64	18.10	-	-	-	106.35	1.25	107.60	-	107.60
5. Nagpur Univ.	28.67	2.18	0.17	-	-	6.00	-	-	-	37.02	9.00	46.02	1.95	47.97
6. North Maharashtra	26.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.05	-	26.05	-	26.05
7. Poona Univ.	67.01	10.15	3.11	-	-	48.50	-	-	-	128.77	15.61	144.38	9.46	153.84
8. SNDT Women's Univ.	6.45	4.36	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.05	3.05	14.10	-	14.10
9. Shivaji Univ.	57.61	5.98	-	-	-	10.50	-	-	-	74.09	-	74.09	-	74.09
10. S.R.T. Marathwada Univ.	1.97	0.90	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.07	-	3.07	-	3.07
Total	295.24	30.78	5.00	0.30	20.64	145.60	-	-	-	497.56	44.91	542.47	11.87	554.34
NAGALAND														
1. Nagaland Univ.	5.95	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.25	-	6.25	-	6.25
Total	5.95	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.25	-	6.25	-	6.25

Appendix-XII (Continued)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ORISSA														
1. Berhampur Univ.	6.09	0.41	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	11.00	1.40	12.40	0.68	13.08
2. Orissa Univ. & Agril. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur Univ.	13.22	0.75	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.55	2.50	17.05	-	17.05
4. Sh. Jaganath Sanskrit Univ.	9.07	8.88	1.44	1.00	-	13.50	-	-	-	103.89	15.75	119.64	0.90	120.54
5. Utkal Univ.	8.38	10.04	2.02	1.00	-	18.00	-	-	-	129.44	19.65	149.09	1.58	150.67
Total														
PUNJAB														
1. Guru Nanak Dev Univ.	31.90	0.18	0.18	-	-	23.37	-	-	-	105.63	2.50	108.13	6.25	114.38
2. Punjab Univ.	84.97	2.79	1.40	0.53	-	8.90	-	-	-	98.59	8.50	107.09	-	107.09
3. Punjab Agril. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi Univ.	13.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.67	-	13.67	-	13.67
Total	180.54	2.97	1.58	0.53	-	32.27	-	-	-	217.89	11.00	228.89	6.25	235.14
RAJASTHAN														
1. MDS Univ. (Ajmer)	86.40	5.53	0.66	0.31	-	8.47	-	-	4.50	105.87	18.00	123.87	0.90	124.77
2. JN Vyas (Jodhpur)	3.12	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.34	-	3.34	-	3.34
3. Rajasthan Univ.	75.79	1.29	1.51	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	90.59	3.36	93.95	-	93.95
4. Rajs. Agril. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kota Open Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. ML Sukhadia Univ.	8.24	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.58	2.75	11.33	-	11.33
Total	173.55	7.98	2.17	0.31	-	20.47	-	-	4.80	208.38	24.11	232.49	0.90	233.39
TAMIL NADU														
1. Alagappa Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Anna Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Annamalai Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bharathiar Univ.	9.58	0.18	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	14.26	-	14.26	-	14.26
5. Bharathidasan Univ.	31.80	12.65	-	0.50	-	10.50	-	-	5.60	60.95	13.29	74.24	0.75	74.99
6. Madras Univ.	26.43	33.35	7.59	0.30	-	17.50	-	-	-	85.17	1.50	86.67	-	86.67
7. Madurai K. Univ.	43.02	24.54	0.65	0.16	-	28.50	-	-	7.81	104.88	8.50	113.18	-	113.18
8. M. Sundaram Univ.	24.27	5.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.37	-	29.37	-	29.37
9. Mother T. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Dr. MGR Medical Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	135.10	78.82	8.24	0.96	-	61.00	-	-	13.81	294.43	23.29	317.72	0.75	318.47
TRIPURA														
1. Tripura Univ.	3.06	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	6.06	2.75	8.81	-	8.81
Total	3.06	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	6.06	2.75	8.81	-	8.81
UTTAR PRADESH														
1. Dr. BRA Agra Univ.	11.55	4.89	3.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.12	-	20.12	3.79	23.91
2. Allahabad Univ.	8.88	-	1.21	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	14.59	-	14.59	-	14.59
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Uni.	8.85	0.98	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.16	-	10.16	-	10.16
4. Bundelkhand Univ.	5.10	0.93	0.57	-	-	10.50	-	-	-	17.10	-	17.10	6.00	23.10
5. Gorakhpur Univ.	18.67	4.67	0.55	0.03	-	37.16	-	-	1.94	61.11	4.00	65.11	0.24	65.35
6. HBN (Garwal) Univ.	8.21	1.38	0.41	-	-	12.00	-	-	-	22.00	-	22.00	-	22.00
7. Kanpur Univ.	45.99	4.47	1.00	1.15	-	25.50	-	-	5.00	83.11	-	83.11	-	83.11
8. Dr. Ram Manohar	26.09	1.69	1.83	1.25	-	15.07	-	-	-	45.93	1.25	47.18	0.81	47.99
9. Kumaon Univ.	-	0.48	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	-	0.85	-	0.85
10. Lucknow Univ.	2.20	1.00	0.56	-	-	16.50	-	-	-	20.26	1.50	21.76	-	21.76
11. Ch. Charan Singh (Meerut) Univ.	64.45	9.38	2.16	-	-	13.50	-	-	-	89.49	2.75	92.24	1.34	93.5
12. Rohilkhand Univ.	16.91	33.17	1.58	-	-	22.50	-	-	-	74.16	4.00	78.16	1.35	79.51
13. Purvanchal Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Roorkee Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Sampurnanand (Sanskrit) Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	214.90	63.13	14.25	2.43	-	157.23	-	-	6.94	488.88	13.80	472.38	13.53	485.91
WEST BENGAL														
1. Burdwan Univ.	31.13	0.86	1.68	-	-	16.50	-	-	-	50.17	7.00	57.17	0.43	57.60
2. Calcutta Univ.	63.50	23.40	2.15	-	-	51.03	-	-	-	140.08	104.58	244.66	-	244.66
3. Jadavpur Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kalyani Univ.	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.20	-	2.20	-	2.20
5. North Bengal Univ.	16.08	1.87	0.51	-	-	9.17	-	-	-	27.63	1.25	28.88	-	28.88
6. Rabindra Bharti Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Vidya Sagar Univ.	14.79	0.19	-	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	19.48	7.25	26.73	1.40	28.13
Total	127.70	26.32	4.34	-	-	81.20	-	-	-	239.56	120.08	359.64	1.83	361.47
Grand Total	2527.18	365.44	118.42	10.04	20.64	1134.64	-	-	34.01	4210.37	425.56	4635.93	73.24	4709.17

* By adjustment

Appendix XII (Continued)

SUMMARY OF PLAN GRANTS DURING 1995-96

	Basic amenities in Univ/ Colleges	Promotion of Excellence & Research	Manpower Develop- ment	Non- Formal Education	Inter Univ. Centres	Innov- ation/ Courses in Emerging Areas	Inter- national Co-op	Manage- ment of U.G.C.	Sports & Phy. Education	Total A to I	Engg. & Tech.	Total A to J	Sec. III Specific Grant	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				
Central Univ.	6236.23	848.82	280.69	16.53	5.11	63.02	25.20	8.16	2.78	7486.54	325.07	7811.61	-	7811.61
	-	*3.40	*0.23	-	-	*0.32	-	-	-	*3.95	-	*3.95	-	3.95
Deemed to be Univ.	591.14	120.94	34.01	1741	50.00	52.00	-	5.50	-	871.00	364.35	1235.35	0.27	1235.62
	-	*2.45	*0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2.52	*2.45	*4.97	-	*4.97
State Univ.	1844.46	2024.23	956.20	470.22	164.28	778.75	2705	6.25	4.00	6274.94	1282.72	7557.66	46.09	7603.75
	-	*17.04	*0.56	*1.58	-	*1.56	-	-	-	*20.76	*21.21	*41.97	-	*41.97
Inter Univ. Centre	-	32.00	2.80	-	2411.71	53.74	-	-	-	2500.25	-	2500.25	-	2500.25
A														
Total Univ.	8671.63	3025.99	1273.70	504.16	2631.10	947.01	62.25	19.91	6.76	17132.73	1072.14	18104.87	46.36	18161.23
	*0.02	*22.89	*0.86	*1.58	-	*1.88	-	-	-	*27.23	*23.66	*50.89	-	
Colleges														
Central Univ. Colle.	23784	49.49	43.23	0.15	-	68.40	-	-	-	399.11	14.68	413.79	-	413.79
State Colleges	2289.34	315.95	75.19	9.89	20.64	1066.24	-	-	34.01	3811.26	410.88	4222.14	73.24	4295.38
B														
Total Colleges	2527.16	365.44	118.42	10.04	20.64	1134.64	-	-	34.01	4210.37	425.37	4635.93	73.24	4709.17
C														
Total Universities	11199.01	3391.43	1392.12	514.20	2651.74	2081.65	62.25	19.91	40.79	21343.10	2397.70	23740.80	119.60	23860.40
Colleges	*0.02	*22.89	*0.86	*1.58	-	*1.88	-	-	-	*27.23	*23.66	*50.89	-	*50.89
Payments made from establishment	-	2.45	68.27	0.10	-	54.55	65.97	111.98	-	303.32	-	303.32	-	303.32
Non Universities Institutions	0.02	0.61	13.25	-	-	-	-	69.84	-	83.72	-	83.72	-	83.72
Grand Total	11199.03	3394.49	1473.64	514.30	2651.74	2136.20	118.22	201.73	40.79	21730.14	2397.70	24127.84	119.60	24247.44
	*0.02	*22.89	*0.86	*1.58	-	*1.88	-	-	*27.23	*23.66	*50.89	-	*50.89	

* By Adjustment

** Individual Award

APPENDIX-XIII

STATEMENT SHOWING MAINTENANCE GRANTS (NON-PLAN) AND RECURRING EXPENDITURE (NON-PLAN) IN RESPECT OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES AND DEEMED UNIVERSITIES FOR THE YEAR 1993-94

State/University	Non-plan Maintenance grant from UGC (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Non-plan Recurring Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
A: CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1. Hyderabad	1000.00	N.A.
MEGHALAYA		
2. North Eastern Hill	1427.52	1468.21
UTTAR PRADESH		
3. Aligarh Muslim	5722.95	N.A.
4. Banaras Hindu	6006.95	6350.71
WEST BENGAL		
5. Viswa Bharati	1476.84	1492.76
DELHI		
6. Delhi	3236.34	3382.32
7. Jamia Millia Islamia	1146.70	1130.02
8. Jawaharlal Nehru	1884.62	1735.61
PONDICHERRY (UT)		
9. Pondicherry	448.18	370.15
B: DEEMED UNIVERSITIES		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages	249.76	287.39
2. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	-	70.93
3. Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning	-	116.89

1	2	3
BIHAR		
4. Indian School of Mines	555.02	627.77
GUJARAT		
5. Gujarat Vidyapith	196.42	N.A.
HARYANA		
6. National Dairy Research Institute	-	87.11
MAHARASHTRA		
7. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	-	88.39
8. International Institute for Population Science	-	97.15
9. Tata Institute of Social Science	211.77	244.75
10. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith	-	88.21
RAJASTHAN		
11. Banasthali Vidyapith	20.00	248.60
12. Birla Institute of Tech. & Science	-	517.36
TAMILNADU		
13. Gandhigram Rural Institute	221.83	223.51
14. S.A. Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women	54.27	256.52
15. Sri. C.S.N.S. Mahavidyalaya	7.00	Nil
UTTAR PRADESH		
16. Dayalbagh Education Institute	104.60	273.92
17. Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya	138.50	N.A.
18. Forest Research Institute	-	510.56
DELHI (NCT)		
19. Jamia Hamdard	54.55	N.A.
20. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit Vidyapith	54.27	N.A.

N.A. : Not Available

- Note :-
1. In the case of Central Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities, the maintenance grants paid by the University Grants Commission and the expenditure as reported by the Universities have 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) have been given. Funds received by the Universities from sources other than State Governments (for State Universities) and the 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, purchases of Chemicals, maintenance of equipments, conduct of examination, maintenance of buildings and other expenditure on day to day activities.