ANNUAL REPORT

262

FOR THE YEAR
1997–98

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
NEW DELHI

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
1997-98

Chairperson

1. Dr. (Miss) Armaity S. Desai

Vice Chairman

2. Professor N.C. Mathur*

Members

3. Shri P.R. Dasgupta
4. Shri C. Ramachandran
5. Prof. S.L. Goel
6. Prof. P.S. Bisen
7. Dr. Y.C. Simhadri
8. Prof. R.P. Kaushik
9. Dr. M.S. Valiathan
10. Prof. M.I. Savadatti
11. Prof. (Mrs.) Hamida Ahmad
12. Prof. Kamaleswar Bora

Secretary

Dr. G.D. Sharma

---

* up to 10-2-1998

CONTENTS

I	INTRODUCTION		
1.1	Role and Organisation of U.G.C	.....	1
1.2	Finances	.....	2
1.3	Highlights of the Year	.....	6
II	EDUCATION SYSTEM, GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, ENROLMENT AND FACULTY		
2.1	Student Enrolment	.....	18
2.2	Doctoral Degrees	.....	20
2.3	Professional Degrees	.....	21
2.4	Institutions	.....	21
2.5	Staff Strength	.....	23
III	DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) AND MAINTENANCE(NON-PLAN) GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES		
3.1	Universities Assisted by the UGC	.....	25
3.2	Central Universities	.....	25
3.3	Development Grants to State Universities	.....	29
3.4	Institutions Deemed to be Universities	.....	31
3.5	Major Achievements of Institutions Deemed to be Universities during the Year	.....	34
3.6	Resource Mobilisation by Universities	.....	65
IV	DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) AND MAINTENANCE(NON-PLAN) GRANTS TO COLLEGES		
4.1	Revised Guidelines for Development Assistance to Colleges during the Ninth Plan	.....	67
4.2	Colleges recognised by the UGC for Financial Assistance	.....	68
4.3	Plan Grant to Colleges	.....	69
4.4	Region-wise/Scheme-wise Position of Release of Grants	.....	70
4.5	Autonomous Colleges	.....	77
4.6	Maintenance Grant to Delhi Colleges and Constituent Colleges of Banaras Hindu University under Non-Plan Assistance	.....	80
4.7	Plan Assistance to Delhi Colleges	.....	80
4.8	Special Grants to Colleges	.....	81

V	MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS	
5.1	Academic Staff Colleges	82
5.2	Special Assistance Programme (SAP)	84
5.3	Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science and Technology	89
5.4	Restructuring of Courses at the First Degree Level	90
5.5	Subject Panels	91
5.6	University Science Instrumentation Centres (USICS)	93
5.7	Career Orientation of Education at the First Degree Level	94
5.8	Examination Reforms	96
VI	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH	
6.1	Research Fellowship in Engineering and Technology	97
6.2	Research Associateship	97
6.3	Visiting Associateship	97
6.4	Career Awards/Research Awards	98
6.5	a) Research Scientists (Pre-revised)	99
	b) Research Scientists (revised)	99
6.6	Emeritus Fellowship	100
6.7	National Fellowship	100
6.8	National Education Testing for Research and Teaching	101
6.9	Hari Om Ashram and Swami Pranavananda Awards	104
6.10	Major and Minor Research Projects for Teachers in Science, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences	108
6.11	Preparation of University Level Books by Inian Authors	111
6.12	Techer Fellowships	111
6.13	Travel Grants for Attending International Conferences	112
6.14	Visiting Professors/Fellows	113
6.15	Special Scheme of Visiting Professors/Fellows to The Migrant Teachers of Kashmir University and its Affiliated Colleges	113
6.16	Seminars, Symposia, Conferences	115
6.17	Unassigned Grants	115

VII	STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS		
7.1	Super-Conductivity Programme	.....	117
7.2	Atmospheric Science	.....	118
7.3	Courses in Emerging Areas	.....	118
7.4	Innovative Programmes	.....	121
7.5	Area Studies Programmes	.....	124
VIII	INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES,NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES AND CENTRES OF NATIONAL FACILITIES		
8.1	Inter-University Centres	.....	126
8.2	National Information Centres	.....	145
8.3	Centres of National Facilities	.....	150
IX	PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUE EDUCATION		
9.1	Gandhian Studies	.....	158
9.2	Buddhist Studies	.....	158
9.3	Nehru Studies	.....	158
9.4	Value-Oriented Education	.....	159
9.5	Human Rights Education	.....	159
X	TECHNICAL,ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION		
10.1	Development of Engineering and Technology Education	.....	162
10.2	Development of Computer Facilities and Computer Education in Universities	.....	163
10.3	Computer Facilities in Colleges	.....	165
10.4	Training of College Teachers in Computer use	.....	167
10.5	Computer Application at Post Graduate Level	.....	167
10.6	Development of Management Studies	.....	168
10.7	Award of P.G. Scholarship to M.E./M.Tech. Students and Introduction of New P.G. Courses	.....	169
XI	SOCIAL CHANGE–ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION		
11.1	Adult, Continuing and Extension Education and Field Outreach	.....	171
11.2	Population Education: UGC-UNFPA Project on Population Education	.....	173
11.3	Distance Education	.....	175

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

12.1 Special Cells for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes established in Universities 176

12.2 Programme Monitoring Committee 177

12.3 Standing Committee for Scheduled Caste/Tribes 177

12.4 Central Pool Data Base for SC/ST Candidates for Teaching Positions in Universities/Colleges 178

12.5 Remedial Coaching for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students 178

12.6 Scheme of Coaching Classes for Educationally Backward Amongst Minorities 179

12.7 Teacher Fellowship to College Teachers Belonging to SC/ST Categories 180

12.8 Special Scheme for Training of Teachers under Integrated Education for Disabled Children (I.E.D.C.) 181

XIII FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

13.1 Growth in Enrolment of Women in Higher Education 183

13.2 Distribution of Women's Enrolment by State, Stage and Faculty 183

13.3 Women's Colleges 186

13.4 Promotion of Women's Studies in Universities 186

13.5 Part-time Research Associateships for Women 188

13.6 Special Scheme for Construction of Women's Hostels 189

13.7 Other Schemes 191

XIV PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATIONAL AND SPORTS

14.1 Development of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges (NSO) 192

14.2 Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports 193

14.3 Promotion of Adventure Sports in Universities and Colleges 193

14.4 Promotion of Yoga Education and Practice in Universities 195

XV INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

15.1 Bilateral Exchange Programmes 196

15.2 Foreign Languages Teachers 196

15.3 Fellowships and Scholarships 197

15.4 Social Scientists Exchange Programme 198

15.5 CSIR-CNRS Exchange Programme with France 198

15.6 Academic Link Interchange Scheme (ALIS) 199

15.7 SAARC Chairs/Fellowships/Scholarships 199

15.8 International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) 200

15.9	Commonwealth Academic Staff Fellowships	.....	200
15.10	Salzburg Seminar	.....	201
15.11	Development of Canadian Studies	.....	201
15.12	Shastri Indo-Canadian Two-Person Months Programme	.....	201
15.13	Travel Grant to Teachers for Collection of Source Material/Avail Offers of Fellowship/Stipends For their Maintenance in a Foreign Country	.....	202
15.14	UNESCO Programmes	.....	202

I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE ROLE AND ORGANISATION OF THE U.G.C.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is a statutory organisation established by an Act of Parliament in 1956. It 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 concerned universities, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. To teaching and research, extension was added as the third dimension of education in a policy decision taken by the Commission in 1977. Various schemes/programmes are implemented by the Commission for promoting excellence and enhancing standards of institutions of higher education.

The Commission consists of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and ten other members appointed by the Central Government. The Chairperson is selected from among persons who are not officers of the Central Government or of any State Government. Of the ten other members, two are selected from among the officers of the Central Government to represent the government. Not less than four, selected

from among persons who are, at the time they are selected, shall be teachers in the universities. The remainder are selected from among persons (1) who have knowledge of, or experience in agriculture, commerce, forestry or industry, (2) who are members of engineering, legal, medical or any other learned profession and (3) who are vice-chancellors of universities or who, not being teachers of universities, are in the opinion of the Central Government, educationists of repute or have obtained high academic distinctions.

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

	SANCTIONED	WORKING				
		Men	%	Women	%	Total
Group 'A'	113	81	87.1	12	12.9	93 (100)
Group 'B'	115	77	76.2	24	23.8	101 (100)
Group 'C'	471	237	61.2	150	38.8	387 (100)
Group 'D'	136	95	90.5	10	9.5	105 (100)
	855	490 (71.4%)		196 (28.6%)		686 (100%)

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

Some of the key positions in the Special Cell approved by the Commission in 1996 to deal with fake universities, are yet to be sanctioned 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 only from the plan grant for development schemes. The UGC also has a variety of programmes under which financial assistance is available for promoting relevance, quality and excellence as also promoting the role of social change by the universities. The extent of Plan and Non-Plan resources, made available to the UGC over a period of two decades is given in the Table 1.1.

Table 1.1.

RESOURCES (RS. IN CRORES)

	VI PLAN	VII PLAN	VIII PLAN	IX PLAN
PLAN	233	575	1030.96	383.17*
NON-PLAN	388	845	1906.45	545.00*
TOTAL	**621**	**1420**	**2937.41**	**928.17***

* For the year 1997-98 only

The Plan grant is utilised for the development and expansion of physical facilities such as the construction of new buildings, purchase of equipment for laboratories, expansion of library facilities and for the creation of facilities to meet other academic and administrative needs. In addition, separate development grants are received from the Government for engineering and technology, management and computer courses in the university sector. There has

been a significant increase in the last decade, or so, in the UGC support for research fellowships, autonomous colleges, academic staff colleges imparting in-service training to teachers, creating common facilities in the form of inter-university centres, introduction of career oriented courses at the under-graduate level, new courses in emerging areas and special assistance programmes for advanced research. Given the burgeoning number of students and institutions in the system of higher education and the consequential increase in needs of all kinds, the financial resources available to the UGC, particularly the allocations to it in the plan, fall far short of the funding required to promote both development and improve standards simultaneously. Table 1 graphically brings out the discrepancy since the non-plan grant supported 10 Central and 12 Deemed to be Universities, while the Plan Grant had to support the above as well as 107 State Universities and 4883 Colleges.

The details of the Plan and Non-Plan grants received, allocations made to types of institutions and activities during 1997-98 are given in the three Tables 1.2,1.3,1.4.

Table 1.2

GRANTS RECEIVED DURING 1997-98

Rs. in crores

	PLAN	**NON-PLAN**
1. Grant-in-aid	325.49	545.00
2. SACC	28.00	-
3. Engineering and Technology	29.68	-
4. Sports*	1.50	-
Total	**384.67**	**545.00**

* Received from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

Table 1.3

NON-PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1997-98

Types of Institutions	Non-Plan Grant (Rs. in Crores)	% of Total Non-Plan
1. Maintenance to:		
a) Central Universities	350.02	64.19
b) Colleges of Delhi University and BHU	117.90	21.61
c) Institutions Deemed to be Universities	34.60	6.35
2. Teachers Awards, Research Fellowships, Scholarships etc.	19.02	3.49
3. Inter-University Institutions	0.47	0.09
4. State Universities	4.83	0.90
5. Specific Grant for State Universities	3.04	0.56
6. Non-University Institutions	0.55	0.10
7. UGC Establishment Expenses	14.78	2.71
Total (Non-Plan)	**545.21**	**100.00**

Table 1.4

PLAN GRANTS RELEASED DURING 1997-98

Types of Institutions	Plan Grant (Rs. in Crores)	Percentage of Total Plan
1. State Universities*	114.66	32.03
2. Colleges of State Universities	111.89	31.26
3. Central Universities	75.98	21.23
4. Inter-University Centres	30.71	8.58
5. Institutions deemed to be Universities	17.94	5.01
6. Miscellaneous	2.48	0.69
7. Colleges of Central Universities	4.28	1.20
Total (Plan)	**357.94**	**100.00**

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

1.3 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

1.3.1 Pay Review Committee

The Commission appointed a Pay Review Committee in August,1994 to review and examine the present structure of emoluments and conditions of service of university and college teachers, librarians, directors of Physical Education and registrars of universities and to make recommendations with a view to improve the quality of education. The Committee submitted its report to the Commission on 28th May, 1997. In a letter dated 1.7.1997 from the Joint Secretary, Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Chairperons, UGC was requested to have wide ranging consultations before giving its final recommendations as desired by the then Minister of Education. Hence, the report was sent to the universities, teachers' associations and State Education Secretaries. The Commission had discussions with all the above groups on the recommendations of the Pay Review Committee. The Commission gave its recommendations on the Pay Review Committee, keeping in view the opinions expressed by the academic community in the various meetings as well as many written submissions received from the universities, teachers' associations and from other groups such as registrars, librarians, directors of Physical Education etc. The views of the Commission were consolidated in a statement giving the Commission's suggestions on the various recommendations of the report along with the justification for the same. This was handed over by the Chariperson to the Secretary, Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development on December 2nd, 1997. The Ministry finalised its decisions and communicated these by its several letters dated 27.7.98, 6.11.98 and 9.11.1998.

1.3.2 Ninth Plan

The Planning Commission constituted a Working Group for higher education for the formulation of the Ninth Five Year

Plan headed by the Chairperson, University Grants Commission. The Working Group submitted its report giving the policy framework and programmes of the University Grants Commission in the IXth Plan as well as the proposals for the development of higher education during the Ninth Five Year Plan to the Planning Commission in June, 1996. Relevance and quality of education, access and equity, Social change, role of universities, management of education and resource mobilisation were projected as the major thrust areas. A copy of the document was circulated to all the universities with a request to prepare proposals for seeking grants from the Commission for the Ninth Plan based on these broad policy guidelines. The proposals were received in the UGC office and teams were constituted to visit each and every eligible university and selected affiliated colleges. The teams visited various universities in the country during the year 1997. The reports of these teams were then discussed in the interface meetings of each university held between the UGC, the university and some experts of the visiting team. These meetings were held either at the state capitals or in the UGC office. In the interface meetings at the state capitals, representatives of the State Government, namely, Education Secretary, Finance Secretary and Planning Secretary were involved. The final allocations to various universities and colleges were discussed and approved during the interface meetings. These final allocations were then communicated to the universities. The exercise of allocation of Ninth Plan development assistance and release of grants due in the first year of the plan period for books and equipment were completed before 31st March, 1998, to 146 eligible universities.

Performance Linked Grant

For the first time, the University Grants Commission has planned to give one-third of the grant, based on the performance of the universities. A performance appraisal proforma has been designed for the purpose, which has been filled in by each university highlighting the performance of the university during the Eighth Plan. The proforma is

being analysed to arrive at a performance score of each university.

Similarly, for colleges, visiting committees were sent to universities to discuss development proposals of colleges and 20 per cent of the development assistance allocated to colleges for books and equipment was released to 3500 colleges before 31st March, 1998.

1.3.3 Fee Regulations

Subsequent to the Supreme Court judgement in the Unnikrishnan case, the University Grants Commission had framed regulations for admission and for fees in private unaided professional institutions in the year 1997. These regulations were sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, which, in turn, issued a policy paper on fee regulations on 18th March, 1997. The University Grants Commission redrafted its regulations based on the policy guidelines of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The revised regulations, which were gazetted on 16th May, 1998, have made it mandatory for all the universities to abide by these regulations. There is a provision to form State Level Committees for state universities and UGC Committees for deemed universities to determine the fee to be charged in respect of courses conducted by private unaided institutions.

1.3.4 Abolition of One Sitting Degree

In 1985, The University Grants Commission had issued a regulation on minimum standards of instruction which laid down that no student shall be eligible for admission to a first degree course unless he/she had successfully completed 12 years of schooling. It further provided that no student shall be eligible to get admission in the Master's Degree course, unless he/she had successfully pursued the first degree course of three years' duration. Although these regulations were to be effective from 1st January, 1986, some universities had been conducting one sitting B.A.

degree and M.A. degree examinations. The University Grants Commission took up the matter and issued a circular to all the universities in April, 1996 emphasising that the undergraduate programme should be of three years' duration after 10+2. The UGC banned private appearance in the examinations. As a transitory measure for the candidates already enrolled for the one sitting programme of the Bachelor's degree up to the year 1995-96, the degrees were treated as valid and were held at par with other degrees of the same level for all purposes including admission to higher courses and employment. Similarly, for M.A. in one sitting, the Commission decided that, from the academic year beginning from 1998 onwards, no university be allowed to enrol candidates for a one sitting Master's Degree course. The students already registered were allowed to complete their courses by 30th June, 1999 and the degrees to these candidates up to that period were to be treated as valid.

1.3.5 Training of University/College Administrators

The National Policy on Education, 1986, had emphasised the need to promote efficiency and effectiveness at all levels in the education system. The 'Programme of Action' for the National Policy emphasised the need for training of administrators and heads of educational institutions. In consonance with the above suggestions, the Ministry of Human Resource Development constituted a committee headed by Professor Amrik Singh to review the status of the existing training facilities, identify the training needs and to suggest measures to augment facilities for professional development of university/college administration. The main suggestion of the committee was to establish a nodal institute at the national level to formulate training courses, provide facilities to undertake training of university/college administrators and conduct/promote research on higher education. The Commission appointed a sub-committee to consider the report which accepted the suggestions in principle and recommended that the nodal institute should be set up under Section 12(ccc) of the UGC Act. However, the Commission subsequently decided that, to

begin with, a resource centre in the UGC office should be set up to identify the various user groups, the programmes they required, and to identify the course materials and universities to conduct these courses. In a large university system, with lakhs of non-teaching staff at various levels, a single institution at the national level, was not found to be feasible besides being cost intensive on capital and recurring expenditure in these days of financial stringency. A Committee has been constituted and planning has commenced. To share experience with others, collaboration is planned with the shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, the HEFCE in England and,possibly , also with the Fulbright Foundation, USA.

1.3.6 Implementation Of IXth Plan Development Schemes

During the Ninth Plan period, the University Grants Commission has launched many new schemes and has revised guidelines for most of the IXth Plan schemes under the broad sectors of (a) Relevance and Quality, (b) Access and Equity; (c)Role of universities in promoting social change and d) Management of Education and Resource Mobilisation. The new schemes proposed and the revised schemes to be introduced in the Ninth Plan'are given below:

1. DEVELOPMENT OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

   i. One time grant to Universities for books and equipment (universities which have not been covered so far) (CONTINUING SCHEME).

   ii. Autonomous colleges (continuing scheme).

   iii. College Development Councils. (Continuing Scheme).

   iv. Assistance to colleges for development during the Ninth Plan period.(Guidelines revised).

v. Development assistance to central, deemed and state universities duing the Ninth Plan.(Guidelines revised).

vi. Construction of buildings in colleges under the scheme of development assistance to colleges.(Guidelines revised).

2. PROMOTION OF RELEVANCE

i. Incentive schemes for implementing reforms (New scheme).

ii. Value Education.(New scheme).

iii. Development of sports infrastructure in universities and colleges.(Guidelines revised).

iv. Promotion of adventure sports in universities and colleges. (Guidelines revised.)

v. Promotion of Yoga elducation and practice in universities.(Guidelines revised).

vi. Ninth Plan approach to promotion of human rights education(HRE) in universities and colleges. (Guidelines revised).

vii. Scheme of epoch making social thinkers of India : Buddha, Gandhi, Nehru and Ambedkar, ((Guidelines revised).

viii. Guidelines for submission of proposals for introduction of vocational subjects at the first degree level in colleges and universities from 1999-2000.(Guidelines revised).

ix. Reimbursement of expenditure on Gandhian Literature.(scheme dropped).

x. Seminar on 125th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. (Scheme droped)

3. PROMOTION OF EXCELLENCE AND QUALITY

i. Networking of Universities and Colleges. (New Scheme).

ii. Modernisation of teaching (Audio-visual aids etc. to universities and colleges). (New scheme).

iii. Financial support for major and minor research projects. ((Guidelines revised).

iv. College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programame (COHSSIP). (Guidelines revised).

v. Unassigned Grants. ((Guidelines revised).

vi. Organisation of seminars/ conferences by colleges. (Guidelines revised).

vii. Junior Research fellowships (JRF) and Research Associateships(RA)- foreign nationals. (Guidelines revised).

viii. Award of Junior Research Fellowships in Science and Humanities and in Social Sciences. (Guidelines revised).

ix. Teacher fellowship scheme- college faculty development programme. (Guidelines revised).

x. Appointment of Visiting Professors/ Visiting fellows. (Guidelines revised).

xi. Research Awards scheme. (Guidelines revised).

xii. Research Associates. (Scheme dropped).

xiii. Research Scientists. (Scheme dropped).

4. INTER-UNIVERSITY RESOURCES FOR PROMOTION OF QUALITY

i. UGC-CSIR Inter University programme. (Scheme dropped).

ii. Science Education Centre, Madurai Kamraj University. (Scheme dropped).

iii. Science Education Centre, Delhi University. (Scheme dropped).

iv. Science Education Centre, Rajasthan University. (Scheme dropped).

v. Centre for Advanced Studies in Physics, Punjab University. (Scheme dropped).

5. ENHANCING ACCESS AND EQUITY

i. Day Care Centres (New Scheme).

ii. Infrastructure for women students/teachers (New Scheme).

iii. Scholarships for women in professional courses. (New Scheme).

iv. Gender sensitivity programmes in colleges and univesities. (New Scheme).

v. Data bases on women (New Scheme).

vi. Remedial coaching for SC/ST and disadvantage groups (Scheme revised).

vii. Coaching for NET to SC/ST. (New Scheme).

viii. Coaching classes for disadvantaged groups for entry in service. (continuing Scheme).

ix. Facilities for disabled persons. (New Scheme).

x. Colleges in backward districts. (New Scheme).

xi. Bharat Bhavan Hostel complexes. (New Scheme).

xii. counselling centres (New Scheme).

xiii. Development of Women's studies in Indian Universities and colleges. (Guidelines revised).

xiv. Introduction of remedial coaching for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in universities and colleges. (Guidelines revised).

xv. Adult Education, Continuing Education and Extension Work and Field Outreach. (Guidelines revised).

xvi. Establishment of special cell for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for universities and deemed to be universities. (Guidelines revised).

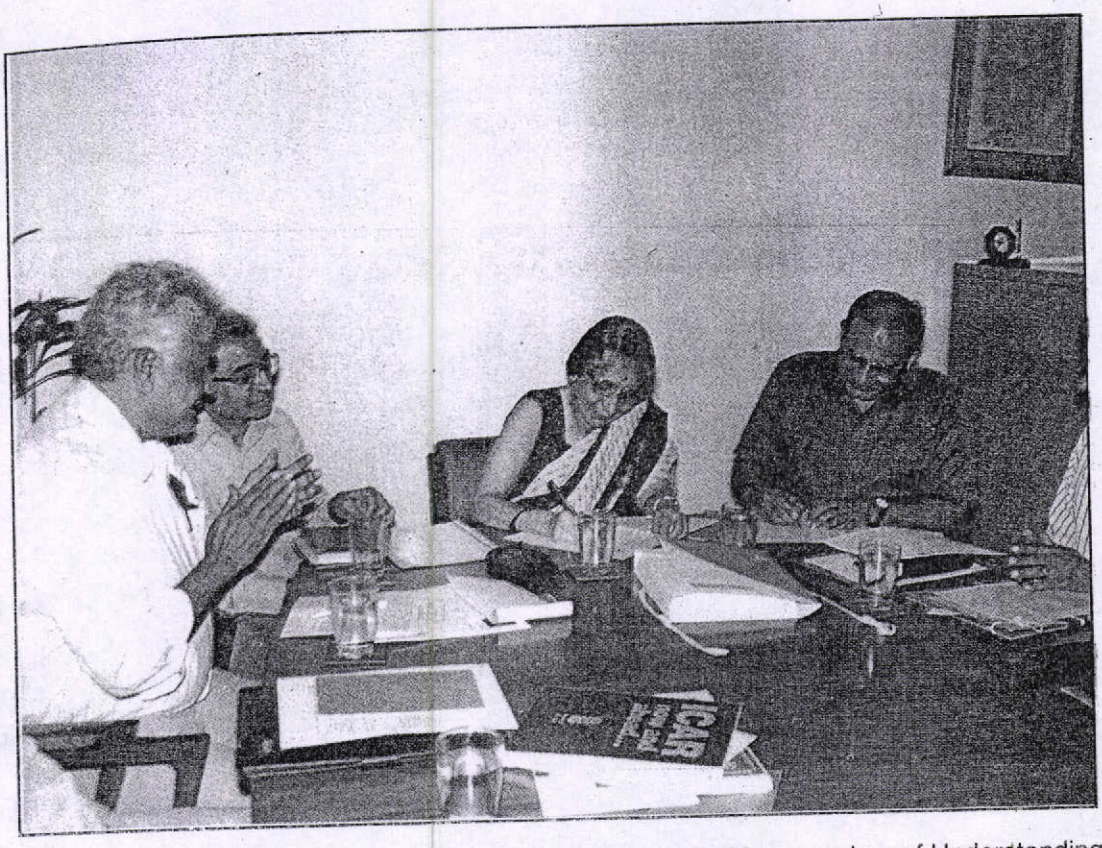
6. IMPROVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATION

i. Training of administrators. (New Scheme).

ii. State Councils of Higher Education. (New Scheme).

7. STRENGTHENING OF UGC ADMINISTRATION

i. Setting up a Planning and Development Division. (New Scheme).



Prof. (Miss) Armaity S. Desai, Chairperson UGC signing the Memorandum of Understanding with Indian Council of Agricultural Research on June 6, 1997



Dr. G.D. Sharma, Secretary, University Grants Commission, addressing the delegates of UGC-Commonwealth Secretariat Workshop on "Women Managers in Higher Education", New Delhi : November 3-8, 1997

8. PROGRAMME TO STRENGTHEN SCIENTIFIC SRESEARCH (SACC).

i. Financial support for major and minor research projects. (Guidelines revised).

ii. College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP). (Guidelines revised).

iii. Strengthening of infrastructure in Science & Technology. (COSIST). (Guidelines revised).

iv. Special Assistance Programme (SAP) (CAS/DSA/DRS). (Guidelines revised).

9. ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

i. Technical courses for women. (New Scheme).

ii. Assistance for providing computers to colleges. (Guidelines revised).

1.3.7 MOU with ICAR

The University Grants Commission and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have signed a Memorandum of Understanding for education and training in agriculture and rural development related subjects at the first degree level of higher education.

The UGC had taken steps to introduce career orientation in undergraduate education by starting the vocational education programme in 1994. Since a large number of colleges, (about 30 per cent) are based in the rural and semi rural sector, it was felt that subjects related to agriculture and rural development should be incorporated in vocational education.

The ICAR enthusiastically supported the idea and agreed to provide necessary infrastructural and human resource

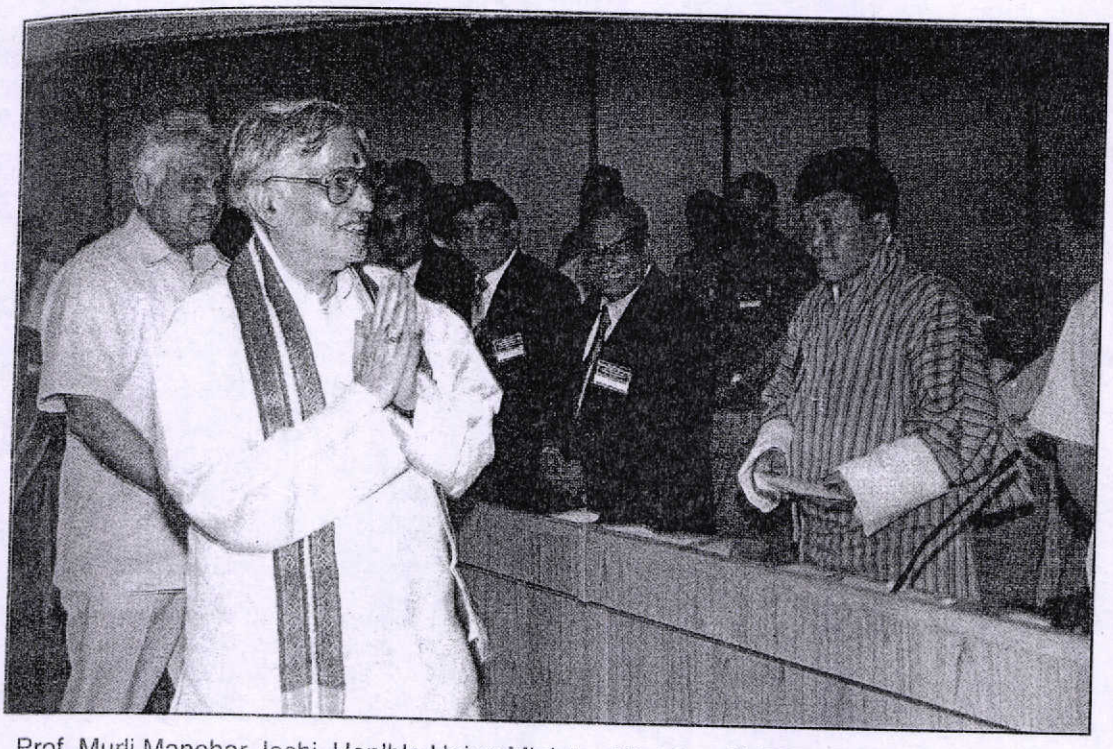
support in this regard. Under the MOU signed on 6th June, 1997, the ICAR will extend assistance in terms of human resource and physical facilities through their education network consisting of state agricultural universities and other ICAR institutions.

Under the new MOU, the list of approved courses is being considerably enlarged by the inclusion of subjects related to agriculture and rural development. The ICAR will not only collaborate in the development of curricula and teaching materials but will provide assistance for launching programmes agreed to in identified institutions in terms of human resources and infrastructural facilities for the necessary hands-on experience. Through this endeavour, trained human resource will become available for the development of rural, tribal, hilly and coastal areas of the country. The new courses are expected to be introduced from 1998.

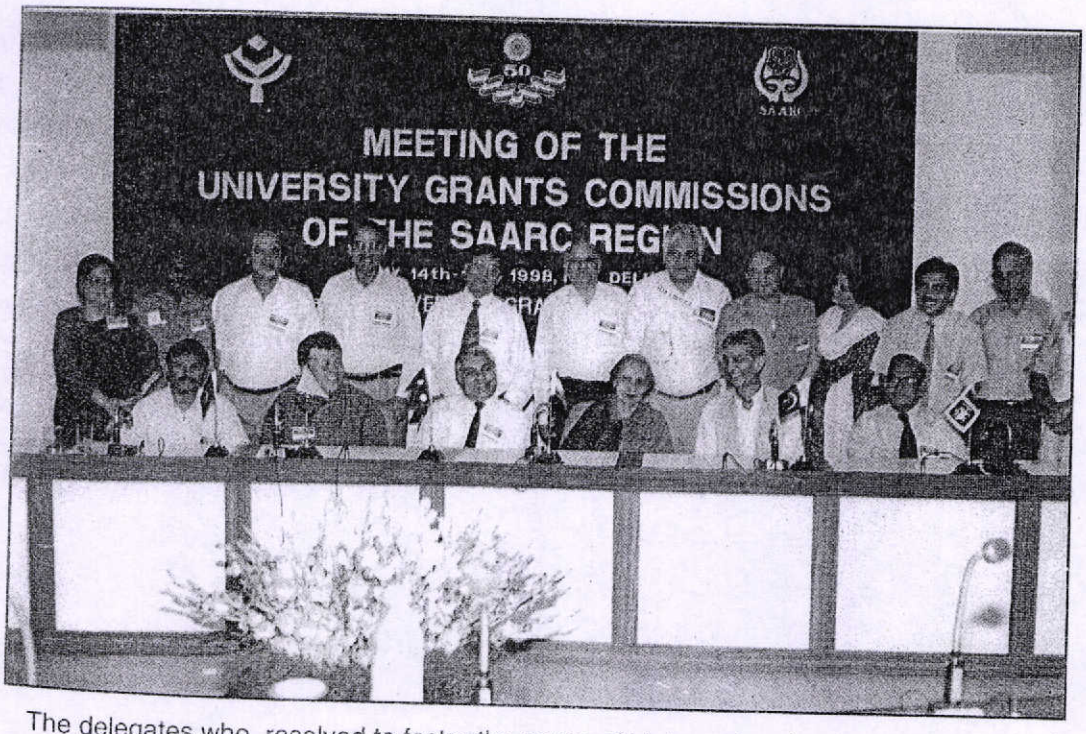
1.3.8 UGC-Commonwealth Secretariat workshop on "Women and management in higher education".

The Commonwealth Secretariat and the University Grants Commission, through its Standing Committee on Women's Studies, organised a workshop on "Women and Management in Higher Education" from 3-7 November, 1997, in New Delhi. The participants included vice chancellors and registrars of universities, principals of colleges, directors of academic staff colleges, adult and continuing education centres, women's studies centres and university teachers.

The purpose of the workshop was to create a critical mass of trainers particularly from senior women managers in higher education who can help in further development of the programme in India. Academic leadership, women's studies, management of personal and professional roles, were the main topics of discussion.



Prof. Murli Manohar Joshi, Hon'ble Union Minister, Ministry of HRD being introduced to the foreign delegates by Dr. G.D. Sharma, Secretary, UGC at the UGC–SAARC Conference on Higher Education, New Delhi: May 13-15, 1998



The delegates who resolved to foster the cause of higher education in the SAARC region.
From left to right
Sitting: Prof. Ahmed Ali Maniku (Maldives), Mr. Pema Thinley (Bhutan), Prof. K.B. Thapa (Nepal), Dr. (Miss) A.S. Desai (Chairperson, UGC, India), Capt. Usman Ali Isani (Pakistan), Prof. S. Tilakratna (SriLanka);
Standing: Prof. (Mrs.) Hamida Ahmad (Member, UGC, India), Dr. Y.C. Simhadri (Member, UGC, India), Prof. P.S. Bisen (Member, UGC, India), Dr. Mohammad Latif Virk (Secretary, UGC, Pakistan), Prof. H.N. Bhattarai (Nepal), Prof. S.L. Goel (Member, UGC, India), Dr. G.D. Sharma (Secretary, UGC, India), Prof. G.A. Miana (Member, UGC, Pakistan), Mrs. Salimal Hashmi (Pakistan), Prof. M.T.M. Jiffri (Sri Lanka), Prof. R.P. Kaushik (Member, UGC, India) and Prof. Kamaleswar Bora (Member, UGC, India).

1.3.9 **Central Pool Data Base of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates for Teaching Posts**

In order to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for considering their candidature for teaching posts in universities/colleges, the Commission has decided to create a central pool data base of these candidates in the UGC so that universities and colleges can use this data base for ascertaining the availability of suitable SC/ST candidates for teaching posts. Accordingly, at its meeting held in December, 1997, the Commission approved the proforma for the central pool data base and decided that the information so collected may be periodically circulated to all the universities. The universities may match their requirements for reserved category vacancies with the list of candidates circulated to them. The Commission also decided that, after the implementation of the INFLIBNET networking, this information may be made available to the universities on the network.

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 the higher education system was also very small. But, after Independence, there has been an exponential increase in all these numbers. There has been an eleven-fold increase in the number of universities and twenty-one fold increase in the number of colleges while student enrolment has gone up by nearly twenty eight times.

2.1 STUDENT ENROLMENT

The major observations are as follows:

The trend of student enrolment at the macro level in the last twenty years is given in Appendix II. However, the student enrolment trends with respect to the state, stage and faculty have been indicated for a five-year period from 1993-94 to 1997-98.

The growth in student enrolment during this period occurred at a moderate but steady rate, with the average increase in enrolment from 1993-94 to 1997-98 working out to 5.0 per cent per annum, while the increase in 1997-98 was only 4.8 per cent indicating that for the first time since 1987-88, the increse in enrolment in a year fell below 5 per cent.

However, there were wide variations at the state level when compared to the national average in the increase in enrolment during 1993-94 to 1997-98 with Tamil Nadu showing the highest growth rate of 8.9 per cent, followed by Rajasthan (8.0%),Andhra Pradesh (6.1%), Orissa (5.4%), Maharashtra (5.2%), Gujarat and Karnataka (5.1%) and the

union territory of Pondicherry (6.3%). Over the same period, for 17 states (including Delhi) the percentages were lower than the all India average of 5.0 per cent. Among these states, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram recorded growth rates less than 3.0 per cent.

In 1997-98, an estimated 70.78 lakh students were enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Stagewise Enrolment

The preponderant majority of students in the higher education system were 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 colleges and universities put together. The percentage of students enrolled for Master's level courses was 9.8 while a very small proportion (0.9 per cent) of the students in the institutions of higher education were doing research. Likewise, only 1.4 per cent of the students were enrolled in diploma or certificate courses **(Appendix-IV).**

Most of the students in the higher education system were enrolled in affiliated colleges. About 88 per cent of all the undergraduate students and 55 percent of all the postgraduate students were in the affiliated colleges, while the remaining were in the universities and their constituent colleges. In contrast, 91 per cent of the research students working for the M.Phil or Ph.D. were in the universities. In the case of enrolment in diploma/certificate courses, too, university departments/university colleges, together, had an edge over the affiliated colleges. However, a majority of the students were in the affiliated colleges at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels, where the foundations of higher education are laid which should have far-reaching policy implications, especially for greater financing of this sector particularly with reference to promoting relevance and quality.

It may also be mentioned that the stagewise distribution of students has remained virtually unchanged during the last two decades.

Facultywise Enrolment

The distribution of students, across faculties, in 1997-98 was as follows(Appendix V)

Four out of ten students in higher education were in the Faculty of Arts, enrolled for courses in the Social Sciences and the Humanities which include History and Culture and languages. Two out of ten students were in Science courses. The ratio for Commerce was also the same as that for Science. Thus, 80 percent of the total enrolment was in the three faculties of Arts,Science and Commerce while the remaining 20 percent was in the Professional faculties.

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

2.2 DOCTORAL DEGREES

The number of doctoral degrees awarded showed an increase from 10,397 in 1995-96 to 10,408 in 1996-97. Out of the total number awarded in 1996-97, the Faculty of Arts had the highest number with 4,245 degrees, followed by the Faculty of Science with 3,498 degrees. These two faculties together accounted for nearly 75 percent of the total number of doctoral degrees awarded. This trend is similar to the trend observed earlier.

2.3 PROFESSIONAL DEGREES

The students enrolled in professional courses are a mere 18.1 per cent. In a country which depends on agriculuture and allied occupations, enrolment in agriculture is 1.1 per cent and in Veterinary Science, it is miniscule 0.3 per cent.

2.4 INSTITUTIONS

An increase in enrolment of this order would not have been possible without the growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, both universities and particularly colleges(Appendix VII) which increased by 2,114 over the period 1993-94 to 1997-98. The rate of increase of colleges, however, has varied across states as shown in Appendix VII. Relatively speaking, Andhra Pradesh registered the highest increase, with 367 colleges established during the five year period from 1993-94 to 1997-98. The pace of growth was also notably high in Orissa (292),Karnataka (244), Maharashtra (224), and Tamil Nadu (196).Middle level growth was shown by Madhya Pradesh (157),Gujarat(100), Bihar and West Bengal (84). Increase in the number of Colleges in some other states over this period was not significant while in states like Sikkim and in the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli,Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep, there was no increase in the number of colleges over this period. Also, during 1997-98, states such as Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim,Delhi and the union territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshdweep did not register any increase in the number of colleges over 1996-97.

As per provisional data, 615 new colleges were established during 1997-98, bringing the total number of colleges to 10,555 as against 9,940 colleges in 1996-97.

At the end of 1997-98, the total number of colleges recognised under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act was 4,883 as against 4,815 in the previous year.

There were 221 universities and deemed universities at the end of 1997-98. The new universities established in the reporting year were:

Central Universities

* Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (International Hindi University), Wardha, (Maharashtra)

* Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

State Universities

* Kunnur University, Kunnur (Kerala)

* Dravidian University, Kuppam (Andhra Pradesh)

* Netaji Subhash Open University, Calcutta (West Bengal)

* Periyar University, Salem (Tamil Nadu)

The above four universities were still to be included under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

Deemed to be Universities

* Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior (M.P.)

Table 2.1

TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION : 1997-98

	Institutions	No.
1.	Central Universities	16@
2.	State universities	156*
3.	Open Universities	7
4.	Institutions deemed to be Universities	39
5.	Institutions established through State legislation	4
6.	Colleges	10,555**

@ Includes Indira Gandhi National Open University which is a central university. This university is also included in the Open Universities category.

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

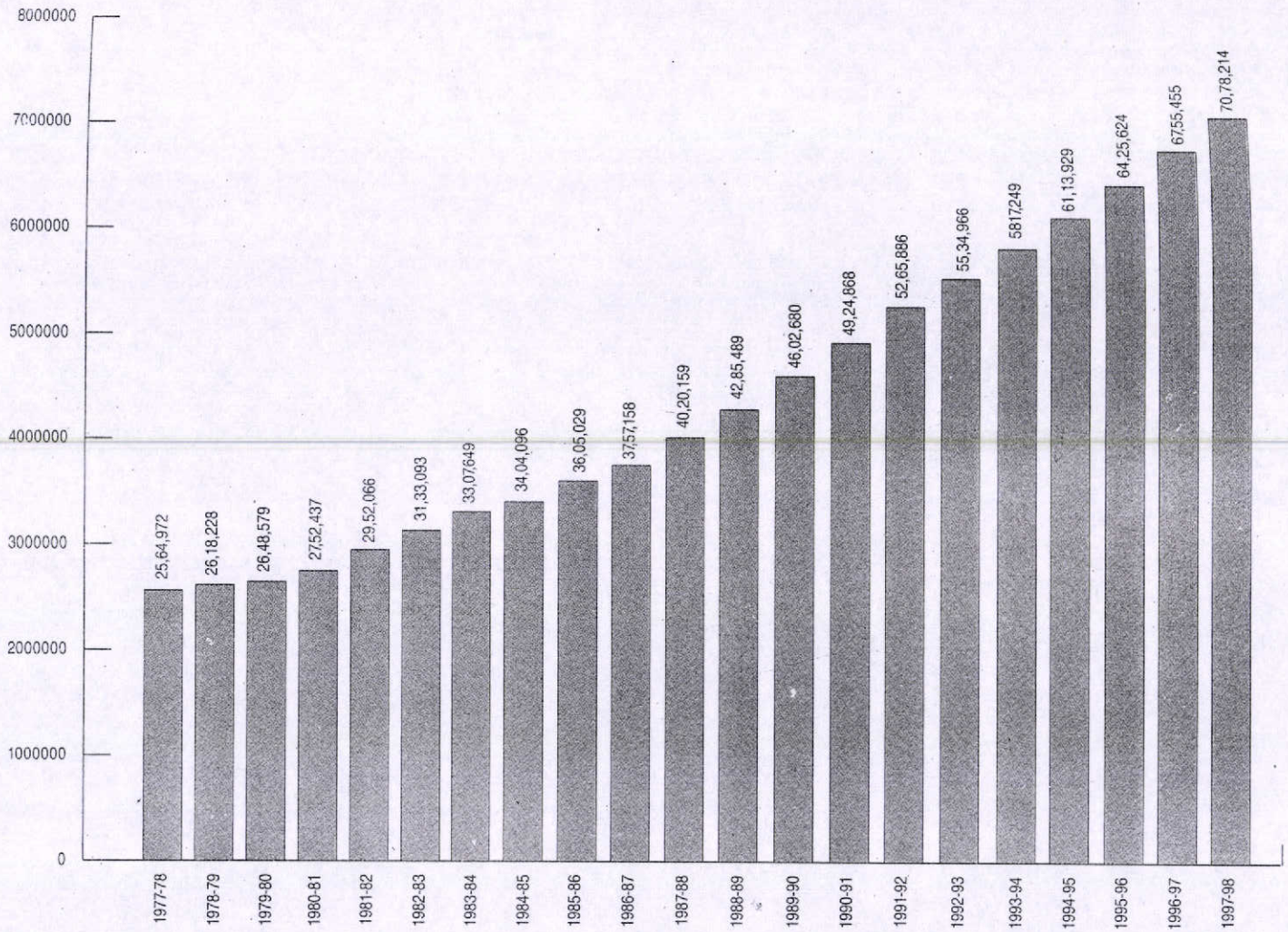
** Provisional

2.5 STAFF STRENGTH

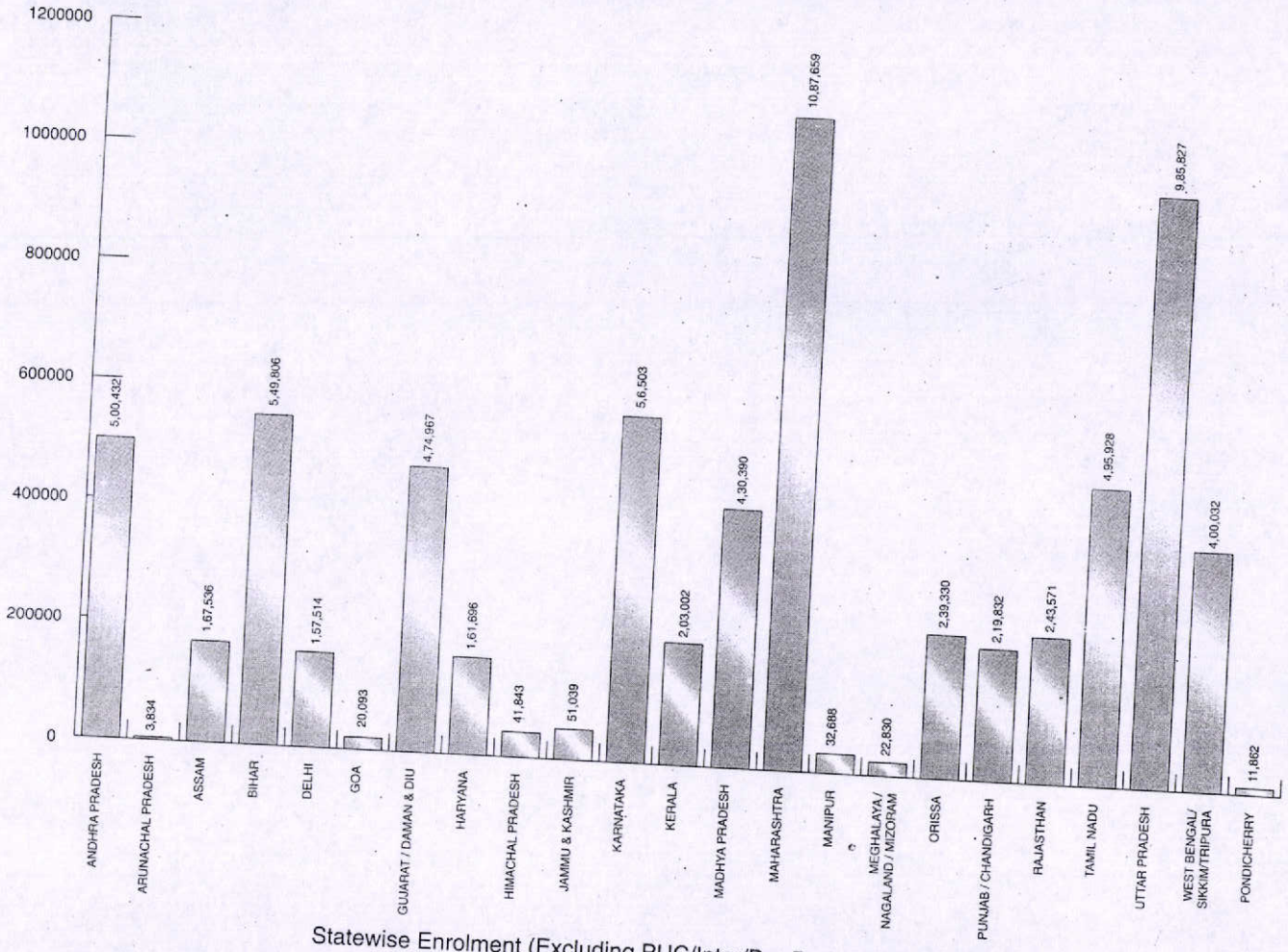
In 1997-98, the total teaching staff in universities and affiliated colleges was 3.31 lakh as against 3.21 lakh in the previous year. Teaching staff in the affiliated colleges constituted nearly 77 per cent of all the teachers put together in university departments and affiliated colleges.

The position of staff strength given in Appendices VIII and IX shows that the category of lecturers constituted 71 per cent of the total number of teachers in affiliated

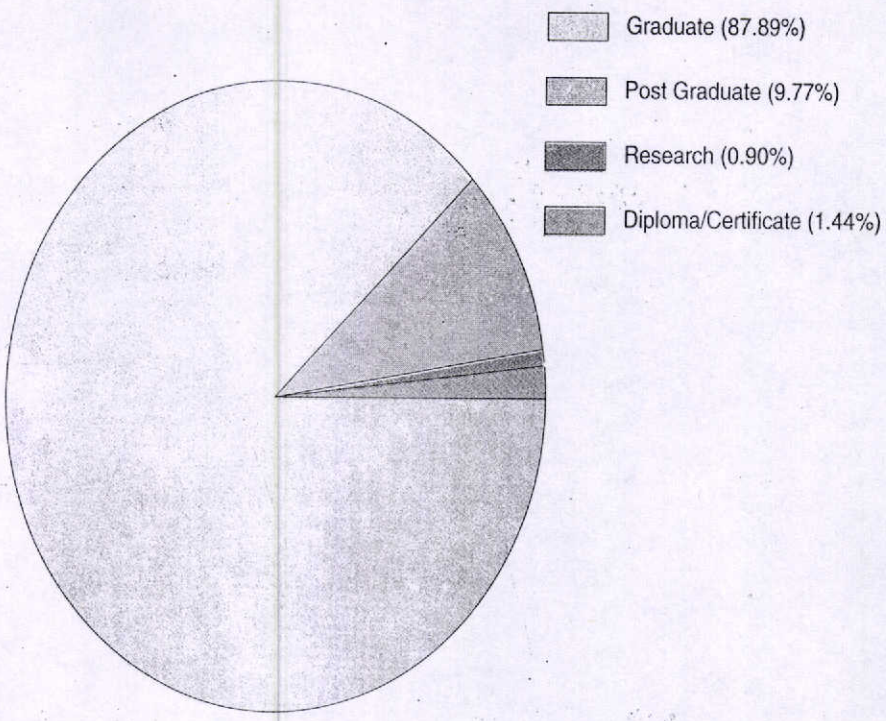
colleges and nearly 40 per cent in university departments where the category of Readers accounted for nearly 36 per cent of the total teaching staff and Professors nearly 23 per cent. Senior teachers (i.e. Principals, Professors, Readers and Senior lecturers) constituted 27 per cent of all teachers in the affiliated colleges in 1997-98.



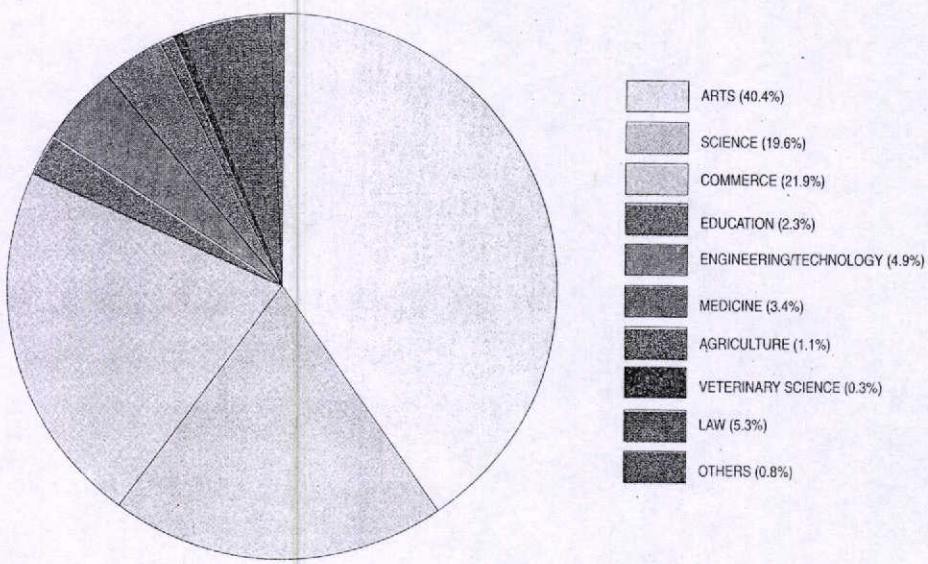
All India Growth of Student Enrolment 1977–78 to 1997–98



Statewise Enrolment (Excluding PUC/Inter/Pre-Professional) (1997-98)

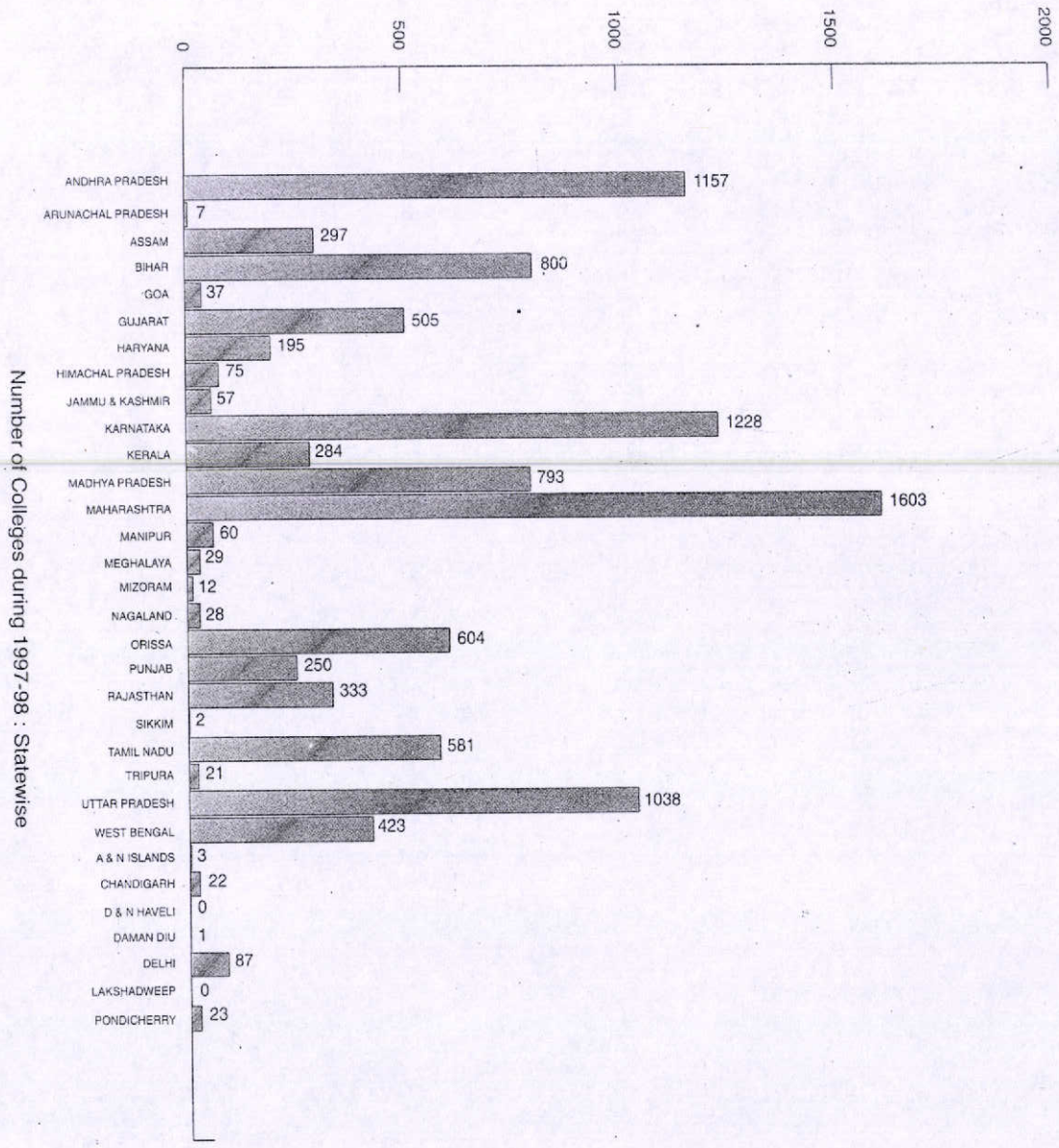


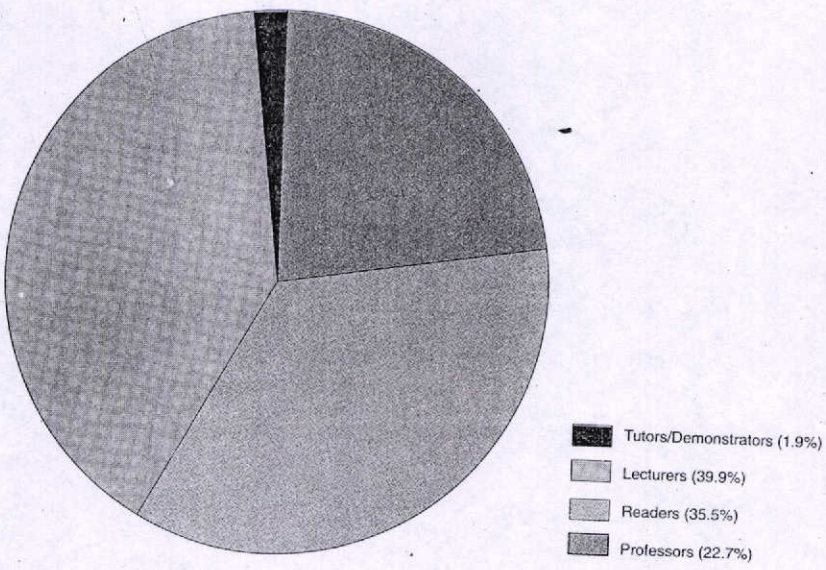
Stagewise Enrolment
University Teaching Departments/University Colleges &
Affiliated Colleges (1997-98)



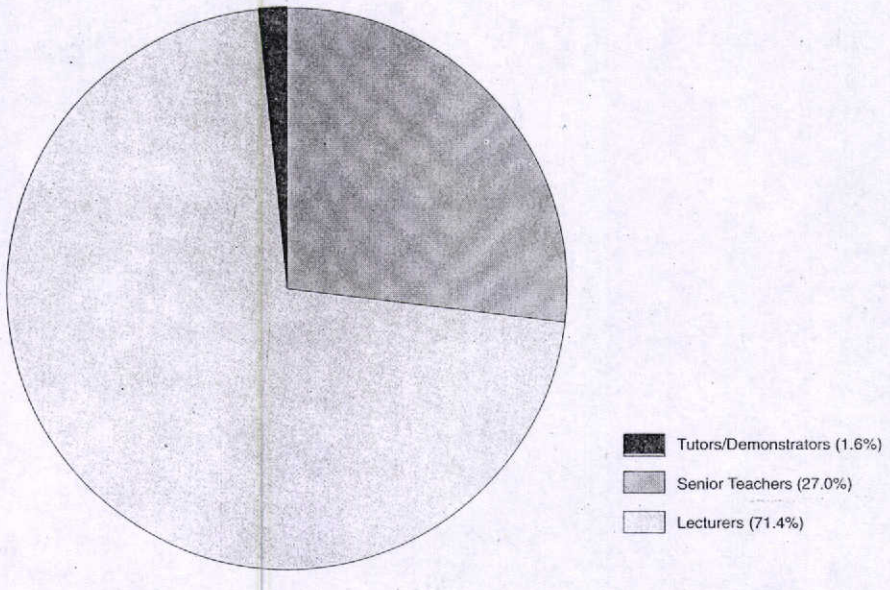
Student Enrolment in the Universities : Facultywise (1997-98)

Women Enrolment : Statewise (1997-98)
ANDHRA PRADESH
159217
500432
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
879
3834
ASSAM
56142
167536
BIHAR
103683
549806
DELHI
71294
157514
GOA
10331
20093
GUJARAT / DAMAN & DIU
190640
474967
HARYANA
63582
161696
HIMACHAL PRADESH
16126
41843
JAMMU & KASHMIR
20746
51039
KARNATAKA
199361
576503
KERALA
108780
203002
MADHYA PRADESH
131283
430390
MAHARASHTRA
402934
1087659
MANIPUR
32688
14184
MEGHALAYA / NAGALAND / MIZORAM
22830
9146
ORISSA
78153
239330
PUNJAB / CHANDIGARH
113246
219832
RAJASTHAN
80312
243571
TAMIL NADU
198729
495928
UTTAR PRADESH
266361
985827
WEST BENGAL / SIKKIM/TRIPURA
145224
400032
PONDICHERRY
11862
5374
0
200000
400000
600000
800000
1000000
1200000

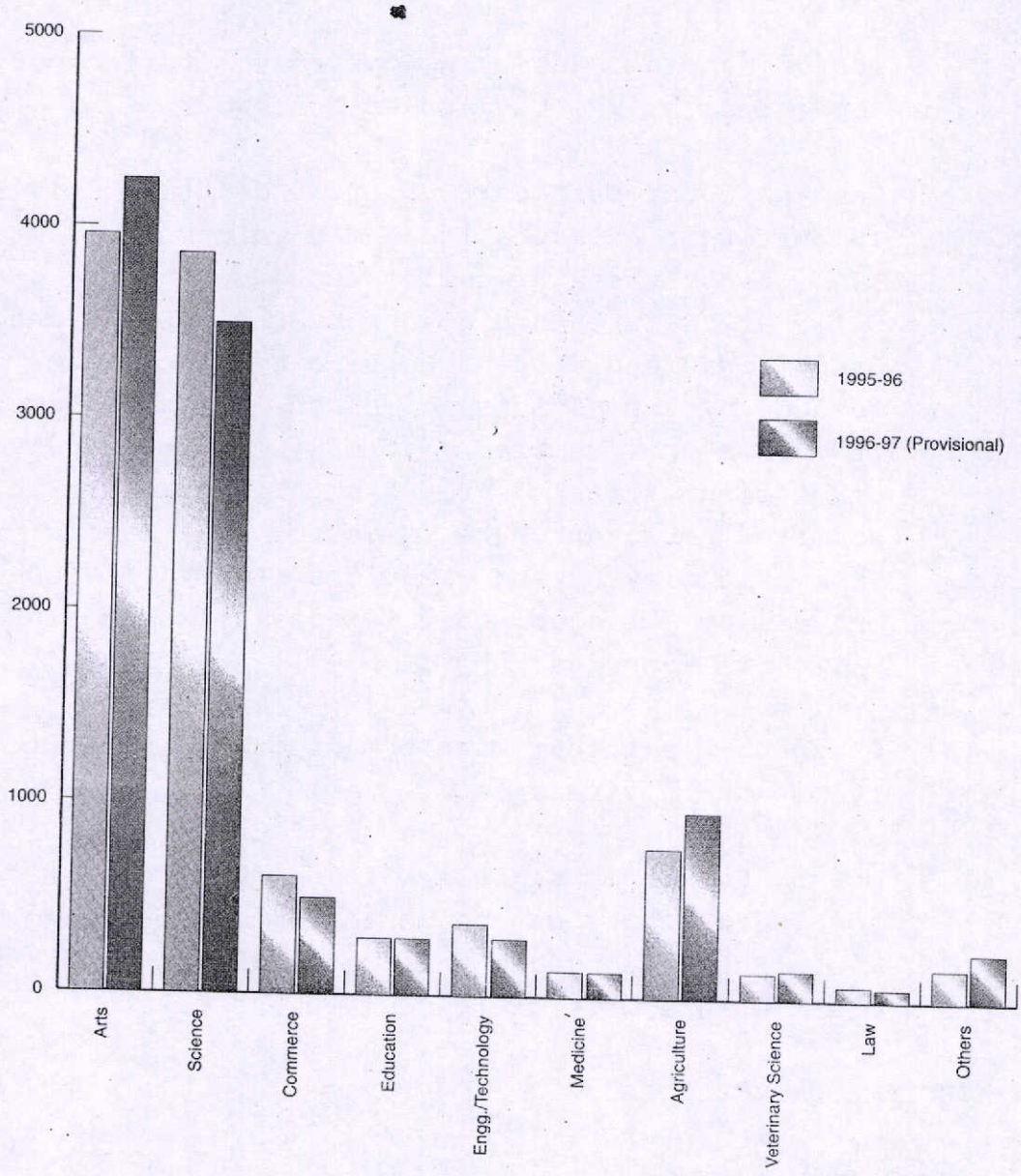

Number of Colleges during 1997-98 : Statewise
0
500
1000
1500
2000
ANDHRA PRADESH 1157
ARUNACHAL PRADESH 7
ASSAM 297
BIHAR 800
GOA 37
GUJARAT 505
HARYANA 195
HIMACHAL PRADESH 75
JAMMU & KASHMIR 57
KARNATAKA 1228
KERALA 284
MADHYA PRADESH 793
MAHARASHTRA 1603
MANIPUR 60
MEGHALAYA 29
MIZORAM 12
NAGALAND 28
ORISSA 604
PUNJAB 250
RAJASTHAN 333
SIKKIM 2
TAMIL NADU 581
TRIPURA 21
UTTAR PRADESH 1038
WEST BENGAL 423
A & N ISLANDS 3
CHANDIGARH 22
D & N HAVELI 0
DAMAN DIU 1
DELHI 87
LAKSHADWEEP 0
PONDICHERRY 23



Distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in University Departments and University Colleges (1997-98)



Distribution of Teaching Staff by Designation in Affiliated Colleges (1997-98)



Number of Doctorate Degrees Awarded : Facultywise (1995-96 to 1996-97)

III
DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) AND MAINTENANCE (NON-PLAN) GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

3.1 UNIVERSITIES ASSISTED BY THE UGC

The financial assistance given to various types of universities by the UGC are as follows :

* **Central Universities:** Out of 16 central universities, 15 universities are allocated development grants while 10 out of these are allocated development grants as well as maintenance grants by the UGC. The Indira Gandhi National Open University is being directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The five universities (out of 15) which received only development grants are Assam, Tezpur, Dr.Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya and Maulana Azad National Urdu University because they were established during the VIIIth Plan period.

* **State Universities:** Development grants were provided to 105 state universities.

* **Deemed Universities:** Full maintenance grants were given to 10 institutions and partial maintenance grants to two institutions in this category; in addition, 25 institutions were given development grants.

3.2 CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

Non-Plan Grant

The UGC provides the Non-Plan grant, to Central Universities and their Colleges to meet the recurring expenditure on salaries of non-teaching and teaching staff

and for maintenance such as of laboratories, libraries, buildings, obligatory payments such as taxes, telephones, postage, electricity. Non-Plan support is also provided for other specific purposes which include grants for media-centres, and for scholarships/fellowships.

During 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 358.39 crores was released to meet the maintenance expenditure of 13 central universities as shown in table 3.1

Plan Grants

Plan grants are given for the development of central universities, medical colleges of central universities and the hospitals attached to them, and for the Delhi colleges. The objective of development assistance (Plan assistance) is not only to improve the infrastructure and basic facilities in the universities so as to achieve at least the threshold level for those who have not reached it, but also to develop excellence in those who are already ahead. Hence, development assistance has implications for the quality of education in the universities and, therefore this scheme is an important programme of the UGC for improving the standard of higher education in the country.

General development assistance to individual universities is available during the Ninth Plan on the basis of the outlays determined and communicated to the universities. Two-thirds of the outlays would be released based on the procedure indicated in the Ninth Plan guidelines circulated to the universities. However, one-third of the outlay will be finally decided on the basis of the performance of the individual university, which would be evaluated on the basis of the performance appraisal proforma filled in by the universities. The outlays, determined and communicated to the university, will be in operation for the period 1.4.1997 to 31.3.2002.

Development assistance may be utilised for the consolidation of existing infrastructure and for modernising

teaching, research and administration as also for extension and field outreach activities to meet the changing needs of the universities to respond appropriately to the demands of the society.

The central universities, which receive 100 per cent maintenance grants from the UGC, are also eligible for a share over and above 60 per cent under the special scheme for women's hostel and the remaining share of the scheme for working women's hostel sanctioned directly by the Government of India.

The UGC is assisting the development schemes of central universities since their inception. During 1997-98, there were 16 central universities, including the Indira Gandhi National Open University which is directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This number includes the newly established central universities viz., (i) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, and (ii) the Maulana Azad National Urdu University. Plan grants amounting to Rs.75.98 crores were released to these 16 central universities during 1997-98 as given in Table 3.2

Table 3.1

Non-Plan Assistance to Central Universities - 1997-98

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Non-Plan (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	91.40
2.	Banaras Hindu University	97.90
3.	Delhi University	55.19
4.	Hyderabad University	14.65
5.	Jamia Milia Islamia	17.08
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	28.69
7.	North Eastern Hill University	18.68
8.	Pondicherry University	5.41
9.	Viswa Bharati	24.00

10.	Assam University	0.34
11.	Tezpur University	0.19
12.	Nagaland University	4.75
13.	Dr.Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	0.11
	Total	**358.39**

Table 3.2

Plan Assistance to Central Universities - 1997-98

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Plan (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	9.44
2.	Banaras Hindu University	9.00
3.	Delhi University	5.52
4.	Hyderabad University	4.27
5.	Jamia Milia Islamia	5.87
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	6.63
7.	North Eastern Hill University	4.71
8.	Pondicherry University	4.47
9.	Viswa Bharati	4.23
10.	Assam University	6.12
11.	Tezpur University	4.61
12.	Nagaland University	3.65
13.	Dr.Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar University	6.10
14.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	0.29
15.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	1.00
16.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	0.07
	Total	**75.98**

3.3 DEVELOPMENT GRANTS TO 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, 105 state universities, excluding agricultural/medical universities, are eligible to receive grants from the UGC. Development grants, including grants for specific schemes, are provided to eligible universities in order to facilitate the procurement of such infrastructural facilities as are not normally available to them from the state government or other bodies supporting them. Assistance is given for faculty posts, academic buildings, students hostels, equipment, books and journals, staff quarters and other facilities designed to promote the quality of teaching and research as well as foster corporate life.

During the year 1997-98, 105 eligible universities were provided plan development grants amounting to Rs.114.65 crores The details of state-wise allocation of the plan development grant are given in Table - 3.3.

Table - 3.3

Grants paid to state uriversities - 1997-98
(excluding medical/agricultural universities)

State	No. of Universities	Grants Paid (Rs. in crores)
Andhra Pradesh	08	11.67
Arunachal Pradesh	01	0.57
Assam	02	1.69
Bihar	07	5.19
Himachal Pradesh	01	1.44
Jammu & Kashmir	02	3.01
Goa	01	0.87
Gujarat	07	6.42
Haryana	03	2.66
Karnataka	07	7.77
Kerala	04	3.95
Madhya Pradesh	11	9.52
Maharashtra	08	11.38
Manipur	01	1.46
Orissa	04	3.47
Punjab	03	5.46
Rajasthan	04	5.02
Tamil Nadu	10	11.83
Tripura	01	0.81
Uttar Pradesh	13	10.10
West Bengal	07	10.36
Total	**105**	**114.65**

The Commission finalised the Ninth Plan development programme for state universities during the year 1997-98 for the plan period 1997-2002 on the basis of the recommendations of the visiting committees constituted for

the purpose. The component-wise allocation for each state university was finalised with the help of some members of the Visiting committee headed by a Commission Member along with the Vice-Chancellor of the university and his team of university functionaries. Total allocation to a university was mainly divided into staff positions, books and journals, equipment, campus development, buildings and any other requirements.

During the year 1997-98, 105 eligible state universities, were provided a total development grant of Rs.114.66 crores (excluding medical/agricultural universities) as part of the total commitment of Rs. 24,646 lakh for the Ninth Plan period.

3.4 INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

Section 3 of the UGC Act provides that an institution of higher education, other than a university, which is doing work of very high standard in a specific area can be declared as an institution deemed to be a university. Such institutions will enjoy the academic status and privileges of a university and be able to strengthen activities in the field of their specialisation, rather than becoming a multi-faculty university of the general type

During the year 1997-98, deemed university status was conferred on Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.

During the year 1997-98, the following grants were paid by the UGC to institutions deemed to be universities(see Tables 3.4 and 3.5)

Table 3.4

Non-Plan Assistance to Institutions deemed to be universities during 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute/University	Non-Plan (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	0.01
2.	Birla Instt. of Technology, Ranchi	0.55
3.	Birla Instt. of Tech. and Science, Pilani	0.09
4.	Central Instt. of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	4.41
5.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	1.42
6.	Forest Research Instt., Dehradun	0.01
7.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	3.38
8.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	3.25
9.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar	2.31
10.	Indian Agricultural Resh. Instt., N. Delhi	0.01
11.	Indian School of Science, Bangalore	0.01
12.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	8.30
13.	International Instt. for Population Studies, Bombay	0.02
14.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.01
15.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	3.51
16.	L.N. Instt. of Physical Educ., Gwalior	0.01
17.	National Museum Instt. of the History Conservation and Museology, Delhi	0.01
18.	National Instt. of Mental Health and Neuro Science, Banalore	0.03
19.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	0.01
20.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	1.02
21.	Sh. C.S. Nayayashastra Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.07
22.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Vidyapith, New Delhi	1.71
23.	Sri Avinashilingam Instt. of Home Sc.& Higher Education for Women	1.93
24.	Sri Rama Chandra Medical College and Research Instt., Madras	0.01
25.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	3.83
26.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	0.01
27.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. and Tech., Patiala	0.25
	Total	**36.18**

Table 3.5

Plan Assistance to Institutions deemed to be universities during 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute/University	Plan (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	0.81
2.	Birla Instt. of Technology, Ranchi	0.52
3.	Birla Instt. of Tech. and Science, Pilani	0.91
4.	Central Instt. of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	1.33
5.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah	0.37
6.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	0.10
7.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	1.13
8.	Deccan College P.G. & Research Institute, Pune	0.31
9.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	0.83
10.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	0.44
11.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	1.52
12.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar	0.73
13.	Indian Agricultural Resh. Instt., N. Delhi	0.01
14.	Indian School of Science, Bangalore	1.38
15.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	3.02
16.	International Instt. for Population Sciences	0.02
17.	Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute, Ladnun	0.24
18.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	1.31
19.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	0.50
20.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Tirupati	0.32
21.	Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Vidyapith	0.32
22.	Sri Avinashlingam Instt. of Home Science & Higher Education for Women	1.00
23.	Sh. Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam	0.46
24.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	1.62
25.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	0.56
26.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. and Tech., Patiala	0.68
27.	Manipal Academy of Hr. Education, Manipal	0.01
28.	Sh. C.S. Nayayashastri Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	0.31
29.	L.N. Instt. of Physaical Education, Gwalior	0.12
	Total	**20.88**

3.5 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR

3.5.1 Avinishalingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore

New Courses Introduced during 1997-98

A new course, viz., 'M.A. in Applied Psychology, Counselling and Guidance' was introduced during the year

New Project

A new project on 'Bio-availability of Iron from Mungbean among Selected Children and Women of Child-bearing Age' has been started.

Visits Abroad by Faculty Members

* The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor visited Australia to participate in the Australian Joint Regional Conference at Perth during December, 1997. Also a Professor from the Department of Extension Education attended this conference and presented papers.

* Two faculty members visited Illinois University, USA.

* A lecturer attended Post-Doctoral Fellowship training at Taiwan.

* Three faculty members visited Canada to participate in the 16th International Congress of Nutrition at Montreal in July 1997.

* One faculty member visited Cairo to participate in the XVII International Vitamin A consultative group meeting in September, 1997.

* The head of the Department of Physical Education participated in the International Taffissa Congress held at Penang, Malaysia in November, 1997, and presented a paper on 'Nutrition for Performance'

International Students' Programmes

Under this programme, four students from Sweden and 18 from Malaysia visited the Institute in connection with research projects on Nutrition Practical Training in Medicinal Plants and a Community Nutrition study.

Awards

* Thiru C.Subramaniam, former Chancellor has been awarded the Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of our country.

* Dr.Rajammal P.Devadas, Chancellor was recipient of the 'IUNS' Fellowship in the IUNS General Assembly at Montreal, Canada in July August-97. She also received the WEC-IIEE-IAEWP Environment Award in the area of Educational Administration at the World Environment Congress held in Delhi in December 1997. She was also awarded the Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh Memorial Award-Shree Ratna Award on 8-3-98 at Chennai and the "Birla Award" for her meritorious service in the field of Social Service.

  Dr. A. Venmathy, Reader, Family Resources Management was selected as the best NSS Programme Officer for 1992-93, which was announced only in January 1998.

Ayya Avinashalingum Memorial Lecture

The fifth Dr. T.S. Avinashilingam Memorial Lecture was

delivered on 11.11.97 by Justice Thiru R. Sengottuvelan, Retd. Judge, High Court, Chennai, on "Blue Print for a Better Life". The Sixth Memorial Lecture was delivered on 29-1-98 by Justice Thiru S.Mohan, Former Judge of the Supreme Court who spoke on "Women and Law".

Faculty Improvement Programme

The details of areas in which candidates completed their Ph.D. between May, 1997, and March, 1998, are given below :

	No. of Candidates
Family Resources Management	2
Bio-Chemistry	1
Life Science	3
Home Science Extension Education	2
English	1
Botany	1
Food Science and Nutrition	2
Human Development	1
Mathematics	2
Tamil	1
Business Administration	1

Workshops

* The Fifth Regional Workshop on 'Training Women Elected to Local Bodies' sponsored by KARUNA was conducted from 11th to 13th July, 1997.

* The University Tourism Department conducted a workshop on 'Tourism in South India' during July, 1997.

Training Programme

A two-day training programme for the Women Police Force, Juvenile Aid Police, Railway Police Force and

NGOs was organised on 23rd and 24th October, 1997.

In-service cum Demonstration Course for Middle School Teachers

The Faculty of Education organised an in-service- cum-demonstration course for 50 Middle School teachers under the popularisation programme sponsored by Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology from 7.7.97 to 12.7.97.

Adoption of Young Student Scientists

The University had been selected for the Adoption of Young Student Scientists Programme by the Tamil Nadu State Council for Science and Technology. Fifty students of different schools benefited from this programme.

Refresher Courses

The details of various Refresher Courses conducted in the university, sponsored by the University Grants Commission are given below:

S.No.	Courses	Date	No. of participants
1.	Home Science (FSMD,FSN & FCS)	31.11.97 to 30.11.97	14
2.	Home Science (FRM,T&C, H.D.,Extn.)	19.2.98 to 18.3.98	28
3.	Bio-Chemistry	21.1.98 to 17.2.98	38

Library

The library has about 1,15,089 volumes including books, theses, pamphlets, reprints and periodicals. The library is constantly used by graduate students, post-graduate scholars and lecturers of the University and also by scholars from other universities.

NCC

There are 200 cadets on roll for this academic year. Second Lt. Bhuvaneswari of the Economics Department was commissioned as NCC Officer for the second company. A number of special activities were carried out as part of the Golden Jubliee Celebrations of India's Independence.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor were honoured by the NCC Unit by being invited to be the Chief Guests at the felicitation function organised in honour of the Republic Day and Independence Day Camp contingents at the SITRA auditorium in August,1997, and February, 1998, respectively.

National Service Scheme (NSS)

The University has 25 NSS units with a total strength of 2,713 students. The activities were carried out in 100 anganwadis adopted by the University under the ICDS programme, adopted villages or slums in and around Coimbatore. The other activities included were campus cleanliness and beautification.

Participation of Faculty Members in Seminars/ Conferences /Orientation/Refresher Courses/Training Programmes etc.

Over Over sixty faculty members participated in national and regional Seminars/Conferences/Workshops/

Refresher Courses and Training Programmes organised by the other institutions.

3.5.2. **Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad(CIEFL)**

* **New Courses Introduced:** The University offers a Post-Graduate Diploma in the Teaching of English and in English Studies, as also M.Phil, and Ph.D courses in English. Among the new courses introduced was a four semester M.A. in English at the Regional Centre, Lucknow.

In addition to the above, a number of short-term, specific purpose courses were organised during 1997-98. These included special courses in English proficiency for government officials, business executives, software engineers, students and housewives, courses in Russian, French and German for corporate executives, computer engineers and businessmen. UGC Refresher Courses for college teachers were conducted in English, Linguistics, French, German and Russian.

The Educational Media Research Centre at the Institute produced 39 educational television programmes in English and four programmes in Hindi to be telecast by Doordarshan in the UGC-sponsored 'Countrywide Classroom' slot. Radio Programmes for students called 'English by Air' and for teachers called 'Bringers of Good Things', produced by the Institute, were broadcast by All India Radio.

CIEFL also organised a number of national and international seminars, conferences and workshops. These included the prestigious Generative Linguistics in the Old World Colloquium(GLOW) (20-23 January 1998) held for the first time in Asia, and an International Seminar-cum-Workshop on English Grammar (4-14 August 1997) as also an International Seminar-cum-Workshop on

Translating Alien Cultures (16-20 March 1998). The Institute arranged a number of extension lectures by eminent persons from various fields. A series of lectures on 'Languages, Culture and Society, were also arranged during the year. A festival of films was held in September, 1997.

During 1997-98, the Institute published a number of books and journals. Four of the journals published were in English and one each in French and Russian.

The faculty of the Institute participated in a number of national and international seminars and presented papers. They also published books and articles on topics of current interest in the teaching of English and Foreign Languages, Literature and Linguistics.

The computerisation of the Institute made substantial progress during 1997-98 . The future plans include the opening of more departments, offering training programmes to students, teachers and other professionals from India and abroad, and modernisation of the facilities available at the Institute.

3.5.3 **Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra**

* **New Courses Introduced:** Master of Social Science (Psychology) course was introduced during the year.

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

introduced an innovative pattern of courses which have been so designed as to give an inter-faculty and multi-disciplinary approach.

Participation by Faculty Members and Research Papers published

A number of staff members participated/presented papers in various national/international Conferences/ Seminars/Workshops as given below :

* One hundred and sixty instances of participation of teachers in various Seminars/Workshops/ Conferences and Summer and Winter schools.

* Eighty research papers were published in various national and international research journals and 110 papers were presented at national and international Conferences and Seminars.

Restructuring of Courses

The Institute consolidated its innovative and comprehensive pattern of education both at under-graduate and post-graduate levels. Board of Studies meetings on different subjects, and faculty meetings, were organised to update syllabi of different courses.

Extension Lectures, Major Research Projects etc.,

* Eleven Extension Lectures were organised by different faculties.

* Twenty-one sponsored major research projects were in progress during the year (1.4.97 to 31.3.98), besides which two new projects have already been submitted for approval.

* Twenty-four candidates were awarded Ph.D. degrees.

* Sixteen sponsored minor research projects were in progress during the year (1.4.97 to 31.3.98)

Interaction with society and neighbourhood community services and extension programme

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

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

International Literacy Day was celebrated on 8.9.1997 by the Adult and Continuing Education Centre of the Institute.

More than six hundred volunteers from the Institute participated in the National Programme of Pulse Polio vaccination on 7.12.1997.

Examination Reforms:Continuous evaluation with semester system, which radically alters the learning process to the benefit of the students, is being followed since the inception of the institution in 1981.

Achievements: The Institute won prizes and awards at various district/state/national competitions.

The NSS wing of the Institute has been awarded the best NSS wing prize by the State Government of U.P.

Facilities for SC/ST

Candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are given reservations in admission and also in employment, as per the directions of the University Grants Commission from time to time.

Programmes for Women

The Institute has been a pioneer in encouraging women's education at all levels. More than 60 per cent of the student strength, and 30 per cent of the faculty strength, comprise women only. The programmes run by the Institute under the Adult and Continuing Education Programmes and Rural Development are oriented towards rural women.

3.5.4 DECCAN COLLEGE POSTGRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PUNE

*** Student Enrolment**

Student enrolment during 1997-98 for various courses that are offered by the Departments of Archaeology and Linguistics is as follows:

Courses	Archaeology		Linguistics		Total
	Semester				
	II	IV	II	IV	
1. M.A.	12	14	14	15	55
2. M.Phil.	03	-	-	-	03
3. Ph.D.	30		19		49

The above figures include students from the following foreign countries:

Thailand	-	17
Yemen	-	05
Sudan	-	01
Bangladesh	-	03
Tadjikistan	-	01
U.S.A.	-	01
Nepal	-	01
Italy	-	02
S.Korea	-	01
		32

*** Ph.D. Degrees Awarded**

Archaeology	7
Linguistics	3

*** Research Activities**

Department of Archaeology

The Department undertook the following major excavations during the current year:

*** Excavation at Isampur, Karnataka**

Isampur is a major Lower Paleolithic site located in the Hunsgi valley of Gulbarga district. Two trenches covering an area of 70m(2) were excavated under the guidance of Professor K.Paddayya and these exposed a well-preserved Acheulian cultural level beneath silt deposits measuring up to 60 cm in

thickness. The Acheulian level overlies limestone pediment surface and yields over 1000 limestone artifacts comprising cores, flakes, hammerstones and waste products. The major finding from this excavation was that Isampur was a regional quarry-cum-workshop and has preserved excellent evidence of the whole sequence of manufacture of stone tools and transport of finished tools to nearby places.

* **Excavations at Balathal, Rajasthan**

This excavation was a continuation of the previous excavations conducted by Professor V.N. Misra and his team at the Chalcolithic-cum-Early Historic site of Balathal near Udaipur in Rajasthan. Balathal is a major protohistoric site in western India and this year's work led to the recognition of two phases within the Chalcolithic occupation-Phase A dating from 2400-1800 B.C. A second major finding of the excavation concerned the exposing of the entire plan of a fortified enclosure within the settlement and belonging to the second structural phase.

This enclosure was somewhat squarish in plan(in terms of outer dimension) and measured about 38m on each side. The fortification wall (4.3-6.8m broad) consisted of mud and brickbats and has stone revetment both inside and outside. This season's work also exposed a small part of the outer fortification wall. Both the protohistoric and early historic levels yielded pottery, metal objects, beads of semi-precious stones, and stone and terracotta objects.

* **Other Research Projects**

The other teaching and research staff and research students carried out research in various branches of ancient Indian history and archaeology: prehistory and

quaternary environments, protohistory and historical archaeology; archaeological chemistry, paleontology, archeobotany, archaeozoology, biological anthropology and cultural history. These projects covered different parts of the country.

* **Extension Activities**

As part of its extension activities, the museum attached to the department organised a one-day workshop in March, 1998 for school-teachers and also held popular exhibitions in schools in Pune and Shirur, and took part in the Kisan-97 exhibition in Pune.

Department of Linguistics

The teaching faculty and Ph.D. students of the department undertook research on the following topics:

* Study of Tibeto-Burman Language of U.P. and Himachal Pradesh.
* Study of Manchad Language of Lahaul in Himachal Padesh.
* Survey of Marathi dialects.
* Study of minority languages in Ahmedabad.
* Marathi speakers in Hyderabad.

Publications: The teaching faculty and research staff of the Departments of Archaeology and Linguistics published their research articles in various national and foreign journals.

	Indian Journals	Foreign Journals
Archaeology	25	02
Linguistics	05	02

In addition, the Institute published volumes 56-57 of its Bulletin during this year. The Oxford University Press published Dr. R.V. Dhongde's Marathi-English Dictionary.

Conferences and Seminars Attended: The teaching faculty and research staff attended many seminars and conferences held in India and abroad.

	In India	Other Countries
Archaeology	09	01
Linguistics	04	02

3.5.5 **Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad**

Inter-disciplinary programmes of teaching and research

* The school conducted various inter-disciplinary programmes in consultancy, and short-term courses during the year 1997-98 as given below:

* Consultancy - 24 programmes.
* Short-term courses - 13 programmes.

Participation by faculty members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops

Faculty/Staff members of the school attended about 47 national Conferences/Seminars/Workshops etc. during the year 1997-98.

One faculty member went abroad during the year 1997-98 for attending international conferences.

Papers/Articles published by teachers in Learned Journals and Monographs/Books Published

Four books and 206 papers/articles were published by the school in 1997-98.

Restructuring of courses introduced

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

Measures for Improving Standards

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

3.5.6 **JAMIA HAMDARD, HAMDARD NAGAR, NEW DELHI**

Jamia Hamdard came into existence as a Deemed University on 10th May, 1989. Over the period, Jamia Hamdard has emerged as an outstanding institution of higher learning with distinct and focused academic programmes. Jamia Hamdard continues to register all round growth in its faculties, infrastructure and staff since it came into existence.

The University provides teaching and research programmes which have job orientation and attainment of scholarship. Thrust areas include indigenous Unani System of Medicine, Para-Medical Disciplines (Pharmacy and Nursing), Environmental Health Education (Env. Botany, Toxicology), Islamic Studies, Socio-legal Studies and Federal Studies.

New Courses Introduced: The AICTE has approved the Master's in Business Administration course with intake capacity of 60. Self-financing BCA+MIT with intake capacity of 35 and B.Pharm. Second Shift (self financing) with intake capacity of 60 has also been started during the year.

Inter Disciplinary Programme of Teaching and Research

An inter-disciplinary programme of teaching in collaboration with other faculties, universities, institutions and hospitals has been worked out. eminent scholars in various fields including Science, Pharmacy, Nursing, Medicine, and Islamic Studies have been invited to give lectures to the students and research scholars of the University.

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

A number of research projects are being funded by various agencies of Government of India, such as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Department of Bio-technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the UGC. Under institutional collaboration, some Ph.D. students of this University are working on research projects at various institutions, such as , Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, etc..

Participation By Faculty Members in Academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops

Thirty-two faculty members took part in academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops.

Papers/Articles/Books Published By Teachers

The University continues to publish two journals, the journal of Studies in Medicine and Science and Islamic and Comparative Law Quarterly, which have international status in their respective areas of speciality.

Out of various projects assigned to the faculty members under Islamic Studies, several projects were completed during the year. These include:

* Biography of the famous Haji Imdad Ullah Muhajur Makki.

* Need and reference of Islamic values in the contemporary world.
* Social reforms of Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanwi

* Perception of Islam in the writings and speeches of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

* Bibliography of the research work conducted in the area of Islam and Muslims during 1857 to 1990

* Hindus' religious position during Sultanate period in India

Besides this, the UGC funded project on the *"Shumali* Hind Mein Silsila-e-Qadriya: Aghaz wa Irtiqa" was completed by Dr. G.Y.Anjum. Four Ph.D. students including one foreign student are engaged in research on the following topics:

1. Concepts of Nationhood among Select Indian Muslim Thinkers (1857-1947). (Completed and thesis submitted.)

2. A Comparative Study in the Sufi Thoughts of Rumi and Iqbal.

3. "A Critical and Comparative Study of the Orientalist Perception of Islam as Reflected in the Writings of Montgomery Watt and Kenneth Crag.

4. "Silsila-e-Firdausia Ki Talimat aur us ke asaratt".

Publications

1. Hazrat Shah Kamal Kaithali, Dr.G.Y. Anjum.

2. Hazrat Shah Rasul Numa Banarasi, Dr. G.Y. Anjum.

3. Darul Uloom Deoband ka Asal Bani Kaun, Dr. G.Y.Anjum.

4. Miyan Raj Shah Qadri, Dr. G.Y. Anjum.

5. Ahd-e-Saltanat Ke Fuqha Sufiya aur Danishwaron Ki Nazar Mein Hindu Ki Haisiyat, Dr. Shees Mohd. Ismail.

6. Biography of Haji Imdadullah (under print).

Seminars/Conferences Organized

During the period under review, the Deptt. of Mualijat, Faculty of Medicine organised the following seminars 'Seminar on AIDS and its Prevention', 'National Seminar on Medicine update 95' and 'Seminar on Management of Arthritis'. A national seminar on 'Research Methodology in Unani Medicine' was organised by the Department of History of Medicine and Science.

Restructuring of Courses Introduced

The University is restructuring some of its courses.

Measures for Improving Standards

To improve the standard of the courses, seminars, symposia, group discussions and tutorials are being conducted.

Interaction with the Society and Neighbourhood

During the period under review, students of various faculties participated in the National Service Scheme. Under the Community Health Programme, the nursing students visited Rural Health Centres and assisted the patients. They also participated in the exhibition under Health Mela.

Measures of Examination Reforms

The examination procedure has been streamlined as per the guidelines of the University Grants Commission.

Facilities Provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

The Reservation Policy of the Government of India with regard to SC/ST is being followed by this University.

3.5.7 **Jain Vishwa Bharti Institute (Ladnun)**

New Courses Introduced

1. M.A. in Social Work.
2. M.A. in Jain Philosophy and Comparative Religion

through correspondence.

3. Three year B.A. through correspondence.

Participation of faculty members in Academic conferences, seminars and workshops

* Participation in national seminars-19.
* Participation in international seminars-04.

Publications by Teachers

Journals-30
Books and Monographs - 3

Restructuring of the Courses Introduced

The following Post-graduate courses have been made interdisciplinary in order to benefit the community in general and the careers of the students in particular:

1. M.A. in Social Work.
2. M.A. in Non-Violence, Anuvrat and Peace Studies.
3. M.A./M.Sc. in Science of Living, Preksha Meditation and Yoga.

Measures for Improving Standards

Necessary steps were taken to improve the quality of education in this Institute as given below.

* Entrance examinations, group discussions and interviews have been introduced as part of the admission procedure in order to admit good students.

* Introduction of the system of internal assessment.

* Weekly seminars and group discussions by the students themselves.

Interaction with society: The students of the Social Work department are engaged in working in surrounding villages, slum localities and in health and educational institutions. They have motivated the youths of villages to work for hygiene, health, drug de-addiction and total literacy. These students have established a successful rapport with the villagers and the economically weaker sections, through their multifaceted cultural and socio-economic activities.

Community Service and Extension Programmes: A constructive programme of social development has been started in a cluster of selected village centres with the co-operation of the All India Anuvrat Samiti, including eradication of poverty, social evils such as dowry, and obscenity and drug addiction; and for upgrading human rights. A series of camps are being organised to inculcate spiritual values amongst policemen, prisoners, drug and alcohol addicts, teachers and social workers.

Innovative Programmes

The science of living and Preksha meditation and training in non-violence are two innovative programmes undertaken by the Institute which aimed at achieving scientific-spiritual personalities and a violence free society. Training in non-violence is an endeavour to promote and propagate the high ideals of anekant, ahimsa tolerance and peaceful co-existence for the welfare of people.

Achievements and Problems

Achievements: The Institute has taken a lead in the field of imparting high quality value-based education, promotion of oriental studies and research along with training for social welfare programmes.

In the current session, the Institute has produced six Ph.Ds while two students have qualified for NET and JRF.

Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

The Institute is providing tuition free education and free of cost hostel facility to SC/ST candidates who have also been given adequate reservation in admissions and jobs of various categories in the Institute.

3.5.8 **RAJASTHAN VIDYAPITH, UDAIPUR**

Inter-disciplinary programmes of teaching and research:

* At the undergraduate level, the students have the facility to opt for one subject, either from the Arts or Commerce faculties.

* The Department of Archaeology and Museology is continuously conducting an archaeological excavation at Balathal village of Udaipur District with the co-operation of various Natural Science Departments. The year 1997-98 was the fourth season of the excavation.

* The Udaipur School of Social Work is working on an Action-cum-Research project under the DRS scheme of UGC.

Seminars/Conferences/Workshops

Twenty six faculty members participated in various seminars and conferences during the year 1997-98.

Publications: Five books and 27 articles were published during the year 1997-98.

Restructuring of Courses: The Departments of Geography, Sociology, Hindi, Economics and History and Culture restructured their papers.

Measures for Improving Standards: Use of audio-visual aids has been made compulsory in all the faculties.

Community Services and Extension Programmes: Constituent Colleges of the Vidyapith arranged NSS camps at the nearby villages. The Institute of Adult and Social Education is continuously engaged in 300 villages where it runs its various activities. Various government schemes such as Mahila Shiksha Karmi Yojna, Bal Shramik Schools, and Non-formal Education programmes, are being conducted by the Institute.

Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribes:

* As per State Government Rules.
* Special Unit for ST students in B.Ed. courses.

Programmes for Women: Special non-formal education programmes are being conducted by the Institute of Adult Education for ST Women.

3.5.9

SRI SATHYA SAI INSTITUTE OF HIGHER LEARNING, PRASANTHINILAYAM

Inter-disciplinary Programmes of Teaching and Research

The following projects have been undertaken under thrust area research.

Medicinal Plants: The faculty of Chemistry is actively engaged in the AICTE Thrust Area Project entitled "Theoretical and Experimental Approaches to the Effect of Anti-Cancer Drugs". The Department of Biosciences collaborates with them in exploring ways and means of promoting the growth of such medicinal plants, in the search for new anti-cancer compounds in Scoparia Dulcis, Aleuritis Mullucana and other plants. Anti-tumour properties of these plants are also being investigated.

Fibre Optics: The Department of Physics has undertaken studies relating to fault location in fibre optic communication systems using optical time domain reflectometry. A technique has been developed that identifies faults within two metres in one kilometre length fibre. Fibre studies with relevance to the telecom sector are under progress.

The effect of second harmonic efficiency of derivatives of existing compounds is also being investigated.

Fungi: The department of Biosciences has taken up a project on ecophysiology and biotechnology of fungi in the semi-arid soil of Anantapur District.

PARTICIPATION BY FACULTY MEMBERS IN ACADEMIC CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

Workshop on Human Resource Development: The School of Business Management, Accounting and Finance conducted-

a-three day Workshop on, 'Human Resource Management for the 21st Century' during December, 1997.

A faculty member attended a five day Workshop on "Human Rights and National Values" during July, 1997.

A speech on "Commerce Education in India with Special Reference to Integrated System of Commerce Education" was delivered by a faculty member.

A faculty member attended a National Seminar on Role of Plant Physiology and Biotechnology in Agriculture and Industry held during February 1998.

A faculty member attended a Workshop on 'State of Art Techniques in Cell and Molecular Biology' held in Jivaji University, Gwalior, in August, 1997.

Papers/Articles published by teachers in leading journals and monographs published

Forty-two members from various departments such as Physics, Chemistry, Bio-Science, Humanities and the University Library published papers/articles in leading journals as well as monographs.

Measures for improving standards

Modern audio-visual aids are being used to facilitate and accelerate the learning process. Experiments in advanced technology are being developed from time to time in science departments.

Interaction with society and neighbourhood

The students of the Institute are constantly engaged in service activities throughout the year. They voluntarily donate blood which includes rare blood groups in the Super Speciality Hospital set up here.

They go to rural villages and participate in mecial camps and eye camps regularly.

Measures for improving standards

The Institute has adopted the following measures as part of examination reforms :

* Semester system
* Continuous internal evaluation
* Structured patterns of question papers
* Development of question bank and
* Grading system

Workshops were organised and teachers have been trained.

3.5.10 **Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay**

Research Projects: The Institute undertook 82 research projects in 1997-98 of which 71 were departmental/unit projects and 11 were inter-departmental/unit projects. While 35 research projects commenced this year, 13 such projects were completed.

Participation by faculty members in academic Conferences, Seminars and Workshops: Forty six faculty members organised 93 conferences, seminars, workshops and training programmes. Five of these programmes were organised jointly by two or more departments/units.

As many as 56 faculty members participated in 164 national/ regional/local conferences, seminars, workshops and training programmes. In addition, twenty-four faculty members participated in 40 international seminars, conferences, workshops and training programmes.

Papers/Articles published by Teachers in learned journals and publication of books authored by faculty or contributions to edited works: Seven faculty members authored or edited five books; 26 faculty members published 32 articles in journals and books; and 15 faculty members had 13 publications in the form of books, reviews and newspaper articles.

Five administrative staff members participated in five programmes.

Measures for improving standards: Audio-visual aids, case studies, seminars, and other methods are used in teaching. Students are involved in their own learning through group/individual presentations in class, library references work and assignments. The Institute has set up a Student Services Cell in August, 1986, to promote the special interests of students in the reserved category, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India. The Cell assists students in their daily studies by giving them need-based tutorials, and remedial courses in English. Post-Matric Scholarships and other financial assistance for SC/ST students are coordinated by this Cell. The Cell encourages and facilitates the participation of SC/ST students in all curricular and co-curricular activities.

The Social Work Students Forum (SWSF) organised a series of workshops over the year. The SWSF 1997-98 also organised four programmes. A film by Anand Patwardhan, 'Father, Son and Holy War' was screened followed by a discussion between the students on the various issues brought out in the film. An orientation session on 'Pranic Healing' by Mr. Jayant Patel of the Pranic Healing Foundation was organised. The demonstration of

this method of healing on one of the students, during the session, made it interesting for the students and raised a lot of queries.

A two-day workshop on 'Understanding Hypnosis' was conducted by Mr. Arun Naik of the Institute for Psychological Health. Mr. Rustom Bharucha conducted a two-day workshop for second year social work students on 'Theatre in Field Work' the exercises that were performed during the workshop were experiential in nature and focused on sharing of feelings regarding the profession/ field.

Manthan, the annual seminar of the Department of Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, emphasised the central theme of Human Resource Management moving from a transitional to a transformational role.

The students of Diploma in Personnel Management organised a seminar titled 'Disha 98' to evolve strategies for coping with various workplace issues, which are likely to be of prime concern for human resource professionals in the year 2000 and beyond.

Sixteen M.Phil/Ph.D scholars gave 17 seminars in 1997-98.

Interaction with Society and the Neighbourhood and Community Services/Extension Programmes: Since its inception, the Institute has initiated field action projects which provide opportunity for testing new models of service and social work intervention. Currently, 27 field action projects are active, of which two are Inter-Departmental/Unit projects and the remaining are Departmental/Unit projects. One field action project commenced this year,viz, "Uttar Pradesh

Sodic Land Reclamation-II" (Department of Research Methodology), initiated in September, 1997, with the objective of reclaiming lands destroyed by sodic formations.

Measures for Examination Reforms: The measures for examination reforms, as recommended by the University Grants Commission, have been comprehensively implemented including the semester system and internal evaluation many years ago.

Other Innovative Programmes: The Rural Campus completed 10 years of its existence. The Eighth plan grant and the Ford Foundation grant formally closed during the year and Rural Campus is now a part of the non-plan activities of the Institute.

The principal activity of the rural campus, viz, watershed development, has reached a new height with NABARD offering the responsibility of a full village (over 1300 hectares) to the Institute, on successful completion of the pilot phase. The programme would last for a period of four years during which effort would be made to extensively concentrate on developing the social and economic linkages with infrastructure development.

The Indo-German Watershed Development programme has recognised the rural campus as sufficiently equipped for providing training to other NGOs engaged in watershed development in the area. The campus organised six such programmes on project planning, monitoring and evaluation for different NGOs, each lasting 2 to 3 days during the year.

The different micro-income generating programmes that have been undertaken for the last

several years, continued in three villages, namely Jawalga Mesai, Kunsawali and Wadgaonlakh.

A few allied activities such as, promotion of self-help groups and cooperative water users' groups, and organising exposure tours for farmers' groups (both men and women), were continued in the project villages. The campus also organised training programmes at the district level for women Sarpanchas, Gram Panchayat members, women police employees and women volunteers from different villages. The principal aim of the training programmes was to bring together people from different professions together under one roof, and impart to them skills as well as information.

The campus has undertaken a formal research study for the first time entitled 'An Exploration Study of Women's Health in Rural Maharashtra'. This is being funded from the Institute's internal resources. The study is being done in collaboration with the Department of Medical and Psychiatric Social Work at the main campus.

The rehabilitation project at Rajegaon village was formerly closed after three years when it was realised that the project had served its purpose sufficiently during the crisis following the earthquake. However, some of its activities like those of self-help groups and Mahila Mandals continue under local initiative.

Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes and Tribes Students Services Cell : The Institute set up the Student Services Cell to promote the special interests of students in the reserved category, with financial assistance from the Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India. Since its inception, the Cell has been providing special

inputs in areas where the students experience difficulties.

Out of a total of 244 students enrolled in the M.A. and M.H.A. degree programmes during the year, fifty-nine were from the reserved categories. Of these, 29 received the Govt. of India's Post-Matric Scholarship to meet their tution fee and other education expenses. The Institute provided additional funds out of its unassigned grant to help the students meet the deficit in the Post-Matric Scholarship.

The Cell conducted workshops on 'Field Work Recording', 'Library Orientation', 'Assignment Writing', 'Career Management', 'How to Appear for Interviews', 'English Language Skills', 'Hindi Language Skills', and an elaborate workshop on 'Public Speaking'. It also conducted two special computer classes on 'Basic Computer Skills' and 'Advanced Computer Skills' for the reserved category students.

Programmes for Women: A major project on 'Best Practices among Responses to Domestic Violence Against Women', funded by International Centre for Research on Women, was started during the year. The field action projects of the Women's Studies Unit are now entering their final phase.

The Unit members have contributed as resource persons on various policy and planning bodies of the government. 'The Status of Women in Maharashtra: A situational analysis' - a report coordinated by a faculty member of the Unit was translated into Marathi at the behest of the State Commission for Women. The Unit has been selected as a nodal centre for networking and clustering activities with non-UGC women's centres and colleges in Maharashtra and Western India.

3.6 RESOURCE MOBILISATION BY UNIVERSITIES

The scheme of resource mobilization by Universities was introduced by the UGC in 1995. The Commission has approved the revised Ninth Plan guidelines to support universities for their resource mobilization efforts. The main objectives of the scheme are to encourage universities to mobilize resources by participation/ contribution of society in their development and to encourage and enhance the flow of resources coming from society for university development. Twenty-five percent of the resources generated are given as UGC share, limited to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakh in a financial year.

The names of universities supported, and grants paid during 1997-98 under the scheme, are given below :

Table 3.6

Universities supported for Resource Mobilisation during 1997-98

Name of University/ College	Grant Paid (Rs. in lakhs)
Guwahati University	2.75
Sardar Patel University	8.80
North Gujarat University	22.49
Sardar Patel University	5.07
Kurukshetra University	17.22
H.P.University	0.24
Gulbarga University	7.40
National Law School of India, Bangalore(1996-97)	20.32
Kuvempu University	7.27
Panjab University	3.81
Guru Nanak Dev University	0.02
Rajasthan University	5.00
Shivaji University	0.15
S.N.D.T. Women's University	7.66
U.D.C.T. Mumbai	25.00
University of Mumbai	25.00
Sampurnanad Sanskrit University	2.76
Roorkee University	6.50
Total	**192.46**

IV
DEVELOPMENT (PLAN) AND MAINTENANCE (NON-PLAN) GRANTS TO COLLEGES

4.1 REVISED GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO COLLEGES DURING THE NINTH PLAN

During the year 1997-98, the Commission revised the guidelines for providing assistance to colleges for development during the Ninth Plan period.

The Commission's policy for the development of under-graduate and post-graduate education in the colleges, during the Ninth Plan period, will have four main aims, viz.,

* Improvement of standards and quality of education,
* Removal of social disparities and regional imbalances in higher educational facilities,
* Restructuring of courses including developing career thrust in the courses, and
* Grant of autonomous status to qualifying colleges.

To achieve these objectives, the Commission provides assistance to the colleges which fulfil the minimum eligibility conditions, and possess the necessary viability and potential and are striving for better standards to enable them to meet their basic needs including strengthening of the book banks, basic scientific equipment and teaching aids which are needed for proper instruction at the under-graduate level, and the construction/ extension/renovation of buildings. With a view to removing disparities and regional imbalances, special assistance will also be provided to the colleges catering to the needs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and for intensive development of colleges situated in backward/rural/ border areas. The thrust areas in the Ninth Plan are documented in the Planning Commission Working Paper on Higher Education.

4.2 COLLEGES RECOGNISED BY THE UGC FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

There are nearly 10,000 colleges in the country out of which only those colleges, 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 number of such colleges as on 31.3.1998 was 4,883. The quantum of grant is worked out on the basis of parameters, such as faculty strength, student enrolment, etc.

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.

The UGC has decentralised its functioning by opening six regional offices in the country since 1994 in a phased manner. Grants to the eligible colleges all over the country are disbursed by these regional offices for the following schemes dealt with by the regional offices.

* College Development
* College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP)
* College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP)
* Award of Teacher Fellowships to college teachers for doing M.Phil/Ph.D
* Minor research Projects (Humanities/Social Sciences and Services)
* Autonomous colleges
* Conferences, seminars,symposia
* Women's hostels

4.3 PLAN GRANT TO COLLEGES

During 1997-98, eligible colleges received plan grants amounting to Rs. 111.89 crores.

The statewise details of Plan grants, inclusive of development grant, provided to colleges during 1997-98 are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

Plan Grants to Colleges 1997-98

Sl.No.	State	Grant Paid (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.27
2.	Assam	4.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09
4.	Bihar	4.92
5.	Gujarat	4.94
6.	Goa	0.33
7.	Haryana	3.34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.83
10.	Karnataka	7.62
11.	Kerala	5.56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8.97
13.	Maharashtra	16.64
14.	Manipur	0.99
15.	Orissa	4.52
16.	Punjab	5.76
17.	Rajasthan	3.94
18.	Tripura	0.19
19.	Tamil Nadu	11.69
20.	Uttar Pradesh	10.26
21.	West Bengal	7.67
	Total :	**111.89**

4.4 REGION-WISE/SCHEME-WISE POSITION OF RELEASE OF GRANTS

The position of grants paid to each Regional Office, and the number of colleges assisted during he Eighth Plan period, is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Office	Number of Colleges assisted in Eighth Plan	Total Eighth Plan grant approved (1992-97) (allocation) UGC share for general development	Amount paid during Eighth Plan up to 31.3.98
			(Rs. in Crores)	
1.	SRO, Hyderabad	917	98.07	31.43
2.	ERO, Calcutta	838	65.73	28.83
3.	NRO, Ghaziabad	723	60.06	32.44
4.	WRO, Pune	679	68.73	32.04
5.	CRO, Bhopal	500	46.38	21.11
6.	NERO, Guwahati	181	13.95	8.09
	Total	3838	352.92	153.94

4.4 (a) **COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

The details of grants paid by these Regional Offices to Colleges under the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Scheme for College Development are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Office	Number of Colleges as per Section 2(f)/12(B) of UGC Act	Number of Colleges assisted	Total grant approved	Amount paid during 1997-98 (up to 31.3.98)
				(Rs. in Crores)	
1.	SRO, Hyderabad	1222	949	93.38	16.88
2.	ERO, Calcutta	973	750	78.81	7.55
3.	NRO, Ghaziabad	823	512	55.62	11.12
4.	WRO, Pune	913	612	57.25	9.51
5.	CRO, Bhopal	620	514	51.26	7.89
6.	NERO, Guwahati	222	188	19.33	2.50
	Total:	**4773**	**3525**	**355.65**	**55.45**

4.4(b) TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

The details of the award of Teacher Fellowships for doing M.Phil/Ph.D. by College Teachers, during the Eighth Plan period under the College Development Scheme, and the grants paid by the Regional Offices to the colleges, is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Office	Number of Colleges allocated Teacher Fellowship during Eighth Plan	Number of Teacher Fellow-ships allocated	No. of Teacher Fellow-ship assisted	Grant paid during Eighth Plan up to 31.3.1998 (Rs. in Crores)
1.	SRO, Hyderabad	917	4919	2613	5.44
2.	ERO, Calcutta	771	4018	656	1.72
3.	NRO, Ghaziabad	723	3108	409	1.44
4.	WRO, Pune	593	2640	701	4.35
5.	CRO, Bhopal	500	1726	512	0.72
6.	NERO, Guwahati	162	992	290	1.09
	Total	**3666**	**17,403**	**5,181**	**14.76**

It will be noticed that the colleges were not utilizing this scheme effectively. Based on this feedback, attempt has been made in the IXth Plan to modify the procedures for identifying and enroling teachers in the scheme.

4.4(c) CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Office	Number of Colleges assisted	Amount approved (UGC Share)	Amount paid upto 31.3.97	Amount paid during 1997-98 (1.4.97 to 31.3.1998)	Amount paid up to 31.3.98
				(Rs. in Crores)		
1	SRO, Hyderabad	45	5.12	2.21	0.45	2.66
2	ERO Calcutta	10	1.35	0.38	0.02	0.40
3	NRO, Ghaziabad	51	5.67	2.77	1.03	3.80
4	WRO, Pune	913	0.75	0.24	0.18	0.42
5	CRO, Bhopal	36	4.24	1.07	0.19	1.27
6	NERO, Guwahati	26	3.36	1.05	0.39	1.43
	Total	**177**	**20.49**	**7.72**	**2.26**	**9.98**

This is a very popular scheme and very much in demand. The funding available to the UGC is wholly inadequate to meet the requirement for increasing women's enrolment in higher education through assuring safe living conditions by construction of hostels on campuses. The ceiling of the grant is Rs.15 lakhs and the college has to mobilise Rs.14 lakhs through the State Government or its own funds.

4.4(d) MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Offices	No. of applications approved	Amount recommended	Amount paid during 1997-98 (1.4.97 to 31.3.98
			(Rs. in Crores)	
1.	SRO, Hyderabad	153	0.43	0.29
2.	ERO, Calcutta	41	0.11	0.10
3.	NRO, Ghaziabad	128	0.30	0.22
4.	WRO, Pune	147	0.41	0.29
5.	CRO, Bhopal	178	0.46	0.37
6.	NERO, Guwahati	177	0.62	0.28
	Total	**824**	**2.33**	**1.55**

The Regional Offices have been holding workshops and meetings with the college Principle to increase the participation of college teachers in undertaking minor research projects. The details of the allocation in Sciences, and Humanities/Social Sciences, is shown below. Generally, there is good participation from both

faculties among the college teachers. The faculty-wise details are given below:

	No. of applications approved	Amount recommended (UGC share)	Amount paid during 1997-98 (1.4.97 to 31.3.98
		(Rs. in Crores)	
1. SRO, Hyderabad			
Science	84	0.27	0.19
Humanities & Soc.Sciences	69	0.17	0.10
Total	153	0.44	0.29
2. ERO, Calcutta			
Science	20	0.06	0.07
Humanities & Soc.Sciences	21	0.05	0.04
Total	41	0.11	0.11
3. NRO, Ghaziabad			
Science	61	N.A.	0.14
Humanities & Soc.Sciences	67	N.A.	0.16
Total	128	0.30	0.30
4. WRO, Pune			
Science	88	0.29	0.20
Humanities & Soc.Sciences	59	0.12	0.08
Total	147	0.41	0.28

5. CRO, Bhopal

Science	96	0.28	0.20
Humanities & Soc.Sciences	82	0.18	0.17
Total	178	0.46	0.37

6. NERO, Guwahati

Science	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Humanities & Soc.Sciences	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	177	0.62	0.28

4.4(e) **SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA/CONFERENCE**

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Office	No. of applications approved	Amount recommended (UGC share)	Amount paid during 1997-98 (1.4.97 to 31.3.98)
			(Rs. in Crores)	
1.	SRO, Hyderabad	68	0.14	0.10
2.	ERO, Calcutta	6	0.02	0.02
3.	NRO, Ghaziabad	11	0.03	0.03
4.	WRO, Pune	63	0.18	0.15
5.	CRO, Bhopal	106	1.11	0.19
6.	NERO, Guwahati	33	0.10	0.04
	Total	287	1.58	0.53

4.4(f) **College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP)/College Humanities and Social Science Improvement Programme (COHSSIP)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Office	No. of applications	Total Grant approved	Amount paid during 1997-98 (1.4.97 to 31.3.98)
			(Rs. in Crores)	
1.	NERO, Guwahati	9	0.45	0.18

No grant was released by other regional offices under COSIP/COHSSIP because of a lack of finances to support the programme. A brainstorming meeting was held with some of the users to decide how best to utilise the scheme with low funding.

4.5 AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

The Education Commission 1964-66 had recommended the concept of autonomous colleges in order to provide academic freedom for potential colleges, specially in spheres such as designing their curricula, evolving new methods of teaching and learning, research and execusion/field action activities, framing their own rules for admissions, prescribing their own courses of study and conduct of their own examinations. Under the autonomous college scheme of the UGC, a college declared autonomous, by its affiliating university, is fully accountable for the content and quality of education it imparts.

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

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

The ceiling of assistance prescribed under the scheme is as follows :

i, Under-Graduate Level only :

* Arts/Science/Commerce College p.a.(having one faculty only) Rs.4.00 lakh
* Arts/Science and Commerce College p.a. (with more than one faculty) Rs.6.00 lakh

ii) Both Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate p.a. Rs.8.00 lakh

As on 31.3.1998, 119 colleges were functioning as autonomous colleges.

The statewise break up of these colleges is given in Table 4.2:

Table 4.2

AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES

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

The grants to automoamous colleges are shown below:

4.5 (a) **AUTONOMOUS COLLEGES**

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Office	State	No. of Autonomous Colleges approved	No. of Autonomous Colleges assisted during 1997-98 1.4.97 to 31.3.98	Amount paid during 1997-98 (1.4.97 to 31.3.98) (Rs. in Crores)
1.	SRO, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	15	4	0.25
		Tamil Nadu	44	26	2.11
		Total	59	30	2.36
2.	WRO, Pune	Gujarat	2	1	0.03
		Maharashtra	2	2	0.14
		Total	4	3	0.17
3.	CRO, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	38	6	0.42
		Total	38	6	0.42
		Grand Total	**101**	**39**	**2.95**

No grant was released by other regional offices for

Autonomous Colleges as there are no colleges in these regions. The UGC has been making active efforts to increase the number of colleges through discussion with the teachers associations, Government representatives, and conferences held on autonomous colleges which will be reported in the subsequent report.

4.6 MAINTENANCE GRANT TO DELHI COLLEGES AND CONSTITUENT COLLEGES OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY UNDER NON-PLAN ASSISTANCE

Non-Plan assistance to colleges of Central Universities is provided as maintenance grant. During the year, an amount of Rs. 102.77 crores was provided to 55 colleges of Delhi University as maintenance grant for the year 1997-98 under the Non-Plan scheme. In addition, grants totaling Rs. 79.23 lakh were provided to 12 colleges of Delhi University as maintenance grants for hostel mess. Non-Plan grants amounting to Rs. 93.08 lakh were paid to four constituent colleges of Banaras Hindu University as maintenance grant for the year 1997-98.

4.7 PLAN ASSISTANCE TO DELHI COLLEGES

The UGC provides Plan assistance to Delhi colleges for starting new courses, books and journals, equipment, furniture, construction/extension of buildings, academic conferences, remedial courses and infrastructure facilities. Salary for the staff for new courses, if appointed, is met out of the maintenance grant. Plan assistance is also provided for construction of staff quarters out of the subsidy given by the UGC and loan taken from the provident fund accounts of the employees.

During the year 1997-98, Plan assistance was provided to Delhi colleges for the following schemes and programmes:

Rs. 103.97 lakh to 55 colleges for books and journals, equipment, construction/extension of buildings, academic conferences, remedial courses and other approved schemes.

* A sum of 35.65 lakh for construction of staff quarters out of the subsidy was given by the UGC and a loan taken from provident fund accounts of the employees.

The visiting committees, constituted by the Commission, visited the colleges affiliated to Delhi university in March, 1998, for assessing the Ninth Plan development proposals of the colleges.

4.8 SPECIAL GRANTS TO COLLEGES

The UGC provides special assistance of Rs. 20.00 lakh each to those colleges which have completed 100 or more years of their establishment to meet capital expenditure such as construction and renovation. No grant was given during the year under the scheme owing to shortage of funds.

V
MAINTENANCE AND COORDINATION OF STANDARDS

Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall, in consultation with universities, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. Notwithstanding the constraint of resources from time to time, the Commission has sought to achieve the objective by providing funds to the institutions of higher education under various programmes such as Academic Staff Colleges, examination reforms, Subject Panels to review and revise syllabi, Special Assistance Programme, career orientation to courses. A brief outline of these programmes is given below.

5.1 ACADEMIC STAFF COLLEGES

Capacity development of teachers is an important component of any policy which aims at maintaining high standards of teaching in the universities and colleges. The National Policy on Education (1992) stressed a comprehensive programme of professional development of teachers through Academic Staff Colleges. Under the scheme of Academic Staff Colleges(ASCs), which was started in 1986-87 under the University Grants Commission, has set up 48 ASCs during the Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which 45 were continuing during the Eighth Five Year Plan. These colleges conduct four-week orientation programmes for new teachers in innovative teaching techniques, philosophy of education and related studies and also three-to-four week refresher courses in various disciplines for in-service teachers to enable them to update their knowledge.

Since these ASCs cannot cater to the needs of all the teachers, 77 departments of universities and specialised institutions have been selected to conduct refresher courses in addition to the ASCs. The ASCs also conduct seminars of two-to-three days' duration for the Principals located in their 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 ASCs sensitize the teachers about students' expectations and perceptions and provide them an understanding of the academic context of higher education in which they work. They also help teachers in developing an insight into the dynamics of working in the educational system. During the year 1997-98, about 114 orientation programmes and 485 refresher courses were conducted by ASCs. In addition to these, about 185 refresher courses were conducted by other institutions/universities. During the year, nearly 3,500 teachers participated in orientation programmes and about 17,000 teachers in refresher courses. A grant of Rs.11.68 crores was released under the programme during 1997-98.

A Standing Committee was constituted, during the year 1996-97, to advise and monitor the working of ASCs and to suggest measures for improvement and also to decide on various policy matters pertaining to ASCs for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

By the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Commission had decided to review the performance of these Academic Staff Colleges. For this purpose, sub-groups of the Standing Committee were constituted to review all ASCs from the point of view of the nature of the programme, facilities provided, building, equipment, core academic staff, innovation, and such other aspects. The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration was requested to coordinate this review work of the ASCs. In the first category, there are 24 ASCs which have been given extension for the full Ninth Plan period; in the second category, there are 13 ASCs which have been extended for the Ninth Plan period with a condition that the review will take

place after three years. The third category includes eight ASCs which had been given extension only for one year with a review at the end of the year. These ASCs had to show improved performanance.

5.2 SPECIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (SAP)

On the recommendations of the Education Commission in 1963, and in consultation with the universities, the University Grants Commission established a scheme for developing a limited number of university departments which had already evidenced some potential in teaching and research for advanced academic work and research in selected fields. The scheme was intended to encourage the pursuit of excellence and teamwork in studies and research and to accelerate the realisation of international standards in specific fields. Thus, to avoid distribution of resources thinly over a large number of institutions, where the impact would not be perceptible, it was proposed to provide substantial financial assistance to the departments in universities which would be carefully selected on the basis of quality and extent of work already done by them, their reputation and contribution to research and their potential for further development. The first such scheme was named as the "Centre of Advanced Study (CAS)" in 1963.

In order to create a feeder department for CAS, a second and third level of support were extended to carefully selected departments, which have potential for future growth in terms of good quality research. Thus, the schemes of the Department of Special Assistance (DSA) and Departmental Research Support (DRS) were initiated during 1972 and 1977 respectively. The basic difference between DSA and DRS was that DRS was meant to encourage a group of researchers working in allied fields, whereas, DSA is aimed to nurture specific and identified areas.

Thus, the three schemes viz. CAS, DSA and DRS are collectively known as the Special Assistance Programme (SAP).

Since 1963, a considerable number of university departments have received financial assistance at different levels through this programme to strengthen their research activities. Details regarding the number of departments in the Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences, Engineering and Technology, supported under SAP during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98, are given in Table 5.1.

Table - 5.1

Special Assistance Programme:No of Departments Supported

	Humanities and Social Science Departments		Science, Engineering and Technology Departments	
	1996-97	1997-98	1996-97	1997-98
CAS	14	14	39	39
DSA	99	98	116	115
DRS	44	40	75	71
TOTAL	**157**	**152**	**230**	**225**

There was no increase in the number of departments for the last three years owing to severe shortage of funds. Hence, only the existing departments were maintained while some departments had to be discontinued or downgraded to a lower level because of poor performance. In 1996-97, there were 387 departments in all the faculties taken together, while, in 1997-98, the number was 377. The reason for reduction in the number of departments at various levels of assistance lies in either their upgradation (DRS to DSA,DAS to CAS) the next higher level or their downgradation (CAS to DSA or DSA to DRS) on the basis of the recommendations of the expert committees after the final review of the

performance of the concerned departments. As many as 91 departments were reviewed during the year under report.

Regular monitoring/evaluation (mid-term after two years of support and final after completion of a full term) is an integral part of the programme. The evaluation relates to variables like research quality and output, scientific human resource development through training, innovations made in teaching methodology, updating of curriculum and the removal of bottlenecks, if any, in the smooth implementation of the programme. Further, it is mandatory for the department supported under the Special Assistance Programme (SAP) to have an Advisory Committee as an inbuilt mechanism for the annual monitoring of the programme. The Advisory Committee includes, among other members, two/three outside experts nominated by the UGC.

The guidelines of all schemes/programmes of the UGC were revised for implementation during the Ninth Plan period. Accordingly, the guidelines for the Special Assistance Programme (SAP) have also been revised. The Commission also decided to constitute three Standing Committees to help the UGC to deal with SAP, COSIST and Innovative Programmes in the areas of the Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences (Physical and Bio-sciences), Engineering and Technology regarding formulation of policies and plans, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and scrutinizing the new proposals for further consideration of the Commission for financial support. The normal duration of the Standing Committee will be for three years.

While revising the guidelines for the Special Assistance Programme during the Ninth Plan period, the Commission has also enhanced the ceiling of financial assistance for different levels under the programme to Rs.85 lakh, Rs.70 lakh and Rs.50 lakh for CAS, DSA and DRS respectively for the subjects in Science, Engineering and Technology. For departments in the Humanities and Social Sciences, including Mathematics and Statistics, the level of

assistance is half of the above ceilings. However, for those departments of the Humanities and Social Sciences which need scientific equipment and computers, assistance may be enhanced to approximately seventy per cent of the ceiling for Science, Engineering and Technology departments. The amount may be reduced or increased by ten per cent depending on the requirement and justifications under the programme.

Subject to availability of funds under the programme, in addition to the financial limit for the designated level of assistance, the UGC provides funds up to a maximum of Rs.7 lakh as a one-time additional grant on merit if the department supported under SAP is able to obtain funds from non-UGC sources including industries, foreign/state collaborative or sponsored projects, for generating resources of more than Rs.50 lakh in the five-year period. This money is to be used only for equipment and other facilities not available in the department. The UGC decision is final. The proposal should also be confined to the duration of the period under the programme.

Under the Special Assistance Programme, the UGC also provides financial assistance for (i) organising Summer Institutes of four weeks for teachers of neighbouring universities and colleges which would be credited for the Career Advancemnet Scheme for meeting the requirement of refresher courses, (ii) attachment of four meritorious students from Master's Part-I (appeared in examination) and two Bachelor's Part-II (appeared in examination) per annum from neighbouring universities/ colleges for six weeks to provide them research experience and (iii) international collaborative research programme for sending up to two teachers in a year from SAP/COSIST supported departments to the identified foreign university/research institution for a period of two to six months. The funding of the above additional activities under the Special Assistance Programme (SAP) and COSIST Programme depends on the availability of funds with UGC under the programmes.

The first induction of a new department under SAP is at the level of Departmental Research Support (DRS). Whenever new departments are to be inducted under SAP, the UGC invites proposals from all universities so that a department, which feels that it has distinguished itself in terms of research, can submit its proposal for consideration for inclusion under SAP. All proposals received through proper channels from the university are scrutinized and short-listed by the Subject Expert Committees/Groups and the departments are further short-listed by the respective Standing Committees by taking into account the opinion/recommendations of the expert committees/groups in the concerned areas for SAP and COSIST. The UGC considers the recommendations of these committees and approves of support for a department under SAP. The number of new departments to be inducted under the programme in a particular year/period depends on the funds available with the UGC in that year/period.

The financial assistance provided under SAP to the departments in Sciences, Engineering/Technology and Humanities/Social Sciences during the year 1997-98 was Rs.15.26 crores and Rs.2.58 crores respectively.

The Commission has now decided to provide financial assistance to a selected department under SAP up to a period of 15 years only. This would allow new departments to be inducted and 15 years were felt appropriate for stabilising a department and enabling it to seek other resources. However, the Commission had also decided that since the UGC had not given any prior intimation to the SAP departments about the maximum tenure of 15 years, it would be improper to terminate SAP without proper notice to the department to create alternate resources. Therefore, it was decided by the UGC that all CAS/DSA/DRS departments which have already continued for 15 years, or more, under SAP, may be allowed to do so until the end of the Ninth Plan and then phased out. However, this decision would not apply to departments completing 10 years, as they will have the opportunity of another five years to build up alternative resources.

5.3 STRENGTHENING OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Under the 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 term (5 years) of DSA under SAP programme, and have reviews are considered for (COSIST) support. For final selection, advice is sought from expert groups in the concerned areas. Assistance under the programme is being provided as a one-time input.

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

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

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

Mid-term monitoring and final assessment of the performance of these departments is done with the help of Visiting Committees.

During 1997-98, eight new departments were identified for support under the COSIST programme, thus raising the total number of such departments to 165 as on 31.3.1998. The Commission provided a grant of Rs.4.50 crores for new and on-going activities under the scheme during the year under report.

The guidelines of all schemes/programmes of the UGC were revised for implementation during the Ninth Plan period. Accordingly, the guidelines for the Special Assistance Programme (SAP) and COSIST Programme, Programme for Courses in Emerging Areas and Innovative Programmes have also been revised by a Committee consisting of members of the Commission. The Commission also decided to constitute Standing Committees to help the UGC to deal with the above mentioned programmes in the areas of the Humanities, Social Sciences, Sciences (Physical and Bio-sciences), Engineering and Technology regarding formulation of policies and plans, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the programme and scrutinizing the new proposals for further consideration of the Commission for financial support. The normal duration of the Standing Committees will be three years.

The financial limit for a department of Sciences, Engineering and Technology, selected for support under the COSIST Programme during the Ninth Plan, has been enhanced from Rs.60 lakh to Rs.85 lakh for a duration of five years (one term only). Other details are given in the revised guidelines which are circulated to the universities.

5.4 RESTRUCTURING OF COURSES AT THE FIRST DEGREE LEVEL

The University Grants Commission has been operating the scheme of "Restructuring of Courses at the first degree level" in order to make the first degree courses more

relevant to the environment and developmental needs of the community and also to link education with field/practical experience and productivity. Restructured courses consist of foundation courses, core courses and an application oriented component. The foundation course aims to create awareness among the students about Indian history, culture, the freedom movement in Asia and Africa, Gandhian thought, etc. The core course would help students acquire broad familiarity with their chosen disciplines, including study of one or more subjects in depth. The applied course is intended to expose students to the world of work.

The selection of colleges to implement the scheme is done with the help of an Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission.

A grant of Rs.9.64 lakh was given during 1997-98 under the scheme.

5.5 SUBJECT PANELS

The UGC has panels of experts to advise it on measures to enhance the quality of teaching and research in various subjects, to prepare status reports regarding research and teaching facilities available in the universities, to indicate thrust areas, and to advise the UGC on other relevant matters. The recommendations of these Panels contribute to updating and modernising courses and introducing new dimensions in teaching and research. The panels were reconstituted during 1996-97 with several parameters taken into consideration in their restructuring.

It has been decided that the term of each member of the constituted panel will be three years and every year one-third of the members of the panel will relinquish their membership. Such of the members will relinquish the membership after three years who have already served on the previous panel for one term of two years or who are not able to attend the panel meetings for various reasons.

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

SCIENCES

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

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Anthropology
2. Art History and Fine Arts
3. Classical Languages
4. Commerce
5. Economics
6. Education
7. English and Western Languages
8. Indian Languages
9. History and Archaeology
10. Law
11. Library Sciences
12. Linguistics
13. Management
14. Mass Communication
15. Political Science
16. Psychology
17. Philosophy

18.Social Work Education
19.Sociology

Each subject panel consists of 12 to 14 experts. The total number of subject experts in all the panels taken together was 362 (267 male members & 95 female members) from 23 states and 96 universities/institutions in the country. While drawing expertise, care was taken not to nominate two experts from the same department or university in the same panel. Preparation of such a data base of experts in various areas of specialization and sub-specialization of the Subject Panels, benefits the Commission in its various academic programmes. The term of the Panels commenced from April, 1997. An important task, *inter alia*, assigned to every subject Panel, has been to carry out a review and revision of the syllabus for the NET examination. Some of the panels have already completed this task.

A grant of Rs.4.62 lakh was given to the universities during 1997-98 for the work of the Subject Panels.

5.6 UNIVERSITY SCIENCE INSTRUMENTATION CENTRES (USICS)

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

The U.G.C. provides financial assistance for staff salary, equipment, workshops, contingencies and buildings, all of which are on a 100 per cent basis for a period of five years, after which the state government must take over the responsibility of its funding for posts and recurring expenses.

As on 31.3.98, 75 universities were given assistance for 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 the year 1997-98 owing to the paucity of funds and the need to undertake a thorough evaluation of the scheme. The Commission released a grant of Rs.97.96 lakh on this account during 1997-98. As on 31.3.1998, 20 universities/ state governments had conveyed their willingness to take over the liability of recurring expenditure after the Commission's assistance ceases.

5.7 CAREER ORIENTATION TO EDUCATION AT FIRST DEGREE LEVEL

The UGC launched the Scheme of Career Orientation to Education at the first degree level, in the universities and colleges in 1994-95, in conformity with the National Policy on Education 1986 (revised in 1992). To begin with, 209 institutions (19 universities and 190 colleges) were supported during 1994-95 for starting career-oriented courses. These institutions could introduce one to three such courses in 35 subjects identified by the Core Committee. Increase in the number of institutions covered under the Scheme during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 and the position of grants released, is given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2

Career-Orientation to Education at First Degree Level

YEAR	Institutions Supported		Total	Grants Released
	Universities	Colleges		(Rs.In Crores)
1995-96	7	191	198	17.41
1996-97	5	317	322	20.84
1997-98	-	293	293	23.59
TOTAL	**12**	**801**	**813**	**61.84**

There are inbuilt training programmes for equipping teachers of the respective institutions for teaching the vocational subject(s) which are being arranged for them through identified nodal institutions. Besides training, they were also provided with reading materials prepared for the training. The training programmes gave opportunity to the teachers and principals of the institutions to interact and exchange their experiences and, in turn, help in conducting the courses more effectively.

The Standing Committee on Vocational Education (SCOVE) constitutes monitoring groups, from out of its members which conducts monitoring of the programme in the institutions which are implementing these vocational subjects. The monitoring reports are analysed by the SCOVE and corrective measures are introduced in the programme.

To cater to the needs of underdeveloped and rural sectors, specially women, tribal and hilly regions, the UGC identified the following eight subjects:-

1. Agro-service
2. Dryland Farming
3. Rural Handicraft
4. Hill Agriculture
5. Silvipasture
6. Non-Conventional Energy Sources
7. Soil Conservation and Water Management
8. Forestry and Wildlife Management

In additon, two subjects were identified for introduction, including 'Early Childhood Care and Education' and 'Science and Art of Teaching'

To implement these eight subjects, the UGC has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to extend their support and facilities for teaching faculty, laboratories and other infrastructural facilities through their State Agricultural Universities (SAU), research stations and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

5.8 EXAMINATION REFORMS

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

Even without utilising the scheme, some univeristies have been instituting reforms such as the semester system and credits such as Madras University and Manonmaniam Sundarnar University.

VI
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR TEACHING AND RESEARCH

6.1 RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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

The age limit for the award is 40 years relaxable by five years for women candidates and SC/ST candidates. The number of fellowships available under the scheme has been reduced from 60 to 50 owing to poor response. No selections were made during 1997-98.

6.2 RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP

No selections under the Research Associateship scheme have been made since 1994 owing to a resource crunch. However, the Scheme has been discontinued during the Ninth Plan.

6.3 VISITING ASSOCIATESHIP

Visiting Associateships are awarded to outstanding teachers in the universities and colleges to enable them to visit institutions of advanced study and research centres for short periods to keep themselves abreast of the latest developments in their areas of interest. There are 100 slots available under the scheme every year.

The term of the Associateship is two years during which the candidate has to spend not less than 60 days (spread over two to three spells) in the host institution. The

Commission pays the actual cost of travel to the awardee from the parent institution to the host institution. Air fare is not permissible. In addition, the awardee is paid an allowance of Rs.100 per day (for Readers and Professors) and Rs.75 per day (for Lecturers). The ceiling of assistance is Rs. 15,000 per year in the case of Lecturers and Rs. 25,000/- for Readers and Professors. Owing to the financial crunch, applications for the year 1997-98 could not be invited. However, awardees for 1996-97 (49 awardees) continued their work during the year 1997-98 also and an amount of Rs.1.31 lakh against the budget allocation of Rs. 1.23 lakh was released. The guidelines pertaining to the scheme were being revised and steps were under way to invite fresh applications.

6.4 CAREER AWARDS/RESEARCH AWARDS

The scheme of Career Awards has since been discontinued. No awards were made during the years 1996-97 & 1997-98 because of paucity of funds. However, the amount spent during 1997-98 on career awards of earlier batches was Rs. 74.13 lakh.

In place of the schemes of Career and National Fellows which were in operation till the end of the Eighth Plan, a new scheme entitled 'Research Awards' for the Ninth Plan has been started. The guidelines of this scheme have since been finalised and applications have already been invited. The objective of the scheme is to provide teachers, who are working on a permanent basis, an opportunity to pursue research for a brief period of time without having to undertake full teaching responsibilities. The Research Awards will be given at three levels, namely, Lecturers, Readers and Professors for a period of three years. The scheme permits permanent teachers of the Universities/Colleges to devote a period of time to research in their academic career. The total allocation for the scheme will be proportionately divided as 50 per cent for Lecturers/Sr.Lecturers, 30 percent for Readers/Selection Grade Lecturers and 20 percent for Professors.

6.5 (a) **RESEARCH SCIENTISTS (PRE-REVISED)**

The scheme was originally developed for 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, the Humanities and Social Sciences. The positions of Research Scientists were meant for candidates with a doctoral degree and an outstanding academic/research career. Under the scheme, 200 positions were available at any given time. The awardees were placed in three slabs, viz. Category 'A' equivalent to Lecturer, category 'B' equivalent to Reader and category 'C' equivalent to Professor. The award was initially for a period of five years on a contract basis, extendible by another term of five years to the age of superannuation subject to rigorous evaluation by an expert committee of three members.

As on 31st March, 1998, about 102 Research Scientists (M-62+F-40) were working under this scheme. This scheme is being phased out for want of funds and difficulties experienced in integrating the researchers in the mainstream work of the Universities.

(b) **RESEARCH SCIENTISTS (REVISED)**

As stated above, the scheme was originally developed for 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, the Humanities and Social Sciences. The positions of Research Scientists were meant for candidates with a doctoral degree and an outstanding academic/research career. In 1993, the scheme was revised. Under the revised scheme, 26 positions/awards were made. The awardees were placed in two slabs viz. Rs. 2300-3500 and Rs. 4000-6500. The award was on contract basis and tenable for a period of five years only and not extendible. As on

31st March 1998, 18(Male-10+Female-8) Research Scientists were working under the revised scheme.

6.6 EMERITUS FELLOWSHIP

The Emeritus Fellowship is awarded to highly qualified and experienced superannuated teachers in the universities and colleges/institutions approved under Section 2(f) and 12 (b) of the UGC Act and who have been actively engaged in research and teaching improvement programmes during their career to enable them to pursue active research in their respective fields of specialisation. The fellowship is for two years or till the awardee reaches the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Under the revised guidelines for the Ninth Plan, the fellowship is for two years or till the awardee reaches the age of 70 years. Besides the usual superannuation benefits, the awardee is provided a fellowship amount of Rs. 10,000/- p.m. and a non-lapsable contingent grant of Rs. 20,000/- p.a. One hundred and seven fellowships were awarded during 1997-98 and a grant of Rs. 24.06 lakh was released under the scheme.

6.7 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 themselves of the scheme for at least two years prior to their superannuation as per the UGC rules, are eligible for this fellowship. Fifty positions were available at any given time. Distinguished college teachers are also eligible for a fellowship under the scheme.

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

scheme during 1997-98 owing to paucity of funds. An amount of Rs. 4.36 lakh was released during the year for ongoing awardees. It has been decided to discontinue the scheme and merge it with the new scheme namely the UGC Research Awards, beginning in 1998-99 for the Ninth Plan.

6.8 NATIONAL EDUCATION TESTING FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING

The UGC conducts a national level test for Lectureship eligibility and Junior Research Fellowship to ensure minimum standards for the entrants in the teaching profession and research in Humanities (including languages), Social Sciences, Computer Application and Electronics Sciences. The test in other science subjects is conducted by the CSIR jointly with the UGC. The tests are conducted twice in a year generally in the month of June and December respectively. For candidates who desire 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 qualify the tests for JRF.

For JRF award, the test is being conducted since 1984 and for eligibility for lectureship since 1989 (as per the Government of India notification dated 22nd July, 1988). Tests for subjects falling under the Engineering Sciences were conducted from December, 1990 to June, 1995 in the joint UGC-CSIR NET Test for Junior Research Fellowships.

Category-wise and gender-wise number of qualified candidates of UGC-NET examination and UGC-CSIR examination are given in Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5.

Table -6.1

Junior Research Fellowship Results

	General Category			SC/ST Category		
UGC Test	Appeared	Qual.	% Qual	Appeared	Qual.	% Qual.
Dec.96	20379	332	1.62	3362	108	3.21
June 97	19997	349	1.96	2687	122	4.54
Dec.97	21308	283	1.32	3430	103	3

Table - 6.2

UGC-NET Examination - Results for Lectureship

UGC Test	General Category		SC/ST Category	
	Appeared	Qual (%)	Appeared	Qual.(%)
Dec.96	30848	2367(7.67)	4962	635(12.82)
June 97	28010	2117(7.56)	4024	482(11.98)
Dec.97	32515	1561(4.80)	4977	458(9.20)

Table - 6.3

Total Gender-Wise break-up of UGC NET - Results for Lectureship and JRF (Only for candidates whose gender was known)

UGC-NET	GENERAL						SC/ST					
	MALE			FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE		
	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%
Dec.,96	16651	1242	7.46	14074	1125	7.99	3642	450	12.35	1320	185	14.02
June,97	14570	1057	7.25	13400	1060	7.91	2855	347	12.15	1169	135	11.55
Dec.,97	17159	836	4.87	15315	725	4.73	3560	332	9.33	1417	126	8.89

Note : Number of candidates appeared as shown in this table will not tally with the corresponding figures given in Table 6.2 to the extent that gender-wise break-up was not available for all the candidates.

Table - 6.4

Gnder-wise Distribution for Junior Research Fellowships Only

UGC-NET	GENERAL						SC/ST					
	MALE			FEMALE			MALE			FEMALE		
	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%	Appeared	Qualified	%
Dec.,96	10969	178	1.62	9287	154	1.66	2494	66	2.64	868	42	4.84
June,97	9227	182	1.97	8530	167	1.96	1943	87	4.48	744	35	4.70
Dec.,97	11258	157	1.39	10009	126	1.26	2496	69	2.76	934	34	3.64

Note : Number of candidates appeared as shown in this table will not tally with the corresponding figures given in Table 6.1 to the extent that gender-wise break-up was not available for the candidates.

Table - 6.5

JOINT CSIR-UGC NET Examination
(FOR SCIENCE SUBJECTS ONLY)

Date of Exams.	Number of Candidates Qualified			
	UGC JRF	CSIR JRF	Total JRF	Lectureship (including JRF)
Dec.,96	123	480	603	659
June,97	80	314	394	501
Dec.,97	78	236	314	455

6.9 HARI OM ASHRAM TRUST AND SWAMI PRANAVANANDA AWARDS

From the endowments made by the Hari Om Ashram Trust, Nadiad, and Swami Pranavananda Saraswati, Director, Yoga Societies in America, the University Grants Commission has instituted five awards each since 1974. The Hari Om Ashram awards are of the value of Rs. 10,000/- each to be awarded every year for outstanding scholarly or scientific work which has thrown light on the problems in a new manner. The following awards for the years 1994 and 1995 were presented at a function held on 30th July, 1997, at New Delhi. Dr. Madhu Dandavate, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, gave away the awards.

HARI OM ASHRAM TRUST AWARDS

1. Sir C.V. Raman Award for Research in Physical Sciences

* Prof. S.B.Ogale
Deptt. of Physics
University of Pune, Pune.

Award for 1994

* Prof. Dipak Chandra Ghosh — Award for 1995
Head, Deptt. of Physics
Jadavpur University
Calcutta - 700 032.

2. **Homi J. Bhabha Award for Research in Applied Sciences**

* Prof. P.A.Aswatha Narayana — Award for 1995
Deptt. of Applied Mechanics
Indian Institute of Technology
Madras - 600 036.

* Prof. L.M.Manocha — Award for 1995
Deptt. of Material Sciences
Sardar Patel University
Vallabh Vidyanagar - 388 120.

3. **Meghnad Saha Award for Research in Theoretical Sciences**

* Prof. S.K.Malik — Award for 1994
Centre for Advanced
Study in Mathematics,
Punjab University
Chandigarh

* Dr. Ravindra E.Amritkar — Award for 1995
Deptt. of Physics
University of Pune
Pune - 411 007.

4. **Jagdish Chandra Bose Award for Research in Life Sciences**

* Prof. P.Balaram — Award for 1994
Professor, Molecular
Bio-Physics Unit
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore - 560 012.

* Dr. Lalji Singh
Centre for Cellular
and Molecular Biology
Uppal Road
Hyderabad - 500 007. — Award for 1995

5. Award to Outstanding Scientists/Social Scientists in the Field of Interaction between Science and Society

None found suitable for the years 1994 and 1995.

Swami Pranavananda Awards

1. Education

* Prof. Ramlal Parikh
Chancellor
Gujarat Vidyapeeth,
Ahmedabad - 380 014. — Award for 1994

* Dr. Thakur V Hari Prasad
President
Tahkur Hari Prasad Institute
of Research and Rehabilitation
for the Mentally Handicapped
Vivekananda Nagar
Dilsukhnagar
Hyderabad - 500 060. — Award for 1995

2. Sociology

* Prof. T.N.Madan
Institute of Economic Growth
Delhi - 110 007. — Award for 1994

* Prof. A.M.Shah
Deptt. of Sociology
University of Delhi
Delhi - 110 007. — Award for 1995

3. **Environmental Science & Ecology**

* Prof. K.P.Singh — Award for 1994
Head Deptt. of Botany
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi - 221 005.

* Prof. C.K.Varshney — Award for 1995
School of Environmental
Sciences
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi - 110 067.

4. **Political Science**

* Dr.(Ms.)Usha Mehta — Award for 1994
President
Mani Bhavan Gandhi
Sanghralaya
Institute of Research on
Gandhian Thought &
Rural Development
19, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi
Mumbai

* Prof. Kuldeep Mathur — Award for 1995
Director
National Institute of
Education Planning
and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg
New Delhi - 110 016.

5. **Economics**

* Prof. A.K.Bagchi — Award for 1994
Centre for Studies in
Social Sciences
10, Lake Terrace
Calcutta - 700 029.

* Prof. M.L.Dantwala — Award for 1995
Emeritus Professor
Deptt. of Economics,
University of Bombay,
Mumbai - 400 008.

6.10 MAJOR AND MINOR RESEARCH PROJECTS FOR TEACHERS IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The UGC provides support to permanent/regular teachers in the universities and colleges to undertake projects and take up in-depth studies in specific subject areas. Priority is given to interdisciplinary research and inter-institutional collaborative research.

The quantum of assistance is Rs.7 lakh and Rs. 50,000/- for major and minor projects, respectively, in Science, Engineering and Technology. For the Humanities and Social Sciences, the level of assistance is Rs. 5 lakh and Rs. 50,000/- respectively. The assistance provided for a major project includes funding for equipment, books and journals, contingencies, travel and field work, appointment of Project Associate, Research Associate, hiring services, computation and other items needed for the project. In the case of minor projects, funding for appointment of project staff is not provided. The duration of a major project is normally three years, with provision for extension for another two years, on a year to year basis. There is mid-term monitoring to check the progress of work. Minor projects are normally for two years, extendible by six months.

During the year under report, teachers who had submitted proposals for major projects were called to present their proposed plan of work before the Expert Committee instead of the previously followed methodology, where the written proposals were placed before experts. This methodology was adopted, to begin with, in the Bio-Sciences to ensure transparency and direct interaction between the teachers and the experts. The first of such workshops was held at the Indian National Science Academy and the second in Osmania University, for evaluating proposals in Bio-sciences. Mid-term monitorings of ongoing projects were simultaneously held in the workshops. Evaluation of new proposals in other subjects was done by the previously followed methodology. Altogether, **347 proposals for major research projects were given approval for funding** during the year under report. During 1997-98, **three group monitoring workshops were held,** out of which, two were held in the Bio-sciences, and one in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

One hundred and thirty-eight old projects (approved of during the period 1974-89) were finally wound up during the period under report, with settlement of accounts.

Table 6.6 shows the number of projects approved of by the UGC and the grants released by it during the year 1997-98.

Table - 6.6

Major and Minor Research Projects 1997-98

Scheme	No.of Proposals Approved	No.of female Principal Investigators		Grant Released	
		No.	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
Major Research Projects				(Rs. in crores)	
1.Humanities and Social Science	267	39	14.6	2.92 *	26.2
2.Science	80	9	11.3	6.22 *	55.8
3.Engg.Technology	-	-	-	2.00 *	18.0
Total	347	48		11.14	100.0
Minor Research Projects				(Rs. in crores)	
1.Humanities and Social Sciences	323**			0.55	
2.Science	352**			0.79	
Total	675			1.34	

* These include grants for new, ongoing and old projects

** Does not include figures of North Eastern Regional office, Guwahati

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

During the year 1997-98, the U.G.C. did not grant approval to any fresh proposals as the guidelines were under review. Grants amounting Rs.1.07 lakh were sanctioned during 1997-98 for the proposals approved of earlier.

6.12 TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS

* The Commission will provide assistance for the award of teacher fellowships for doing M.Phil or completing Ph.D to the teachers of those colleges eligible for assistance under normal development schemes during the Ninth Plan period. If the college does not utilise the fellowship, the UGC may transfer the lapsed period of months/years to the colleges which make a request for additional fellowships. A total of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent fellowships will be reserved for SC and ST candidates, respectively. If there are not sufficient candidates in a college, the fellowships will be allocated where candidates are available.

* A teacher fellow will register for the M.Phil in a College/University/Institution which offers the M.Phil programme in the concerned subject. A teacher fellow will register for research for completing his/her Ph.D in a College/University/Institution having a well developed Post-graduate Department in the concerned subject with adequate research facilities.

* The teacher will continue to receive full salary from the parent institution/college during the period of the teacher fellowship.

Eligibility Conditions

* The teacher should be permanent/confirmed (or have been appointed on a regular basis in the case of Government Colleges).

* The teacher should not be more than 45 years of age (relaxable by 5 years in the case of women teachers and teachers belonging to SC/ST category) on the date of application.

* The teacher appointed up to 1986 should have at least a second class Master's degree with a minimum of 50per cent of the marks (45% for SC/ST Teachers) and, in the case of teacher appointed after 1986, should have at least 55 per cent marks (50% in case of SC/ST teachers) at Master's level or equivalent in the seven point grading scale with letter grades,O, A, B, C, D, E and F

* The teacher should have had at least three years of teaching experience on the date of submission of application for the award.

* The teacher, who has not been once awarded any teacher fellowship from the UGC or any other agency, may be given preference over others.

As many as 5181 teachers fellows were assisted under the shcme during the eighth plan period.

6.13 TRAVEL GRANTS FOR ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The UGC provides financial assistance to college teachers for presenting papers at international academic conferences abroad. This scheme was started with a view to enable the faculty to interact with academicians in

educational institutions in other countries. Over the years, this facility has been extended to UGC-awarded Research Associates also. The Commission constitutes a Travel Grant Committee which meets almost every month to evaluate the proposals received in respect of travel grants. Assistance under this scheme is available to a teacher once in three years up to the age of 60 years. During the year 1997-98, proposals of 126 teachers (72 Males and 54 Females) were approved for assistance.

In addition, this facility is also available to the Vice-Chancellors and Members of the Commission on cent per cent basis outside the Unassigned Grant once in three years. Proposals of 13 Vice-Chancellors (11 Males and 2 Females) were given approval during 1997-98.

6.14 VISITING PROFESSORS/FELLOWS

The UGC provides assistance to universities for the appointment of Visiting Professors/Fellows, to whom payment is made by way of an honorarium/DA. Under the revised guidelines of the scheme for implementation during the Ninth Plan period, a Visiting Professor is provided an honorarium not exceeding Rs.8000 p.m. Excluding any superannuation benefits, a fellow is paid daily allowance not exceeding Rs. 300. A person appointed as Visiting Professor from outside the country may be paid an honorarium of up to Rs.9,000/- p.m. The quantum of UGC assistance to each university for this purpose is determined in relation to the Ninth Plan allocation to the university for its general development.

During the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 20.11 lakhs was provided under the scheme to various universities.

6.15 SPECIAL SCHEME OF VISITING PROFESSORS/FELLOWS TO THE MIGRANT TEACHERS OF KASHMIR UNIVERSITY AND ITS AFFILIATED COLLEGES

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. It has been decided to continue the scheme during the Ninth Plan also or till such time as the position in the Kashmir Valley normalizes. 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.

During the year 1997-98, grants amounting to Rs. 35.42 lakhs, were released to 12 universities and two colleges as shown in Table 6.7.

Table - 6.7

Grants paid to Universities/Colleges under the Special Scheme of UGC for displaced Kashmir Migrant Teachers during 1997-98 (Up to 31.3.98)

Name of the University/College	Grant Paid (Rs. in lakhs)
M.D. University, Rohtak	1.08
Jammu University	8.18
Guru Nanak Dev University	0.45
Panjab University	0.54
Punjabi University	0.21
Kumaon University	0.72
Allahabad University	1.08
Jamia Hamdard	1.08
Aligarh Muslim University	6.56
Indira Gandhi National Open	6.56
Jawahar Lal Nehru	5.72
Delhi University	1.08
R.B.S.College, Agra	1.17
Agra College, Agra	0.99
Total =	**35.42**

6.16 SEMINAR, SYMPOSIA, CONFERENCE

As per the guidelines for seminars/conferences, the University Grants Commission provides assistance to postgraduate Colleges for organising programmes such as seminars, symposia and conferences at both national and international levels. The quantum of assistance provided under the scheme is as follows:

*	Seminar	Rs.20,000/-
*	State level Conference	Rs.35,000/-
*	National level Conference	Rs.50,000/-
*	International Conference	Rs.50,000/-

The scheme has been decentralised and grants are released by the concerned regional offices.

Similar programmes are organised by universities under the scheme of Unassigned grants in accordance with the 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.

6.17 UNASSIGNED GRANTS

The Commission provides assistance under the scheme to teachers from universities for participating in conferences, holding seminars and symposia, publication of research work and minor research projects in the universities. The Commission has rationalised the guidelines of the scheme and updated provisions relating to the size of unassigned grants, ceilings on expenses, rates and procedures during the Ninth Plan as under :

*	Travel Grants	:	Up to 30 per cent of the total allocation

*	Conferences/Seminars/ Symposia/Workshops/ short-term training programmes etc. :	Up to 20 per cent of the total allocation
*	Publication Grants to Universities :	Up to 30 per cent of the total allocation
*	Support for Minor Research Projects :	Up to 20 per cent of the total allocation

The percentage of allocation of grant for the above items may be relaxed up to 20 per cent of the total grant with the prior approval of the Vice-Chancellor after recording reasons in writing.

The quantum of financial assistance, payable to the Universities, will be on the basis of the following criteria:

Faculty strength as on 14th August of the previous year	**UGC support per year (Rs. in lakh)**
Up to 50	3.00
51 - 100	5.00
101 - 300	8.00
Above 300	12.00

During the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 173 lakh was provided under the scheme to various Universities.

VII
STUDIES IN EMERGING AND INTERDISCIPLINARY AREAS

7.1 SUPERCONDUCTIVITY PROGRAMME

The UGC has been assisting universities since 1987 in developing education and research capabilities in both basic and applied areas under the Superconductivity Research Development Programme. A Standing Committee assists the UGC in the implementation of the programme which is regularly evaluated through periodic review in the form of group monitoring meetings and annual/biennial reports. The following universities were being assisted under the programme as on 31st March, 1998. Grants given to each of these universities during 1997-98 are also indicated in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1

Universities Assisted under Super Conductivity Programme
Grants given during 1977-98
(Rs. in lakh)

1.	Anna University	-
2.	HNB Garwhal University/Kumaon Univ.	1.00
3.	Pune University	5.49
4.	Kalyani University	0.50
5.	Barkatullah University	3.50
6.	Utkal University	0.50
7.	Madras University	1.90
8.	Rajasthan University	5.95
9.	Banaras Hindu University	9.00
10.	Delhi University	1.20
11.	Allahabad University	13.00
12.	Jamia Millia Islamia University	0.50
13.	Shivaji University	0.97
	Total	**43.51**

7.2 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 universities being assisted under this programme and the quantum of assistance given to each university during 1997-98 is Rs.0.78 lakhs to Andhra University and Rs.2.78 lakhs to Cochin University. Seven Universities had utilised the grant earlier.

7.3 COURSES IN EMERGING AREAS

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

Courses offered under these programmes are as follows :

1. **Master's level courses**

* Business Administration
* Electronics Science
* Bio-technology
* Futurology
* Environmental Science / Energy
* Computer Application
* Functional Hindi
* Communication (Separate M.A./M.Sc. in Audio Visual Production/Graphics/Cameraman/Editing/Journalism/Printi Technology/Book Publication)

2. **Special Papers at the Master's level**

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

Proposals for financial support for the above courses are considered by expert groups. Assistance approved by the Commission for these courses during 1997-98 is given in Table 6.3.

Table 7.2

Assistance approved for courses in Emerging Areas

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount approved during 1997-98 for on-going activities (Rs. in lakh)	Total no. of Deptt. approved up to 31.3.98	No. of students enrolled
1.	Environment/ Energy	200.00	91	423
2.	Biotechnology		18	
3.	Electronics		29	
4.	Futurology		10	
5.	Computer Application and Computer courses in Universities and Colleges		30	N.A.
6.	Atmospheric Sciences/ Remote Sensing			7
7.	Superconductivity			17
				13
	Total	**200.00**	-	**215**

The Environment Science Programme is being implemented by the UGC on the basis of the directives of the Supreme Court. It is a continuing programme under which the following proposals received from universities up to 31.3.1998 were approved for assistance.

* Workshops/seminars on Environment Education at PG level in different departments in universities/colleges.
* Introduction of a special paper on Environment Education at post-graduate level in different universities/colleges.
* Introduction of M.Sc. course in Environment Education

in ten universities.

* Six research projects on fly ash accumulation and finding of avenues for its mass scale utilization.

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

7.4 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, the UGC receives some proposals from universities which are innovative, and, yet they cannot be considered because they are not covered under any specific scheme of the UGC. Keeping this in view, the UGC has been implementing the scheme of Innovative Programmes in the university sector since 1993-94.

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

* the programme is innovative and will positively influence the quality of teaching/research in the university
* the nature of the proposal is such that it cannot be considered under any of the other 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, certainly within the

Plan period, are taken up for consideration by the UGC. A list of the Innovative Programmes and the universities/ departments supported is given in Table 6.3. As on 31.3.1998, 13 departments/universities were being assisted under this scheme.

During the year under report, the Commission revised the guidelines for courses in 'Emerging Areas' and 'Innovative Programmes' for implementation during the Ninth Plan period. The Commission has merged the two schemes and no subject has been identified because emerging areas change from time to time. Hence, each proposal would be evaluated for its relevance to emerging areas. The Commission has provided a total grant of Rs.217.49 lakh for on-going activities under both the schemes of 'Innovative Programmes' and 'Emerging Areas' during the year 1997-98.

Thus, these two programmes have been integrated and named 'Innovative Programmes', for implementation during the Ninth Plan period.

Accordingly the guidelines were revised with the objective of covering the areas for societal development and strengthening of education on a mass scale, for which funds are not available under the existing schemes and facilities are inadequate. Whatever innovation is possible is to be supported. Hence, the scheme, 'Innovative Programmes' lays emphasis on selection of innovative ideas with a field orientation, preferably interdisciplinary in nature. Other details are given in the guidelines, which were circulated to the universities.

The superconductivity R&D Programme and the Atmospheric Science Programmes are also now a part of the scheme for Innovative Programmes. The Commission has constituted Standing Committees to deal with Innovative Programmes in various faculties - Science, Humanities and Socail Sciences.

Table 7.3

Universities Supported For Innovative Programmes

University	Innovative Programme
1. Rohilkhand University	- Electronic Educational lab for Instructional Resources Material
2. Jadavpur University	- Cognitive Science
3. Rani Durgavati Univ.	- Mathematical Modelling and designing through computer graphics
4. Banaras Hindu University	- Centre for Educational Technology
5. Rohilkhand University	- Development of Terra-cotta Mural Technology
6. Inter University	- Experimental Nuclear Physics Consortium & Electronics
7. Poona University	- Comp. and Chem. - 2000
8. Poona University	- Development of Microscale Experiments in Chemistry
9. Algappa University	- PG Diploma in Material Protection and Corrosion Engineering.
10. Sri Venkateswara Univ.	- Establishment of Deptt. of Human Rights
11. Jiwaji University	- Chemical, Sales and Marketing Management
12. JNTU, Hyderabad	- Eco-Development of Villages, Studies of Development at Biomass Briquitting
13. College of Engg., GITAM Hyderabad (Andhra Univ.)	- Bachelor's course in Environmental Management

7.5 AREA STUDIES PROGRAMMES

The University Grants Commission is providing assistance to centres identified as 'Area Study Centres' for undertaking studies relating to problems and culture of a given area and for developing inter-disciplinary research and teaching within a comparative framework. The focus is on such countries and regions with which India has had close and direct contact. In addition to these centres, three more centres for Indian languages and culture are also operating.

As on 31st March, 1998, the Commission is providing assistance to the following centres :

1.	Banaras Hindu University	-	Centre for Studies on Nepal
2.	Delhi University	-	i. Chinese & Japanese Studies ii. Developing Countries Research Centre
3.	Calcutta University	-	- Centre for South East Asian Studies
4.	Bombay University	-	i. Centre for African Studies ii. Centre for European Studies
5.	Madras University	-	- Centre for South & South East Asian Studies
6.	Osmania University	-	- Centre for Urban Development & Regional Planning
7.	Sri Venkateswara University	-	- Centre for Studies on Indo-China
8.	Rajasthan University	-	- South Asia with main focus on Study of Govt. & Politics
9.	North Bengal University	-	- Himalayan Studies

10.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	-	i.Gulf Studies ii.Russian Studies
11.	Kashmir University	-	- Central Asian Studies
12.	Andhra University	-	- Cooperative Possibilities in SAARC Countries
13.	Goa University	-	- Latin American Countries
14.	Jamia Millia Islamia	-	- Academy of Third World Studies
15.	Jamia Millia Islamia	-	- Federal Studies Centre
16.	Pune University	-	- Defence & Strategic Studies
17.	Hyderabad University	-	- Indian Diaspora Studies

Two centres which were functioning till 1996-97 have since been discontinued as one became a fullfledged department and the other because of poor functioning.

Grants to the tune of Rs.76.30 lakhs were released during 1997-98 under the programme.

VIII
INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRES, NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES AND CENTRES OF NATIONAL FACILITIES

8.1 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. These 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. A list of these centres is given in table 8.1.

Table 7.1

Inter-University Centres during 1997-98

Centres*	Objectives
1. Nuclear Science Centre New Delhi - 110 0067 (1984)	Accelerator oriented research
2. Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics Pune - 411007 (1988)	State-of-the-art instrumentation for research in astronomy
3. Inter-University Consortium for DAE facilities Indore - 452001 (1989)	Use of facilities of Department of Atomic Energy

4.	Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET) Ahmedabad -380 009 (Established:1991 Registered Society:1996)	Networking of libraries through electronic media
5.	Consortium of Educational Communication New Delhi - 110 067 (1993)	To disseminate Country-wide Classroom programmes through television
6.	National Assessment and Accreditation Council Bangalore - 560010 (1994)	To assess and accredit public and private institutions of higher learning
7.	Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla	To invite teachers from universities and colleges as Associates of the Inter-University Centre and provide them with exposure to new ideas, methods and opportunities to do research

---

* Year of establishment in parenthesis.

A brief account of the activities of various centres is given below.

8.1.1 **Nuclear Science Centre**

The major research areas of the Centre are Materials Science, Nuclear and Atomic Physics, Radiobiology and Radio Chemistry. The user community comprises scholars from 50 universities, 27 colleges and 28 other institutions including IITs.

The 15 UD Pelletron, which is the core facility of the Centre, has been operational for 7,930 hours and the machine up-time was about 96 per cent during 1997-98. There has been considerable improvement in the beam time utilization. The ion source performed satisfactorily and the zinc ion beam, a new one, could be delivered to interested users. A new Faraday Cup has been installed at the bottom of the tank. The corona probe burning has been resolved by operating the control circuit at lower grid potential.

A versatile cryostat has been fabricated to house the resonator for in-beam tests. The prototype cavity resonator would be used as the superbuncher for the heavy ion beams before injection into the LINAC. A buncher cryostat has also been designed for this.

The prototype resonator was successfully tested and it surpassed the designed accelerating fields. It was put to stability tests and cycled through several thermal cycles. The prototype resonator has already arrived at the Centre.

A low frequency voltage noise measurement device has been designed and fabricated.

A ruggedised Scanning Tunneling Microscope (STM) has been developed and tested through which scanning and image processing were successfully performed. This STM will be installed in the Ultra High Vacuum (UHV) experimental chamber of the Materials Science beam line.

A mini orange electron spectrometer consisting of SmCo3 magnet filter and a Si (Li) has been installed on the Gamma Detector Array (GDA) beamline. This has been fabricated by the Punjab University group.

Steps are underway to develop a Radioactive Ion Beam (RIB) facility, using the Heavy Ion Reaction analyser with certain modifications.

A quadrupole triplet magnet and a high stability bipolar power supply for steerer magnet has been made indigenously.

As a spin-off of accelerator related electronics, the Centre has transferred the technology of designing and fabricating a 13.56 Mhz, 500 watt solid RF generator to M/s Hind High Vacuum, Bangalore for commercial production. The DST and the Centre will receive royalty on the basis of sales proceeds of the equipment and a technology transfer fee.

During the year under report, the Centre contributed 84 research papers to referred journals of international standing.

As a part of the 6th National Seminar on X-ray Spectroscopy, a workshop on "X-ray Spectroscopy with Heavy Ions" was organised at the Government Post Graduate Arts & Science College, Ratlam, in November, 1997. About 75 scholars from different universities and colleges participated in the workshop.

In order to stimulate college teachers and students in various facets of accelerator-based research possibilities at the Centre, an acquaintance programme was organised in January, 1998, at the R.B.S. College, Agra.

National Science Day was also observed on 28th February, 1998, to which 45 students from Delhi University were invited.

The major civil works which started last year, namely, construction of phase II housing complex, air compressor room, and the diesel generator room for cryo facilities, were nearing completion.

During the year 1997-98, grants amounting to Rs.12.5 crores were paid to the Centre by the UGC.

8.1.2 Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA)

IUCAA, set up in 1988, has over the years thrived on its visitor programme. During its first decade, more than 4000 academics including faculty members and students from universities and colleges in India, resource persons, post-doctorates and students from research institutions, and observatories in India and abroad, have visited IUCAA for its academic programmes and made this a vibrant campus.

A major academic event was hosted by IUCCA in December,1997 namely, GR-15, the Fifteenth International Conference on General Relativity and Gravitation. It was hosted by India for the first time. Nearly 500 GR-specialists attended the conference.

The IUCAA telescope is still in its design stage. The delay has been caused by the relocation of the concerned technical staff and experts from the Royal Greenwich Observatory (RGO) consequent on the UK Government's decision to wind up and reorganise most of the activities of the RGO. A MOU has been signed with Copenhagen University for the fabrication of an imager spectrograph for use on the telescope as the 'first light' instrument. Progress has been slow and steady on acquiring the Giravali near Pune site for the telescope from the Forest Department. It is hoped that the telescope will be on site in 1999.

Apart from GR-15, IUCAA organized a number of small-scale schools and workshops in different subjects during 1997-98. Many of these were organised on the campuses of colleges and universities from as far as Tezpur in the North East to Kozencheri, Kerala, in the South.

The highlight of the Foundation Day celebrations on 29th December, 1997, was the Ninth Foundation Day lecture by Professor Sir Michael Berry on Geometric Phases and the Separation of the World. The lecture was delivered extempore with the remarkable demonstration of a spinning

top that stayed in mid-air, an effect of 'geometric magnetism'.

IUCAA's programmes for science popularisation continued in full swing with lectures to school children on the second and fourth Saturdays of every month. The projects are conducted during the summer vacation also.

The major development on the organisational side was the modification of the rules of IUCAA which passed on the chairpersonship of the Governing Board to Professor R.P.Bambah, a distinguished mathematician and former Vice-Chancellor of Panjab University, Chandigarh.

During the year under report, the UGC released grants to the tune of Rs.5.7 crores to the Centre.

8.1.3 **Inter-University Consortium for DAE Facilities**

The major mandate of IUC-DAEF is to support university scientists to utilise major facilities of the Department of Atomic Energy which include the Dhruva reactor at Mumbai, variable energy cyclotron at Calcutta and INDUS-I at Indore. The consortium also provides complementary support facilities to university scientists for characterisation of materials which may be investigated using the major machines. It also supports experiments on the small accelerators. About a hundred projects are currently in progress.

At present, 17 research projects are being supported by IUC-DAEF at the particle irradiation facility of the Materials Science Division, IGCAR, Kalpakkam and several new facilities have been added to it under IUC-DAEF projects.

An ultra high vacuum chamber for ion implantation of semi-conductor thin films and the techniques of RBS and NRA have also been developed.

During the year 1997-98, there were about 95 users of various infrastructural facilities at IUC-DAEF, Indore Centre. Sixty-eight research papers were published in international journals and 65 papers were presented at various national conferences. Organisation of workshops and short term courses is an important activity of IUC-DAEF which is aimed at increasing the user-base and improving the quality of the projects being pursued by university scientists at DAE facilities. During the year, the IUC organised seven short term courses and workshops. A complete high vacuum ($2X10^6$ torr) sputtering system is developed in the laboratory to deposit various types of thin films. Sputtering is carried out with broad beam ion source. A 100 micron scanner has also been purchased and installed. In addition, an induction melting system which can melt 30 g of metallic mixture in inert argon atmosphere in a quartz tube has also been set up. A low noise precision bi-polar constant current source, the stability and accuracy of which is better than 0.1 per cent from the initial trial measurements of calibration, has also been designed and fabricated by the Centre. In 1997-98, 14 additional surface barrier detectors have been made in the laboratory which have been giving a resolution of the order of 45 to 50 kev for 5.4 MeV Alpha particles.

During the year under report, the Centre was paid grants of Rs.6.95 crores by the UGC.

8.1.4 **Information and Library Network (INFLIBNET)**

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

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

Automation of University Libraries

Eighteen more universities were provided grants under the INFLIBNET programme for modernising their libraries, bringing the total number of universities funded up to 1997-98 to 87. Most of these universities have already acquired computer systems and have started the automation activity. A number of universities have made substantial progress in the creation of databases in their libraries.

Creation of Union Databases

Creation of union databases is another priority area for INFLIBNET. Most of the future activities relating to resource sharing will depend on these databases. Substantial progress has been made in this area.

Training

Two training courses of one-month duration each were organised during 1997-98, bringing the total number of training courses conducted up to 31.3.98 to 16. A one week training course, specially on the library management software (ILM), developed by the Centre, was also arranged.

National Convention (CALIBER-98)

The fifth National Convention, CALIBER-98, was organised at Bhubaneswar in March, 1998, in collaboration with the Utkal University. The theme of the convention was "Information Management in Academic & Research Libraries". The convention was attended by more than 200 delegates from across the country seventy one technical papers received which have been published in a volume.

Development of Library Management Software

An Integrated Library Management Software (ILMS), developed by the Centre for automation of in-house operation of libraries, has been supplied to 62 libraries. This software covers all major library functions such as acquisition, cataloguing, circulation, serial control and OPAC etc.

Information Services

* **Based on Union Databases**

The Centre has been providing on-line access to union databases through INET and other modes. A number of users have been frequently accessing these databases.

* **CD-ROM Based Databases**

The Centre has at present about 22 CD-ROM databases which include ten bibliographic databases, nine Abstracting/Indexing databases and three Reference databases.

* **COPSAT : Content of Periodicals in Science & Technology:**

This service, being provided in collaboration with the National Centre for Science Information (NCSI), is very well received and the number of subscriptions has been increasing.

Networking Facilities

At present, the Centre is making use of government and government supported networks such as ERNET, NICNET, INET and GIAS to provide networking facilities to university libraries for accessing INFLIBNET databases and other Indian and foreign databases in on-line or off-line mode. An ERNET VSAT has been installed at the Centre and is operational.

It is proposed to establish a satellite based network for INFLIBNET connecting all the universities using VSATs.

University Information System

INTERNET provides an excellent means to enlighten people the world over about Indian academic information. Not much information is presently available on INTERNET regarding universities in India. Home pages and web sites need to be created for this purpose. This activity has already been started at the Centre by creating home pages giving the variety of information on Indian universities.

The UGC released grants amounting to Rs.1.84 crores to the centre during 1997-98.

8.1.5 CONSORTIUM FOR EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Background

The Consortium for Educational Communication was set up by UGC as an Inter-University Centre in 1993 with the responsibility of utilizing electronic media in education. It is the nodal agency to coordinate the development of TV studios, monitor production and research activities in the media centres, store and capsule programmes as well as liaise with Doordarshan and other telecast authorities for proper dissemination.

As on 31.3.1998, 17 media centres (7 educational media research centres and 10 audio-visual research centres) have been set up by the UGC. The nationwide distribution of the media centres at various institutions of higher learning, enables CEC to capture the socio-cultural and geographical diversity in educational television programming.

Production of Programmes:

The programme philosophy is to look at education being "beyond textbook and beyond undergraduate classroom as a

window to the world to provoke thinking and creativity to enrich the experiences of the youth". This year's production of about 500 programmes brings the holding of the **CEC Media Library to more than 2200 hours of educational television programmes.**

The UGC had initiated the production of curriculum based lecture series on 15 subjects. Out of these, the recordings of nine subjects have been completed, amounting to nearly 2,600 half-hour programmes. These are also now being telecast on DD-1 and DD-2 under the title "University Video Lecture Course". This has put the undergraduate level syllabus oriented education within the reach of the millions of television viewers in India.

Telecast

On an average, the Consortium receives about 50 programmes from the media centres every month. They are packaged and telecast as "Countrywide Classroom" (CWCR) from about 1000 TV Transmitters of Doordarshan. It is also available on the main transponder of the INSAT satellite. The UGC-CEC telecast duration was increased during the year, from 11 hrs. 30 min. per week to 17 hrs. 15 min. during the weeks when Parliament is not in session and 14 hrs. 15 min. in the weeks when Parliament is in session.

Quality Improvement

The initiatives for quality improvement, taken last year, started paying during 1997-98. One fallout of the stress on quality improvement was that Doordarshan came forward to offer more time on DD-1 as well as on DD-2.

Some promotional spots, new animated transitions between the programmes, and quite a few spots on environmental concepts and issues, spiced up the slots. The new slot of 45 minutes created a demand for shorter programmes. The media centres started producing programmes of 12-mts. duration to adapt to changed circumstances.

Meanwhile, the preview committee became stricter in its demand for quality of content and style in the presentations. Naturally, the number of programmes produced, declined. There was, however, no cause for concern, because it was clear that once the basic minimum standards for production were established, there was enough room for stepping up the number of productions. The new centres at Mysore, Calicut and Sagar started contributing to CWCR this year.

Programme of the Month Award was given to the best production received out of about 40-50 newly produced programmes from the Centre. The certificate goes to the team and the Centre and a book to the producer.

10th UGC-CEC Education Video Competition

The annual UGC-CEC Educational Video Competition is meant to nurture, encourage and recognise excellence in educational video production in India. In the beginning, the Competition was restricted to the productions from the media centres. For the last two years, this Competition has been thrown open to all citizens and organisations of India who produce educational programmes.

This year, 116 entries were received for 22 awards in various categories which include Best Educational Programme (for any audience), Best Educational Programme (for undergraduates), Best Educational Programme for Children, Teachers and Adults and awards for Technical Excellence. CEC had instituted an award for Life Time Achievement in Educational Communication. In the last two years, this award had been given to Fr. Gaston Roberge (former Director, EMRC, Calcutta) and Prof. E.V. Chitnis (former Director Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad). The award for 1997-98 consisting of citation, trophy and a shawl was given to Prof. Yash Pal. All the other awards contain a cash prize as decided from time to time, a trophy which is stylised from a veena and a certificate of excellence.

National Viewership Survey 1997

The second national viewership survey, conducted during the year, indicated that the viewership of CWCR has increased from about 19 million in 1993 to about 22 million in 1997. The study estimates that over 5 million viewers watch these programmes every day. When compared to the first survey (1993), the viewership has increased in the North-east, East and West but has reduced in North, Central and South India. CWCR has retained a steady percentage of viewers (i.e. 12% of the total TV viewing population). Despite an overall growth in the viewer base, there has been an erosion of the regular viewing of these programmes. This, according to the study, is due to the impact of cable and satellite TV and the lack of effective promotion of the programmes.

Projects

Educational International

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

Knowing the product required collating all the data on programmes available in CEC. A comprehensive Catalogue of about 4000 educational video programmes in 12 broad areas was brought out along with two dozen attractive fliers on various indepth series, for national and international markets.

Environment project

Following the Supreme Court ruling on environment education and the UGC decisions on the follow-up, CEC has

been coordinating the environment project for the last two years on TV. The primary objective of the project is promotion of environmental and developmental education through innovative application of the electronic media. The cell works toward the stated objective through procurement, production and broadcast of environment development based television programmes, and organization of interactive workshops-cum-film festivals. In this regard, the Cell has been active on ECOQUEST (graphic spots on nature and ecology), VASUNDHARA (a television series of short films on environment and development issues of India) and PRAKRITI (film festival-cum-workshop on environment, development and human rights).

Featuring more than 30 films, PRAKRIT had mirrored the film and documentary world of nature and biodiversity, pollution and degradation, grassroots voices and indigenous choices, environmental perspectives and developmental objectives, gender sensitivity and human rights. The festival was held on 17-19 December 1997, at Hyderabad. Students, researchers, administrators, development workers and media attended it. Planned as an annual educational event, PRAKRITI is an initiative towards a sensitive, sensible and scientific outlook on equity, ethics and ecology.

During the year 1997-98, the UGC paid grants amounting to Rs.3.93 crores to the Centre.

8.1.6 National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)

During the year 1997-98, NAAC took the following initiatives to set the quality agenda in motion.

i) **Reaching out**

* NAAC's promotional materials were distributed widely to university and college teachers.

* Two national level programmes, three regional level programmes, two state level programmes, and eight institutional level programmes were organised all over the country to familiarise educational administrators and faculty with the concept of assessment and accreditation.

ii) **Development of Instruments for Assessment and Accreditation**

* The methodology for the process of assessment and accreditation was finalised through a series of interactions and workshops with experts.

* To assess and accredit the quality of education offered by the Open Universities, a technique is being prepared in collaboration with Distance Education Council of IGNOU for which a two-day workshop was convened in January, 1998.

iii) **Assessment and Accreditation exercise completed**

* Pondicherry University underwent the process during September, 1997, and 11 more universities are in various stages of the process.

* Three colleges have undergone the process of assessment and accreditation during this period.

* Three colleges submitted the self-study report.

* Forty-three universities and 68 colleges have sent letters of intent for assessment and accreditation.

iv) **International collaboration**

* International linkages have been established with USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Mauritius and Nepal.

* A teleconference was organised at the NAAC office in June, 1997, to interact with experts of USA on the status of assessment and accreditation practices in the U.S.A.

* A team from Quality Assurance Agencies of UK interacted with the NAAC team at Bangalore in October, 1997.

* Experts from Canada, Malaysia and Nepal visited the NAAC office and interacted with the NAAC staff on assessment and accreditation.

v) **Interaction with professional bodies**

* NAAC took the initiatives and brought major professional bodies to discuss collaborative assessment and accreditation.

vi) **Research**

* A research project on Validation of the Instruments of Assessment and Accreditation has been evolved.

vii) **Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)**

* Based on the guidelines formulated by NAAC for the establishment of IQAC, many other institutions were encouraged to establish IQAC, besides the 44 universities which have already established their IQACs.

viii) **Support for Accreditation Cost**

* NAAC's efforts to solicit the help of the UGC to support the universities on the financial implications has been successful. The UGC has built in the cost within ceiling of the IXth Plan of each university. If the funds are not

utilised, these would lapse. They cannot be re-allocated to any other head of expenditure. Hence, this financial hurdle has been removed and it is hoped that the universities will come forward for assessment. Efforts are going on to bring in state support for the colleges and other institutions.

During the year 1997-98, the UGC paid grants amounting to Rs.60.00 lakhs to the Centre.

8.1.7 Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla

The Inter-University Centre for Humanities and Social Sciences, which is a part of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, came into being in January, 1991, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Institute. In its over thirty years of existence, the Institute has been able to create a unique atmosphere for the pursuit of research and the life of scholarly reflection and contemplation. It has a residential scholarly community of over thirty Fellows, each engaged in her or his own research, but, at the same time, taking active part in the academic life of the community. The Associates of the Inter-University Centre, drawn from colleges and universities across the country, are inducted into this community and, almost without exception, they have found their short stay very stimulating.

The academic programme of the Centre has three basic components :

* the scheme of Associateship
* the organisation of Research Seminars in different parts of the country; and
* the holding of Study Weeks on problems of national and international interest at the Institute in Shimla.

(i) Associateship

Under the scheme of Associateship, the Centre invites university and college teachers from all over the country to spend up to three months at the Institute. The Associates use this period to :

* try and complete some research they might have been engaged in for some time;

* revise their doctoral dissertation; and

* catch up with their reading in the Institute's library.

The most useful aspect of an Associate's stay at the Institute is the opportunity of interacting with the Fellows of the Institute and distinguished occasional visitors from India as well as abroad. Also, the Associates take part in the Seminars and Conferences, both national and international, which are among the regular activities of the Institute. In selecting Associates, care is taken to see that they represent as large a geographical area of the country as possible while not ignoring merit.

During the last ten years of its existence, the Centre has had 350 associates from all over the country.

(ii) Study Weeks

Study Weeks, organised by the Centre, bring together eminent scholars who spend a week at the Centre debating on an issue which is of considerable current academic and practical significance.

The participants in the Study Week are scholars who have already made a significant contribution to the debate around the topic to which the Study Week in question is devoted.

(iii) Research Seminars

Research Seminars are organised in different parts of the country. They are meant primarily for young teachers and researchers in different regions who are put in touch with distinguished members of the faculty drawn from various universities. During the course of the Seminar which may last up to two weeks, there is an intense dialogue among the young participants themselves, and among the participants and the resource persons on an area in the forefront of the current academic debate.

Publication

The Centre also has a modest publications programme. It publishes the biannual journal titled, *Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences*. One of the two issues of the journal every year is devoted to a specified theme. The other issue is a general one and publishes articles in different areas of the humanities and the social sciences. Some of the thematic issues have been : "Images of Communities in Modern Indian Literature", "Discourse and Truth" and "The Idea of the Political". The journal has already established a reputation for itself for its high standards, both in its quality of production and in the excellence of many of the articles which have appeared in it. Proceedings of the Study Weeks are also considered for publication by the Centre. Occasionally, work done by Associates during their Associateship at the Centre, may also be considered for publication.

Authorities

The Director of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study is also the Director of the Centre. The Centre has an Academic Committee which advises it on all academic matters. The Committee, consisting of academicians from different parts of the country, and representing different disciplines, meets at least once a year. The highest decision making body of the Centre is a Coordination

Committee with the Chairperson of the UGC as its Chair and the Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, as its Co-Chair.

A grant of Rs.29.00 lakhs was released during 1997-98.

8.2 NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES

In addition to inter-university centres, the UGC has also been instrumental in setting up selected universities. A list of these centres, and their activities during the year 1997-98, are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2

	Centres	Objectives
8.2.1	National Centre for Science Information, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore - 560 012.	Science Information Centre
8.2.2	National Information Centre M.S.University of Bardoa Vadodara (Gujarat)	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences (Economics, Political Science, Education, Psychology)
8.2.3	National Information Centre SNDT Women's University Bombay	Information Centre in Humanities and Social Sciences (Sociology, Women's Studies, Home Science, Special Education, Library and Information Science).

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

During 1997-98 the National Centre for Science Information (NCSI) continued to serve the researchers in Indian universities and colleges by providing them convenient, economical and timely access to scientific information. The Centre has access to a very large number of electronic information sources, including databases available on CDROM, online and the Internet. NCSI offers different information services to meet the research information needs of the academicians. The Centre conducts a one-year Post-Master's training programme in Information Technology Applications of Library and Information Services and also handles consultancy and sponsored R&D projects. The Centre has kept in close touch with national and international developments in the areas of S&T information sources and services and information technology, to develop applications appropriate to the information needs of the researchers.

The Centre started the following new porgrammes during 1997-98 :

* Web access to Medline and Matchsci bibliographic databases using ERL (Electronic Reference Library) technology

* Launching of three profile-based e-mail alerting services, that is, citation alert, content page alert and hot papers in science, and

* Execution of a development project, under consultancy to port a database to the Web and CD-ROM.

Information Services-Volume of usage during 1997-98

(i) Current Awareness: During the year, as many as 320 user profiles were processed and 35,000 abstracts mailed.

(ii) COPSAT (Content pages of periodicals in Science and Technology) for universities : Under this, about 50 university profiles are processed every month, with about 300 pages of content page information mailed per profile per month.

Through nominal pricing of its information services, the Centre is able to generate some revenue. As per UGC directions, the centre has been able to generate more than 15 per cent of its recurring expenditure. During the year, the Centre was able to generate revenue of Rs.10.12 lakh.

The Centre successfully completed the 8th one-year training course on 'Information Technology Application to Library and Information Services' in October, 1997, imparting intensive training to four library and information professionals. The 8th batch programme for 1996-97 was started on 02.11.1997 with intake of six trainees.

The Centre executed a consultancy project for the Ranganathan Centre for Information Studies, Chennai. The project involved developing a multi-media information service for the internet and CD-ROM by porting a CDS/ISIS data base of textile and facts from religions, moral and ethical publications.

In association with TECSOK (The Engineering Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka) the Centre organized a one day national level workshop on "Information Technology for Consultants" on 23.12.1998. The workshop was sponsored by the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), New Delhi, and NISSAT, DSIR, New Delhi. The workshop aimed to bring current national and international developments in information access technologies to consultancy organizations.

The Centre has added the following new resources and facilities :-

* Sun Ultrasparc Netra server with 16 GB hard disc, 64 MB RAM, CD-ROM drive, Solaris 2.5 Operating System and Netscape Enterprise Web server

* 21 drive CD-ROM server was upgraded by adding 7 more drives

* Yamaha 4X speed CD Recorder

* INFocus multi-media LCD projector

* HP 5MP laser printer

* Upgradation of MEmex workstation (Sparac 20) with 8 GB disc storage

The UGC disbursed an amount of Rs.28.00 lakhs to the Centre during the year under report.

8.2.2 National Social Science Information Centre, M.S. University of Baroda

During the year, 1997-98, the UGC Review Committee visited the Centre in July, 1997, and reviewed its functioning. It discussed the proposed plan of action for the period 1997-2000 for the revival of the Centre. The Report of this Committee was awaited.

Action taken to reorganize the Centre according to the Action Plan 1997-2000 was initiated by carrying out, to begin with, the renovation of the Computer Laboratory.

Orders for up to 21 journals worth Rs.1.50 lakh were placed in consultation with subject experts.

The Centre's notable subscriptions are CMIE viz., Economic Intelligence Service (for Rs.15,000/-) and

Investment Intelligence Service (for Rs.20,000) both heavily used.

Action to commence the Information Alert Service in the subject areas of Economics, Political Science, Education and Psychology has been initiated.

It is also proposed to send out questionnaires to all the universities for a feedback on the requirements of the reading community

No grants were paid to the Centre during 1997-98.

8.2.3 National Information Centre, SNDT Women's University Library, Bombay

The National Information Centre has developed into an indispensable research support centre for Sociology, Women's Studies, Home Science, Special Education, and Library and Information Science. It has helped to improve the flow of information to the academic community in India.

During the year, it has enriched its electronic resources, enhanced its software, acquired access to Internet and upgraded the skills of its staff.

In-house bibliographic and directory database constitute an important resource base of the Centre. The SUCHAK database contains nearly 1,08,000 references. The PUCAT database contains information about periodicals subscribed to by various libraries. The SANSTHA database contains information about organisations in the fields, their addresses and activities. In order to supplement the in-house databases, the Centre has acquired several bibliographic databases on CD-ROM in the areas of Food and Nutrition, Education, Exceptional Children, Population Studies, Social Sciences, Women's Studies etc.

The Centre has been making continuous efforts to publicise the services offered by it and create awareness among the user community. Training is provided to users in clarifying their information requirements, formulating search statements and conducting their own literature search.

A grant of Rs.20.00 lakhs was released during 1997-98.

8.3 CENTRES OF NATIONAL FACILITIES

The UGC also assists the following centres set up as National Facilities in selected universities :(Table 8.3.)

Table 8.3

	Centres	Objectives
8.3.1	Western Regional Instrumentation Centre Bombay	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
8.3.2	Regional Instrumentation Centre I.I.Sc.,Bangalore	Design and Development of indigenous equipment and training of staff in instrumentation
8.3.3	Crystal Growth Centre Anna University Madras	Research and Dissemination of knowledge and organisation of training programmes in crystal growth

8.3.4	M.S.T.Radar Centre Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati	Studies in Atmospheric Dynamics to enable teachers to use MST/Radar facility
8.3.5	Eastern Centre for Radio Astrophysics Calcutta University Calcutta	Research in Astrophysics
8.3.6	Japal-Rangapur Observatory Osmania University Hyderabad	Science Research Observatory
8.3.7	Centre for Science Education and Communication New Delhi	Popularisation of Science

---

A brief review of the activities during 1997-98 is given below :

8.3.1 **Western Regional Instrumentation Centre**

The Centre further strengthened WRIC-USIC's(WRIC) interaction through training programmes with increased response from the departments of universities and USICs. Nine programmes, including workshops and refresher courses, were conducted during 1997-98. Also, two training programmes were formulated and implmented for industries.

A WRIC - Industry meet was organized with All India Instruments Manufacturers and Dealers Association (IMDA) at WRIC.

During 1997-98, 14 new instruments/equipments were added in the Centre. The Design and Development Section of the Centre was engaged in the development of a practical size Analyser (advanced version). A software for PC -based Data Acquisition System for data acquisition, analysis, and report generation was under development. Under a UGC-sponsored R&D project for "Design and Development of 2000 Watts SMPS", design and assembly were completed during the year.

The project for fabrication of five Float Type Digital Tide Gauges, was completed in the year 1996-97. The Tide Gauge for Mumbai was installed at the tidal observatory at the Gateway of India. After successive trials during the year, the tide guage was handed over to the Mumbai Port Trust.

The instruments repair and maintenance activity included repairs of about 70 instruments from various colleges and University departments. Several institutes and industries availed themselves of the Test and Calibration facilities.

Ten new instruments, interfaces and circuits were also developed during the year 1997-98.

The services offered by Optical, Vacuum & Glass Blowing Laboratories included repair and maintenance of optical, optoelectronic vacuum instruments, coating of mirrors and prisms, fabrication of microchemical apparatus sets including tubes, capillaries and condensers, pasteur pipettes, etc. Besides, testing and calibration of instruments and gauges such as optical balances, Mcleod gauges and manometers, and other vacuum gauges, was carried out for several users. In addition to academic departments of universities/colleges, the service was availed of by several industrial organizations including instrument manufacturers and suppliers.

The sophisticated Instruments Laboratory offered the services of its UV-visible Spectrophotometer, FTIR and gas chromatograph to teachers, research scholars and to industries.

The Computer Maintenance Service was availed of by most of the departments, sections and centres of the University of Mumbai. During the year, about 85 PCs of different configurations and about 45 printers were under maintenance contracts.

A total of 187 books were added during the year under report, thus taking the total collection to 3903 (including 31 specialised Data Books).

The Centre staff attended five seminars/conferences and published six papers during the year 1997-98.

During the year under report, the UGC paid grants amounting to Rs.92.00 lakhs to the Centre.

8.3.2 Crystal Growth Centre : UGC-Anna University

Crystal Growth Centre, Anna University, has done extensive work on various experimental and theoretical aspects of crystal growth during the year under report. Industrially and technologically, important bulk semi-conductor crystals have been grown and their electrical, optical and mechanical characterisation studies have been carried out. The grown structures have been characterised for their suitability for semiconductor laser and solar cell applications.

Single crystals of Laser and Non-linear optical materials have been grown. The Second Harmonic Generation (SHG) elements have been fabricated using KDP and KTP crystals. An electro-optic modulator has been fabricated using KDP crystals and the voice modulation has been tested. Growth aspects of semiorganic non-linear optical materials :

LAP, ZTS and BTCC have been studied and bulk crystals have been grown with optimised growth parameters.

Bulk single crystals and textured materials of high Tc superconductors have been grown. Electrical and magnetic characterisation studies have been carried out. Bulk single crystals of TGS/TGSP suitable for Infrared detector application have been grown. Bulk crystals have been grown with fabricated seeds for large area detector applications. Single crystals of biological interest have been grown and characterised. In addition, the Centre has been engaged in the fabrication of prototype devices from the grown crystals.

An oxide crystal growth facility has been established with indigenous induction heating system for the growth to Ti:sapphire crystals for Laser applications. A flame fusion crystal growth system with three way burner assembly has been designed and fabricated indigenously.

Seven research scholars completed their Ph.D.during the year and all of them were engaged in post-doctoral research in different foreign laboratories. Seven internationally known scientists visited the Centre and delivered lectures during the year. The Centre has introduced international collaborative programmes, viz., Indo-Italian joint Research Project with the University of Parma, Italy, and Indo-Russia programme under the ILTP programme. The Centre also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Dakka University, Bangladesh.

The UGC disbursed an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs to the Centre during the year under report.

8.3.3 Japal-Rangapur Observatory

The University Grants Commission has sanctioned about 80 lakh for the upgradation of the Japal-Rangapur Observatory telescope. Since the original telescope, which was received under the US Wheat Loan programme contained some drawbacks, the telescope was not used to its fullest

capability. On the recommendations of an Expert Committee, constituted by the University Grants Commission, it was felt that the telescope facility should be modernised and made available for use by teachers from various universities, including its own staff. The upgradation work has now been completed. The telescope is fitted with new RA and Dec position encoders. The RA drive system is modified and presently uses two DC Torque motors working in a counter torque Mode to eliminate backlash. It is also possible now to track stellar objects over longer periods of time.

Under the COSIST scheme, a sum of Rs. 49.7 lakh was sanctioned. A 1024 X 1024 CCD Camera System has been procured along with Sun Work Station (S-20 and S-5) for use with the telescope. It is proposed to take up studies of spotted stars, X-ray binaries, cataclysmic binaries, Be stars, peculiar A type stars, and star clusters and galaxies during the coming observation season.

The UGC has recognised this Centre under SAP phase-II and has sanctioned Rs.54.5 lakh for taking up future research programmes during the period 1997-2002. The SAP funds will also be used to impart special practical training for the M.Sc. students of Astronomy and Astrophysics of this University.

No grants were paid to the Centre during the year under report.

8.3.4 Centre for Science Education and Communication, Delhi

Owing to severe shortage of funds only the essential minimum level of activities could be maintained with the help of volunteer groups already functioning at the Centre during the year 1997-98.

Science Quest: The annual contest 'Quest' was held as usual with the preliminary contest in studios of MCRC Jamia in which 68 students from 17 colleges contested. The final round testing of a variety of skills like problem-solving,

presenting and defending view points was held at the department of Physics.

School Mathematics Project:Teachers and the resource group met regularly and the class II curricular material for use of the students and teachers was consolidated on the basis of the feedback from the classroom. It was almost ready for circulation at the time of reporting. A number of preliminary decisions were taken with regard to the material for class IV, since the programme is scheduled to go into class IV in this academic year.

Chemistry Group: A test for Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) by testing for the presence of nitrite ions in urine was developed.

Five new chapters for the Hoshangabad Science teaching project were developed in a series of meetings at the CSEC and at Eklayva, Hoshangabad.

The group has planned an extensive study of air pollution in Delhi, in collaboration with Tulika, a consulting agency. The Centre fabricated a number of battery operated air samplers to initiate the study. The group proposes to use the experience in low cost air pumping devices to plan other equipment.

Energy and Environment Group: An environment awareness course was offered at four colleges of the University of Delhi. The course comprised lectures on energy, pollution and socioeconomic aspects of environment. The students also learned to use a low cost kit assembled at the Centre for testing the quality of water. About 150 students availed themselves of these courses at the following colleges :

* Vivekananda College
* Laxmibai College
* Jesus and Mary College
* Zakir Hussain College

Turning Point Answering Service:Although the TV serial"The Turning Point" has been off the air during the year 97-98, the Centre has continued to answer the letters already in the database and enter a small trickle of questions, which continue to come in. Approximately, 1000 letters were mailed last year. Efforts are on to involve the MCRC at Jamia Milia Islamia to get a weekly programme of science questions and answers in the UGC channel as a replacement of the TV serial.

Email Facility: During the year, the Email facility started with the network of computers already installed 10 years ago in the project.

Electronics Projects: About 15 students of the M.Sc. Electronics designed and assembled three projects involving micro-controller chips using the facilities collected and generated by groups working at the Centre.

Publication: A draft report based on the seminar, 'Science Education and Career Opportunities,' was placed before the teachers and other participants of the earlier seminar in 1996. The views expressed were incorporated and brought out in the form of a report which has been already circulated by the UGC to various universities.

The grants released were Rs.8.00 lakhs during 1997-98.

IX
PROMOTION AND PRESERVATION OF INDIAN CULTURE, HERITAGE AND VALUE EDUCATION

9.1 GANDHIAN STUDIES

Under this scheme, assistance is provided by the UGC on a cent per cent basis for setting up Centres of Gandhian Studies and Gandhi Bhawans in universities and for conducting programmes to acquaint teachers and students with the thoughts and ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. The UGC has a Standing Committee of experts which considers proposals of universities in this regard. As on 31.3.98, assistance was provided to 17 Centres of Gandhian Studies and eight Gandhi Bhawans set up in various universities.

9.2 BUDDHIST STUDIES

The UGC has been providing assistance to selected universities on a cent per cent basis, outside the plan allocation, for the promotion of Buddhist studies. As on 31.3.1998, assistance had been provided to six universities for the establishment of Buddhist Studies Centres.

9.3 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 thoughts of Nehru and the relevance of his ideas in the present context. Nehru Studies Programme is also supported on cent per cent basis by the UGC. As on 31.3.1998, the UGC had provided assistance to three universities for the establishment of Nehru Studies Centres.

9.4 VALUE ORIENTED EDUCATION

The objective of the scheme is to promote value education in universities and colleges (post-graduate colleges only). The component of value education is ingrained in various regular courses and programmes and no assistance is available for its introduction as a formal course under the scheme. The course on value education is also incorporated as a foundation course under the scheme of re-structuring of courses at undergraduate level.

Assistance under the scheme is available for specifically designed programmes for a fixed period of time i.e. for two or three years to be implemented as a project. Assistance to a project is limited to Rs. 4.00 lakh only. The Commission did not receive any proposal under the scheme during 1997-98.

As part of value-oriented education, the Commission is also promoting the programmes of National Integration in collaboration with the Association of Indian Universities. It annually organises youth festivals in universities as part of National Integration Programmes. The Association is also organising the Inter-University Home Stay Scheme. This scheme has paved the way for promoting national integration by facilitating interaction between students belonging to different communities, religions, languages, states and regions through exchange amongst the university youth.

During 1997-98, the Commission provided assistance to the Association of Indian Universities amounting to Rs.5.00 lakh for the above programmes.

9.5 HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION

During the year 1997-98, guidelines were framed for the introduction of human rights courses at the P.G./Certificate levels and for organising seminars, symposia and workshops.

These guidelines form part of the "UGC IX Plan approach to Promotion of Human Rights Education (HRE) in Universities and Colleges-1998". An amount of Rs. 7.42 lakh was sanctioned to eight universities for the introduction of Human Rights Courses and an amount of Rs. 24.58 lakh was sanctioned to 77 colleges/universities for organising seminars/symposia/workshops on the basis of recommendations of the Standing Committee of Human Rights Education constituted by the UGC. Tables 9.1 and 9.2 indicate the assistance provided to universities/colleges under the schemes.

Table - 9.1

Grants paid to Universities under the Human Rights Education Scheme 1997-98 (Up to 31.3.98)

Name of the University	Grant Paid (Rs. in lakh)
Central Universities	
1. Aligarh Muslim University	1.30
2. Jamia Millia Islamia	0.39
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru University	1.75
State Universities	
1. Cochin University	1.30
2. Andhra University	1.30
3. Saurashtra University	0.50
4. Nagpur University	0.50
5. Mumbai University	0.39
Total =	7.43

Table - 9.2

Number of proposals sanctioned for organising Workshops/Seminars/Symposia by the Universities/ Colleges under Human Rights Education Scheme

Sl.No.	No. of Proposals Received	No. of Proposals Recommended by the Standing Committee	Amount Recommended for sanction (Rs. in lakh)
A.	For holding Workshops (Universities)		
1.	11	7 (Maximum limited to Rs.1,00,000/- each)	7.00
B.	For holding Seminars (Universities)		
2.	22	19 (As claimed on actual basis or up to maximum of Rs.60,000/-)	10.74
C.	For holding Seminars (Colleges)		
3.	47	42 (Rs.15,000/-each)	6.30
D.	For holding Symposia (Colleges)		
4.	12	9 (Rs.6,000/-each)	0.54
		Total =	24.58

X
TECHNICAL, ENGINEERING, MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER EDUCATION

10.1 DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to the universities/institutions for their Engineering & Technology departments to enable them to carry out various programmes of Higher Education and Research. The Commission provides development assistance under the following heads to **11 Technological Universities and 25 State/Central/Deemed to be Universities having Engineering departments :**

* Staff
* Books & journals
* Equipment
* Buildings
* Others

During the Eighth Plan period, the Commission sanctioned grants amounting to Rs.43.81 crores as development assistance to universities. An amount of Rs.6158.75 lakh has been tentatively allocated for the Ninth Plan period to these universities/institutions to be utilised for the next five years(1997-2002). During the year 1997-98 the Commission released grants amounting to Rs.1610.81 lakh to these universities/institutions as development assistance.

The Commission also provides maintenance grants for specific purposes to four universities for conducting the approved P.G. Courses in Engineering and Technology. These universities are Anna University, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, and the School of Earthquake Engineering (Roorkee University). During 1997-98, the Commission released

Rs.241.12 lakh as maintenance grant to these universities for conducting the approved P.G. courses.

10.2 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 1997-98, the Commission approved the setting up of computer centres in the following six universities :

* Assam
* North Maharashtra
* Bengal Engg. College, Howrah
* Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalay
* Guru Jambeshwar
* Kuvempu

Thus, up to 31.3.1998, the Commission had provided grants for setting up **computer centres in 124 universities and institutions deemed to be universities.**

In addition to this, a grant ranging between Rs.10.00 lakh and Rs. 35.00 lakh was approved for **upgradation of computer facilities in the Computer Centres of the following 16 universities during 1997-98.**

* Berhampur
* Burdwan
* Calcutta
* Cochin University of Science and Technology
* Guru Nanak Dev
* H.N. Bahuguna
* Jawaharlal Nehru Technological
* M.L. Sukhadia
* M.S.University of Baroda
* Madurai Kamraj
* NEHU
* Rani Durgawati

* Sri Krishnadevaraya
* Tripura
* Utkal
* Vikram

In order to train human resource in the field of computers, the UGC has also been providing assistance to universities for conducting courses such as 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 of the **introduction of the MCA Course in the following four universities.**

* H.N.Bahuguna
* Madurai Kamraj
* M.L.Sukhadia
* Vikram

Thus, up to 31.3.1998 the number of universities assisted by the UGC for conducting various Computer Courses was as shown in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1

No. of Universities Assisted

Course	No. of universities
M.C.A./M.Sc.(Comp.Sc.)	63
B.Tech./B.E.	10
M.Tech./M.E.	7

The year-wise position of the number of universities assisted for these courses during the last five years is indicated in Table 10.2.

Table 10.2

NO. OF UNIVERSITIES ASSISTED

Year	M.C.A./M.Sc.(Comp.Sc.)	B.Tech/B.E.	M.Tech/M.E.
Up to 1993-94	53	10	6
" 1994-95	53	10	7
" 1995-96	56	10	7
" 1996-97	59	10	7
" 1997-98	63	10	7

10.3 COMPUTER FACILITIES IN COLLEGES

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

The scheme is aimed at creating awareness among the students and teachers/staff about the use of computers in administration, finance, examination and research. During the year, the Commission approved a grant of Rs.1.00 lakh per college to 490 colleges. Thus, up-to 31.3.1998, assistance for the **procurement of computers had been approved to 2955 colleges as per the state-wise distribution given in Table 10.3.**

Table 10.3

Computer Facilities in Colleges

State/U.T.	No. of Colleges assisted up to 1997-98
Andhra Pradesh	246
Arunachal Pradesh	01
Assam	68
Bihar	129
Delhi	50
Goa	5
Gujarat	166
Haryana	113
Himachal Pradesh	32
Jammu and Kashmir	27
Karnataka	219
Kerala	142
Madhya Pradesh	182
Maharashtra	404
Manipur	30
Meghalaya/Nagaland/Mizoram	14
Orissa	147
Pondicherry	8
Punjab	180
Rajasthan	117
Tamil Nadu	164
Tripura	5
Uttar Pradesh	266
West Bengal	240
All India Total	**2955**

10.4 TRAINING OF COLLEGE TEACHERS IN COMPUTER USE

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

During the year 1997-98, the Commission gave its approval to **13 training programmes to be conducted in 10 universities.** Thus, up to the end of 1997-98, 135 training programmes have been approved by the Commission. On an average one training programme covers 15 colleges and each college is expected to depute two participants for training.

10.5 COMPUTER APPLICATION AT POST-GRADUATE LEVEL

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

A non-recurring grant of Rs. 8 lakh each is forwarded to a university. In addition, universities are also being provided with a recurring grant of Rs. 1.25 lakh per year for contingent expenditure, in the shape of stationery, consumables, honorarium to teachers' assistants etc. The number of **universities assisted under the programme up to 31.3.1998 was 13.**

10.6 DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to universities for the introduction of the MBA Programme after the proposals are approved of by the AICTE. It also provides development assistance to departments which have completed five years and have availed themselves of UGC assistance for the MBA Programme for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the Programme. During the year 1997-98, the Commission did not give its approval to any new MBA department in the universities as the scheme underwent a change with the IXth Plan. Thus, up to 31.03.98 the Commission had provided development assistance to **73 MBA departments in the universities** including **13 universities which have already availed themselves of U.G.C. assistance for the introduction of the MBA Programme for a period of five years.**

During the year 1997-98, grants amounting to Rs.155.62 lakh were released to the above universities for running M.B.A. programmes.

The study committee for the management programmes recommended new patterns of assistance in its meeting held on 26.2.98 and, subsequently, this was approved by the Commission. The new pattern of assistance/infrastructure facility to be provided for M.B.A. departments is given below.

I. Pattern of assistance for introduction of M.B.A. Programme

	(Rs. in lakh)
* Equipment	8.00
* Library	5.00
* Teaching staff Professor, Reader and Lecturer	40.00
	Maximum for a plan period. (For 5 years from the date of implementation of the course)

*	Working expenses (Secretarial assistance Technical assistance, Visiting faculty and Contingencies @ Rs.1.00 lakh p.a.)	5.00

Additional cost on teaching staff and other requirements may be raised through enhanced fees

II. Pattern of assistance to these departments which have completed five years and obtained UGC assistance for MBA Programme

		(Rs.in lakh)
*	Equipment and Maintenance	3.00
*	Books and Journals	2.50
*	Miscellaneous (Visiting faculty,field work, Contingencies etc.,)	1.50

III. The approved liability of the Eighth Five Year Plan building projects were permitted spill over up to 31st March, 1999.

10.7 AWARD OF P.G. SCHOLARSHIP TO M.E./M.Tech. STUDENTS/ INTRODUCTION OF NEW P.G. COURSES

The Commission provides post-graduate Scholarships to ME/M.Tech. students to enable them to pursue higher technical. ME/M.Tech. students, who are GATE qualified, receive the scholarship for a period of 18 months @ Rs.2500/- p.m. and a contingency @ Rs.3000/- p.a. (enhanced w.e.f. 01.10.97). During the year 1997-98, grants to the tune of Rs.209.18 lakh were released towards these P.G. Scholarships. The number of students receiving them is approximately 900 per annum.

The Commission also provides **financial assistance for the introduction of new P.G. courses after they have been approved technically by the AICTE.** Financial assistance is provided for recurring and non-recurring items to the tune of Rs. 30.00 lakh (approximately) for a period of five years from the date of implementation of the Programme. During the year 1997-98, the Commission forwarded the following P.G. proposals to AICTE for its technical approval :

S.No.	Name of the University	Title of Proposal
1.	University of Burdwan	M.Tech. in Microwave
2.	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University, Agra	i) B.E. in Computer Science ii) B.E. in Electronics iii) B.E. in Mech.Engineering iv) B.E. in Fire Engineering & Industrial Safety
3.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra	i) M.Tech. in Remote Sensing ii) M.Tech. in Computer Science

During the Eighth Plan period, the Commission provided financial assistance for the introduction of the following P.G. courses :-

1. Cochin University - M.Sc.(Tech.) Marine Geophysics
2. Thapar Institute of Engg. & Tech - M.E. Courses in Geo-Technical and Industrial Engineering

XI
SOCIAL CHANGE–ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

11.1 ADULT, CONTINUING AND EXTENSION EDUCATION AND FIELD OUTREACH

In this nation-wide programme, as many as 103 universities/colleges were involved as on 31.3.1998. Departments/Centres of Adult, Continuing and Extension Education set up in these universities are funded by the UGC. These institutions have been involved in programmes such as literacy, post-literacy, continuing education, science for the people, environment education, legal literacy and technology transfer, by involving students and teachers.

In 1997, the UGC revised the guidelines of the scheme of Adult and Continuing Education, Extension and Field Outreach (ACCE&FO) for the Ninth Plan period. In these guidelines, the following three approaches are envisaged:

* The Continuing Education programme should be targeted towards those who have had the benefit of university education but need to return, either for updating their knowledge or skills or acquiring new skills. These could include groups/ participants from industry and the services. These courses could be short-term or offered as certificate/ diploma courses. They could be for those already in service or for the unemployed to improve their employability.

* Adult and Extension Education should include programmes of training of a short-term nature aimed at various groups who would not normally be entrants in the university system. These courses could be skill-based such as skills for income generation, entrepreneurship development, family life education, value education or based on social issues such as para-legal training, and

various tyupes of training for grassroot workers/ activists.

* Community outreach activities would include the responsibility to reach out to society, whether it be specific disadvantaged groups, e.g., bonded labour, child workers, street children or organisations such as primary health centres or municipal/zila parishad school or a geographical community such as urban slums or a village.

The Ninth Plan guidelines involve the following programmes :

* Vocational/Career oriented programmes
* Equivalency programme
* Quality of Life improvement programme
* Leadership and Human Resource Development programme
* Social and Citizenship Role Awareness programme and
* Individual Interest programme.

On the basis of the reports of Review Committees, all Departments/Centres of ACEE&FO have been placed into three phases, depending on their performance. Financial assistance to a department is provided on the basis of the phase in which it is placed.

The pattern of financial assistance to these departments under different phases in the Ninth Plan is as follows :

Phase I A (Newly established Centres)	:	Rs. 4 lakh p.a.
Phase I B (Already existing Centres with average past performance)	:	Rs. 2 lakh p.a.
Phase II (Already existing Centres with good past performance)	:	Rs. 4 lakh p.a.

Phase III (Already existing Centres with excellent past performance) : Rs. 6 lakh p.a.

Proposals for setting up new Centres/Departments have been invited from various universities for consideration by the UGC, while existing Centres have been requested to submit their plan of activities for the Ninth Plan. Full grants for the year 1997-98 could not be released as it took some time to finalise the Ninth Plan guidelines. However, a grant of Rs.1.00 lakh was released to each Department/Centre of ACEE&FO for activities during the year. Any additional amount spent by the Department/Centre on permissible activities would be reimbursed by the UGC. A total amount of Rs. 199.31 lakh was released to 103 universities/ colleges during 1997-98.

Twelve Teacher Fellowships have also been provided to work with Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha (BJVJ) for their Lok Shala programme. The Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti is a voluntary agency involved in a nation-wide movement for literacy. The Commission has been deputing teachers since 1990 from universities/colleges to work with the Samiti on a whole-time basis and has been paying the salary in respect of substitute teachers, if appointed by the university/ college.

11.2 POPULATION EDUCATION : UGC-UNFPA PROJECT ON POPULATION EDUCATION

The University Grants Commission has been assisting Universities and Colleges for the promotion of Population Education Programme in the university system since 1983. The main objective of the programme is to enable the youth in universities and colleges and, through them the community, to comprehend clearly issues relating to family size, quality of life, reproductive health, AIDS , impact of population growth on society and the nation etc. The UGC has set up 17 Population Education Resource Centres (PERCs)

in selected universities as a joint project undertaken with the UNFPA. These Centres provide technical support to the university system and also provide resource support for various activities, relating to curriculum development, teaching and learning material. The PERCs also carry out monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

During 1997-98, the activities under the project were related to areas of curriculum development, training, orientation, development of research proposals and conducting research, organising college level activities and community based activities. World AIDS Day and World Population Day were observed, both at the national level and at the level of PERCs. Monitoring and evaluation of the activities have been a continuous process through project progress review meetings, held at the UGC, and participation in the activities organised at the PERCs and University level.

Phase-II of the project, which was to have begun in January, 1994, could begin only in October, 1994 and was extended up to June, 1998. Mid-term evaluation of phase-II of the project was done through an external agency, namely, Educational Consultants India Limited. The evaluation team recommended continuation of the project for another term.

During the year 1997-98, the UGC released funds amounting to Rs. 31.20 lakh for the purchase of equipment to the five PERCs (Rs. 6.24 lakh for each PERC) which were started in the second phase. The funds for equipment were provided by the UNFPA to the UGC. The UGC has also agreed to strengthen the five new PERCs by sanctioning one Asstt. Director, one Project Officer, one Technical Assistant and one Staff Car Driver.

The Telephone Counselling Service, which was earlier started in Delhi University on an experimental basis, is now available at the S.N.D.T. Women's University, as also at Utkal and Kerala Universities. Through this service, qualified doctors provide University and College Students

with reliable information on AIDS, drugs and drug abuse and other related matters.

'News letters' by different PERCs as well as 'Inter-PERC News letters' were also published during the year. 'News letters' were shared among staff of PERCs and faculty of colleges in different universities.

The Draft Project Document for the third phase was under preparation.

11.3 DISTANCE EDUCATION

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 in the emerging reality in the educational scene of the country. As on 31.3.98, distance education programmes and correspondence courses were being conducted in 59 universities.

As per the programme of Action for Implementation of National Policy on Education 1986 (amended 1992), the responsibility for the Planning and Development of Distance Education Institutes of the conventional universities, has been assumed by the Distance Education Council (IGNOU). The development and maintenance of all the Distance Education Institutes is looked after by the Distance Education Council (IGNOU), Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

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

12.1 SPECIAL CELLS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ESTABLISHED IN UNIVERSITIES

In order to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the UGC provides assistance to universities/deemed to be universities for the establishment of SC/ST Cells. Under this scheme, the Commission provides some staff positions for the work of these SC/ST Cells. The total number of Cells granted approval up to the end of the Eighth Plan was 98. As two universities, namely, Guru Nanak Dev University and Kashmir University, could not set up the Cells, the number of Cells actually set up at the end of the eighth plan was, therefore, 96. The number remained the same even up to 31.3.98 because guidelines for the Ninth Plan were under review. As the concurrence from the state governments for taking over the liability of the work of these Cells, after the Eighth Plan period, has since been received, these Cells will continue even in the Ninth Plan period. The Commission revised its guidelines in respect of the establishment of SC/ST Cells. The Cells established prior to the Eighth Plan period will be reviewed with the help of a Committee. The continuance of the SC/ST Cells will be on the basis of satisfactory performance and as per the new guidelines.

The SC/ST Cells in the universities/deemed universities have not been functioning uniformly on expected lines in implementing the reservation policy. Information regarding the number of students who benefitted under the Cells, was not fully available. The Commission had released grants amounting to Rs.7.79 crores to these 96 Cells by the end of the Eighth Plan period.

12.2 PROGRAMME MONITORING COMMITTEE

Due to the poor implementation of the scheme, the monitoring in respect of implementation of the reservation policy in central and deemed to be universities (which are receiving maintenance grants on cent per cent basis from the UGC) is being done by a Monitoring Committee headed by the Secretary, UGC. The Monitoring Committee conducts its annual meeting with the Registrars of central/deemed universities, representatives of the Ministry of HRD and the Ministry of Welfare to oversee the implementation of the reservation policy. The last meeting was held in June 1997 in which representatives of 24 universities participated.

The Commission decided to withhold 10 per cent of the Non-Plan grants to the central/deemed universities which were not implementing the reservation policy. Most of the universities communicated their assurance in this regard and on receipt of such assurance, the Commission released grants to these institutions.

12.3 STANDING COMMITTEE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES

As the Commission is greatly concerned about the poor implementation of the scheme for recruitment of staff in the universities and particularly the functioning of the SC/ST Cells, which are expected to protect the rights of these categories in admissions and recruitment, a Standing Committee has been constituted to consider various issues relating to the reservation policy for SC/ST. The Standing Committee will visit all the central universities and deemed to be universities (which are getting 100% maintenance grant), in the first instance, to oversee the implementation of the reservation policy and gather first hand information whether SC/ST Cells are functioning as per the guidelines. After this first round of Central/Deemed universities, it will visit State Universities.

12.4 CENTRAL POOL DATA BASE FOR SC/ST CANDIDATES FOR TEACHING POSITIONS IN UNIVERSITIES/COLLEGES

The UGC has decided to create a Central Pool Data Base in respect of SCs and STs to consider their candidature for teaching positions in the universities/colleges. The Commission has further decided that, after the full implementation of INFLIBNET, this information may be made available to the universities on the network for wider access.

An advertisement was published in all the leading newspapers and Rozgar Samachar inviting applications from the eligible SC/ST candidates for creating a central pool data base for teaching posts in the universities/colleges. During the year under report, nearly 1500 applications were received in various subjects.

12.5 REMEDIAL COACHING SCHEME FOR SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS

In order to improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students in various subjects, the UGC had introduced the Remedial Coaching Scheme in universities and colleges. The Commission's assistance under this scheme is available for a period of three years in the first instance, which can be further extended for another two years if the performance is found satisfactory.

During the year 1997-98, proposals of 84 colleges and 10 universities were given approval. Under the Remedial Coaching Scheme nearly 10,000 students have benefited. The Commission released Rs.2.75 Crores to the institutions identified under the Remedial Coaching Scheme. As per the guidelines, the institutions which have completed three years under the scheme are to be reviewed. The continuance of remedial teaching by an institution for a further period of two years will be on the basis of the performance of the institution in this regard.

The Commission revised the guidelines for Remedial Coaching for the Ninth Plan period. According to these guidelines, assistance will be provided to an institution(s) for a period of five years. In the first phase, the assistance will be for a period of three years which would be extendible for a further period of two years (called the second phase) subject to the satisfactory performance of the institution. The revised guidelines lay down that the Commission will provide a recurring grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh per year to a university and Rs. 1.00 lakh to a college for the duration of the scheme, i.e., five years. In addition, the Commission will also provide a one-time non-recurring grant of Rs. 3.5 lakh for a university and 2.00 lakhs for a college.

12.6 SCHEME OF COACHING CLASSES FOR EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD AMONGST MINORITIES

A Scheme of Coaching Classes for Competitive Examinations for Weaker Sections amongst the educationally backward minorities is being conducted by the UGC. The Scheme was formulated in 1984, revised in 1988, and revamped in 1994. These guidelines laid down, *interalia*, that the existing centres and cells in universities and colleges will conduct classes for preparing students only for the remedial five-point package programmes which consists of training in Shorthand/Typing, Computer Literacy, strengthening knowledge of English and regional languages, ensuring general knowledge awareness, remedial coaching in core subjects and for competitive examinations, (a) recruitment to services under Central and State Governments, Public and Private Undertakings, Banks, etc. and (b) admission to Engineering, Medical, Agriculture, Management Courses etc. For the higher Civil Services, it is proposed to set up, to begin with, two Application Processing Centres, one at the Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi for North India and the other at Calicut University, Kerala for South India.

At present, there are 22 universities and 59 colleges running this scheme. There are nine women coaching centres functioning under this scheme and one more coaching centre has been started in Mumbai University exclusively for women.

From time, to time several detailed instructions from the Commission go to the centres for better implementation and for regular submission of quarterly progress reports. Information/documents are being collected as per the guidelines of the Scheme. The financial details during the last five years are as under:

Period	Grants approved/ allocated (Rs.in crores)	Grants paid (Rs.in crores)
1993-94	0.30	0.34
1994-95	0.40	0.36
1995-96	0.50	0.36
1996-97	0.55	0.52
1997-98	0.70	0.54

The Standing Committee thoroughly discussed the problems in the implementation of this scheme and has fully revised the guidelines of the Scheme for more effective implementation and monitoring. These guidelines have been circulated to universities.

12.7 TEACHER FELLOWSHIPS TO COLLEGE TEACHERS BELONGING TO SC/ST CATEGORIES

The Commission awards, annually, 50 Teacher Fellowships (20 for Ph.D and 30 for M.Phil) with a view to providing an opportunity to teachers of affiliated colleges belonging to SC/ST categories for the M.Phil/Ph.D course as follows :

* Short-term Fellowship for M.Phil course for one year

* Long-term Fellowship of three years' duration for Ph.D

The teacher fellowships are only for permanent teachers belonging to SC/ST candidates who are not more than 50 years of age as on Ist July of the year of award in the case of men and 55 years in the case of women and with at least a second class M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. They are deputed by the affiliated colleges approved under the UGC Act offering instruction in the Humanities including Social Sciences and Science subjects. Professional Colleges offering courses of Medicine, Agriculture, Law and Engineering are not covered under the Scheme. Teacher Fellowships may, however, be awarded to teachers in subjects of the Basic Sciences and Humanities who are working in Professional Colleges, provided they fulfil other conditions laid down by the Commission for the award of fellowships under the Schemes.

Paucity of funds is the cause why no applications were invited in the year 1995-96. During 1996-97 applications were invited for the awards. Since there were not many applications for M.Phil, the expert committee decided to fill up the 60 slots (combined for1995-1996 &1996-1997) to do Ph.D/M.Phil as the case may be. Approval letters were sent during the year 97-98 and most of the candidates joined the departments to do the Ph.D course. Against the budget allocation of Rs.15.31 lakh for the year 1997-1998, an amount of Rs. 13.13 lakh was sanctioned (including the candidates of earlier batches).

12.8 SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR TRAINING OF TEACHERS UNDER INTEGRATED EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN (IEDC)

The U.G.C. has been implementing IEDC Scheme with initial financial support and sponsorship by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education. There are 12 departments of universities and colleges which have been receiving support under the scheme.

The teachers and students, being trained under this programme, mainly find jobs in teaching general education to handicapped children in Integrated and Special Schools, Government Services, NGOs, Research Organisations, Social Services, as rehabilitation workers/field workers to help the disabled community. The degrees provided are at the B.Ed., M.Ed., and Ph.D levels in addition to a Diploma in Learning Disabilities.

It has been noticed that, in most cases, the state governments do not come forward to accept the recurring liabilities of the faculty of the programme even after the completion of the five year period of assistance by the UGC. A review of this programme and the status was under consideration of the Commission.

The UGC is also approaching the Ministry of Human Resource Development for continuation of the financial support and to provide required assistance in this connection as the scheme is extremely important.

XIII
FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

There has been a phenomenal growth in the number of women students enrolled in higher education, since Independence. Women enrolment was less than 10 per cent of the total enrolment on the eve of Independence and it rose to 35 per cent in 1997-98.

13.1 GROWTH IN ENROLMENT OF WOMEN IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The pace of growth has been particularly faster in the last two decades or so. As the data in Table 13.1 show, the number of women enrolled per hundred men, registered a four-fold increase during the period 1950-51 to 1997-98.

Table 13.1

WOMEN STUDENTS PER HUNDRED MEN STUDENTS

Year	Total Women Enrolment (000s)	Enrolment per Hundred Men
1950-51	40	14
1997-98	2446	53

13.2 DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN ENROLEMENT BY STATE, STAGE AND FACULTY

Distribution of women's enrolment by state shows that the enrolment of women as a percentage of total enrolment has gone up in all the states during 1997-98 over the preceding year. As in earlier years, Kerala (53.6%) continued to lead the other states in terms of women's enrolment as a percentage of total enrolment in 1997-98

followed by Punjab and Goa (51.5 and 51.4% respectively), Delhi and Podicherry (45.3% each), Manipur (43.4%), Jammu and Kashmir (40.6%) Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (40.1% each). Other states like Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal also had a higher enrolment of women than the national percentage of 34.6 per cent. In the rest of the states, the percentage of women enrolled was less than the national level, with Bihar recording the lowest women's enrolment of 18.9 percent only.

Distribution by Stage of Education

Women's enrolment, as a percentage of total enrolment, as shown by Table 13.2 has consistently increased during the period 1986-87 to 1997-98 at all the levels of higher education - graduate, postgraduate, research and diploma/ certificate.

Table 13.2
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT, STAGEWISE

Year	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Research	Diploma
1986-87	29.9	31.6	31.7	24.4
1997-98*	34.1	34.0	39.2	26.6

* Estimated

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

Distribution by Faculty

The data on enrolment by faculty in 1997-98 is given in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3

WOMEN'S ENROLMENT 1996-97 BY FACULTY

Faculty	Enrolment	Per Cent
Arts	13,30,475	54.4
Science	4,69,580	19.2
Commerce	3,32,619	13.6
Education	83,155	3.4
Medicine	80,709	3.3
Engineering and Technology	51,360	2.1
Law	48,915	2.0
Agriculture	14,674	0.6
Veterinary Science	2,446	0.1
Others(including Music/Fine Arts)	31,794	1.3
Total	**24,45,727**	**100.00**

Table 13.3 shows that women's enrolment in the faculty of Arts is over 50 per cent of total women's enrolment, followed by the faculty of Science (19.2%) and the faculty of Commerce(13.6%). A notable development during the year was that there was a fall observed in terms of percentage of women enrolled in the faculties of Science, Commerce and Education. On the other hand, the percentage of women enrolled in the faculty of Engineering and Technology recorded a substantial rise from 1.2 per cent in 1996-97 to 2.1 per cent in 1997-98. There was also an increase observed in the percentage of women enrolled in the faculty of law from 1.8 per cent in 1996-97 to 2.0 per cent in 1997-98. This shows that an increasing number of women are opting for professional courses.

13.3 WOMEN'S COLLEGES

The number of women's colleges has recorded a substantial increase during the ten years from 1988-89 to 1997-98 as shown in Table 13.4

Table 13.4

Year	No. of Women's Colleges
1988-89	824
1989-90	851
1990-91	874
1991-92	950
1992-93	994
1993-94	1033
1994-95	1107
1995-96	1146
1996-97	1195
1997-98	1260*

* Provisional

13.4 PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S STUDIES IN UNIVERSITIES

The UGC programme for promoting Women's Studies envisages assistance to universities and colleges 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 etc. These activities are expected to contribute not only to social awareness and change but also to academic development. However, the Women's Studies 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

postgraduate degree, although they could do so. The following activities were reported by the Women's Studies Centres under teaching, research and extension:

Teaching : Curriculum development and upgradation of materials for training manual for women; small monographs on women's issues

Research : Research projects on Women's issues.

Extension : Newsletter, counselling and aid Centre, family counselling centre, literacy mission, community development surveys, assistance to audio-visual unit to prepare videos on problems concerning women.

As on 31st March, 1998, the UGC was funding 23 Centres and 11 Cells set up in universities and colleges for the development of Women's Studies. The UGC has decided to increase the number of Women's Studies Centres to 41. A list of 23 centres and 11 cells is given below:

1. SNDT Women's University, Bombay
2. Poona University, Pune
3. Punjab University, Chandigarh
4. Kerala University, Trivandrum
5. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
6. Rani Durgavati Visvavidyalaya, Jabalpur
7. Berhampur University, Berhampur
8. Nagarjuna University, Guntur
9. Sri Padmavati Vishwavidyalaya, Tirupati
10. Andhra univesity, Waltair
11. Karnataka University, Dharwad
12. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
13. Delhi University, Delhi
14. Goa University, Goa
15. Gauhati University, Gauhati
16. Calcutta University, Calcutta
17. Jadavpur University, Calcutta
18. Kurukshatra University, Kurukshetra

19.Alagappa University, Alagappanagar
20.M.S. University, Baroda
21.Mysore University, Mysore
22.Tata institute of Social Science, bombay
23.Rajasthan University, Jaipur

LIST OF WOMEN'S STUDIES CELLS

1. College of Social Work, Hyderabad
2.College of Women, Trivandrum
3. ANDMM College, Kanpur
4.S.D.College, Muzaffar Nagar
5.BNKB PG College, Akbarpur, Faizabad
6.Sociology Department, Barkutullah University
7.Sociology Department, University of Jodhpur
8.Savitri College, Akjmer
9.Stella Maris College, Madras
10.MLN College, Yamunanagar
11. Hindu College, Molradabad

Financial assistance provided under the scheme during the year 1997-98, was Rs.1.37 crores.

The scheme has been thoroughly revised and an approach paper prepared to provide a perspective for the women's study centres. As per this scheme, the centres will be classified into three phases and each phase will have a specific emphasis based on its level of development. The quantum of assistance has also been increased and is proportionate to each phase.

13.5 PART-TIME RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP FOR WOMEN

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

Rs.2500-100-3000
Rs.2800-100-3300

Those who are engaged in any full-time or part-time employment are not eligible for the award. Every research scholar, on selection, is placed at the minimum of a slab. In addition, a contingency grant @ Rs.5,000/- p.a. is permissible.

The duration of the part-time Research Associateship is five years and no extension is given under any circumstances. All other provisions of the scheme are the same as those applicable to full-time Research associateship. No selections were made during the year as this scheme was under review.

13.6 SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WOMEN'S HOSTELS

With a view to increase enrolment by providing a safe environment and to encourage the mobility of women students to pursue higher education in the universities and colleges of their choice, the Commission introduced a special scheme during the latter half of the Eighth Plan period for the construction of women's hostels. It has been decided to continue this scheme during the Ninth Plan period also. Although a scheme which is very much in demand, it was not possible to increase the amount to provide more accomodation in each hostel, due to shortage of funds. Therefore, the colleges/universities and deemed universities are provided assistance limited to 60 per cent of the total cost of the hostel and subject to ceilings given below:

	Women's Enrolment	Amount
(a)	Up to 250	Rs. 7.00 lakh
(b)	251 to 500	Rs.10.00 lakh
(c)	More than 500	Rs.15.00 lakh

The above conditions are relaxed by 10 per cent in respect of Universities in tribal, hill and border areas under the Territorial Jurisdiction of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and the entire North Eastern part of the country.

During the year 1997-98, six eligible universities were provided part grants under the scheme amounting to Rs. 26 lakh, as given in Table 13.1

Table - 13.1

Grants Paid to Universities under Women's Hostel Special Scheme - 1997-98

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Amount Paid (Rs. in lakh)
1.	S.V. University, Tirupathi	5.00
2.	Kakatiya University, Warangal	5.00
3.	Sri Krishnadevaraya University Anantapur	4.25
4.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	3.75
5.	Mangalore University, Mangalore	7.00
6.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal	1.00
	Total =	**26.00**

Note :- Colleges under the scheme are being assisted through Regional Offices and reported in that chapter.

13.7 Other Schemes

There are several gender friendly policies of the UGC for promoting the cause of women in higher education. This includes part-time associateship for women and higher age limits to apply for awards. Several other schemes are on the anvil in the IXth Plan and will be reported in the subsequent year.

XIV
PROMOTION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATIONAL AND SPORTS

14.1 DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES (N.S.O.)

The University Grants Commission is the implementing agency for the scheme of 'Creation of Sports Infrastructure in Universities and Colleges' introduced by the National Sports Organization of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme aims at providing assistance to universities and colleges for the development of sports infrastructure.

The University Grants Commission has identified some items for assistance keeping in view the grants made available to it by the department. These items are as follows :

* Pucca Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton, Tennis Courts

* Moolrum/Clay Lawn Tennis Court and Cricket Pitch

* Cinder/Clay Athletic Track (400 metres)

* Non-expendable Sports Equipment

Every eligible university and college is entitled to seek the assistance for the above items. For these facilities, those colleges which have post-graduate classes, and have a minimum enrolment of 1,000 students, are also eligible to apply. The assistance for non-expendable sports equipment is available only once in a Plan period to any institution.

During the year 1997-98, the Commission received a grant of Rs.1.50 crores from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. In

addition there was a closing balance of Rs.3.67 lakh out of the grant received for the year 1996-97. Thus, during 1997-98 the Commission cleared pending bills amounting to Rs.20.98 lakh for the year 1996-97 and the balance amount of Rs.132.04 lakh was released to 7 universities and 30 colleges during 1997-98.

14.2 THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH EDUCATION AND SPORTS

The Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports was introduced by the University Grants Commission during 1988-89 in 29 institutions. The University Grants Commission had provided assistance to these institutions for approved items of expenditure such as salary of the staff, books and journals, equipment and laboratory building. While assistance from the University Grants Commission, towards the salary of staff, was on a cent per cent basis for a period of five years, the assistance for other items was on a sharing basis with the institution/state government subject to the ceiling of the University Grants Commission assistance provided for different items.

Due to various problems identified in the scheme, the UGC appointed an Expert Committee, to review the performance of the Three Year Degree Course in Physical Education, Health Education and Sports, has finalised its report which is being placed before the Commission for approval.

The financial assistance, provided under the scheme, was Rs.2.15 lakhs.

14.3 PROMOTION OF ADVENTURE SPORTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The University Grants Commission has evolved a mechanism for involving the university and college youth for participating in adventure sports under the umbrella of an expert agency, namely, the National Adventure Foundation which is a sponsored organisation of the Department of Youth

Affairs and Sports of the Government of India. The relationship between the University Grants Commission and the National Adventure Foundation for implementation of this scheme is regulated by the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding executed by the two organisations in 1992 for a period of five years. The agreement was extended by another five years commencing from Ist April, 1997.

The University Grants Commission provides assistance to the National Adventure Foundation which, in turn, pays the specialist organisations which conduct the course. The Commission also considers requests from universities/colleges for direct implementation of the scheme. During the year 1997-98, the Commission provided assistance amounting to Rs. 40 lakh to the National Adventure Foundation and Rs.1 lakh to the University of Kashmir for implementing/conducting the adventure sports programme. The number of students who participated in adventure sports during 1997-98 is as given in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1

ADVENTURE SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Adventure Programme	Men	Women	Total
1. Trekking	211	29	240
2. Rock-Climbing	212	51	263
3. Cycle Safari	60	-	60
4. Sea Awareness	35	-	35
5. Rafting	302	80	382
6. Kayaking & Conoeing	15	-	15
7. Para Sailing	383	249	632
8. Microlite flying	70	30	100
9. Para Gliding	90	5	95
10. Hang Gliding	30	-	30
11. Snow Skiing	216	18	234
	1,624	462	2,086

14.4 PROMOTION OF YOGA EDUCATION AND PRACTICE IN UNIVERSITIES

This scheme aims at assisting the universities in setting up Yoga Education and Practice Centres in their campuses for which they may identify and involve one of the eminent yoga institutions in the country. The Commission provides assistance to the universities for recurring expenditure involved in managing the yoga centre. The recurring expenditure consists of the amount the university would be required to pay to the yoga institutions whose instructors would manage the yoga centre and conduct yoga classes, or pay directly.

The university would be required to levy a fee of Rs.50/- per month per person from the participating teachers/students for meeting the needs of consumables and for maintenance of the yoga centre. Under the Scheme, the Commission's assistance is available for the following items with effect from Ist April, 1997 :

1. **Furnishing and Equipment**

* Initial furnishing and equipment : Rs.50,000/-

* Honorarium to a maximum of two Instructors as under :

  A. For 'A' and 'B' class cities : Rs.1,44,000/- @ Rs.6,000/- p.m. each

  B. For other places : Rs.1,20,000/- @ Rs.5,000/- p.m. each

As many as 27 universities had set up yoga centres as on 31.3.1998.

During the year 1997-98, the Commission released a grant of Rs.35.71 lakh to the universities under the scheme.

XV
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

15.1 BILATERAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

Bilateral Exchange Programmes between India and other countries, connected with the University Sector, are implemented by the University Grants Commission on behalf of the Government of India. In 1997-98, such programmes were in operation with 70 countries.

During the year 1997-98, the University Grants Commission hosted the visits of 44 foreign scholars (31-Males and 13-Females) 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 31 (24 Males and 7-females).

Development of bilateral linkages in specific areas between identified departments of universities and institutions of higher education has been given greater emphasis. Areas for collaboration have been identified with countries such as Japan, Chile, Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Finland, Austria, Bahrain, Iran, Brazil, Guyana, Egypt, Italy and the Netherlands.

15.2 FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHERS

The University Grants Commission has a Collaborative Exchange Programme under which there is provision for the exchange of foreign language teachers. The foreign language teachers may be arranged for a university on request for teaching a foreign language at the Master's or research level. This is arranged through the UGC in consultation with the Indian mission in that particular country for which the language teacher is required. Further, the concerned Embassy in New Delhi is also informed of such requests. While providing a language teacher to a university it is

generally ensured that the university has a proper infrastructure for teaching foreign languages. During 1997-98, 35 foreign language teachers were assigned to various universities in India. The language-wise break-up of these teachers was as follows :

German	-	7
French	-	5
Chinese	-	5
Portuguese	-	3
Spanish & Hungarian	-	4
Russian	-	1
Polish	-	1
Pushto	-	1
Croatian	-	1
Czech	-	1
Rumanian	-	1
Bulgarian	-	1
Iranian	-	1
Republic of Korean	-	1
Mongolian	-	2

15.3 FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

* Against 11 fellowships, 18 scholars (12 Men and 6 Women) were nominated for advance research in Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Geology, German Language & Literature and some areas of the Humanities and Social Sciences.

* The Commission nominated three students (2 Men and 1 Woman) against the six short-term fellowships of three months' duration for students enrolled for M.Phil/Ph.D courses in the departments of German in Indian universities/institutions.

* The Commission nominated three teachers (all male) against three short-term fellowships of three months' duration available for teachers of the German language in Indian universities.

* Ten scholars (5 Men and 2 Women) nominated against the six short-term fellowships for the year 1997-98 of three to six months' duration offered to Indian students registered for a Ph.D in India, on any subject relating to German Culture, History, Economics, Philosophy, Education and Natural Sciences.

French Government Scholarships/Fellowships

One woman scholar was awarded a French Government Fellowship and four scholars (2 Men - 2 Women) were awarded French Government Scholarships, offered by the French Government for carrying out research in the areas of learning the French language, literature, culture and civilisation.

15.4 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

Twelve Indian scholars (4 Women and 8 Men) were nominated by the Commission to visit France and eight French scholars (2 Women and 6 men) visited India under this programme during 1997-98.

15.5 CSIR-CNRS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME WITH FRANCE

Under this programme, the CSIR allocates 200 person-days for the visit of Indian Scientists from the University system to France. Similarly, the University Grants Commission allocates 200 person-days to the CNRS for the visit of French scientists to India in connection with their research work. No nomination of Indian scientists has been accepted in the last three years.

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 United Kingdom, such as joint research, joint publication, curriculum development, etc. No visit took place on either side during 1997-98.

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 the international airfare and the receiving side makes all the arrangements regarding admissions and the payment of allowances. The countrywide slots available under this scheme are as shown in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1

SAARC SCHOLARSHIPS/FELLOWSHIPS

Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
Bangladesh	6	12
Bhutan	1	-
India	6	2
Maldives	-	-
Nepal	1	2
Pakistan	6	12
Sri Lanka	6	12

During the year 1997-98, the UGC made the following nominations for each country as shown in Table 15.2.

Table 15.2

UGC NOMINATIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

	Country	Fellowships	Scholarships
1.	Bangladesh	1(W)	1(M)
2.	Nepal	2(1-W,1-M)	2(1-M,1-W)
3.	Pakistan	1(W)	-
4.	Sri Lanka	1(W)	-

15.8 INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS (ICTP)

The ICTP invites teachers from Indian universities/ colleges for participation in summer schools held at Trieste (Italy) or any other country. The airfare of the Indian participants is paid jointly by the UGC and ICTP on an equal sharing basis. During 1997-98, only one visit materialised.

15.9 COMMONWEALTH ACADEMIC STAFF FELLOWSHIPS

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

During 1997-98, the UGC recommended 60 teachers (46 Men and 14 Women for fellowships. Out of this, the Association of Commonwealth Universities finally selected 29 Scholars (21 Men and 8 Women) for fellowships.

15.10 SALZBURG SEMINAR

The Salzburg Seminar is being organised annually for several decades at the Schloss Leopoldskron, Salzburg (Austria). Under this programme, the UGC recommends scholars from universities and colleges to participate in and present papers in the seminar. During 1997-98, the UGC recommended two scholars (1 Man and 1 Woman under the programme.

15.11 DEVELOPMENT OF CANADIAN STUDIES

The University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Shastri-Indo-Canadian Institute, had identified 15 universities for undertaking the Canadian Studies Programme out of which only 13 universities had sent their proposals which were approved by the Commission and financial support, at various levels, for undertaking studies relating to the historical, social economic and political aspects of Canada was provided upto 31.3.1998. The Commission has since decided to establish Canadian Studies Centre at par with Area Studies Centres. Accordingly, the University Grants Commission has invited proposals from the M.S. University of Baroda, Delhi University, SNDT Women's University and Kerala University which will be examined by an Expert Committee.

15.12 SHASTRI INDO-CANADIAN TWO-PERSON MONTHS PROGRAMME

Under this programme of the University Grants Commission-Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, five Canadian teachers (3 Men and 2 Women) visited India and six Indian teachers (4Men and 2 Women) visited Canada during 1997-98.

15.13 TRAVEL GRANT TO TEACHERS FOR COLLECTION OF SOURCE MATERIAL/AVAIL THEMSELVES OF OFFERS OF FELLOWSHIPS/STIPENDS FOR THEIR MAINTENANCE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY

Under this scheme, 15 teachers (14 Men and 1 Woman) were provided travel grants during 1997-98 for their visits to foreign countries for collection of source material for their research work and for availing themselves of the offer of a fellowship for assistance from an agency of the country where the scholar was offered financial assistance for maintenance.

15.14 UNESCO PROGRAMMES

The UGC also deals with UNESCO Programmes under which various circulars from the UNESCO wing of the Ministry of HRD, GOI, New Delhi, are sent to the UGC from time to time. These circulars are mainly related to seminars/UNESCO fellowships etc. The MHRD also seeks UGC's comments on various aspects of Higher Education, which are presented at UNESCO's meetings as and when these meetings are held in New Delhi and also at various offices of UNESCO around the world.

LIST OF APPENDICES

I : LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA: STATE-WISE (AS ON 31.3.1998)

II : ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT 1977-78 TO 1997-98

III : STATE-WISE ENROLMENT (EXCLUDING PUC/INTER/PRE-PROFESSIONAL) 1997-98

IV : STAGE-WISE ENROLMENT UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS/ UNIVERSITY COLLEGES & AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1997-98

V : STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES: FACULTY-WISE 1997-98

VI : PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT : STATEWISE: 1997-98

VII : INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1993-94 TO 1997-98 : STATE-WISE

VIII : NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES 1997-98

IX : NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN AFFILIATED COLLEGES 1997-98

X : NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED 1995-96 TO 1996-97

XI : STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEAD WISE) UNDER NON-PLAN.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEAD WISE) UNDER NON-PLAN.

XII : STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY AND SEC. III.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY AND SEC. III.

XIII : LIST OF REGIONAL OFFICES OF UGC.

Appendix–I
LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA : STATE-WISE
(As on 31-3-1998)

Sl. No.	State/University	Year of Establishment
(A) UNIVERSITIES		
ANDHRA PRADESH		
	Osmania	1918
1.	Andhra	1926
2.	Sri Venkateswara	1954
3.	Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural	1964
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological	1972
5.	Hyderabad	1974
6.	Kakatiya	1976
7.	Nagarjuna	1976
8.	Sri Krishanadevaraya	1981
9.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1982
10.	Sri Padmavati Mahila	1983
11.	Potti Sriramulu Telugu	1985
12.	Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences	1986
13.	Sri Venkateswara Instt. of Medical Sciences	1995
14.	Dravidan University	1997
15.	Maulana Azad National Urdu	1997
16.		
ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
17.	Arunachal	1985
ASSAM		
18.	Guahati	1948
19.	Dibrugarh	1965
20.	Assam Agricultural	1968
21.	Assam	1994
22.	Tezpur	1994
BIHAR		
23.	Patna	1917
24.	Babasheb Bhimarao Ambedkar	1952
25.	T.M. Bhagalpur	1960
26.	Ranchi	1960
27.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	1961
28.	Magadh	1962
29.	Rajendra Agricultural	1970
30.	Lalit Narayan Mitila	1972
31.	Birsa Agricultural	1980
32.	Sidhu Kanhu	1992
33.	Bhupendra Naryan Mandal	1993
34.	Vinoba Bhave	1993

35.	Veer Kumar Singh	1994
36.	Jai Prakash	1995
37.	Nalanda Open	1995
GOA		
38.	Goa	1985
GUJARAT		
39.	Maharaja Sayajirao Univ. of Baroda	1949
40.	Gujarat	1950
41.	Sardar Patel	1955
42.	Saurashtra	1955
43.	South Gujarat	1965
44.	Gujarat Ayurveda	1968
45.	Gujarat Agricultural	1972
46.	Bhavnagar	1978
47.	North Gujarat	1986
48.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	1995
HARYANA		
49.	Kurushetra	1956
50	Choudary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	1970
51.	Maharishi Dayanand	1976
52	Guru Jhambeswar	1995
HIMACHAL PRADESH		
53.	Himachal Pradesh	1970
54.	Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	1978
55.	Dr.Y.S.Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry	1986
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
56.	Kashmir	1949
57.	Jammu	1969
58..	Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agricultural Sc. & Technology	1982
KARNATAKA		
59.	Mysore	1916
60.	Karnataka	1949
61.	Bangalore	1964
62.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore	1964
63.	Gulbarga	1980
64.	Mangalore	1980
65.	University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad	1986
66.	Kubrmpu	1987
67.	Kannada	1992
68.	National Law School of India	1992
69.	Karnataka State Open University	1996
70.	Rajiv Gandhi Univ. of Health Science	1994

KEF
71.
72.
73.
74.
75.
76.
77.

MAC
78.
79.
80.
81.
82.
83.
84.
85.
86.
87.
88.
89.
90.
91.
92.

MAH
93.
94.
95.
96.
97.
98.
99.
100.
101.
102.
103.
104.
105.
106.
107.
108.

MANI
109.

MEGH
110.

KERALA		
71.	Kerala	1937
72.	Calicut	1968
73.	Cochin University of Science & Technology	1971
74.	Kerala Agricultural	1972
75.	Mahatma Gandhi	1983
76.	Shree Sankarachary University of Sanskrit	1994
77.	Kannur University	1997
MADHYA PRADESH		
78.	Dr . Hari Singh Gaur	1946
79.	Indira Kala Sangeet	1956
80.	Rani Durgadevi	1957
81.	Vikram	1957
82.	Devi Ahilya	1964
83.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	1964
84.	Jiwaji	1964
85.	Ravi Shankar	1964
86.	Awadesh Pratap Singh	1968
87.	Barkatulla	1970
88.	Guru Ghasidas	1983
89.	Indira Gandhi Krishi	1987
90.	Chitrakoot Gramloday	1993
91.	Makhanial Gramloday Chaturvedhi Rastriya Patrakarita	1993
92.	M.P.Bhoj Open	1995
MAHARASHTRA		
93.	Mumbai	1857
94.	Nagpur	1923
95.	Poona	1949
96.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thackersey	1951
97.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	1958
98.	Shivaji	1962
99.	Mahatma	1968
100.	Punjabrao Krishi	1969
101.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth	1972
102.	Marathwada Agricultural	1983
103.	Amaravati	1983
104.	Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open	1990
105.	North Maharastra	1991
106.	Dr. Babasheb Ambedkar Technological	1992
107.	Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	1995
108.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1997
MANIPUR		
109.	Manipur	1980
MEGHALAND		
110.	North Eastern Hill	1973

NAGALAND		
111.	Nagaland	1995
ORISSA		
112.	Utkal	1943
113.	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technaology	1962
114.	Berhampur	1967
115.	Sambalpur	1967
116.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit	1981
PUNJAB		
117.	Punjab	1947
118.	Punjab Agricultural	1962
119.	Punjabi	1962
120.	Guru Nanak Dev	1969
RAJASTHAN		
121.	Rajasthan	1947
122.	Jai Narain Vyas	1962
123.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia	1962
124.	Kota Open	1987
125.	Maharishi Dayanand Sarawati	1987
126.	Rajasthan Agricultural	1987
TAMILNADU		
127.	Madras	1857
128.	Annamalai	1929
129.	Madurai Kamaraj	1965
130.	Tamilanadu Agricultural	1971
131.	Anna	1978
132.	Tamil	1981
133.	Bharathiar	1982
134.	Bharathidasan	1982
135.	Mother Teresa Women's	1984
136.	Alagappa	1985
137.	Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical	1989
138.	Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences	1990
139.	Manonmanian Sundarnar	1992
140.	Periyar University	1997
TRIPURA		
141.	Tripura	1987
UTTAR PRADESH		
142.	Allahabad	1887
143.	Baharas Hindi	1916
144.	Aligarh Muslim	1921
145.	Lucknow	1921
146.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University	1927

147.	Roorkes	1949
148.	Gorakhpur	1957
149.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit	1958
150.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technaology	1960
151.	Choudhary Charan Singh	1965
152.	Sri Sahuji Maharaj	1965
153.	Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	1973
154.	Kumaon	1973
155.	Chandra Shekar Azad Univ. of Agriculture & Tech.	1974
156.	Kashi Vidyapeeth	1974
157.	Narendra Deo University of Agriculture & Technology	1974
158.	Dr. Ram Monohar Lohia Awadh	1975
159	Bundelkhand	1975
160.	Rohilkhand	1975
161.	Purvanchal	1987
162.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1996
WEST BENGAL		
163.	Calcutta	1857
164.	Vishwa bharati	1951
165.	Jadavpur	1955
166.	Burdwan	1960
167.	Kalyani	1960
168.	North Bengal	1962
169.	Rabindra Bharati	1962
170.	Bidhan Chandra Krishi	1974
171.	Vidya Sagar	1981
172.	West Bengal Univ. of Animal and Fishery Sciencs	1985
173.	Netaji Subhash Open	1997
NCT OF DELHI		
174.	Delhi	1922
175.	Jawaharlal Nehru	1968
176.	Indira Gandhi National Open	1985
177.	Jamia Mallia Islamia	1988
PONDICHERRY (U.T.)		
178.	Pondicherry	1985

(B) INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER STATE LEGISLATURE ACT

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 Institue of Medical Science	1990
UTTAR PRADESH		
4.	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences	1983

(C) INSTITUTIONS DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES

ANDHRA PRADESH		
1.	Central Institute of English & Foriegn Languages	1973
2.	Sri Sathya Sai Instt. of Higer Learning	1981
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
BIHAR		
4.	Indian School of Mines	1968
5.	Birla Institute of Technology	1986
GUJARAT		
6.	Gujarat Vidyapith	1963
HARYANA		
7.	National Dairy Research Institue	1989
KARNATAKA		
8.	Indian Institute of Science	1985
9.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education	1994
10.	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences	1994
MADHYA PRADESH		
11.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	1997
MAHARASHTRA		
12.	Tata Insttitue of Social Sciences	1964
13.	International Institute for Population Sciences	1985
14.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth	1987
15.	Central Institite of Fisheries Education	1989
16.	Deccan College Postgraduate & Research Institute	1990
17.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	1994
18.	Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research	1996
19.	Bharati Vidyapeeth	1996

PUNJAB		
20	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology	1985
RAJASTHAN		
21.	Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences	1964
22.	Banasthli Vidyapith	1983
23.	Rajasthan Vidyapith	1987
24.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute	1991
TAMILANADU		
25.	Gandhigram Rural Institue	1976
26.	Shri Avinahalingam Institute of Home Science & Higher Education for Women	1988
27.	Shri Chandrasekharandra S. Naya Shastra Mahavidyalaya	1994
28.	Sri Ramchandra Medical College and Research Instt.	1995
UTTAR PRADESH		
29.	Gurukul Kangri	1962
30.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute	1981
31.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	1983
32.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1989
33.	Forest Research Institute	1992
WEST BENGAL		
34.	Bengal Engineering College	1992
NCT OF DELHI		
35.	Indian Agricultutal Research Institute	1958
36.	School of Planning & Architecture	1979
37.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith	1987
38.	National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology	1989
39.	Jamia Hamdard	

Appendix–II
ALL INDIA GROWTH OF STUDENT ENROLMENT
1977-78 to 1997-98

Year	Total Enrolment	Increase over the Preceding Year	Percentage
1977-78	25,64,972		
1978-79	26,18,228	1,33,409	5.5
1979-80	26,48,579	53,256	2.1
1980-81	27,52,437	30,351	1.2
1981-82	29,52,066	1,03,858	3.9
1982-83	31,33,093	1,99,629	7.3
1983-84	33,07,649	1,81,027	6.1
1984-85	34,04,096	1,74,556	5.6
1985-86	36,05,029	96,447	2.9
1986-87	37,57,158	2,00,933	5.9
1987-88	40,20,159	1,52,419	4.1
1988-89	42,85,489	2,63,001	7.0
1989-90	46,02,680	2,65,330	6.6
1990-91	49,24,868	3,17,191	7.4
1991-92	52,65,886	3,22,188	7.0
1992-93	55,34,966	3,41,018	6.9
1993-94	58,17,249	2,69,080	5.1
1994-95	61,13,929	2,82,283	5.1
1995-96	64,24,624	2,96,680	5.1
1996-97	67,55,455	3,11,695	5.1
1997-98+	70,78,214	3,29,831	5.1
		3,22,759	4.8

+ Estimated

Appendix–III
STATE-WISE ENROLMENT
(EXCLUDING PUC/INTER/PRE-PROFFESSIONAL)
1997-98

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Enrolment	Increase over the preceding Year	Percentage increase	Average Annual Compound Rate to Growth during the period 1993-94to1997-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,00,432	24,444	5.1	6.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,834	201	5.5	4.6
3.	Assam	1,67,536	6,350	3.9	3.8
4.	Bihar	5,49,806	24,866	4.7	3.1
5.	Delhi	1,57,514	6,981	4.6	4.3
6.	Goa	20,093	1,053	5.5	4.2
7.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	4,74,967	19,314	4.2	5.1
8.	Haryana	1,61,696	6,576	4.2	3.5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41,843	2,194	5.5	4.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	51,039	2,075	4.2	4.4
11.	Karnataka	5,76,503	30,746	5.6	5.1
12.	Kerala	2,03,002	7,507	3.8	3.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4,30,390	18,289	4.4	4.2
14.	Maharashtra	10,87,659	45,224	4.3	5.2
15.	Manipur	32,688	1,479	4.7	2.4
16.	Meghalaya/Nagland Mizoram	22,830	1,136	5.2	2.7
17.	Orissa	2,39,330	11,475	5.0	5.4
18.	Punjab/Chandigarh	2,19,832	11,134	5.3	4.8
19.	Rajasthan	2,43,571	12,991	5.6	8.0
20.	Tamil Nadu	4,95,928	26,892	5.7	8.9
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9,85,827	46,374	4.9	4.9
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim/ Tripura	4,00,032	14,794	3.8	3.8
23.	Pondicherry	11,862	664	5.9	6.3
	Total	**70,78,214**	**3,22,759**	**4.8**	**5.0**

* Estimated

Appendix–IV
STAGE- WISE ENROLMENT*
UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS/UNIVERSITY COLLEGES & AFFILIATED COLLEGES
1997-98

S.No.	Stage	University Deptts./ University colleges	Affliated Colleges	Total	Percentage in Affliated Colleges
1.	Graduate	738202	5483438	6221640 (87.89%)	88.13
2.	Post Graduate	313499	378168	691667 (9.77%)	54.67
3.	Research	57298	5909	63207 (0.90%)	9.35
4.	Diploma/Cert.	60338	41362	101700 (1.44%)	40.67
	Total	**1169337**	**5908877**	**7078214**	

Note : Figures in parentheses inicatee percentage to total
* Estimated

Appendix–V
STUDENT ENROLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITIES : FACULTY-WISE
1997-98

Faculty	Enrolment	Percent to total
Arts including oriental Learning	28,59,599	40.4
Science	13,87,330	19.6
Commerce	15,50,129	21.9
Education	1,62,798	2.3
Engineering/Technology	3,46,833	4.9
Medicine	2,40,659	3.4
Agriculture	77,860	1.1
Veterinary Science	21,235	0.3
Law	3,75,145	5.3
Others (including Music/Fine Arts etc.)	56,626	0.8
Total	**70,78,214**	**100.0**

*Estimated

375145

Appendix–VI
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT : STATEWISE :1997-98

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Women Enrolment	Percentage of Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500432	159217	31.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3834	879	22.9
3.	Assam	167536	56142	33.5
4.	Bihar	549806	103683	18.9
5.	Delhi	157514	71294	45.3
6.	Goa	20093	10331	51.4
7.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	474967	190640	40.1
8.	Haryana	161696	63582	39.3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	41843	16126	38.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	51039	20746	40.6
11.	Karnataka	576503	199361	34.6
12.	Kerala	203002	108780	53.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	430390	131283	30.5
14.	Maharashtra	1087659	402934	37.0
15.	Manipur	32688	14184	43.4
16.	Meghalaya/Nagland/Mizoram	22830	9146	40.1
17.	Orissa	239330	78153	32.7
18.	Punjab/Chandigarh	219832	113246	51.5
19.	Rajasthan	243571	80312	33.0
20	Tamil Nadu	495928	198729	40.1
21.	Uttar Prdesh	985827	266361	27.0
22.	West Bengal/Sikkim/Tripura	400032	145224	36.3
23.	Pondicherry	11862	5374	45.3
	Total	**7078214**	**2445727**	**34.6**

Appendix–VII

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1993-94 TO 1997-98 : STATE-WISE

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	1993-94 No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	1994-95 No. of Colleges (UC+AC)	1995-96 No.of Colleges (UC+AC)	1996-97 No.of Colleges (UC+AC)	1997-98 No.of Colleges (UC+AC)	Increase during the period 1993-94 to 1997-98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	790	879	945	1045	1157	367
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4	7	3
3.	Assam	225	225	230	276	297	72
4.	Bihar	716	720	738	777	800	84
5.	Goa	34	34	34	35	37	3
6.	Gujarat	405	433	440	474	505	100
7.	Haryana	166	171	177	182	195	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54	61	63	70	75	21
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	48	53	56	56	57	9
10.	Karnataka	984	1001	1057	1118	1228	244
11.	Kerala	226	228	230	239	284	58
12.	Madhya Pradesh	636	638	640	695	793	157
13.	Maharashtra	1379	1504	1534	1562	1603	224
14.	Manipur	50	51	51	60	60	10
15.	Meghalaya	20	20	20	29	29	9
16.	Mizoram	10	10	10	12	12	2
17.	Nagaland	13	13	13	28	28	15
18.	Orissa	312	543	555	573	604	292
19.	Punjab	229	230	234	250	250	21
20.	Rajasthan	269	270	274	324	333	64
21.	Sikkim	2	2	2	2	2	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	385	431	439	545	581	196
23.	Tripura	19	19	19	20	21	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	954	954	957	1027	1038	84
25.	West Bengal	392	399	402	409	423	31
26.	A & N Islands	3	3	3	3	3	0
27.	Chandigarh	20	20	20	21	22	2
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Daman Diu	1	1	1	1	1	0
30.	Delhi	82	85	87	87	87	5
31.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	13	17	17	16	23	10
	Total	**8441**	**9019**	**9252**	**9940**	**10555**	**2114**

Appendix–VIII
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATION IN UNIVERSTIRY DEPARTMENTS AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES
1997-98

Year	Professors	Readers	Lecturer*	Tutors/Demostrators	Total
1997-98**	16,928 (22.7)	26,514 (35.5)	29,823 (39.9)	1,442 (1.9)	74,707 (100.0)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of the caders to the total staff
* Includes Assistant Professors and Assistant Lecturers
** Estimated.

Appendix–IX
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF THEACHING STAFF BY DESIGNATUIB UB AFFILIATED COLLEGES
1997-98

Year	Senior Teachers*	Lecturers	Tutors/Demonstrators	Total
1997-98**	69,123 (27.0)	1,83,047 (71.4)	4127 (1.6)	2,56,297 (100.0)

Note : Figures in parentheses omdocate the percentage of the cadres to the staff
* Includes Principals, Professors, Readers and Lectures (Selection grade)
** Estimated

Appendix–X
NUMBER OF DOCTORATE DEGREES AWARDED
1995-96 to 1996-97

Faculty	1995-96	1996-97*
Arts	3,957	4,245
Science	3,861	3,498
Commerce	612	502
Education	295	295
Engg. /Technology	374	298
Medicine	135	133
Agriculture	780	968
Veterinary Science	138	152
Law	75	65
Others	170	252
Total	**10,397**	**10,408**

* Provisional

Appendix–XI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

Rupees in Lakhs

	Block Grant to C. Univs. 02(1)	Block Grant to Deemed Univs. 02(2)	Block Grant to State Univs. 02(3)	Teachers Awards 04(1)(a) to 04(iv)	Research Fellowship 05(1a) to 05(2b)	Research Scientist in Humanities & Science	Scholarship Fellowship & under Engg & Tech. 08	Reimbursement to non-Univ	Media Centre Mass 09	Grant for specific purpose	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES											
1. A.M.U, Aligarh	9104.29	-	-	-	36.18	-	-	-	-	-	9140.47
2. B.H.U	9738.31	-	-	0.04	13.07	22.09	16.77	-	-	-	9790.28
3. Delhi	5318.10	-	-	-	162.60	37.62	0.39	-	-	-	5518.71
					*0.05						*0.05
4. Hyderabad	1379.41	-	-	-	68.28	7.47	9.39	-	-	-	1464.55
					*0.14	*0.01					*0.15
5. I.G.N.O.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jamia Miliialslamia	1524.96	-	-	-	18.13	-	-	-	165.36	-	1708.45
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	2590.60	-	-	-	256.50	21.84	0.27	-	-	-	2869.21
	*4.00				*0.01		*0.10				*4.11
8. N.E.H.U.	1867.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1867.80
9. Pondicherry	539.76	-	-	0.07	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	540.55
10. Viswa Bharati	2398.99	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	2399.62
11. Assam Univ	34.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.56
12. Tezpur Univ	18.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.72
13. Nagaland Univ	475.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475.22
14. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Univ	11.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.10
15. Urdu Univ., Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Hindi Univ., Vardha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**35001.82**	**-**	**-**	**0.11**	**556.11**	**89.02**	**26.82**	**-**	**165.36**	**-**	**35839.24**
	*** 4.00**				***0.20**	***0.01**	***0.10**				*** 4.31**
INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES											
1. Consortium for Ednl. Communication, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.51 *3.49	8.60	55.11 *3.49
2. I.U.C.A.A., Pune	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	9.69	10.69
3. I.U.C, Indore	-	-	-	-	1.79	-	-	-	-	14.28	16.07
4. I.I.A.S., Shimla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Nuclear Sci. Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.00	22.00
6. Lakshmi Bai Nartional Instt of Phy Edn, Gwalior	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
7. National Chemical Lab, Pune	-	-	-	-	39.49	-	-	-	-	-	39.49
8. NAAC, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.53	1.53
8. E.M.E.R.C.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. INFLIBNET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.63	6.63
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**42.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46.51** *3.49	**62.73**	**151.90** *3.49
INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES											
1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Raj.	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	0.42
2. Bengal Engg Col.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Birla Instt. of Tech. Ranchi	-	-	55.11 *7.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.11 *7.83
4. CIEFL, Hyderabad	-	397.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.13 *3.90	-	441.02 *3.90
5. Central Instt. of Fisheries Edn, Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Central Instt. of High Tib Studies, Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Birla Instt. of Tech. & Sc., Pilani	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.88	-	-	-	8.88

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Dayalbagh Edn Instt, Agra	-	139.46	-	-	-	-	2.16	-	-	-	141.62
9. Deccan Col PG & Reseach Instt. Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Forest Resch Instt, Dehradun	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	0.81
11. Gandhigram Rural Instt.	-	338.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	338.44
12. Gokhale Instt of Politics & Economics, Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Gujarath Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	-	325.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325.59
14. Gurukul Kangri Vishvidya	-	230.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230.62
15. Indian Agr. Resch. Instt, N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	0.40
16. Indian Instt of Sc., Bangalor	-	-	-	-	-	1.69	-	-	-	-	1.69
17. Indian School of Mines Dhanbad	-	829.70	-	-	0.66	-	-	-	-	-	830.36
18. International Instt. of Polution SC, Bombay	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
19. Indian Veterinary Resch. Instt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. J.V. Bharti Instt, Ladnun	-	-	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
21. Jamia Hamdard, N.Delhi	-	343.88	-	-	3.52	-	4.22	-	-	-	351.62
22. Manipal Academy of Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. National Musium Instt of History of Art Conservation & Museology, Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-	1.50
24. National Diary Resch Instt., Karnal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. National Instt. of Mental Health & Nuro Sc., Bangalore	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
26. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	-	-	-	-	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	1.38
27. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth Tirupati	-	102.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.14
28. School of Planning & Architecture, N.Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	-	7.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.65
30. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	-	168.10	-	-	2.94	-	-	-	-	-	171.04
31. Sh.Sathya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning, Prasantinilayam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Sh.Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Sc.& Higher Edn. for Women, Coimbatore	-	193.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193.30
33. Sri Ramachandra Med. Col & Resch. Instt., Madras	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	0.41
34. Tata Instt. of Social Sc., Mumbay	-	382.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382.79
35. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith Pune	-	-	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	0.43
36. Thapar Instt of Engg & Tech Patiala	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00
37. L.N. Instt. of Physical Education, Gwalior	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
GRAND TOTAL	**-**	**3459.56**	**80.11** *7.83	**-**	**17.11**	**3.19**	**15.26**	**-**	**43.13** *3.90	**-**	**3618.36** *11.73
STATE UNIVERSITIES											
ANDHRA PRADESH											
1. Andhra Univ.	-	-	-	0.07	69.53 *0.04	0.72	4.29	-	-	-	74.61 *0.04
2. Andhra Prad Agr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ. of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	3.46	24.86	-	-	-	28.32

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Kakatiya	-	-	-	-	2.40	-	4.46	-	-	-	6.86
7. Nagarjuna	-	-	-	-	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	2.67
8. Osmania	-	-	-	-	73.91	2.04	9.48	-	7.65	-	93.08
9. Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	-	-	8.02	-	-	-	-	-	8.02
10. Shri Padmavathi mahila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	0.10	13.00	0.98	10.64	-	-	-	24.72
				*0.01							*0.01
12. Telugu	-	-	-	-	2.73	-	-	-	-	-	2.73
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.17**	**172.26**	**7.20**	**53.73**	-	**7.65**	-	**241.01**
				***0.01**	***0.04**						***0.05**
ARUNACHAL PRADESH											
1. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASSAM											
1. Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07
3. Gauhati	-	-	-	-	0.57	-	-	-	-	-	0.57
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.07**	**0.57**	-	-	-	-	-	**0.64**
BIHAR											
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar	-	-	-	-	4.22	-	-	-	-	-	4.22
2. Birsa Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. B.N. Mandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	0.47
6. L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
7. Magadh	-	-	-	-	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	0.53
8. Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Patna	-	-	-	-	0.70	-	-	-	-	-	0.70
10. Rajindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
11. Ranchi	-	-	-	0.08	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.18
12. Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tilak Manjhi,Bhagalpur	-	-	-	0.18	9.94	-	-	-	-	-	10.12
14. Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Vinobha Bhave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.36**	**16.00**	-	-	-	-	-	**16.36**
GUJARAT											
1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.67	-	94.67
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	0.28	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.58
7. North Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sardar Patel	-	-	-	0.03	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	0.81
9. Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. South Gujarath	-	-	-	-	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	1.63
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.31**	**2.71**	-	-	-	**94.67**	-	**97.69**
GOA											
1. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARYANA											
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kurukshetra	-	-	-	-	1.61	1.67	-	-	-	-	3.28
3. Maharshi Dayanand	-	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.08**	**1.61**	**1.67**	-	-	-	-	**3.36**

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HIMACHAL PRADESH											
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.05	6.03	-	-	-	-	-	6.08
2. Himachal Pradesh Agri. Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**	**6.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.08**
JAMMU & KASHMIR											
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	0.58
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.48	-	1.48
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agr. Sc. & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.58**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.48**	**-**	**2.06**
KARNATAKA											
1. Bangalore	-	-	-	-	1.09	-	2.47	-	-	-	3.56
2. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnatak	-	-	-	-	1.23	1.02	-	-	-	-	2.25
5. Kuvempu	-	-	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
6. Mangalore	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	0.50
7. Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	-	-	0.37
8. National Law School of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
9. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.09**	**3.08**	**1.02**	**3.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.44**
KERALA											
1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.45
2. Cochin Univ of Sc & Tech.	-	-	-	-	1.66	-	8.36	-	-	-	10.02
							*0.05				*0.05
3. Kerala	-	-	-	0.05	35.98	3.13	-	-	-	-	39.16
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Shree Sankaracharya Univ of Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**	**38.09**	**3.13**	**8.36**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49.63**
							***0.05**				***0.05**
MADHYA PRADESH											
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	1.03
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	0.05	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	1.22
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gramodya Vishwa vidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Devi Ahilya	-	-	-	-	0.55	-	0.49	-	2.22	-	3.26
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	-	-	-	-	3.93	-	6.44	-	-	-	10.37
7. Guru Ghasidas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiwaji	-	-	-	-	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
12. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Rani Durgavati	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	0.22
14. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	-	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	1.56
15. Vikram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Mahatma Gandhi Gramodhyog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**	**9.60**	**-**	**6.93**	**-**	**2.22**	**-**	**18.80**
MAHARASHTRA											
1. Amravati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Bombay	-	-	-	-	1.39	3.46	39.96	-	-	-	44.81
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	-	-	-	0.14	0.86	-	-	-	-	-	1.00

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Karathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	-	-	-	0.24	28.26	-	2.60	-	-	-	31.10
9. North Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poona	-	-	-	-	22.79	3.63	-	-	75.66	-	102.08
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T.Women's	-	-	-	-	0.58	-	0.47	-	-	-	1.05
13. Shivaji	-	-	-	0.27	0.54	1.43	-	-	-	-	2.24
14. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharash Maharashtra	-	-	-	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14
TOTAL	-	-	-	**1.79**	**54.42**	**8.52**	**43.03**	-	**75.66**	-	**183.42**
MANIPUR											
1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	-	-	-	0.14	2.11	-	-	-	2.03	-	4.28
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.14**	**2.11**	-	-	-	**2.03**	-	**4.28**
ORISSA											
1. Berhampur	-	-	-	0.14	22.24	-	-	-	-	-	22.38
2. Orissa Univ.of Agr & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	-	-	-	-	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	1.96
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.14**	**24.20**	-	-	-	-	-	**24.34**
PUNJAB											
1. Guru Nanakdev	-	-	-	-	1.14 *0.02	-	-	-	-	-	1.14 *0.02
2. Panjab	-	-	-	-	4.44	5.92	1.32	-	-	-	11.68
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	0.14	13.37 *0.17	1.58	-	-	-	-	15.09 *0.17
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.14**	**18.95** ***0.19**	**7.50**	**1.32**	-	-	-	**27.91** ***0.19**
RAJASTHAN											
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	-	-	-	0.64 *0.01	-	0.12	-	29.71	-	30.47 *0.01
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mohan Lal	-	-	-	0.05	2.41	-	-	-	-	-	2.46
4. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Rajasthan	-	-	-	0.05	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	0.92
6. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.10**	**3.92** ***0.01**	-	**0.12**	-	**29.71**	-	**33.85** ***0.01**
TAMIL NADU											
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Anna	-	-	75.00	-	6.00	-	0.41	-	2.22		83.63
3. Annamalai	-	-	-	-	5.27	-	3.25	-	-	-	8.52
4. Bharathiar	-	-	-	0.33	0.65 *0.10	-	-	-	-	-	0.98 *0.10
5. Bharathdasan	-	-	-	-	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
6. Madras	-	-	-	0.28 *0.01	53.44 *0.04	5.94	-	-	-	-	59.66 *0.05
7. Madurai Kamaraj	-	-	-	0.38	7.48	-	-	-	24.26 *3.88	-	32.12 *3.88

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Mother Teresa Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.60
12. T.N. Vetenary & Animal Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	75.00	0.99	73.82	5.94	3.66	-	26.48	-	185.89
					*0.10				*3.88		*3.98
TRIPURA											
1. Tripura	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.50
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	0.50
UTTAR PRADESH											
1. Agra	-	-	-	-	1.80	2.85	-	-	-	-	4.65
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	0.04	82.63	4.21	0.74	-	-	-	87.62
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	1.24
4. Chandra Sekhar Azad Univ. of Agr. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh	-	-	-	-	0.46	3.88	-	-	-	-	4.34
6. Dr. Bhima Rao Ambedkar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	-	-	-	8.00	-	4.19	-	-	-	12.19
9. Gorakhpur	-	-	-	0.05	4.71	2.77	*0.03	-	-	-	*0.03
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	-	-	-	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	7.53
11. Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.61
12. Kashi Vidyapeeth	-	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kumaon	-	-	-	0.12	*0.06	2.75	0.45	-	-	-	0.41
14. Lucknow	-	-	-	0.04	6.49	2.94	-	-	-	-	*0.06
15. Narendra Deo Univ. of Agri. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	58.54	-	-	-	-	-	9.81
16. Purvanchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.52
17. Rohilkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Roorkee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Sampoornanand Sanskrit	-	-	86.00	-	19.93	-	74.44	-	1.85	-	182.22
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	1.64
			86.00	**0.25**	**186.46**	**19.40**	**79.82**	-	**1.85**	-	**373.78**
					*0.12		*0.03				*0.15
WEST BENGAL											
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	0.45
2. Burdwan	-	-	-	-	14.06	-	-	-	-	-	14.06
3. Calcutta	-	-	-	0.05	107.41	1.07	0.35	-	-	-	108.88
4. Jadavpur	-	-	-	-	83.78	*0.02	-	-	-	-	*0.02
5. Kalyani	-	-	-	-	*0.05	7.00	-	-	-	-	90.78
6. North Bengal	-	-	-	-	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	*0.05
7. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	0.14	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	5.30
8. Vidya Sagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69
9. Viswa Bharati	-	-	-	-	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.68
			-	**0.19**	**213.23**	**8.07**	**0.35**	-	-	-	-
					*0.05	*0.02					221.64
											*0.07
GRAND TOTAL:	35001.82	3459.56	241.11	5.08	1445.19	154.66	242.65	-	496.75	62.73	41109.55
	*4.00		*7.83	*0.01	*0.71	*0.03	*0.18		*11.27		*24.03

*By adjustment

Appendix–XI (Contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER NON-PLAN

Rupees in Lakhs

S.No.	State/Univ/Institution/ Deemed to be University	Grants for Specific purpose	Maintenance Grants (CollegesDelhi)	Maintenance Grants (B.H.U)	Teachers Awards 05(6) to 05(6)	Research Fellowship 06(1)a to 06(2)b	Scholarship Fellowship in E & T 07	Mass Media Centre 09	Grant Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DELHI								
1.	Delhi	11691.52 *363.26	-	-	1.61	-	-	-	11693.13 *363.26
2.	B.H:U	-	98.57	-	-	-	-	-	98.57
	TOTAL	**11691.52** ***363.26**	**98.57**	-	**1.61**	-	-	-	**11791.70** ***363.26**
	ANDHRA PRADESH								
1.	Andhra Univ.	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
2.	Andhra Pradesh Agri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Andhra Pradesh Univ. of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Kakatiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Nagarjuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Osmania	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-	0.62
9.	Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Shri Padmavathi Mahila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Sri Venkateswara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Telugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	**0.03**	**0.62**	-	-	-	**0.65**
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH								
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ASSAM								
1.	Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Dibrugarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Gauhati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BIHAR								
1.	Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar	-	-	0.24	0.38	-	-	-	0.62
2.	Birsa Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	B.N.Mandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	L.N. Mithila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Magadh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Patna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Rajindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Ranchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Tilak Manjhi, Bhagalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Vinobha Bhave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-	**0.24**	**0.38**	-	-	-	**0.62**

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GUJARAT								
1. Bhavnagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. North Gujarath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Sardar Patel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Saurashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. South Gujarath	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOA								
1. Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HARYANA								
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kurukshetra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Maharshi Dayanand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIMACHAL PRADESH								
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Himachal Pradesh Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JAMMU & KASHMIR								
1. Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agr. Sc. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KARNATAKA								
1. Bangalore	-	-	1.60	-	-	-	-	1.60
2. Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnatak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kuvempu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mangalore	-	-	-	0.16	-	0.46	-	0.62
7. Mysore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. National Law School of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Univ. of Agr. Sc, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	**1.60**	**0.16**	-	**0.46**	-	**2.22**
KERALA								
1. Calicut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Cochin Univ. of Sc. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	0.40
6. Shree Sankaracharya Univ. of Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.40**	-	-	-	**0.40**

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MADHYA PRADESH								
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gramodya Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Devi Ahilya	-	-	-	0.77	2.32	-	-	3.09
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	-	-	-	-	1.79	-	-	1.79
7. Guru Ghasidas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Indira Kala Sangeet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiwaji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakrita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Rani Durgavati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Ravi Shankar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Vikram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Mahatma Gandhi Gramodhyog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	**0.77**	**4.11**	-	-	**4.88**
MAHARASHTRA								
1. Amravati	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	1.20
2. Bombay	-	-	0.13	1.85	-	-	-	1.98
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Marathwada	-	-	0.91	-	-	-	-	0.91
4. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	-	-	1.26	-	-	-	-	1.26
9. North Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Poona	-	-	0.94	-	-	-	-	0.94
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T. Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Shivaji	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	-	0.51
14. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	**4.95**	**1.85**	-	-	-	**6.80**
MANIPUR								
1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ORISSA								
1. Berhampur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Orissa Univ. of Agr. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUNJAB								
1. Guru Nanakdev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Panjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN								
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mohan Lal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswat	-	-	0.28	0.37	-	-	-	0.65
5. Rajasthan	-	-	0.03	1.58	-	-	-	1.61
6. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	**0.31**	**1.95**	-	-	-	**2.26**
TAMIL NADU								
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Anna	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
3. Annamalai	-	-	*0.01					*0.01
4. Bharathiar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Bharathdasan	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.07
6. Madras	-	-	1.44	-	-	-	-	1.44
7. Madurai Kamaraj	-	-	0.11	0.76	3.63	-	-	4.50
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	-	-	-	1.22	-	-	-	1.22
9. Mother Teresa Women's	-	-	0.91	-	-	-	-	0.91
10. Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. T.N.Vetenary & Animal Sc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	**2.54**	**1.98**	**3.63**	-	-	**8.15**
			***0.01**					***0.01**
TRIPURA								
1. Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTTAR PRADESH								
1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Agra) Univ.	-	-	0.14	3.77	1.95	-	-	5.86
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	*0.02				*0.02
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	0.51
4. Chandra Sekhar Azad Univ. of Agr & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh	-	-	0.04	2.10	1.08	-	-	3.22
6. Dr Bhima Rao Ambedkar	-	-	-	*0.05				*0.05
7. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	-	-	0.12	0.61	-	-	-	-
8. G.B. Pant Univ. of Agr. & Tec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73
9. Gorakhpur	-	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40
11. Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Kashi Vidyapeeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kumaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Lucknow	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	0.41
15. Narendra Deo Univ. of Agri. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Purvanchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rohilkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Roorkee	-	-	-	3.81	-	-	-	3.81
19. Sampoornanand Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	**0.30**	**12.61**	**3.03**	-	-	**15.94**
				***0.07**				***0.07**

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WEST BENGAL								
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Burdwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Calcutta	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	33.29	34.53
							*1.11	*1.11
4. Jadavpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Kalyani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. North Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vidya Sagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Viswa Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	1.24	-	-	33.29	34.53
							*1.11	*1.11
GRAND TOTAL	11691.52	98.57	9.97	23.57	10.77	0.46	33.29	11868.15
	*363.26		*0.01	*0.07			*1.11	*364.45

*By adjustment

Appendix XI (Continued)

SUMMARY (NON-PLAN) 1997-98

S. No.	Particulars Deemed to be Univ.	Block Grants Central Univs.	Block Grants Deemed Univs.	Grants for Specific purpose	Mainten. Grants for Colleges Delhi	Mainten. Grants for Colleges (B.H.U)	Teachers Awards	Research Fellow-ship	Research Scientist in Humani-ties /Science	Scholar ship & fellow-ship in E&T	Reimbur-sement to Non-Univ. Insttn.	Mass Media Centre	Grants for Specific purpose	Admini-strative Charges	Total
		02(1)	02(ii)	02(iii)	03(a)	03(b)	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
	UNIVERSITIES														
1.	Central Universities	35001.82 *4.00	-	-	-	-	0.11	556.11 *0.20	89.02 *0.01	26.82 *0.10	-	165.36	-	-	35839.24 *4.31
2.	Deemed Universities	-	3459.56	-	-	-	-	18.28	3.19	15.26	-	43.13 *3.90	-	-	3539.42 *3.90
3.	State Universities for Specific purposes	-	-	241.11 *7.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241.11 *7.83
4.	UGC Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.66	-	-	-	46.51 *3.49	62.73	-	151.90 *3.49
5.	State Universities	-	-	-	-	-	4.97 *0.01	828.14 *0.51	62.45 *0.02	200.57 *0.08	-	241.75 *3.88	-	-	1337.88 *4.50
	Total Univ.	**35001.82 *4.00**	**3459.56**	**241.11 *7.83**	-	-	**5.08 *0.01**	**1445.19 *0.71**	**154.66 *0.03**	**242.65 *0.18**	-	**496.75 *11.27**	**62.73**	-	**41109.55 *24.03**
	COLLEGES														
1.	Delhi Colleges	-	-	-	11691.52 *363.26	-	-	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	11693.13 *363.26
2.	BHU Colleges	-	-	-	-	98.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.57
3.	State Colleges	-	-	-	-	-	9.97 *0.01	21.96 *0.07	10.77	0.46	-	33.29 *1.11	-	-	76.45 *1.19
	Total Colleges	-	-	-	**11691.52 *363.26**	**98.57**	**9.97 *0.01**	**23.57**	**10.77**	**0.46 *0.07**	-	**33.29 *1.11**	-	-	**11868.15 *364.45**
	GRAND TOTAL (Univs. Colleges)	**35001.82 *4.00**	**3459.56**	**241.11 *7.83**	**11691.52 *363.26**	**98.57**	**15.05 *0.02**	**1468.76 *0.78**	**165.43 *0.03**	**243.11 *0.18**	-	**530.04 *12.38**	**62.73**	-	**52977.70 *388.48**
	Non-Universities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.94	-	-	-	54.94
	Through Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.16	-	-	-	-	1478.51	1488.67
	GRAND TOTAL	**35001.82 *4.00**	**3459.56**	**241.11 *7.83**	**11691.52 *363.26**	**98.57**	**15.05 *0.02**	**1468.76 *0.78**	**175.59 *0.03**	**243.11 *0.18**	**54.94**	**530.04 *12.38**	**62.73**	**1478.51**	**54521.31 *388.48**

*By adjustment

Appendix-XII

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO UNIVERSITIES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGG & TECH & SEC III

Rupees in Lakhs

Univ/Col.	Sec.1 Devt. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec.2 Promotion of Relevance	Sec.3 Promotion of Excellence & quality	Sec.4 Intr-Univ Resources for Promotion of quality	Sec.5 Enhancing Access & Equity	Sec.6 Improvement in Mgt. of Edn.	Sec.7 Strengthening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 Programme to strengthen Scientific Research	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sect.3	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES														
1. A.M.U	703.55	43.63	27.46	-	8.07	3.96	-	786.67	157.78	944.45	43.18	987.63	-	987.63
2. B.H.U	727.79	32.19	31.99	-	7.65	-	-	799.62	100.48	900.10	201.52	1101.62	4.00	1105.62
	*11.78							*11.78	*0.24	*12.02	*0.92	*12.94		*12.94
3. Delhi	419.92	18.71	53.80	8.00	13.88	-	-	514.31	37.69	552.00	6.64	558.64	-	558.64
4. Hyderabad	365.55	34.94	16.82	-	3.00	-	-	420.31	6.76	427.07	-	427.07	-	427.07
5. I.G.N.O.U.	-	-	-	-	7.06	-	-	7.06	-	7.06	-	7.06	-	7.06
6. Jamia Milia Islamia	500.08	39.53	25.28	9.78	1.00	-	-	575.67	10.78	586.45	99.19	685.64	-	685.64
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17
7. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	565.00	38.55	35.10	0.97	6.72	-	-	646.34	16.68	663.02	-	663.02	-	663.02
			*0.25					*0.25	*2.22	*2.47		*2.47		*2.47
8. N.E.H.U.	448.52	5.00	10.01	-	2.50	-	-	446.03	4.60	470.63	-	470.63	-	470.63
Through R.O.	0.31							0.31		0.31		0.31		0.31
9. Pondicherry	395.54	32.00	3.56	-	2.05	-	-	433.15	13.49	446.64	10.93	457.57	-	457.57
Through R.O.	0.30							0.30		0.30		0.30		0.30
10. Viswa Bharati	387.35	16.70	2.48	-	6.98	-	-	413.51	9.43	422.94	-	422.94	-	422.94
									*0.50	*0.50		*0.50		*0.50
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17
11. Assam Univ	610.53	-	0.80	1.00	-	-	-	612.33	-	612.33	12.00	624.33	-	624.33
12. Tezpur Univ	460.00	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	460.43	0.22	460.65	2.68	463.33	-	463.33
			*0.15					*0.15		*0.15		*0.15		*0.15
13. Nagaland Univ	365.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	365.27	-	365.27	-	365.27	-	365.27
14. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Univ	610.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	610.00	-	610.00	-	610.00	-	610.00
15. Maulana Azad National Urdu Univ, Hyderabad	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00
16. M.G.A Hindi Univ, Wardha	29.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.00	-	29.00	-	29.00	-	29.00
TOTAL	**6688.10**	**261.25**	**207.73**	**19.75**	**58.91**	**3.96**	**-**	**7239.70**	**357.91**	**7597.61**	**376.14**	**7973.75**	**4.00**	**7977.75**
	*11.78		*0.40					*12.18	*2.96	*15.14	*0.92	*16.06		*16.06
Through R.O.	0.95							0.95		0.95		0.95		0.95
INTER UNIVERSITY CENTRES														
1. Consortium for Educational Communication, New Delhi	-	-	-	141.64	-	-	-	141.64	-	141.64	-	141.64	-	141.64
				*1.23				*1.23		*1.23		*1.23		*1.23
2. I.U.C.A.A., Pune	-	-	-	570.00	-	-	-	570.00	20.00	590.00	-	590.00	-	590.00
3. I.U.C, Indore	-	1.60	-	695.00	-	-	-	696.60	-	696.60	-	696.60	-	696.60
4. I.I.A.S., Shimla	-	-	-	29.00	-	-	-	29.00	-	29.00	-	29.00	-	29.00
5. Nuclear Sc. Centre, N.D	-	-	-	1250.00	-	-	-	1250.00	135.00	1385.00	-	1385.00	-	1385.00
6. N.A.A.C., Bangalore	-	-	-	60.00	-	-	-	60.00	-	60.00	-	60.00	-	60.00
7. W.R.I.C., Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. E.M.E.R.C., Madurai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. INFLIBNET, Ahmedabad	-	-	-	168.75	-	-	-	168.75	-	168.75	-	168.75	-	168.75
TOTAL	**-**	**1.60**	**-**	**2914.39**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2915.99**	**155.00**	**3070.99**	**-**	**3070.99**	**-**	**3070.99**
				*1.23**				*1.23**		*1.23**		*1.23**		*1.23**
INSTITUTION DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITIES														
1. Banasthali Vidyapeeth Rajasthan	60.85	9.53	-	-	-	10.66	-	81.04	-	81.04	-	81.04	-	81.04
2. Bengal Engg Col., Howrah	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	35.62	36.62	-	36.62
3. Birla Instt of Tech. Ranchi	-	-	-	-	-	9.26	-	9.26	1.58	10.84	40.92	51.76	-	51.76
4. Birla Instt of Tech & Sc. Pilani	-	-	2.72	-	-	-	-	2.72	-	2.72	88.15	90.87	-	90.87
5. Central Instt of Eng & Foreign Languages, Hyd	87.71	-	14.11	30.10	-	1.08	-	133.00	-	133.00	-	133.00	-	133.00
6. Central Instt of High Tib. Studies, Varanasi	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	10.00
7. Central Instt of fisheries Education, Bombay		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8. Dayalbagh Edn Instt, Agra	82.16	-	0.25	-	7.00	-	-	89.41	10.85	100.26	13.02	113.28	-	113.28
9. Deccan Col PG & Resch Instt, Pune	31.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.00	-	31.00	-	31.00	-	31.00
10. Forest Resch Instt, Dehradun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Gandhigram Rural Instt. Gandhigram	65.26	3.00	8.00	-	4.50	-	-	80.76	-	80.76	2.59	83.35	-	83.35
12. Goghale Instt of Politics & Economics, Pune	40.00	4.00	-	-	-	-	-	44.00	-	44.00	-	44.00	-	44.00
13. Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ahmedabad	106.74	-	21.50	5.87	1.00	-	-	135.11	8.62	143.73	8.39	152.12	-	152.12
14. Gurukul Kangri Vishvidya laya	42.74	17.72	5.55	1.00	1.00	-	-	68.01	3.91	71.92	0.95	72.87	-	72.87
15. Indian Agr. Resch. Instt New Delhi	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
16. Indian Instt of Sc., Bangalore	-	1.50	0.05	28.00	-	-	-	29.55	36.95	66.50	71.30	137.80	-	137.80
17. Indian School of Mines Dhanbad	21.31	-	-	-	-	1.74	-	23.05	163.90	186.95	*21.14 115.60 *3.92	*21.14 302.55 *3.92	-	*21.14 302.55 *3.92
18. Indian Veterinary Resch Instt., Itanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Indira Gandhi Instt of Devt. Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. International Instt for Population Studies, Bombay	-	-	1.81	-	-	-	-	1.81	-	1.81	-	1.81	-	1.81
21. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	80.55	-	18.00	-	1.08	-	-	99.63	0.24	99.87	31.61	131.48	-	131.48
22. Jain Vishwa Bharathi Instt	21.50	-	2.15	-	-	-	-	23.65	-	23.65	-	23.65	-	23.65
23. Manipal academy of Higher Education, Manipal	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	0.52	-	0.52	-	0.52	-	0.52
24. National Museum Instt. of the History of arts conservation & Museology, Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. National Diary Resch Ins Karnal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. National Instt of Mental Health & Nuro Sc, Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	45.50	-	0.76	1.00	2.96	-	-	50.22	-	50.22	-	50.22	-	50.22
28. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidya peeth, Tirupati	22.58	3.69	2.00	-	-	3.75	-	32.02	-	32.02	-	32.02	-	32.02
29. School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Nyaya Shastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	30.00	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	31.00	-	31.00	-	31.00	-	31.00
31. Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, N.D.	25.00	7.00	0.25	-	-	-	-	32.25	-	32.25	-	32.25	-	32.25
32. Sh.Sathya Sai Instt of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayam	40.50	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	45.50	-	45.50	-	45.50	-	45.50
33. Sh.Avinashilingam Instt for Home Sc& Higher edn for wom, Coimbatore	86.17	7.89	3.50	-	1.60	-	-	99.16	0.88	100.04	0.27	100.31	-	100.31
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17
34. Sri Ramachandra Med. Col & Resch Instt, Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Tata Instt of Scoial Sc. Bombay	140.57	1.00	0.48	-	10.43	9.40	-	161.88	-	161.88	-	161.88	-	161.88
36. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	53.47	0.70	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	56.17	-	56.17	-	56.17	-	56.17
37. Thapar Instt of Engg & Tech Patiala	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00	5.00	30.00	38.14	68.14	-	68.14
38. Bharati Vidyapeeth Lal Bah. adur Shastri, Pune	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. L.N. Instt of Physical Education, Gwalior	-	11.41	0.86	-	-	-	-	12.27	-	12.27	-	12.27	-	12.27
GRAND TOTAL	1093.61	67.44	88.99	69.49	29.57	60.89	-	1409.99	231.93	1641.92	446.56 *25.06	2088.48 *25.06	-	2088.48 *25.06
THROUGH R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STATE UNIVERSITIES														
ANDHRA PRADESH														
1. Andhra	77.62	39.78	70.07	3.57	9.13	-	-	200.17	95.20	295.37	77.40	372.77	-	372.77
Through R.O.	2.87							2.87	*0.98	*0.98		*0.98		*0.98
										2.87		2.87		2.87
2. Andhra Pradesh Agr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	-	-	0.14	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.14	-	0.14	-	0.14
5. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Tech Univ.	-	1.50	-	-	-	7.73	-	9.23	0.70	9.93	97.82	107.75	-	107.75
7. Kakatiya	50.75	1.25	2.62	-	12.50	-	-	67.12	3.69	70.81	37.61	108.42	-	108.42
Through R.O.	0.62							0.62		0.62		0.62		0.62
8. Nagarjuna	95.52	-	9.00	-	7.00	-	-	111.52	0.67	112.19	-	112.19	-	112.19
Through R.O.	2.78							2.78		2.78		2.78		2.78
9. Osmania	74.50	23.00	27.71	25.01	5.25	-	-	155.51	57.28	212.79	19.95	232.74	5.00	237.74
Through R.O.	2.12			*8.20				*8.20	*0.06	*8.26		*8.26		*8.26
								2.12		2.12		2.12		2.12
10. Sri Krishna Devaraya	52.98	9.50	31.01	-	8.25	-	-	101.74	20.73	122.47	20.47	142.94	-	142.94
Through R.O.	1.30							1.30		1.30		1.30		1.30
11. Shri Padmavathi mahila	47.18	-	4.00	-	11.65	-	-	62.83	0.90	63.73	3.50	67.23	-	67.23
12. Sri Venkateswara	66.84	27.82	50.13	10.00	8.00	-	-	162.79	71.68	234.47	19.35	253.82	-	253.82
Through R.O.	1.13							1.13		1.13	*0.63	1.13		1.13
												*0.63		*0.63
13. Telugu	32.50	-	1.70	-	-	-	-	34.20	-	34.20	-	34.20	-	34.20
TOTAL	497.89	102.85	196.38	38.62	61.78	7.73	-	905.25	250.85	1156.10	276.10	1432.20	5.00	1437.20
Through R.O.	10.82			*8.20				*8.20	*1.04	*9.24	*0.63	*9.87		*9.87
								10.82		10.82		10.82		10.82
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
1. Arunachal Pradesh	55.68	1.24	0.17	-	-	-	-	57.09	-	57.09	-	57.09	-	57.09
TOTAL	**55.68**	**1.24**	**0.17**	-	-	-	-	**57.09**	-	**57.09**	-	**57.09**	-	**57.09**
ASSAM														
1. Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Dibrugarh	69.60	7.79	5.44	-	1.00	-	-	83.83	2.20	86.03	-	86.03	-	86.03
Through R.O.	2.34							2.34		2.34		2.34		2.34
3. Gauhati	43.50	12.00	7.33	-	8.50	2.76	-	74.09	4.46	78.55	-	78.55	-	78.55
Through R.O.	2.23							2.23		2.23		2.23		2.23
TOTAL	**113.10**	**19.79**	**12.77**	-	**9.50**	**2.76**	-	**157.92**	**6.66**	**164.58**	-	**164.58**	-	**164.58**
	4.57							**4.57**		**4.57**		**4.57**		**4.57**
BIHAR														
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar	46.80	10.37	0.85	-	7.00	-	-	65.02	0.60	65.62	-	65.62	-	65.62
Through R.O.	0.14							0.14		0.14		0.14		0.14
2. Birsa Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. B.N.Mandal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Jai Prakash Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. K.S.Darbhanga Sanskrit	39.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.99	-	39.99	-	39.99	-	39.99
6. L.N. Mithila	43.24	-	2.70	1.00	1.52	-	-	48.46	-	48.46	-	48.46	-	48.46
7. Magadh	75.10	-	1.44	-	1.00	-	-	77.54	0.14	77.68	-	77.68	-	77.68
	0.24							0.24		0.24		0.24		0.24
8. Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Patna	135.41	11.00	6.81	-	2.15	-	-	155.37	2.60	157.97	11.00	168.97	-	168.97
	*13.59				*0.35			*13.94		*13.94		*13.94		*13.94
10. Rajindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ranchi	49.40	12.50	3.76	-	9.00	-	-	74.66	6.96	81.62	-	81.62	-	81.62
Through R.O.	0.19							0.19		0.19		0.19		0.19
12. Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tilak Manjhi,Bhagalpur	44.46	-	1.23	-	1.00	-	-	46.69	0.40	47.09	-	47.09	-	47.09
14. Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Vinobha Bhave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	434.40	33.87	16.79	1.00	21.67	-	-	507.73	10.70	518.43	11.00	529.43	-	529.43
	*13.59				*0.35			*13.94		*13.94		*13.94		*13.94
Through R.O.	0.57							0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar	53.64	2.09	3.41	-	14.52	-	-	73.66	-	73.66	7.82	81.48	-	81.48
2. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	100.20	-	3.61	2.83	9.00	-	-	115.64	7.99	123.63	-	123.63	-	123.63
	*28.39							*28.39	*0.16	*28.55		*28.55		*28.55
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.S.Univ.of Baroda	58.08	0.20	5.16	-	14.65	4.44	-	82.53	10.58	93.11	88.85	181.96	0.19	182.15
									*0.06	*0.06		*0.06		*0.06
7. North Gujarat	27.40	-	-	-	-	2.02	-	29.42	-	29.42	-	29.42	-	29.42
8. Sardar Patel	50.30	2.84	11.91	-	6.67	8.80	-	80.52	58.23	138.75	58.98	197.73	-	197.73
									*0.07	*0.07		*0.07		*0.07
9. Saurashtra	55.00	30.50	5.33	1.00	10.85	-	-	102.68	-	102.68	-	102.68	-	102.68
10. South Gujarat	57.20	-	0.21	-	21.69	-	-	79.10	1.45	80.55	3.50	84.05	-	84.05
TOTAL	**401.82**	**35.63**	**29.63**	**3.83**	**77.38**	**15.26**	**-**	**563.55**	**78.25**	**641.80**	**159.15**	**800.95**	**0.19**	**801.14**
	*28.39							*28.39	*0.29	*28.68		*28.68		*28.68
GOA														
1. Goa	37.40	22.05	10.41	-	-	-	-	69.86	17.50	87.36	-	87.36	-	87.36
TOTAL	**37.40**	**22.05**	**10.41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69.86**	**17.50**	**87.36**	**-**	**87.36**	**-**	**87.36**
HARYANA														
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	0.05	0.68	-	-	-	-	0.73	1.26	1.99	-	1.99	-	1.99
2. Kurukshetra	67.76	28.96	6.24	-	5.50	-	-	107.96	6.86	114.82	2.27	117.09	0.04	117.13
3. Maharshi Dayanand	94.64	2.40	5.46	-	1.58	-	-	104.08	7.94	112.02	34.50	146.52	5.00	151.52
4. Guru Jambheswar Univ	32.40	-	3.70	-	-	-	-	36.10	1.05	37.15	16.50	53.65	0.90	54.55
TOTAL	**194.30**	**31.41**	**16.08**	**-**	**7.08**	**-**	**-**	**248.87**	**17.11**	**265.98**	**53.27**	**319.75**	**5.94**	**325.19**
HIMACHAL PRADESH														
1. Himachal Pradesh	96.75	23.73	6.50	-	9.00	0.24	-	136.22	7.79	144.01	4.82	148.83	-	148.83
2. Himachal Pradesh Agricultral	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20
TOTAL	**96.75**	**23.93**	**6.50**	**-**	**9.00**	**0.24**	**-**	**136.42**	**7.79**	**144.21**	**4.82**	**149.03**	**-**	**149.03**
JAMMU & KASHMIR														
1. Jammu	72.93	4.02	20.94	5.60	46.75	-	-	150.24	56.27	206.51	-	206.51	-	206.51
		*2.39						*2.39		*2.39		*2.39		*2.39
2. Kashmir	76.00	9.87	0.15	6.62	1.00	-	-	93.64	-	93.64	-	93.64	-	93.64
3. Sher-e-Kashmir Univ of Agr. Sc. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	0.83	-	0.83	-	0.83
TOTAL	**148.93**	**13.89**	**21.09**	**12.22**	**47.75**	**-**	**-**	**243.88**	**57.10**	**300.98**	**-**	**300.98**	**-**	**300.98**
		*2.39						*2.39		*2.39		*2.39		*2.39
KARNATAKA														
1. Bangalore	79.00	11.07	3.08	-	4.00	25.05	-	122.20	25.50	147.70	46.71	194.41	-	194.41
Through R.O.	0.40							0.40	*1.04	0.40		0.40		0.40
										*1.04		*1.04		*1.04
2. Gulbarga	51.30	5.89	2.60	-	-	7.40	-	67.19	6.76	73.89	1.51	75.40	10.00	85.40
Through R.O.	0.19							0.19		0.19		0.19		0.19
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnatak	72.00	20.68	4.23	-	4.75	-	-	101.66	32.02	133.68	-	133.68	-	133.68
Through R.O.	4.18							4.18	*0.19	4.18		4.18		4.18
										*0.19		*0.19		*0.19
5. Kuvempu	37.50	12.00	1.55	-	1.00	7.27	-	59.32	-	59.32	16.00	75.32	0.36	75.68
											*0.04	*0.04		*0.04
6. Mangalore	55.55	14.73	3.46	-	7.00		-	80.74	7.60	88.34	-	88.34	-	88.34
Through R.O.	4.83							4.83		4.83		4.83		4.83
7. Mysore	97.30	33.00	0.36	2.82	16.65		-	150.13	36.68	186.81	-	186.81	-	186.81
Through R.O.	0.30							0.30	*0.16	*0.16		*0.16		*0.16
										0.30		0.30		0.30
8. National law sch.of India	30.00	1.00	0.99	-	-	45.32	-	77.31	-	77.31	-	77.31	-	77.31
9. Univ.of Agr. Sc, Bangalore	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20
10. Univ.of Agr. Sc, Dharwad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	422.65	98.57	16.27	2.82	33.40	85.04	-	658.75	108.50	767.25	64.22	831.47	10.36	841.83
Through R.O.	9.90							9.90	*1.39	*1.39	*0.04	*1.43		*1.43
										9.90		9.90		9.90

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KERALA														
1. Calicut	24.70	2.01	2.72	5.00	11.95	-	-	46.38	19.20	65.58	-	65.58	-	65.58
Through R.O.	2.50							2.50		2.50		2.50		2.50
2. Cochin Univ of Sc. & Tech.	66.40	9.68	1.27	-	15.48	1.76	-	94.59	34.45	129.04	72.65	201.69	-	201.69
Through R.O.	6.49							6.49		6.49		6.49		6.49
3. Kerala	54.00	14.54	11.30	-	5.75	-	-	85.59	12.62	98.21	-	98.21	-	98.21
									*0.12	*0.12		*0.12		*0.12
Through R.O.	11.24							11.24		11.24		11.24		11.24
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.46	0.46	-	0.46	-	0.46
5. Mahatma Gandhi	55.20	20.00	0.92	-	-	-	-	76.12	0.59	76.71	-	76.71	-	76.71
Through R.O.	4.61							4.61		4.61		4.61		4.61
6. Shree Sankaracharya Univ of Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**200.30**	**46.23**	**16.21**	**5.00**	**33.18**	**1.76**	**-**	**302.68**	**67.32**	**370.00**	**72.65**	**442.65**	**-**	**442.65**
Through R.O.	**24.84**							**24.84**	***0.12**	***0.12**		***0.12**		***0.12**
										24.84		**24.84**		**24.84**
MADHYA PRADESH														
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	58.40	18.98	1.63	-	-	-	-	79.01	1.48	80.49	8.30	88.79	3.00	91.79
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalay	62.07	10.30	6.93	-	3.20	-	-	82.50	28.90	111.40	8.50	119.90	-	119.90
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gramodya Vishwavidyalaya	27.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.40	-	27.40	-	27.40	-	27.40
5. Devi Ahilya	55.90	45.25	8.15	46.82	11.50	1.00	-	168.62	6.47	175.09	6.50	181.59	12.50	194.09
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	74.16	13.05	11.10	-	2.00	-	-	100.31	4.94	105.25	28.48	133.73	-	133.73
7. Guru Ghasidas	45.29	-	6.37	-	4.50	-	-	56.16	-	56.16	3.40	59.56	-	59.56
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20
9. Indira Kala Sangeet	47.00	-	1.48	-	8.87	-	-	57.35	-	57.35	-	57.35	-	57.35
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiwaji	42.00	7.80	0.15	-	1.80	-	-	51.75	4.83	56.58	5.00	61.58	-	61.58
									*0.08	*0.08		*0.08		*0.08
12. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrikarita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Rani Durgavati	68.19	31.75	31.92	-	19.14	-	-	151.00	9.64	160.64	23.74	184.38	6.00	190.38
									*0.01	*0.01		*0.01		*0.01
14. Ravi Shankar	45.40	-	1.23	-	1.00	-	-	47.63	1.23	48.86	10.00	58.86	-	58.86
15. Vikram	54.60	-	11.74	-	3.00	-	-	69.34	3.65	72.99	16.00	88.99	-	88.99
*TOTAL	**580.41**	**127.33**	**80.70**	**46.82**	**55.01**	**1.00**	**-**	**891.27**	**61.14**	**952.41**	**109.92**	**1062.33**	**21.50**	**1083.83**
									***0.09**	***0.09**		***0.09**		***0.09**
MAHARASHTRA														
1. Amravati	48.97	1.25	1.20	-	-	-	-	51.42	1.02	52.44	10.65	63.09	-	63.09
2. Bombay	71.00	26.53	41.64	93.72	3.00	56.89	-	292.78	7.26	300.04	36.69	336.73	-	336.73
											*1.81	*1.81		*1.81
3. Dr. B.R. Amb. Marathwada	52.20	40.32	8.63	-	17.00	-	-	118.15	13.08	131.23	4.47	135.70	-	135.70
									*0.49	*0.49		*0.49		*0.49
4. Dr.Baba Saheb Ambedkar Technological	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Marathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	23.40	15.00	6.86	-	5.89	-	-	51.15	0.27	51.42	30.80	82.22	-	82.22
Through R.O.	0.15							0.15		0.15	*3.68	*3.68		*3.68
												0.15		0.15
9. North Maharashtra	37.50	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	37.62	0.22	37.84	13.50	51.34	-	51.34
10. Poona	97.44	76.35	49.02	9.00	7.65	-	-	239.46	100.46	339.92	-	339.92	-	339.92
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T.Women's	70.00	5.00	1.20	20.00	12.40	7.66	-	116.26	34.26	150.52	109.36	259.88	-	259.88
											*16.26	*16.26		*16.26
13. Shivaji	57.61	4.92	3.48	-	6.44	0.15	-	72.60	1.92	74.52	2.68	77.20	-	77.20
					*0.33			*0.33		*0.33		*0.33		*0.33
14. Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	458.12	169.37	112.15	122.72	52.38	64.70	-	979.44	158.49	1137.93	208.15	1346.08	-	1346.08
Through R.O.	**0.15**				***0.33**			***0.33**	***0.49**	***0.82**	***21.75**	***22.57**		***22.57**
								0.15		0.15		0.15		0.15

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MANIPUR														
1. Manipur	83.03	8.00	1.28	18.02	2.00	-	-	112.33	33.32	145.65	15.19	160.84	0.09	160.93
Through R.O.	0.38			*2.48				*2.48		*2.48		*2.48		*2.48
								0.38		0.38		0.38		0.38
TOTAL	**83.03**	**8.00**	**1.28**	**18.02**	**2.00**	-	-	**112.33**	**33.32**	**145.65**	**15.19**	**160.84**	**0.09**	**160.93**
Through R.O.	**0.38**			***2.48**				***2.48**		***2.48**		***2.48**		***2.48**
								0.38		**0.38**		**0.38**		**0.38**
ORISSA														
1. Berhampur	67.60	2.50	2.81	-	11.40	-	-	84.31	4.81	89.12	14.82	103.94	-	103.94
Through R.O.	1.15							1.15		1.15		1.15		1.15
2. Orissa Univ. of Agr. &Tech.	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20
3. Sambalpur	60.17	10.00	2.05	-	4.00	-	-	76.22	6.68	82.90	11.55	94.45	-	94.45
Through R.O.	0.16							0.16		0.16		0.16		0.16
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	32.40	3.05	-	-	-	-	-	35.45	-	35.45	-	35.45	-	35.45
5. Utkal	72.02	29.92	29.47	-	3.00	-	-	134.41	1.41	135.82	22.78	158.60	-	158.60
Through R.O.	2.04							2.04	*0.50	*0.50		*0.50		*0.50
										2.04		2.04		2.04
TOTAL	**232.19**	**45.67**	**34.33**	-	**18.40**	-	-	**330.59**	**12.90**	**343.49**	**49.15**	**392.64**	-	**392.64**
Through R.O.	**3.35**							**3.35**	***0.50**	***0.50**		***0.50**		***0.50**
										3.35		**3.35**		**3.35**
PUNJAB														
1. Guru Nanakdev	67.21	32.68	3.73	-	1.45	0.02	-	105.10	10.45	115.55	30.68	146.23	0.07	146.30
2. Panjab	57.70	51.72	12.87	6.20	29.83	3.81	-	162.13	88.80	250.93	41.31	292.24	-	292.24
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17	*0.84	*0.84		*0.84		*0.84
										0.17		0.17		0.17
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.22	0.27	-	0.27	-	0.27
4. Punjabi	65.09	5.99	0.74	8.13	0.21	-	-	80.16	98.70	178.86	4.24	183.10	-	183.10
				*1.88				*1.88	*0.18	*2.06		*2.06		*2.06
TOTAL	**190.00**	**90.44**	**17.35**	**14.33**	**31.49**	**3.83**	-	**347.44**	**198.17**	**545.61**	**76.23**	**621.84**	**0.07**	**621.91**
Through R.O.	**0.17**			***1.88**				***1.88**	***1.02**	***2.90**		***2.90**		***2.90**
								0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17
RAJASTHAN														
1. Jai Narain Vyas	58.39	9.40	4.04	9.23	5.00	-	-	86.06	8.44	94.50	16.49	110.99	-	110.99
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mohan Lal	82.79	-	1.18	-	1.00	-	-	84.97	36.10	121.07	22.69	143.76	-	143.76
											*0.60	*0.60		*0.60
4. M.D. Saraswati	67.40	-	3.03	-	-	-	-	70.43	0.70	71.13	-	71.13	-	71.13
5. Rajasthan	56.00	24.22	14.12	5.40	7.00	5.00	-	111.74	103.47	215.21	-	215.21	-	215.21
6. Rajasthan Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**264.58**	**33.62**	**22.37**	**14.63**	**13.00**	**5.00**	-	**353.20**	**148.71**	**501.91**	**39.18**	**541.09**	-	**541.09**
											***0.60**	***0.60**		***0.60**
TAMIL NADU														
1. Alagappa	51.96	2.85	2.61	-	2.50	-	-	59.92	2.50	62.42	4.14	66.56	-	66.56
Through R.O.	0.81				*0.11			*0.11		*0.11		*0.11		*0.11
								0.81		0.81		0.81		0.81
2. Anna	53.00	-	-	44.09	10.00	23.79	-	130.88	9.67	140.55	133.27	273.82	-	273.82
	0.05			*2.62				*2.62		*2.62	*1.07	*3.69		*3.69
3. Annamalai	119.05	5.65	2.42	-	1.00	-	-	128.12	18.93	147.05	45.70	192.75	-	192.75
4. Bharathiar	84.80	15.64	3.86	1.00	-	-	-	105.30	12.97	118.27	1.85	120.12	-	120.12
Through R.O.	0.98							0.98		0.98		0.98		0.98
5. Bharathdasan	76.20	17.50	14.60	-	1.00	-	-	109.30	5.54	114.84	-	114.84	5.00	119.84
Through R.O.								0.36		0.36		0.36		0.36
6. Madras	87.92	29.84	32.25	-	7.40	-	-	157.41	111.95	269.36	6.08	275.44	-	275.44
Through R.O.	2.19								*0.11	*0.11		*0.11		*0.11
								2.19		2.19		2.19		2.19
7. Madurai Kamaraj	54.70	12.00	14.72	1.10	5.00	-	-	87.52	40.41	127.93	16.00	143.93	-	143.93
Through R.O.	6.39							6.39	*0.02	*0.02		*0.02		*0.02
										6.39		6.39		6.39
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	66.68	4.93	7.69	-	-	-	-	79.30	-	79.30	-	79.30	-	79.30
Through R.O.	0.18							0.18		0.18		0.18		0.18
9. Mother Teresa Women's	55.50	-	-	-	4.00	-	-	59.50	-	59.50	-	59.50	-	59.50
10. Tamil	38.00	5.00	7.25	-	2.50	-	-	52.75	-	52.75	1.97	54.72	-	54.72
Through R.O.	0.14							0.14		0.14		0.14		0.14
11. Tamilnadu Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. T.N.Vetenary & Animal Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**687.81**	**93.41**	**85.40**	**46.19**	**33.40**	**23.79**	-	**970.00**	**201.97**	**1171.97**	**209.01**	**1380.98**	**5.00**	**1385.98**
Through R.O.	**11.05**			***2.62**	***0.11**			***2.73**	***0.13**	***2.86**	***1.07**	***3.93**		***3.93**
								11.05		**11.05**		**11.05**		**11.05**

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TRIPURA														
1. Tripura	80.00	-	0.74	-	-	-	-	80.74	0.43	81.17	16.67	97.84	-	97.84
Through R.O	0.28							0.28	*0.03	*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
										0.28		0.28		0.28
TOTAL	**80.00**	**-**	**0.74**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80.74**	**0.43**	**81.17**	**16.67**	**97.84**	**-**	**97.84**
	0.28							**0.28**	***0.03**	***0.03**		***0.03**		***0.03**
										0.28		0.28		0.28
UTTAR PRADESH														
1. Agra	69.60	-	0.30	-	23.48	-	-	93.38	0.17	93.55	-	93.55	-	93.55
2. Allahabad	18.80	37.47	19.88	-	2.58	-	-	78.73	15.96	94.69	13.64	108.33	-	108.33
3. Bundelkhand	-	-	0.12	-	-	-	-	0.12	-	0.12	-	0.12	-	0.12
4. Chandra Sekhar Azad Univ of Agri. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh	13.00	-	3.72	-	-	-	-	16.72	8.44	25.16	-	25.16	-	25.16
7. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	25.80	13.20	2.59	1.00	2.50	-	-	45.09	-	45.09	-	45.09	-	45.09
8. G.B.Pant Univ of Agr & Tec	-	0.66	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.66	-	2.66	7.70	10.36	-	10.36
9. Gorakhpur	47.20	10.00	11.43	-	5.21	-	-	73.84	35.70	109.54	2.14	111.68	-	111.68
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	70.33	1.86	3.24	-	1.94	-	-	77.37	7.74	85.11	17.53	102.64	-	102.64
									*0.21	*0.21		*0.21		*0.21
11. Kanpur	27.40	-	0.45	1.00	6.00	-	-	34.85	2.47	37.32	11.42	48.74	-	48.74
12. Kashi Visyapeeth	50.10	10.51	3.67	-	1.00	-	-	65.28	-	65.28	0.50	65.78	-	65.78
13. Kumaon	56.65	1.00	3.25	1.00	9.22	-	-	71.12	36.28	107.40	-	107.40	-	107.40
14. Lucknow	67.51	36.90	13.33	-	3.50	-	-	121.24	6.73	127.97	0.72	128.69	-	128.69
									*0.42	*0.42		*0.42		*0.42
15. Narendra Deo Univ.of Agri&	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Purvanchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rohilkhand	37.40	4.16	2.28	-	-	-	-	43.84	14.21	58.05	3.50	61.55	-	61.55
18. Roorkee	55.20	1.50	7.41	21.50	-	6.50	-	92.11	10.40	102.51	143.25	245.76	-	245.76
19. Sampoornanand Sanskrit	40.60	6.13	5.80	-	-	2.76	-	55.29	-	55.29	-	55.29	-	55.29
TOTAL	**579.59**	**123.39**	**79.47**	**24.50**	**55.43**	**9.26**	**-**	**871.64**	**138.10**	**1009.74**	**200.40**	**1210.14**	**-**	**1210.14**
									***0.63**	***0.63**		***0.63**		***0.63**
WEST BENGAL														
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20	-	0.20
2. Burdwan	62.40	17.98	10.37	-	2.00	-	-	92.75	86.37	179.12	24.11	203.23	-	203.23
Through R.O.	0.19							0.19		0.19		0.19		0.19
3. Calcutta	84.70	19.50	25.47	5.00	-	-	-	134.67	232.29	366.96	54.13	421.09	-	421.09
Through R.O.	1.74							1.74	*6.06	*6.06		*6.06		*6.06
										1.74		1.74		1.74
4. Jadavpur	84.08	5.75	10.84	13.00	9.33	3.99	-	126.99	55.75	182.74	177.87	360.61	-	360.61
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17	*0.23	*0.23		*0.23
												0.17		0.17
5. Kalyani	51.80	1.38	0.62	-	4.00	1.05	-	58.85	16.02	74.87	-	74.87	-	74.87
Through R.O.	0.38							0.38		0.38		0.38		0.38
6. North Bengal	69.15	-	5.44	-	1.80	-	-	76.39	3.42	79.81	-	79.81	-	79.81
Through R.O.	1.03							1.03		1.03		1.03		1.03
7. Rabindra Bharati	91.61	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	92.03	-	92.03	-	92.03	-	92.03
8. Vidya Sagar	53.00	-	2.51	-	1.00	-	-	56.51	-	56.51	-	56.51	-	56.51
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17
TOTAL	**496.74**	**44.81**	**55.67**	**18.00**	**18.13**	**5.04**	**-**	**638.39**	**393.85**	**1032.24**	**256.11**	**1288.35**	**-**	**1288.35**
Through R.O.	**3.68**							**3.68**	***6.06**	***6.06**	***0.23**	***6.29**		***6.29**
										3.68		**3.68**		**3.68**
GRAND TOTAL:	**14037.40**	**1495.79**	**1280.24**	**3372.33**	**668.46**	**290.26**	**-**	**2144.48**	**2713.70**	**23858.18**	**2643.92**	**26502.10**	**52.15**	**26554.25**
	***53.76**	***2.39**	***0.40**	***16.41**	***0.79**			***73.75**	***14.75**	***88.50**	***50.30**	***138.80**		***138.80**
Through R.O.	**70.88**							**70.88**		**70.88**		**70.88**		**70.88**

*By adjustment

Appendix-XII (Contd.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS PAID TO COLLEGES DURING THE YEAR 1997-98 (MAJOR HEADWISE) UNDER GENERAL PLAN ENGG. & TECH. & SEC. III

Rupees in Lakhs

Univ/Col.	Sec.1 Devt. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec.2 Promo-tion of Relev-ance	Sec.3 Promotion of Exce-llence & quality	Sec.4 Intr-Univ Resour-ces for Promo-tion of quality	Sec.5 Enhanc-ing Access & Equity	Sec.6 Improve-ment in Mgt. of Edn.	Sec.7 Strength-ening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 Programme to streng-then Scientific Research	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sect.3	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DELHI														
1. Delhi	272.46	5.65	30.50	-	1.30	-	-	309.91	11.07	320.98	4.50	325.48	-	325.48
2. B.H.U. (Through R.O.)	3.05	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	3.28	-	3.28	-	3.28	-	3.28
3. NEHU	-	0.67	-	-	1.30	-	-	1.97	-	1.97	2.70	4.67	-	4.67
Through R.O.	37.21	-	0.75					37.96	2.85	40.81		40.81		40.81
4. Pondicherry	-	4.41	-	-	-	-	-	4.41	-	4.41	2.80	7.21	-	7.21
Through R.O.	18.65							18.65		18.65		18.65		18.65
5. Nagaland	-	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50	-	0.50
Through R.O.	10.33		0.75		2.00			13.08	1.16	14.24		14.24		14.24
6. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
Through R.O.	21.92		0.15					22.07	0.60	22.67		22.67		22.67
TOTAL	**272.46**	**10.73**	**30.50**	**-**	**3.10**	**-**	**-**	**316.79**	**11.07**	**327.86**	**11.00**	**338.86**	**-**	**338.86**
Through R.O.	**91.16**		**1.88**		**2.00**			**95.04**	**4.61**	**99.65**		**99.65**		**99.65**
ANDHRA PRADESH														
1. Andhra	1.00	59.34	5.55	-	19.50	-	-	85.39	8.66	94.05	12.60	106.65	-	106.65
Through R.O.	118.95		1.43		9.00			129.38	0.82	130.20		130.20		130.20
2. Andhra Pradesh Agr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Andhra Pradesh Univ. of Health Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Univ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kakatiya	-	16.00	0.51	-	2.80	-	-	19.31	0.22	19.53	10.80	30.33	-	30.33
Through R.O.	51.19		0.22					51.41	0.20	51.61		51.61		51.61
8. Nagarjuna	0.30	17.17	3.52	-	12.50	-	-	33.49	-	33.49	9.10	42.59	1.89	44.48
Through R.O.	113.41		0.66					114.07	0.46	114.53		114.53		114.53
9. Osmania	7.40	45.32	2.98	-	3.75	-	-	59.45	3.02	62.47	15.40	77.87	1.50	79.37
Through R.O.	163.86		0.78		14.00			178.64	1.68	180.32		180.32		180.32
10. Sri Krishna Devaraya	-	-	2.57	-	0.50	-	-	3.07	-	3.07	2.70	5.77	1.54	7.31
Through R.O.	38.85		0.12					38.97	0.18	39.15		39.15		39.15
11. Shri Padmavathi mahila	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Sri Venkateswara	-	28.66	5.04	-	8.50	-	-	42.20	-	42.20	8.10	50.30	0.10	50.40
Through R.O.	54.16		0.54		0.97			55.67	0.57	56.24		56.24		56.24
13. Telugu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**8.70**	**166.49**	**20.17**	**-**	**47.55**	**-**	**-**	**242.91**	**11.90**	**254.81**	**58.70**	**313.51**	**5.03**	**318.54**
Through R.O.	**540.42**		**3.75**		**23.97**			**568.14**	**3.91**	**572.05**		**572.05**		**572.05**
ARUNACHAL PRADESH														
1. Arunachal Pradesh (Through R.O.)	7.36	-	1.18	-	-	-	-	8.54	0.23	8.77	-	8.77	-	8.77
TOTAL	**7.36**	**-**	**1.18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.54**	**0.23**	**8.77**	**-**	**8.77**	**-**	**8.77**
ASSAM														
1. Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Assam Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Dibrugarh	0.34	77.60	-	-	17.25	-	-	95.19	-	95.19	2.70	97.89	0.59	98.48
Through R.O.	94.54		7.27		23.50			125.31	8.83	134.14		134.14		134.14
4. Gauhati	1.00	32.83	1.44	-	4.05	-	-	39.32	-	39.32	4.20	43.52	0.55	44.07
Through R.O.	139.89		8.47		13.00			161.36	5.68	167.04		167.04		167.04
5. Tezpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.34	110.43	1.44	-	21.30	-	-	134.51	-	134.51	6.90	141.41	1.14	142.55
Through R.O.	234.43	-	15.74		36.50			286.67	14.51	301.18		301.18		301.18

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BIHAR														
1. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, Bihar	2.56	9.67	0.50	-	-	-	-	12.73	0.35	13.08	1.00	14.08	-	14.08
Through R.O.	45.87							45.87	0.23	46.10		46.10		46.10
2. Birsa Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. B.N.Mandal	-	-	0.23	-	1.85	-	-	2.08	-	2.08	1.00	3.08	-	3.08
4. Jai Prakash Vishwa-vidyalaya	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	1.50	-	1.50	-	1.50
	11.30							11.30		11.30		11.30		11.30
5. K.S.Darbhanga Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. L.N. Mithila	1.72	44.33	0.41	-	5.90	-	-	52.36	-	52.36	7.20	59.56	-	59.56
Through R.O.	82.39							82.39		82.39		82.39		82.39
7. Magadh	3.51	11.40	0.33	-	0.50	-	-	15.74	3.73	19.47	6.30	25.77	-	25.77
Through R.O.	74.00		0.40					74.40	0.47	74.87		74.87		74.87
8. Nalanda Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Patna	10.00	2.33	0.35	-	-	-	-	12.68	-	12.68	-	12.68	5.00	17.68
	10.22							10.22		10.22		10.22		10.22
10. Rajindra Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Ranchi	0.17	38.49	1.55	-	8.00	-	-	48.21	1.18	49.39	2.70	52.09	-	52.09
Through R.O	62.60		0.06		2.04			64.70	0.29	64.99		64.99		64.99
12. Siddhu Kanhu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Tilak Manjhi,Bhagalpur	0.17	19.40	-	-	-	-	-	19.57	0.15	19.72	-	19.72	-	19.72
	23.80							23.80	0.30	24.10		24.10		24.10
14 Veer Kanwar Singh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Vinobha Bhave	-	7.84	-	-	-	-	-	7.84	-	7.84	-	7.84	-	7.84
TOTAL	**19.63**	**133.46**	**3.37**	**-**	**16.25**	**-**	**-**	**172.71**	**5.41**	**178.12**	**18.20**	**196.32**	**5.00**	**201.32**
Through R.O.	**310.18**		**0.46**		**2.04**			**312.68**	**1.29**	**313.97**		**313.97**		**313.97***
GUJARAT														
1. Bhavnagar	9.00	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	18.00	-	18.00	-	18.00	-	18.00
Through R.O.	9.73							9.73	0.05	9.78		9.78		9.78
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gujarat	-	46.50	1.19	-	0.50	-	-	48.19	-	48.19	11.70	59.89	-	59.89
Through R.O.	141.48		0.37					141.85	1.01	142.36		142.86		142.86
4. Gujarat Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Gujarat Ayurveda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. M.S. Univ. of Baroda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. North Gujarath	-	19.66	-	-	1.75	-	-	21.41	-	21.41	1.80	23.21	-	23.21
Through R.O.	63.77				4.11			67.88		67.88		67.88		67.88
8. Sardar Patel	-	-	0.16	-	0.75	-	-	0.91	-	0.91	1.80	2.71	-	2.71
Through R.O.	24.46		0.37					24.83	0.22	25.05		25.05		25.05
9. Saurashtra	-	7.33	-	-	-	-	-	7.33	-	7.33	-	7.33	-	7.33
Through R.O.	76.92		0.29					77.21	0.11	77.32		77.32		77.32
10. South Gujarath	0.14	17.33	-	-	2.19	-	-	19.66	-	19.66	5.40	25.06	-	25.06
Through R.O	55.23				*0.06			*0.06	0.75	*0.06		*0.06		*0.06
								55.23		55.98		55.98		55.98
TOTAL	**9.14**	**99.82**	**1.35**	**-**	**5.19**	**-**	**-**	**115.50**	**-**	**115.50**	**20.70**	**136.20**	**-**	**136.20**
Through R.O.	**371.59**		**1.03**		***0.06**			***0.06**		***0.06**		***0.06**		***0.06**
					4.11			**376.73**		**378.87**		**378.87**		**378.87**
GOA														
1. Goa	-	15.05	-	-	-	-	-	15.05	-	15.05	0.90	15.95	-	15.95
Through R.O.	17.43							17.43	0.37	17.80		17.80		17.80
TOTAL	**-**	**15.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15.05**	**-**	**15.05**	**0.90**	**15.95**	**-**	**15.95**
Through R.O.	**17.43**							**17.43**	**0.37**	**17.80**		**17.80**		**17.80**
HARYANA														
1. Choudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Karyana Agricultural	-	66.08	2.02	-	15.45	-	-	83.55	1.21	84.76	3.60	88.36	0.25	88.61
Through R.O.	122.58		1.16		14.20			137.94	0.25	138.19		138.19		138.19
3. Maharshi Dayanand	0.35	19.17	-	-	-	-	-	19.52	-	19.52	6.40	25.92	-	25.92
Through R.O	85.19	-	1.16		5.00			91.35	0.45	91.80		91.80		91.80
TOTAL	**0.35**	**85.25**	**2.02**	**-**	**15.45**	**-**	**-**	**103.07**	**1.21**	**104.28**	**10.00**	**114.28**	**0.25**	**114.53**
Through R.O.	**207.77**		**2.32**		**19.20**			**229.29**	**0.70**	**229.99**		**229.99**		**229.99**
HIMACHAL PRADESH														
1. Himachal Pradesh	-	19.16	0.84	-	4.60	-	-	24.60	-	24.60	1.80	26.40	0.30	26.70
Through R.O.	69.09		0.51		5.00			74.60	0.49	75.09		75.09		75.09
2. Himachal Pradesh Agri.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	**-**	**19.16**	**0.84**	**-**	**4.60**	**-**	**-**	**24.60**	**-**	**24.60**	**1.80**	**24.60**	**0.30**	**26.70**
Through R.O.	**69.09**		**0.51**		**5.00**			**74.60**	**0.49**	**75.09**		**75.09**		**75.09**

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
JAMMU & KASHMIR														
1. Jammu	-	13.66	-	-	-	-	-	13.66	-	13.66	-	13.66	-	13.66
Through R.O.	25.35							25.35	0.21	25.56		25.56		25.56
2. Kashmir	-	13.66	-	-	-	-	-	13.66	-	13.66	2.70	16.36	-	16.36
Through R.O.	30.15							30.15		30.15		30.15		30.15
TOTAL	**-**	**27.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27.32**	**-**	**27.32**	**2.70**	**30.02**	**-**	**30.02**
Through R.O.	**55.50**							**55.50**	**0.21**	**55.71**		**55.71**		**55.71**
KARNATAKA														
1. Bangalore	-	49.84	4.22	-	1.60	-	-	55.66	-	55.66	39.72	95.38	5.00	100.38
Through R.O.	142.38		0.82					143.20	0.22	143.42		143.42		143.42
2. Gulbarga	1.75	17.43	-	-	0.80	-	-	19.98	-	19.98	9.90	29.88	-	29.88
Through R.O.	46.65		0.20					46.85	0.11	46.96		46.96		46.96
3. Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Karnatak	0.22	82.50	-	-	2.51	-	-	85.23	0.64	85.87	24.66	110.53	-	110.53
Through R.O.	133.80		1.00					134.80	0.41	135.21		135.21		135.21
5. Kuvempu	0.03	20.84	1.90	-	-	-	-	22.77	-	22.77	3.60	26.37	-	26.37
Through R.O.	32.82		0.17					5.00	37.99	37.99		37.99		37.99
6. Mangalore	14.39	14.13	1.37	-	-	-	-	29.89	-	29.89	7.70	37.59	-	37.59
Through R.O.	91.78		1.45					93.23	0.98	94.21		94.21		94.21
7. Mysore	2.25	15.16	1.48	-	0.72	-	-	19.61	-	19.61	9.90	29.51	-	29.51
Through R.O.	67.24		0.40		*0.03			*0.03	0.27	*0.03		*0.03		*0.03
					2.50			70.14		70.41		70.41		70.41
TOTAL	**18.64**	**199.90**	**8.97**	**-**	**5.63**	**-**	**-**	**233.14**	**0.64**	**233.78**	**95.48**	**329.26**	**5.00**	**334.26**
Through R.O.	**514.67**		**41.04**		***0.03**			***0.03**		***0.03**		***0.03**		***0.03**
					7.50			526.21	1.99	528.20		528.20		528.20
KERALA														
1. Calicut	0.05	7.50	0.98	-	13.92	-	-	22.45	-	22.45	2.70	25.15	11.00	36.15
Through R.O.	108.35		0.47		4.25			113.07	1.30	114.37		114.37		114.37
2. Cochin Univ of Sc.& Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kerala	0.24	11.75	1.12	-	2.30	-	-	15.41	-	15.41	2.70	18.11	-	18.11
Through R.O.	147.53		0.99					148.52	0.16	148.68		148.68		148.68
4. Kerala Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Mahatma Gandhi	0.75	55.58	0.17	-	9.25	-	-	65.75	-	65.75	1.80	67.55	0.50	68.05
Through R.O.	161.65		1.35		4.00			167.00	2.29	169.29		169.29		169.29
6. Shree Sankaracharya Univ of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kannur	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	1.30	-	1.30	-	1.30	-	1.30
	18.13							18.13	0.56	18.69		18.69		18.69
TOTAL	**1.04**	**74.83**	**2.27**	**-**	**26.77**	**-**	**-**	**104.91**	**-**	**104.91**	**7.20**	**112.11**	**11.50**	**123.61**
Through R.O.	**435.66**		**2.81**		**8.25**			**446.72**	**4.31**	**451.03**		**451.03**		**451.03**
MADHYA PRADESH														
1. Awadesh Pratap Singh	1.05	-	1.65	-	-	-	-	2.70	0.11	2.81	6.30	9.11	0.50	9.61
Through R.O.	84.62		2.75					87.37	1.23	88.60		88.60		88.60
2. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya	-	3.50	3.60	-	8.81	-	-	15.91	0.06	15.97	-	15.97	5.00	20.97
Through R.O.	104.53		5.91		5.98			116.42	2.65	119.07		119.07		119.07
3. Bhoj Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Chitrakoot Gramodya Vishwavidyalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Devi Ahilya	-	27.75	0.53	-	1.00	-	-	29.28	1.42	30.70	0.90	31.60	-	31.60
Through R.O.	91.88		2.69					94.57	0.71	95.28		95.28		95.28
6. Dr Hari Singh Gaur	0.80	-	-	-	2.40	-	-	3.20	1.99	5.19	3.60	8.79	0.50	9.29
Through R.O.	52.56		2.96					55.52	1.36	56.88		56.88		56.88
7. Guru Ghasidas	-	30.08	-	-	2.55	-	-	32.63	-	32.63	6.30	38.93	5.00	43.93
Through R.O.	75.87		1.65		2.18			79.70	2.47	82.17		82.17		82.17
8. Indira Gandhi Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Indira Kala Sangeet Through R.O.	6.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.45	-	6.45	-	6.45	-	6.45
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Jiwaji	-	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	2.67	-	2.67	1.80	4.47	0.76	5.23
Through R.O.	63.92		3.21					67.13	2.03	69.16		69.16		69.16
12. Makhanlal Chaturvedi Rashtriya Patrakarita	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Rani Durgavati	7.00	17.17	1.09	-	-	-	-	25.26	-	25.26	1.90	27.16	-	27.16
Through R.O.	90.64		2.02					92.66	1.59	94.25		94.25		94.25
14. Ravi Shankar	-	3.67	0.48	-	-	-	-	4.15	-	4.15	0.90	5.05	-	5.05
Through R.O.	97.12		1.00		3.75			101.87	0.87	102.74		102.74		102.74
15. Vikram	7.00	3.17	0.29	-	0.50	-	-	10.96	-	10.96	5.50	16.46	-	16.46
Through R.O.	50.14		1.23					51.37	0.78	52.15		52.15		52.15
TOTAL	15.85	88.01	7.64	-	15.26	-	-	126.76	3.58	130.34	27.20	157.54	11.76	169.30
Through R.O.	717.73		23.42		11.91			753.06	13.69	766.75		766.75		766.75

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MAHARASHTRA														
1. Amravati	-	35.01	-	-	7.35	-	-	42.36	-	42.36	11.80	54.16	10.00	64.16
Through R.O.	117.42		0.23		3.50			121.15	0.51	121.66		121.66		121.66
2. Bombay	3.47	70.25	2.28	-	-	-	-	76.00	2.22	78.22	7.08	85.30	-	85.30
Through R.O.	185.27		1.17					186.44	2.60	189.04		189.04		189.04
3. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Marathwada	1.35	38.74	1.25	-	3.50	-	-	44.84	1.52	46.36	4.60	50.96	6.00	56.96
Through R.O.	135.53		3.71					139.24	2.48	141.72		141.72		141.72
4. Dr.Baba Saheb Amb. Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Konkan Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Mahatma Phule Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Karathwada Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Nagpur	-	51.34	0.34	-	1.30	-	-	52.98	0.43	53.41	7.20	60.61	-	60.61
Through R.O.	128.12		0.46		6.00			134.58	1.75	136.33		136.33		136.33
9. North Maharashtra	-	48.66	0.50	-	2.50	-	-	51.66	4.65	56.31	14.40	70.71	10.00	80.71
Through R.O.	77.69		2.37					80.06	4.40	84.46		84.46		84.46
10. Poona	10.64	40.55	0.67	-	6.25	-	-	58.11	1.72	59.83	10.10	69.93	7.75	77.68
Through R.O.	246.36		9.20		4.00			259.56	8.33	267.89		267.89		267.89
11. Punjabrao Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. S.N.D.T.Women's	-	4.00	1.23	-	-	-	-	5.23	-	5.23	2.70	7.93	-	7.93
Through R.O.	37.62		1.38					39.00	1.40	40.40		40.40		40.40
13. Shivaji	1.50	18.99	0.28	-	2.00	-	-	22.77	1.98	24.75	1.80	26.55	1.85	28.40
Through R.O.	187.03		1.22					188.25	1.18	189.43		189.43		189.43
14. Swami Ram. Teerth Marathwada	0.19	39.77	-	-	0.75	-	-	40.71	-	40.71	3.60	44.31	-	44.31
Through R.O.	83.43		1.51					84.94	0.65	85.59		85.59		85.59
15. Yashwant Rao Chavan Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**17.15**	**347.31**	**6.55**	**-**	**23.65**	**-**	**-**	**394.66**	**12.52**	**407.18**	**63.28**	**470.46**	**35.60**	**506.06**
Through R.O.	**1198.47**		**21.25**		**13.50**			**1233.22**	**23.30**	**1256.52**		**1256.52**		**1256.52**
MANIPUR														
1. Central Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Manipur	0.10	21.00	-	-	0.80	-	-	21.90	-	21.90	14.40	36.30	-	36.30
Through R.O.	69.81		6.20					76.01	1.59	77.60		77.60		77.60
TOTAL	**0.10**	**21.00**	**-**	**-**	**0.80**	**-**	**-**	**21.90**	**-**	**21.90**	**14.40**	**36.30**	**-**	**36.30**
Through R.O.	**69.81**		**6.20**					**76.01**	**1.59**	**77.60**		**77.60**		**77.60**
ORISSA														
1. Berhampur	0.25	2.33	0.78	-	1.20	-	-	4.56	-	4.56	8.10	12.66	-	12.66
Through R.O.	51.28		0.69					51.97	0.81	52.78		52.78		52.78
2. Orissa Univ.of Agr & Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Sambalpur	0.80	33.99	1.94	-	0.78	-	-	37.51	0.18	37.69	7.30	44.99	0.81	45.80
Through R.O.	63.95		0.25		*0.17			*0.17		*0.17		*0.17		*0.17
								64.20	1.36	65.56		65.56		65.56
4. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Utkal	6.69	75.49	2.16	-	2.79	-	-	87.13	0.22	87.35	26.70	114.05	1.07	115.12
Through R.O.	202.11		0.86		*0.01			*0.01		*0.01		*0.01		*0.01
								202.97	1.18	204.15		204.15		204.15
TOTAL	**7.74**	**111.81**	**4.88**	**-**	**4.77**	**-**	**-**	**129.20**	**0.40**	**129.60**	**42.10**	**171.70**	**1.88**	**173.58**
Through R.O.	**317.34**		**1.80**	*	**0.18**			***0.18**		***0.18**		***0.18**		***0.18**
								319.14	**3.35**	**322.49**		**322.49**		**322.49**
PUNJAB														
1. Guru Nanakdev	0.60	75.53	-	-	20.25	-	-	96.38	-	96.38	5.50	101.88	0.30	102.18
Through R.O.	116.05		0.49 *		31.50			148.04		148.04		148.04		148.04
2. Panjab	1.62	80.90	1.88	-	17.50	-	-	101.90	0.66	102.56	6.50	109.06	0.83	109.89
Through R.O.	100.84		0.22		46.85			147.91		147.91		147.91		147.91
3. Panjab Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Punjabi	0.20	18.00	-	-	5.30	-	-	23.50	-	23.50	0.90	24.40	2.75	27.15
Through R.O.	55.82		2.00					57.82		57.82		57.82		57.82
5. Thaper Instt of Engg & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2.42**	**174.43**	**1.88**	**-**	**43.05**	**-**	**-**	**221.78**	**0.66**	**222.44**	**12.90**	**235.34**	**3.88**	**239.22**
Through R.O.	**272.71**		**0.71**		**80.35**			**353.77**		**353.77**		**353.77**		**353.77**
RAJASTHAN														
1. Jai Narain Vyas	-	12.00	0.03	0.10	0.76	-	-	12.89	-	12.89	1.00	13.89	-	13.89
Through R.O.	5.66		0.25					5.91	0.15	6.06		6.06		6.06
2. Kota Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Mohan Lal	-	-	0.06	-	7.00	-	-	7.06	1.42	8.48	-	8.48	-	8.48
Through R.O.	18.30		0.37					18.67		18.67		18.67		18.67

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati	3.15	19.52	1.57	-	10.25	-	-	34.49	-	34.49	7.20	41.69	1.00	42.69
Through R.O.	139.54		8.36					147.90	7.85	155.75		155.75		155.75
5. Rajasthan	1.56	21.05	3.26	-	9.00	-	-	34.87	0.37	35.24	9.96	45.20	5.00	50.20
Through R.O.	118.69		1.45					120.14	1.99	122.13		122.13		122.13
TOTAL	**4.71**	**52.57**	**4.92**	**0.10**	**27.01**	-	-	**89.31**	**1.79**	**91.10**	**18.16**	**109.26**	**6.00**	**115.26**
	282.19		10.43					292.62	9.99	302.61		302.61		302.61
TAMIL NADU														
1. Alagappa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	0.90	-	0.90
Through R.O.	0.65							0.65		0.65		0.65		0.65
2. Anna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Annamalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bharathiar	0.08	-	0.92	-	-	-	-	1.00	0.36	1.36	2.72	4.08	-	4.08
Through R.O.	125.28		1.55		5.00			131.83	0.83	132.66		132.66		132.66
5. Bharathdasan	10.32	27.67	0.11	-	15.80	-	-	53.90	5.22	59.12	10.68	69.80	-	69.80
Through R.O.	163.31		4.75					168.06	2.56	170.62		170.62		170.62
6. Madras	7.76	61.75	4.59	-	1.25	-	-	75.35	3.17	78.52	2.70	81.22	-	81.22
Through R.O.	247.62		3.97					251.59	1.51	253.10		253.10		253.10
7. Madurai Kamaraj	16.30	68.01	2.37	-	-	-	-	86.68	3.62	90.30	-	90.30	4.75	95.05
Through R.O.	206.57		1.14					207.71	2.02	209.73		209.73		209.73
8. Manonmaniam Sundaranar	6.30	25.50	-	-	-	-	-	31.80	-	31.30	-	31.80	-	31.80
Through R.O.	118.16				0.46			118.62	1.66	120.28		120.28		120.28
9. Mother Teresa Women's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar (R.O.)	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	-	1.70	-	1.70	-	1.70
12. Periyar (R.O.)	19.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.25	-	19.25	-	19.25	-	19.25
13. Tamilnadu Dr.MGR Medical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**40.76**	**182.93**	**7.99**	**-**	**17.05**	-	-	**248.73**	**12.37**	**261.10**	**17.00**	**278.10**	**4.75**	**282.85**
Through R.O.	**882.54**		**11.41**		**5.46**			**899.41**	**8.58**	**907.99**		**907.99**		**907.99**
TRIPURA														
1. Tripura	-	0.67	0.97	-	0.75	-	-	2.39	-	2.39	-	2.39	0.59	2.98
Through R.O.	15.16		0.30					15.46	0.88	16.34		16.34		16.34
TOTAL	**-**	**0.67**	**0.97**	**-**	**0.75**	-	-	**2.39**	**-**	**2.39**	**-**	**2.39**	**0.59**	**2.98**
Through R.O.	**15.16**		**0.30**					**15.46**	**0.88**	**16.34**		**16.34**		**16.34**
UTTAR PRADESH														
1. Agra	-	54.00	-	-	1.71	-	-	55.71	0.09	55.80	2.80	58.60	0.80	58.90
Through R.O.	110.34		1.40					111.74	0.65	112.39		112.39		112.39
2. Allahabad	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	1.30	-	1.30	-	1.30	-	1.30
Through R.O.	19.63		0.48					20.11		20.11		20.11		20.11
3. Bundelkhand	-	19.00	-	-	-	-	-	19.00	-	19.00	-	19.00	1.50	20.50
Through R.O.	29.16		0.06					29.22		29.22		29.22		29.22
4. Chandra Sekhar A. Un. of Ag. & Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Chaudhary Charan Singh	2.59	16.83	6.84	-	1.25	-	-	27.51	0.43	27.94	2.65	30.59	-	30.59
Through R.O.	132.23		1.36					133.59	2.01	135.60		135.60		135.60
6. Dr Bhima Rao Ambedkar	-	-	4.18	-	-	-	-	4.18	-	4.18	-	4.18	-	4.18
7. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia	-	36.58	4.75	-	3.80	-	-	45.13	2.52	47.65	0.90	48.55	-	48.55
Through R.O.	46.90		0.80					47.70	0.35	48.05		48.05		48.05
8. G.B. Pant Univ of Agr. & Tec.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Gorakhpur	0.10	12.67	1.74	-	7.10	-	-	21.61	-	21.61	2.70	24.31	5.50	29.81
Through R.O.	61.92		1.17					63.09	0.83	63.92		63.92		63.92
10. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	-	12.00	2.67	-	-	-	-	14.67	1.82	16.49	-	16.49	1.00	17.49
Through R.O.	44.16		1.02					45.18	1.43	46.61		46.61		46.61
11. Kanpur	0.70	6.67	2.47	-	1.00	-	-	10.84	0.70	11.54	2.70	14.24	-	14.24
Through R.O.	153.87		0.89					154.76	0.97	155.73		155.73		155.73
12. Kashi Visyapeeth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kumaon	-	3.67	0.13	-	-	-	-	3.80	-	3.80	-	3.80	-	3.80
Through R.O.	6.78		0.45					7.23		7.23		7.23		7.23
14. Lucknow	2.08	7.84	0.34	-	-	-	-	10.26	-	10.26	1.80	12.06	-	12.06
Through R.O.	14.82							14.82		14.82		14.82		14.82
15. Narendra Deo Univ. of Ag.&Tech.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Purvanchal	-	13.50	2.93	-	6.80	-	-	23.23	-	23.23	1.00	24.23	-	24.23
Through R.O.	43.96				1.73			45.69	1.20	46.89		46.89		46.89
17. Rohilkhand	-	33.50	1.44	-	1.30	-	-	36.24	5.93	42.17	4.75	46.92	-	46.92
Through R.O.	55.68		2.06					57.74	1.80	59.54		59.54		59.54
18. Roorkee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Sampoornanand Sanskrit (R.O)	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.60	-	1.60	-	1.60	-	1.60
TOTAL	5.47	216.26	27.49	-	24.26	-	-	273.48	11.49	284.97	19.30	304.27	8.30	312.57
Through R.O.	721.05		11.42					732.47	9.24	741.71		741.71		741.71

*By adjustment

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
WEST BENGAL														
1. Bidhan Chandra Krishi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Burdwan	5.92	30.66	1.52	-	1.07	-	-	39.17	-	39.17	20.75	59.92	-	59.92
Through R.O.	118.41		0.05					118.46	0.35	118.81		118.81		118.81
3. Calcutta	20.39	66.26	4.87	3.66	2.80	-	-	97.98	37.39	135.37	27.70	163.07	-	163.07
Through R.O.	259.77		1.68					261.45	1.03	262.48		262.48		262.48
4. Jadavpur	-	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	1.25	--	1.25	-	1.25
Through R.O.	1.90							1.90		1.90		1.90		1.90
5. Kalyani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.90	0.90	-	0.90
Through R.O.	9.27							9.27		9.27		9.27		9.27
6. North Bengal	1.20	9.67	-	-	4.99	-	-	15.86	-	15.86	6.30	22.16	-	22.16
Through R.O.	66.87		0.23		*0.01			*0.01		*0.01		*0.01		*0.01
					3.75			70.85	0.37	71.22		71.22		71.22
7. Rabindra Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Vidya Sagar	10.28	52.34	-	-	0.75	-	-	63.37	-	63.37	6.40	69.77	-	69.77
Through R.O.	47.15		0.95					48.10	0.33	48.43		48.43		48.43
9. Viswa Bharati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Through R.O.														
TOTAL	**37.79**	**160.18**	**6.39**	**3.66**	**9.61**	**-**	**-**	**217.63**	**37.39**	**255.02**	**62.05**	**317.07**	**-**	**317.07**
Through R.O.	**503.37**		**2.91**		***0.01**			***0.01**	**2.08**	***0.01**		***0.01**		***0.01**
					3.75			**510.03**		**512.11**		**512.11**		**512.11**
Payment through Head Office	**463.29**	**2297.61**	**139.64**	**3.76**	**312.05** ***0.28**	**-**	**-**	**3216.35** ***0.28**	**110.43**	**3326.78** ***0.28**	**509.97**	**3836.75** ***0.28**	**100.98**	**3937.73** ***0.28**
Payment through RO	**7835.63**	**-**	**123.57**	**-**	**223.54**	**-**	**-**	**8182.74**	**107.46**	**8290.20**	**-**	**8290.20**	**-**	**8290.20**
Grant Total	**8298.92**	**2297.61**	**263.21**	**3.76**	**535.59** ***0.28**	**-**	**-**	**11399.09** ***0.28**	**217.89**	**11616.98** ***0.28**	**509.97**	**12126.95** ***0.28**	**100.98**	**12227.93** ***0.28**

*By adjustment

SUMMARY (PLAN) 1997-98

Rupees in Lakhs

Univ/Col.	Sec.1 Devt. of Univ. & Colleges	Sec.2 Promotion of Relevance	Sec.3 Promotion of Excellence & quality	Sec.4 Intr-Univ Resources for Promotion of quality	Sec.5 Enhancing Access & Equity	Sec.6 Improvement in Mgt. of Edn.	Sec.7 Strengthening of UGC Admn.	Total	Sec.8 Programme to strengthen Scientific Research	Total	Sec.9 E & T	Total	Sect.3	Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES	6688.10	261.25	207.73	19.75	58.91	3.96	-	7239.70	357.91	7597.61	376.14	7973.75	4.00	7977.75
	*11.78		*0.40					*12:18	*2.96	*15.14	*0.92	*16.06		*16.06
Through R.O.	0.95							0.95		0.95		0.95		0.95
DEEMED TO BE UNIV.	1093.61	67.44	240.75	69.49	29.57	60.89	-	1561.75	231.93	1793.68	446.56	2240.24	-	2240.24
											*25.06	*25.06		*25.06
Through R.O.	0.17							0.17		0.17		0.17		0.17
STATE UNIVERSITIES	6255.69	1165.50	831.76	368.70	579.98	225.41	-	9427.04	1968.86	11395.90	1821.22	13217.12	48.15	13265.27
Through R.O.	*41.98	*2.39		*15.18	*0.79			*60.34	*11.79	*72.13	*24.32	*96.45		*96.45
	69.76							69.76		69.76		69.76		69.76
INTER UNIVERSITIES	-	1.60	-	2914.39	-	-	-	2915.99	155.00	3070.99	-	3070.70	-	3070.99
				*1.23				*1.23		*1.23		*1.23		*1.23
TOTAL UNIV	14037.40	1495.79	1280.24	3372.33	668.46	290.26	-	21144.48	2713.70	23858.18	2643.92	26502.10	52.15	26554.25
	*53.76	*2.39	*0.40	*16.41	*0.79			*73.75	*14.75	*88.50	*50.30	*138.80		*138.80
TOTAL R.O.	70.88							70.88		70.88		70.88		70.88
Total Univs Incl. R.O.	14108.28	1495.79	1280.24	3372.33	668.46	290.26	-	21215.36	2713.70	23929.06	2643.92	26572.98	52.15	26625.13
	*53.76	*2.39	*0.40	*16.41	*0.79			*73.75	*14.75	*88.50	*50.30	*138.80		*138.80
COLLEGES														
Central Univ	272.46	10.73	30.50	-	3.10	-	-	316.79	11.07	327.86	11.00	338.86	-	338.86
Through R.O.	91.16		1.88		2.00			95.04	4.61	99.65		99.65		99.65
State Univ Centre	190.83	2286.88	109.14	3.76	308.95	-	-	2899.56	99.36	2998.92	498.97	3497.89	100.98	3598.87
					*0.28			*0.28		*0.28		*0.28		*0.28
Through R.O.	7744.47		121.69		221.54			8087.70	102.85	8190.55		8190.55		8190.55
Total Colleges	463.29	2297.61	139.64	3.76	312.05	-	-	3216.35	110.43	3326.78	509.97	3836.75	100.98	3937.73
					*0.28			*0.28		*0.28		*0.28		*0.28
Total RO Colleges	7835.63		123.57		223.54			8182.74	107.46	8290.20		8290.20		8290.20
Total colleges including R.O.	8298.92	2297.61	263.21	3.76	535.59	-	-	11399.09	217.89	11616.98	509.97	12126.95	100.98	12227.93
					*0.28			*0.28		*0.28		*0.28		*0.28
Grand total Univ & Colleges	22407.20	3793.40	1543.45	3376.09	1204.05	290.26		32614.45	2931.59	35546.04	3153.89	38699.93	153.13	38853.06
	*53.76	*2.39	*0.40	*16.41	*1.07			*74.03	*14.75	*88.78	*50.30	*139.08		*139.08
Payment through Estt.		58.31	170.60				19.52	248.43		248.43		248.43		248.43
Grand total	**22407.20**	**3851.71**	**1714.05**	**3376.09**	**1204.05**	**290.26**	**19.52**	**32862.88**	**2931.59**	**35794.47**	**3153.89**	**38948.36**	**153.13**	**39104.49**
	***53.76**	***2.39**	*0.40	***16.41**	***1.07**			***74.03**	***14.75**	***88.78**	*50.30	***139.08**		***139.08**

Appendix–XIII

Sl. No	Regional Office & Date of Establishment	States/Union Territories Covered
1.	Southern Regional Officee Hyderabad (28.9.1994)	Andhra Pradesh, Kerala Karnataka, Tamil Nadu Pondicherry, Andman & Nicobar
2.	Western Regional Office Pune (1.11.1994)	Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra
3.	Central Regional Office Bhopal (1.12.1994)	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
4.	Northern Regional Office Ghaziabad (3.12.1994)	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana
5.	North Eastern Regional Office Guwahati (1.04.1995)	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland
6.	Eastern Regional Office Calcutta (3.09.1996)	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa Sikkim